

# Best Practices in Domestic Violence from Dispatch through Adjudication

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# Dispatch and Initial Response

- **When a DV call for service is identified by a dispatcher, two officers or deputies should be dispatched (when possible).**
- **Dispatch should brief the responding officer(s) on the details of the call, noting any weapons, and attempt to determine if an order of protection is in place (asking the caller and/or running a name query).**
- **Responding officer(s) should be alert for weapons and not park directly in front of the residence or call location.**
- **Responding officer(s) should commence recording of digital recorder or body worn camera upon exiting their vehicle and making their approach.**

# Dispatch and Initial Response

- **The officer(s) should ask victim and suspect about the nature of the dispute while noting their mental, emotional, and physical conditions. Officer(s) should adopt a neutral approach to the situation regardless of who appears to be at fault, if possible and appropriate.**
- **If suspect is on scene, the officer(s) should restrain suspect (if necessary) and remove suspect to the patrol car if immediate detention or arrest is warranted.**
- **If suspect flees the scene and there is evidence a crime occurred, the officer(s) should locate, interview, and arrest suspect as soon as possible.**
- **If refused entry, the officer(s) should persist in seeing and speaking alone with the subject of the call. If access is still refused, the officer(s) should force entry for the purpose of ensuring the welfare of all occupants inside, if exigency or emergency circumstances are warranted and advisable.**

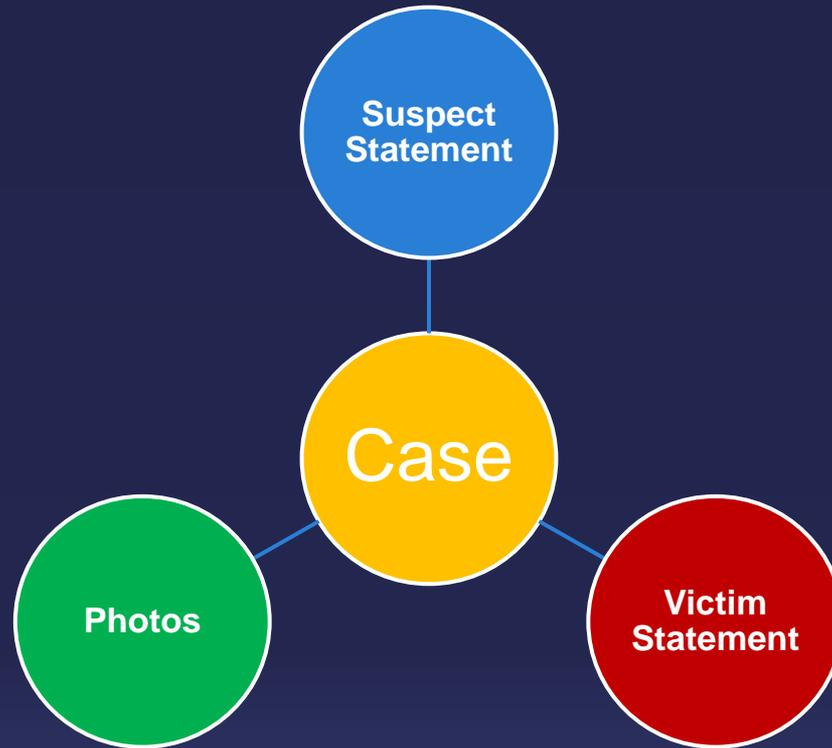
# Dispatch and Initial Response

- **The officer(s) should assess injuries, administer first aid, and notify Emergency Medical Services. The officer(s) should encourage victim to seek emergency room exams as appropriate and should document if treatment is refused.**
- **The officer(s) should NOT become involved in the disposition of personal property ownership. The officer(s) should remain neutral and be concerned primarily with maintaining the peace and safety of those present. The officer(s) should stand by while victim or suspect gathers necessities for a short-term absence from the home.**
- **In cases of intimate partner violence, it is recommended, the officer(s) ask the victim lethality/danger assessment questions to determine the level of lethality/danger the victim is facing in the relationship.**

# On-Scene Assistance to Victims

- **The officer(s) should advise a victim of her/his constitutional rights, both verbally and in writing, and take care to specifically explain that the suspect's initial court appearance likely will occur in less than 24 hours.**
- **Officer(s) should access translators (i.e., Language Line) as needed to communicate with individuals on scene.**
- **The officer(s) should assist victims by putting them in touch with victims services personnel if available and/or:**
  - **Conduct safety planning**
  - **Provide Victims Rights and Compensation Fund information**
  - **Provide assistance with obtaining an Order of Protection**
  - **Inform the victim to report any acts of intimidation or influence**
  - **Provide DV resource information including hotlines, emergency lodging, and other victim assistance**
  - **Provide follow up with the victim on arrest status and order service**

# How Have We Investigated DV?



- Probable Cause May Be Enough To Arrest, But It Is Not Proof Beyond A Reasonable Doubt

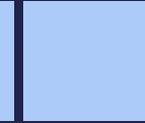
# Build a stronger Evidence-Based Case



# On-Scene Investigation

- **The officer(s) should conduct thorough interviews by:**
  - **Conducting complete interviews and obtain written statements as soon as possible.**
  - **Identifying, separating, and speaking with all witnesses, including children.**
  - **Interviewing each person in an area out of hearing range from each other and bystanders.**
  - **Utilizing lethality/danger assessment questions for victims of intimate partner violence to determine their level of lethality/danger and convey this information clearly to the victim.**

# On-Scene Investigation



- **Taking audio and/or video recorded statements of interviews, if possible.**
- **Using supportive interviewing techniques to ask about previous incidents, frequency, and severity. Allow parties to describe and explain without interruption before asking questions.**
- **Speaking with children separately from parents, if parents give their consent. Use age-appropriate techniques and document children's age(s). (Who, What, Where, When questions for children under 12)**
- **Being alert of signs of trauma or abuse. Contact DCS if children are being abused.**
- **Not telling the victim what action will be taken until all available information is collected.**

# On-Scene Evidence Collection

- **Officer(s) should collect and preserve all physical evidence necessary to support prosecution including evidence that substantiates victim's injuries, elements of an attack (i.e., weapons, torn clothing, etc.), and criminal damage. Record the crime scene thoroughly.**
- **Take photos of visible injuries as well as the crime scene. Document and describe the photos in the report.**
- **Electronic evidence such as voicemails and text messages/photos, emails, social media posts etc. should be recorded, collected, or photographed as appropriate.**
- **Request and review a copy of telephone recordings (911 call) through a supervisor to impound as evidence, as appropriate.**
- **Follow up with victim, in person, to determine injury progression. Photograph newly visible and progressing injuries. Arrange for follow up with the victim if the original officer(s) will not be available.**

# Get Detailed Information

- **Ask specifics about what led up to the violence.**
- **Ask what they were arguing about.**
- **Ask what rooms they were in.**
- **Ask who else was there.**
- **Ask where they were hit, how many times and with what.**

# Get Detailed Statements

- **Ask if they had to defend themselves**
- **Ask what the suspect was saying during the incident**
- **Ask about injuries to both**
- **Ask what do they think caused each injury site**
- **Compare victim & suspect statements then re-contact when discrepancies are found**

# Witnesses Are Valuable

- **Who called 911?**
- **Who else called?**
- **Who was present?**
- **Who did the victim text with?**
- **Who did the victim speak with immediately afterwards?**  
*(before we got there)*
- **Lock witnesses into a statement.**

# Medical Evidence

- **EMS Run Sheet**
  - **“Subjective Complaint: Multiple injuries to head, neck, torso, and limbs 2nd to an assault lasting 2hrs from 1400-1600 per Pt . Pt states she loss consciousness twice, unk duration, 2nd to being choked w/suspects hands around her neck. Comments: Also was dragged by her hair, hit w/fists to face, back and chest. Pt states she was tied up at wrists / ankles. Pt drove to address where EMS was called.”**
- **ER Records, Follow-up medical care, interviews with attending physician/charge nurse.**
- **Medical reports including Dr.’s notes from the Hospital, Primary Care Physician, Dentist, Urgent Care, Optometrist, etc., as applicable.**

# When is the Victim most willing to aid with the case?

**% Potential Victim Assistance w/Case**



# Understanding Abuser Tactics

- **Victim isolation is one of the predominant tactics used by abusers to keep victims dependent on them.**
  - **Isolation also discourages collective involvement from family, friends, advocacy groups and others who would seek to assist the victim.**
- **Abusers belittle the judicial system when they are released after an arrest and are able to retaliate against the victim. This creates doubt in the victim perception that police and prosecutors should be able to keep them safe.**
- **Abusers manipulate the court process through continuations, asserting their right to confrontation and taking advantage of court delays and docket congestion.**

# The Intimidation Problem

- **Victims of domestic violence have been known to not show up for court, or change their story at court or in pretrial about what actually took place that led to the abuser's arrest.**
- **In virtually all chronic intimate partner domestic violence cases, to one degree or another, there are aspects of power and control that the abuser holds over the victim to keep them fearful, submissive and obedient to them.**
- **These aspects include multiple forms of intimidation that let the victim know that there are consequences for disobedience, which includes cooperating with police and prosecutors.**
- **Witnesses to domestic violence, who are often other family members, friends and neighbors, can often face similar pressure from both the victim and their abusers as well not to assist police and prosecutors with a case.**

# Types of Intimidation

- **Verbal Confrontations**
- **Threats**
  - **Explicit**
  - **Implicit**
- **Physical Violence**
  - **Victim/Witness**
  - **Children**
  - **Friends/Family**
  - **Pets**
- **Property Damage**
- **Economic**
- **Courtroom**
  - **Victim/Witness “Closet Skeletons”**
  - **Custody Issues**
  - **Deportation Issues**

# Coercion Through Influence

- **To gain the victim's compliance an abuser may also choose to use influence over intimidation.**
- **Love Notes and Letters**
- **Gifts – Jewelry, Money etc.**
- **Proposals**
- **Promises of Change**
- **Flowers**
- **Text Messages**
- **Phone Calls - Cell, Landline, Jail**
- **Social Media – Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Party Contact**

# Combating DV Intimidation

- **Providing the victim with information and means to contact police to assist in the recognition and collection of new evidence is also crucial. This new evidence can be used to show the intention of the abuser to intimidate or influence the victim from participating in prosecution and thus negate their ability to manipulate the court system and demand their 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to confrontation of witnesses against them.**
- **The victim is the one who will receive this important evidence from the abuser such as the notes, gifts, flowers, text messages, voicemails, social media posts along with the threats, damaged property and physical violence. They must know to report these things to police and police must know to preserve these items as evidence connecting them up to the original case as well as documenting any new crimes if applicable.**

# Case Law Support

- “Acts of domestic violence are often intended to dissuade the victim from resorting to outside help, and include conduct designed to prevent testimony to police officers or cooperation in criminal prosecution.”
- “Earlier abuse, or threats of abuse, intended to dissuade the victim from resorting to outside help would be highly relevant to this inquiry, as would evidence of ongoing criminal proceedings at which the victim would have been expected to testify.”
- *Giles vs. California*, 554 U.S. at 377 (2008)

# Charges Related to DV Intimidation

- **Threatening or Intimidating 13-1202**
- **Assault 13-1203**
- **Aggravated Assault 13-1204**
- **Criminal Trespass 13-1502-1504**
- **Criminal Damage 13-1602**
- **Influencing a Witness 13-2802**
- **Tampering with a Witness 13-2804**
- **Interfering with Judicial Proceedings 13-2810**
- **Use of an Electronic Communication to Intimidate 13-2916**
- **Harassment 13-2921**
- **Aggravated Harassment 13-2921.01**
- **Stalking 13-2923**

# Late Reporting

- **Who was the first person you told about the assault?**
- **Look for evidence to corroborate victim's statement**

# Past Incidents

- **Has he ever hurt you before?**
  - **Photos kept by the victim**
  - **Other police reports**

# Confrontation Calls

- **One party consent calls can be all the evidence you have in an unwitnessed “he said/she said” incident**
- **Have the victim come into the station, advise them they will be recorded and have them call the suspect while recording the conversation**
- **Prep the victim prior to the phone call on what questions need to be asked (be direct)**
- **Do not have the victim make any promises to the suspect**

# Domestic Violence Felonies

## Aggravated Domestic Violence

- **A third domestic violence conviction within seven (7) years will be a Class 5 felony with four (4) months in jail and a fourth (4th) offense will result in eight (8) months in jail.**
- **Any domestic violence crime will be able to serve as the basis for the prior conviction for any other domestic violence crime.**
- **A criminal damage could serve as the prior conviction for an assault or disorderly conduct or any other combination of domestic violence crimes.**
- **The victim need not be the same in every case for a felony to be filed for the third (3rd) offense.**
- **When a defendant is being charged with an act of domestic violence, law enforcement should check the defendant's record for prior domestic violence convictions.**

# Domestic Violence Felonies

## Aggravated Harassment

- A person commits aggravated harassment if the person commits harassment against the same victim and if any of the following applies:
  - A court issued order/injunction is a Class 6 felony for the first (1st) offense and a Class 5 felony for the second (2nd) offense.
  - The person was previously convicted of a domestic violence crime.

## Aggravated Assault 13-1204.A

## Stalking 13-2923

- Knowingly or intentionally act in a manner that causes fear.

## Dangerous Crimes Against Children 13-604.01

- Crime committed against a minor under 15 years of age.

## Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse 13-3623

- Produces death or serious physical injury

# Strangulation

- **Strangulation: ARS 13-1204.B (1)**
  - **A person intentionally or knowingly impedes the normal breathing or circulation of blood of another person by applying pressure to the throat or neck or by obstructing the nose and mouth either manually or through the use of an instrument.**
  - **The presence of a DV relationship as defined in ARS 13-3601.**
  - **Class 4F**

# San Diego Strangulation Study

- **The San Diego Police Department conducted a study of 300 strangulation cases in 1995. The study found the following information from those cases:**
- **99% of the suspects were men**
- **There was a history of Domestic Violence in 90% of those cases**
- **Only 3% of the victims sought medical attention**
- **In 62% of these cases, no visible injury could be documented**

# Fatality of Strangulation

- **Immediate Death from Strangulation can occur by 1 of 4 mechanisms:**
  - **Cardiac arrhythmia provoked by pressure on the carotid artery nerve ganglion causing cardiac arrest.**
  - **Pressure obstruction of the carotid arteries causing loss of oxygenated blood to the brain**
  - **Pressure on the jugular veins preventing venous blood flow from leaving the brain causing backup of blood flow in the brain leading to unconsciousness, depressed respirations and asphyxia**
  - **Pressure obstruction of the larynx cuts off airflow causing asphyxia**

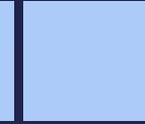
# Fatality of Strangulation

- **Delayed Death from Strangulation can occur by:**
  - **Carotid Artery dissection – tear in artery causing blood clot which can dislodge later and cause stroke**
  - **Respiratory complications – aspiration pneumonia (vomit usually), and acute respiratory distress syndrome (not enough oxygen in the lungs and therefore not enough oxygenated blood to support brain and organ function.)**

# Importance of Forensic Exam

- Gives prosecutors that medical corroboration that the event occurred.
- Gives the victim a medical evaluation for potential emergency follow up
- Provides high tech documentation for improved jury response at trial (CSI effect) and to increase the number of plead cases. (Forensic Nurse Report, DNA and high resolution photos)
- Prior to forensic medical exams MCAO filed on approximately 15% of strangulation cases without medical corroboration. Since protocol implementation, cases with a forensic exam have seen filings increase to around 65%.

# Signs and Symptoms Found by Forensic Exam



# Petechiae

- **Petechiae can occur from various means, however it can also be used to corroborate strangulation as often times the back pressure created by the blood flow being restricted above the point of strangulation causes capillaries and smaller blood vessels to burst.**

# Other Signs and Symptoms

- **Voice Changes** – occurs in up to 50% of patients – collect 911 call or other audio recordings of victims voice as evidence
- **Difficulty Swallowing** – excessive spitting, difficulty eating or drinking
- **Mental State** – highly emotional, nightmares, PTSD, memory loss, depression, anxiety, restlessness and combativeness secondary to hypoxia (oxygen deprivation) and severe stress reaction – need to document observations of victim both at scene and during follow up
- **Unconsciousness**- If rendered unconscious possible loss of bowel or bladder control (embarrassing for victims so it will need to be specifically asked as they will have most likely changed clothes prior to police arrival if possible)
  - Can occur within 10 seconds if at least 4.4lbs of pressure applied to jugular veins – blood flow out of brain (Glock 22 trigger pull - 5.5lbs)
  - Can occur within 10 seconds if at least 11lbs of pressure applied to carotid arteries – blood flow to the brain (Open a can of beer - 22lbs)

# Other Signs and Symptoms

- **Defensive Scratch marks on neck or face – Primal fight to preserve life**
  - **Bruising under chin (tucking chin to protect airway)**
  - **Scratching at face and neck trying to pry hand or arm away from throat or mouth**
- **Offensive wounds on suspect – Primal fight to preserve life (still self-defense)**
- **Ears ringing - Tinnitus**
- **Light headedness**
- **Nausea / vomiting**
- **Finger touch pad bruising – thumb print usually most pronounced**
- **Neck Swelling – damage to underlying structures (possible medical emergency)**
- **Ligature Marks if item other than hands used for strangulation (usually linear)**
- **Visual – spots in vision, “seeing stars”, blurred vision**
- **Physical – feel the blood pulsating pressure in the neck, red marks, bruising, cuts, scrapes, biting tongue**

# Arrest Decision

- **The officer(s) should make an arrest decision based on credible statements and supporting evidence. Criminal action is initiated by the State, not by the victim.**
- **If an officer(s) determines there is no evidence of a crime or there has been no allegation of a domestic violence offense, the officer(s) should find the call unfounded.**
- **The officer(s) should determine if there is a predominant aggressor by considering factors, including:**
  - **What is the prior history of violence between the parties?**
  - **Is there a size differential between the parties?**
  - **What is the relative severity and extent of the injuries?**
  - **What is the likelihood of future injury to each party?**
  - **What is the relative fear of each party to the other?**
  - **What is the law regarding self-defense?**
  - **Was either party armed with a weapon or did either party use a weapon?**
  - **What were the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the confrontation?**
  - **What was said by both parties?**

# Arrest Decision

- **In order to arrest both parties, the officer(s) should have probable cause to believe both parties independently may have committed a crime.**
- **The officer(s) shall provide victim with written information for contacting victims' assistance programs, if available, whether or not an arrest is made. ARS 13-3601(J)**
- **Following an arrest decision, the officer(s) should:**
  - **Take the accused into custody as soon as it is determined a warrantless arrest is appropriate.**
  - **Ask questions to determine the presence of firearms in the home or if the suspect has access to firearms.**
  - **Arrest juveniles only when appropriate for the incident. ARS 13-3601(B) states the "shall" arrest applies to persons 15 years of age and older.**

# Before Leaving the Scene

- **The officer(s) should determine if there was anyone else that may have left the scene and needs to be contacted.**
- **The officer(s) should canvass the neighbors for additional witnesses.**
- **Check for a protective order to determine if firearms have been ordered to be removed per domestic violence statutory requirements for “cooling-off” period.**
- **Obtain consent from the victim to remove any firearms not utilized in the crime if no protective order exists. Victim may elect to keep their own firearms for protection. (Safekeeping hold lasts between 72 hrs. – 6 mos.)**
- **Ask about and document any information about prior incidents to establish a pattern or history of abuse.**
- **Make records checks on both parties in the dispute. Felony charges should be submitted if criminal histories elevate a misdemeanor to a felony given the number of prior misdemeanor convictions.**

# Booking

- IA judges will be provided a completed Form IV to review before making a release decision on in-custody DV suspects.
- Information in the Form IV should include whether suspect poses a threat to victim or others (i.e., threatening comments or conduct by the suspect), whether suspect has access to weapons, whether a court has issued a protective order against the suspect, and whether the suspect is a flight risk (prior FTAs). All injuries to the victim should be described in detail for the judge.
- The officer(s) should document all evidence of suspect attempting to intimidate or influence victim in the Form IV as well as their report. This may deter victim's participation in the court process.
- Any completed lethality/danger assessment information should be submitted to the judge as well to assist with bond setting and hold determinations.
- A copy of any completed lethality/danger assessment should also be submitted to the prosecuting attorney along with the report to assist in charging determinations as well as with asking for higher bond and/or holds on in-custody cases.

# What we want to give the Prosecutor?

- **Original Report with all supplements**
- **Criminal history of suspect**
- **Print out of CAD 911 call**
- **Chronology of prior DV calls with both parties**
- **Suspect's contact record with this agency and criminal history**
- **Injury/Scene/Evidence Photos**
- **Medical documentation**
- **Recordings – 911, Victim/Suspect/Witness Interviews, Confrontation Calls**

# New Evidence

- **Contact from jail – Letters or**
  - **Phone calls**
- **Violations of protective orders**
- **New crimes**

# New Evidence

- **Evidence found later**

# Complete Reports

- **The officer(s) should thoroughly complete reports by:**
  - **Obtaining, and if possible, verifying victim's address, home phone number, cell phone number, safe phone number (i.e., name and phone number of friend and/or relative), email, and alternate addresses for contacting victim for follow up.**
  - **Documenting the probable cause for each crime charged.**
  - **Documenting any possible incriminating statements and any excited utterances with quotes.**
  - **Documenting evidence of substance and/or chemical abuse by suspect, victim, and witnesses.**
  - **Identifying any emergency medical personnel who responded.**
  - **Describe all injuries found on the victim and suspect even when photographs are taken.**
  - **Submit a reviewable report prior to the end of shift.**
  - **Submit for prosecution when PC exists, even if the victim recants or declines to assist with prosecution.**

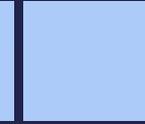
# Enhancing DV Investigations

- **Intimate Partner domestic violence is seldom one isolated incident, but a continuous pattern of behavior that often escalates in frequency and severity as time passes.**
- **When these crimes are addressed in the beginning with appropriate services provided to the victims as well as the appropriate offender accountability, it is the hope that LE can stop the escalation prior to the point where it rises to the lethal level. This takes a coordinated effort between LE, victim services, and prosecutors.**
- **Because of the large number of domestic violence cases investigated and the fact that LE agencies have limited personnel, funding, and time when it comes to providing victim services, finding a way to triage those victims most in danger is essential.**

# Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment

- **In 2012 over 36% of the homicides committed in the City of Glendale were domestic violence related.**
- **Nationally 1/3 of all female homicides are DV related (National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 2008)**
- **Domestic violence homicide is the only crime where we know who the suspect is before the crime occurs.**
- **In 2013 after a year of implementing Lethality Assessment the DV homicide rate dropped to 11%**

Why?



# Why?

- A considerable amount of recent research has been accumulated about predicting the dangerousness of an abusive relationship.
- Dr. Jackie Campbell estimates: for every 1 Homicide there are 9 near homicides
- Law enforcement and the abused victims have a need to assess the potential that a particular abuser has to kill or seriously harm their current or former victims as well as any children that may be involved.
- **Danger assessment is still far from being an exact science so the more information we can gather about the relationship, the more in tune the assessment will be.**

# The Glendale PD DV Offense Report

GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT D.V. OFFENSE REPORT														
REPORT TITLE (CRIME NAME) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DV			OFFICER		SERIAL #		CONNECT UP # AGENCY/STATE		REPORT #					
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE				APT #		GRID		DATE/TIME OF REPORT						
OCCUR DATE/TIME BEGIN			OCCUR DATE/TIME END			VALUE PROP TAKEN TOTAL ESTIMATED		VALUE PROP RECOVERED TOTAL ESTIMATED		VALUE PROP DAMAGED TOTAL ESTIMATED				
CASE STATUS		<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATION CONTINUED		<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION ONLY REPORT		<input type="checkbox"/> CLEARED JUVENILE		<input type="checkbox"/> REPORT UNFOUNDED		<input type="checkbox"/> SUBMITTED TO ATTORNEY				
		<input type="checkbox"/> CLEARED ARREST		CHECK BOX IF BOOKED/CITED/REFERRED										
MEDICAL INFO		ATTENDING PHYSICIAN			PHONE #			HOSPITAL/MORTUARY		AMBULANCE SERVICE				
										<input type="checkbox"/> M.E.O.				
VICTIM'S ASSISTANCE		<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED TO SCENE		<input type="checkbox"/> SUGGEST NO CONTACT		<input type="checkbox"/> SUGGEST PRIORITY FOLLOW-UP		INTERVIEWS RECORDED?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
								<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N		<input type="checkbox"/> PRINTS Y <input type="checkbox"/> PRINTS N				
										<input type="checkbox"/> ATTEMPTED <input type="checkbox"/> OBTAINED				
SUSPECT	CODE <b>S1</b>		NAME-LAST, FULL FIRST, MIDDLE (BUSINESS NAME IF FIRM)						ALIAS/ MAIDEN NAME/ NICKNAME					
	ADDRESS			APT. #		CITY, STATE		ZIP		EMAIL ADDRESS				
	PHONE NUMBER (HOME)		CELL		OTHER (MESSAGE)		RACE SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE HEIGHT WEIGHT			
	HAIR		EYES		<input type="checkbox"/> BOOKING <input type="checkbox"/> CITATION <input type="checkbox"/> REFERRAL		SOC. SEC. #		DRIVERS LIC. # AND STATE					
	EMPLOYER OR SCHOOL/GRADE			ADDRESS			OCCUPATION		PHONE		EXT.			
	CLOTHING/SCARS/MARKS/TATTOOS													
VICTIM	CODE <b>V1</b>		NAME-LAST, FULL FIRST, MIDDLE (BUSINESS NAME IF FIRM)						ALIAS/ MAIDEN NAME/ NICKNAME					
	ADDRESS			APT. #		CITY, STATE		ZIP		EMAIL ADDRESS				
	PHONE NUMBER (HOME)		CELL		OTHER (MESSAGE)		RACE SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE HEIGHT WEIGHT			
	HAIR		EYES		SOC. SEC. #		DRIVERS LIC. # AND STATE							
	EMPLOYER OR SCHOOL/GRADE			ADDRESS			OCCUPATION		PHONE		EXT.			
	ALTERNATE RESIDENCE/PHONE STAYING WITH FRIEND/FAMILY						RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO SUSPECT (SEE CODES PG. 4)							
							1 2 3 4 5 6 7							
VICTIM	CODE		NAME-LAST, FULL FIRST, MIDDLE (BUSINESS NAME IF FIRM)						ALIAS/ MAIDEN NAME/ NICKNAME					
	ADDRESS			APT. #		CITY, STATE		ZIP		EMAIL ADDRESS				
	PHONE NUMBER (HOME)		CELL		OTHER (MESSAGE)		RACE SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE HEIGHT WEIGHT			
	HAIR		EYES		<input type="checkbox"/> BOOKING <input type="checkbox"/> CITATION <input type="checkbox"/> REFERRAL		SOC. SEC. #		DRIVERS LIC. # AND STATE					
	EMPLOYER OR SCHOOL/GRADE			ADDRESS			OCCUPATION		PHONE		EXT.			
	CLOTHING/SCARS/MARKS/TATTOOS						RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO SUSPECT (SEE CODES PG. 4)							
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	CLOTHING/SCARS/MARKS/TATTOOS						RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO SUSPECT (SEE CODES PG. 4)							
							1 2 3 4 5 6 7							
VEHICLE	CODE		COLOR		V. YEAR		MAKE		MODEL		STYLE			
	PLATE		L. STATE		L. YEAR									
	V.I.N.				NIC #				OPERATOR ENTRY LD. #		VEHICLE TYPE			
	ADDITIONAL INFO													
CODES:														
V - VICTIM, VR - VICTIM REPRESENTATIVE, RP - RESPONSIBLE PERSON, PR - PERSON REPORTING, W - WITNESS, S - SUSPECT, IL - INVESTIGATIVE LEAD						36 VEHICLE - BUS/TRUCK/VAN			37 VEHICLE - CAR			38 VEHICLE - MOTORCYCLE		
						39 VEHICLE - RECREATIONAL			40 VEHICLE - TRUCK (COMM)			41 VEHICLE - OTHER		

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GLENDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT D.V. OFFENSE REPORT									
REPORT TITLE (CRIME NAME)		OFFICER		SERIAL #		CONNECT UP #/S		REPORT #	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DV		LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE		APT #		GRID		AGENCY/STATE	
DATE/TIME OF OCCURRENCE		DATE/TIME OF REPORT							
OCCUR DATE/TIME BEGIN		OCCUR DATE/TIME END		VALUE PROP TAKEN TOTAL ESTIMATED		VALUE PROP RECEIVED TOTAL ESTIMATED		VALUE PROP DAMAGED TOTAL ESTIMATED	
CASE STATUS		INVESTIGATION CONTINUED		INFORMATION ONLY REPORT		CLEARED JUVENILE		REPORT UNFOUNDED	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
MEDICAL INFO		ATTENDING PHYSICIAN		PHONE #		HOSPITAL/MORTUARY		AMBULANCE SERVICE	
								<input type="checkbox"/> M.E.O.	
VICTIM'S ASSISTANCE		CALLED TO SCENE		SUGGEST NO CONTACT		SUGGEST PRIORITY FOLLOW-UP		INTERVIEWS RECORDED?	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> C.S.T <input type="checkbox"/> N	
		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> PRINTS <input type="checkbox"/> ATTEMPTED <input type="checkbox"/> OBTAINED	
S U S P E C T	CODE S1	NAME-LAST, FULL FIRST, MIDDLE (BUSINESS NAME IF FRM)						ALIAS/ MAIDEN NAME/ NICKNAME	
	HAIR	EYES				RACE		SEX	
	CLOTHING/SCARS/MARKS/TATTOOS								
	CODE V1	NAME-LAST, FULL FIRST, MIDDLE (BUSINESS NAME IF FRM)						ALIAS/ MAIDEN NAME/ NICKNAME	

**What to do Now?** (Contact Glendale Police Department with any address or phone number changes immediately)  
 Offenders often deny that abuse has occurred and make light of the violence or controlling behavior, blaming the victim, outside events, other people or drugs and/or alcohol for their actions. Abuse and coercive behavior is a conscious decision by the offender after seeing these tactics used as a successful tool to control the victim. These tactics are reinforced when offenders are not held responsible for their actions through prosecution. We have people willing to walk you through the judicial process and answer your questions about your case to ease your concerns in addition to helping you to obtain protective orders and create a safety plan.  
 Call Glendale Police Department at (623) 930-3000 if:

- The offender returns to your residence, work, school, or other location where you are and they should not be.
- You receive any calls, text messages, emails, notes, flowers, gifts, social media posts, or other items from the offender or their friends/family. Save the items for the police to record, photograph and retain as evidence with your report number.

**Obtaining an Order of Protection: (Take this sheet with you to obtain your order)**

An Order of Protection is a written order signed by the judge, which prohibits or restricts the offender from contacting the victim. The order may limit the offender's communication with you and order them to stay away from you. Order's of Protection are valid for 12 months. If you are dealing with the courts in a divorce or custody matter, you must obtain the orders from the Superior Court (602-506-7895). Otherwise you may obtain an order through the Glendale City Court (623-930-2400). The order must be served for it to be considered valid. If this is done by a process server there will be a charge for the service. The local police department or sheriff's office where the suspect is can also serve these orders. It is easiest to serve these orders while the offender is still in custody. After the order is served it is retained with the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office for verification purposes. Keep a copy of your order with you at all times as well as provide a copy to your landlord, work, and children's school and/or daycare if applicable. To provide you the best protection it is essential that you report all violations of this order immediately to police. Glendale Police Department Victim's Assistance Personnel can assist you with obtaining an order of protection at either court as well as assist you with shelter, restitution info, case status inquiries, and creating a safety plan to keep you and your family safe (623-930-3030).

- Introduction of the Glendale Police Department DV Offense Report provides victims of domestic violence a tear away page that transfers information directly from the report face sheet for use in obtaining OOPs, lease breaking/lock changing provisions of ARS and providing immediate proof that they are a victim of a domestic violence offense.
- This informational document also provides direction to victims on what to do now, including contacting police and should they receive any phone calls, text messages, notes, gifts, threats etc. from the suspect and most importantly retaining them for evidence.

# The Glendale PD DV Offense Report

## Rental Provisions for Domestic Violence Victims

According to Arizona Revised Statute 33-1318 victims of domestic violence incidents may require a landlord to install a new lock, rekey existing locks or replace the entire locking mechanism to the victim's dwelling provided that the victim is willing to pay for the cost of the locks or rekeying.

A.R.S. 33-1318 also allows for the early termination of a lease for victims of domestic violence within 30 days of the actions, events, or circumstances that led to the domestic violence incident, unless waived by the landlord. In order to qualify for this provision the victim must advise the landlord by one of the following methods:

- Provide a copy of the protective order issued to the tenant who is a victim of domestic violence. The landlord may also request a receipt of the signed statement that the order of protection has been submitted to an authorized officer of the court for service or an authorized affidavit of service by a peace officer.
- Provide a copy of the written departmental report from a law enforcement agency that states the tenant notified the law enforcement agency that the tenant is a victim of domestic violence (This form will be sufficient).

Once properly notified the landlord and tenant, who is the victim of domestic violence, will agree upon a date that is within 30 days of the notification for the lease to terminate. For complete information regarding early lease termination for victims of domestic violence, please refer to A.R.S. 33-1318.

## Safety Measures While in an Abusive Relationship

If you find yourself in an abusive relationship, it is important to remember that abuse is not just physical. It can be emotional, sexual, and financial as well. It is important that you make plans now to keep you and your family safe. The following information can be useful when developing a plan of action:

### At Home

Do not allow yourself to be trapped in rooms with weapons or only one exit (i.e. kitchen, bathroom, etc.). Talk with your children about safe places to hide and where to go for help. Teach your children a code word to call 911. Pack a bag with items you would need to leave with such as clothes, medicine, toys, cash, etc. Keep the bag in a safe place that is easily accessible if you need to leave in a hurry. Make copies of all important keys. Have important phone numbers memorized such as friends or family to call in an emergency. Keep this sheet in a safe place, where your abuser won't find it, but where you can get to it when you need to review it. Keep change handy for pay phones and bus fare. Open your own bank account. Stay in touch with friends and family. Get to know your neighbors. Resist any temptation to cut yourself off from people, even if you feel embarrassed or just want to be left alone. Rehearse your escape plan until you know it by heart. Leave a set of car keys, extra money, a change of clothes and copies of the following items with a trusted friend or relative: Yours and your children's birth certificates, your children's school and medical records, bank books, welfare identification, passports or green cards, your social security card, lease agreements-mortgage payment books, insurance papers, important addresses and phone numbers, any other important documents, ID/Driver's license, keys to house, keys to safe deposit box.

### At Work

Notify your employer of the situation. Give security a photograph of your abuser and a copy of your order of protection. Screen your calls. Request an escort to your car or bus. Vary the route you take home. Carry a whistle and pepper spray. Retain any faxes, notes left on your vehicle or in your work mail from the abuser and turn them over to police with your report number.

### At Your Children's School and/or Daycare Provider

Notify them of your situation. Let staff know to whom your children can be released. Give staff a photograph of your abuser and a copy of your order of protection. Warn staff not to divulge your address or phone number to anyone.

### Once You Have Left the Relationship

Change your locks. Install more security features at your home. Inform your neighbors. Get support from groups, counselors, friends and family. Avoid areas you frequented while with the abuser. Change your passwords and PIN numbers.

Provide to Victim

- The back side of the victim tear away page provides the victim with the rental provisions afforded them by ARS including lease breaking and lock changing
- Some basic safety planning for the victim is also included while in and once out of the abusive relationship.

# The Glendale PD DV Offense Report

Lethality Assessment Questions		REPORT #
1.	Has the suspect ever used physical violence against you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
a.	If yes, have you ever been hospitalized because of the violence? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (Document past injuries hospitalized for and which hospital victim was at)	
2.	Has the suspect ever strangled you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
3.	Has the suspect ever threatened you with a weapon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document incident and what weapons suspect has access to in narrative)	
4.	Has the suspect ever assaulted you with a weapon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document past incident and what weapons suspect used in narrative)	
5.	Has the suspect ever threatened to kill you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
6.	Has the suspect ever attempted to kill you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
7.	Have there been physical assaults or assaults with weapons in the past by the suspect that you did not report to police because you were afraid of violent repercussions or death? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
8.	Has the suspect ever threatened you, your family or themselves with physical violence or death if you ever left them? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
9.	Do you feel like the violence against you has been escalating in severity and/or frequency? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	
10.	What is the worst incident that has happened between you and the suspect? (Document in narrative)	
<b>Coercive Control Assessment Questions</b>		
1.	Has the suspect ever used or threatened violence against your children? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
2.	Has the suspect ever used or threatened violence against family pets? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
3.	Has the suspect ever accidentally injured children or pets during a fight or argument with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
4.	Has the suspect ever made you have sex or perform a sexual act when you didn't want to? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
5.	Does the suspect control your access to money? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
6.	Does the suspect make it difficult for you to visit with friends and/or family? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
7.	Has the suspect ever threatened you with violence or a negative consequence for not complying with their demands? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
a.	If yes, have they followed through with their threats? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
8.	Does the suspect monitor your correspondence such as phone calls, text messages, emails, letters, social media? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
9.	Does the suspect use physical size or past incidents of violence to intimidate you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
10.	Does the suspect use access or harm to your children or pets as a way to control you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
11.	When you are away from the suspect do they check up on you and who you are with? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
12.	Have you ever felt like the suspect was following or stalking you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
13.	Has the suspect ever made up impossible rules for you to follow with harsh consequences for breaking them? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
14.	Does the suspect restrict your access to vehicles or check your mileage if you use one? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
15.	Does the suspect make humiliating remarks, use name calling, swearing, or criticizing statements towards you and/or about you to others? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
16.	Does the suspect damage your property or search through your private things? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
17.	Have you ever attempted to leave the suspect? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
a.	If so, how many times? <input type="checkbox"/> 1x <input type="checkbox"/> 2x <input type="checkbox"/> 3x <input type="checkbox"/> or more	
18.	If you had left the relationship with the suspect in the past, was there a negative result after leaving? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Refused (If yes, document in narrative)	

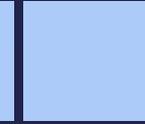
- The DV Offense Report also integrates a lethality and coercive control assessment questionnaire for officers to ask the victim on scene while they are most willing to answer them earnestly and capture the inner dynamics of the relationship, past violence, and intimidation.

- Family Violence Unit detectives and a special High Lethality Domestic Violence Victim Advocate review these questionnaires for indications of a potential high lethality relationship and inform the victim of that if so.

- A copy of this form is also provided to IA judges and prosecutors on all in-jail arrests and submittals to assist with charging, placing holds and making higher bond determinations.



# The Prosecution Side



# Is the Case Domestic Violence?

- **The CA is looking for documentation indicating that the victim:**
  - **Is the spouse or former spouse of the defendant.**
  - **Is the parent of a child of the defendant.**
  - **Is pregnant by the defendant.**
  - **Resides or resided in the same household as the defendant.**
  - **Is currently or was previously in a sexual or romantic relationship with the defendant.**
  - **Is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law or sister-in-law.**
  - **Is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.**



# Call out for MCAO

In cases involving Homicide or very serious injury, or cases where a small child is involved, often the On-call Deputy County Attorney will be called to the scene.

# Call Out

- Attend Briefing
- Walk Scene
- Observe Interviews

# Submittals

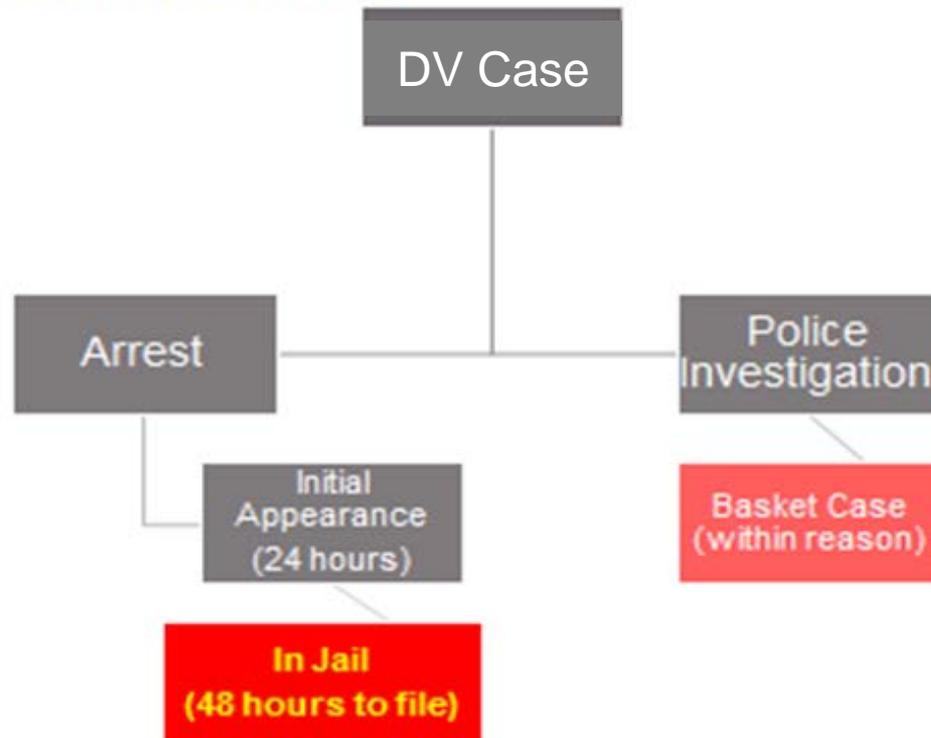
- When an officer believes that a suspect has been identified and that probable cause sufficient evidence exists, a case will be submitted to a prosecutor for review.
- A Deputy County Attorney will review the case if:
  - The offense is a felony that was committed within Maricopa County; or
  - The offense is a misdemeanor that was:
    - Committed within the county but outside of any city limits
    - A violation of a Protective Order which was issued from a Justice Court by a Justice of the Peace or from the Superior Court.
- If it is determined that the crime presented is not a felony, it may still be charged as a misdemeanor by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office or it may be submitted to a municipal prosecuting agency.



# Reviewing the Submittal

Do we have  
everything we  
need to file this  
case?

## In Jail Time Limits



Timelines vary depending on if the case is an in jail or a basket.

- If the County Attorney was not at the scene or otherwise in touch with the detective as the investigation unfolded, the charging attorney will need things like medical records/FNE Reports/Photos.
- This is a frequent issue in charging cases where a fracture is alleged to have occurred.

## 48 hours to file

- Day of act is excluded, the last day is included
- Saturday, Sunday & legal holidays excluded

*January*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The calendar highlights the 48-hour filing deadline. The day of the act (Thursday, January 15) is marked with a red 'X' and is excluded. The last day to file (Friday, January 16) is marked with a red '24'. The 48-hour period is marked with a red '48' on Tuesday, January 20. A grey 'H' is on Monday, January 19, representing a legal holiday. The days of the act (15) and the last day to file (16) are excluded from the 48-hour period.

# Does the Submittal Contain:

- **All Police Reports and Supplements?**
- **Photographs of the scene/victim/suspect?**
- **Medical/Forensic Nurse Examinations?**
- **911 calls?**
- **Recorded interviews of the necessary parties?**
- **Forensic interviews of child witnesses?**
- **Any other misc. records including valid priors?**
- **A good phone number to get ahold of you quickly if we need something?**

# Basket cases

- Not same time limits as in-jail cases.
- Please don't wait too long. (Sometimes your aggravated assault is only an assault and we risk running statute of limitation time.) If you submit a case close to the cut off, please call our office and get someone's attention!

# Charging Considerations

- **The prosecuting attorney must determine, from the available evidence, whether a reasonable likelihood of conviction exists. The following are general considerations established to assure that cases filed have a reasonable likelihood of conviction.**
- **Does the police report contain sufficient evidence (including foundation, recorded statements/911-calls and photos, if applicable) to support all elements of the crime?**
- **Are the witnesses credible (consistent), available, and competent to testify?**

# Charging Considerations

- **Does the investigation as submitted provide all the documentation, scientific evidence, and witnesses or does it need to be “furthered” (i.e., referred back to police for additional information)?**
- **Are there any obvious defenses to the crime? If there are, does the available corroborating evidence overcome those defenses?**
- **Based on the nature of domestic violence cases, the likelihood of recidivism, and the ongoing danger to the victim and others, a domestic violence case will be charged (if it meets the criteria) even if the victim does not wish to proceed with prosecution.**

# Holding Complaints and Post Filing Furthers

- **If information is not contained in the submittal, but the charging attorney believes the case agent can obtain that information prior to Grand Jury, the deputy county attorney may file a holding complaint on charges that are ready for presentation. Additional charges can be added at the time of the Grand Jury presentation pending the receipt of the additional information.**
- **When a case is ready for Grand Jury, the deputy county attorney may still request additional follow-up information from the detective.**

# Turn Down

- **Cases may be turned down for many reasons:**
  - **Victim credibility Issues**
  - **Case does not meet required elements**
  - **No reasonable likelihood of conviction**

**In cases where an in-jail is turned down, the reviewing Deputy County Attorney will call the case agent to advise if the case should be sent to the City. Having good contact numbers for the case agent is key!**

# Preliminary Hearing

- **The purpose of a Preliminary Hearing is for the court to make a probable cause determination.**
- **A significant number of DV cases will be handled by the Pretrial Bureau**
  - **These cases have been charged by the Family Violence Bureau and sent to Pretrial with a plea offer**
- **Many DV cases are resolved by plea at this stage.**
- **If the defendant chooses not to accept the plea offer at this stage, he or she can either straight-wave the case to Superior Court or request a preliminary hearing**
- **If a Preliminary Hearing is requested, the Deputy County Attorney can opt to take the case to the Grand Jury or can put on the Preliminary Hearing**
- **If a Preliminary Hearing is conducted, the case agent can provide hearsay testimony to the court in order for the judge to make a probable cause finding.**
- **If the defense attorney chooses to cross-examine the testifying officer at a Preliminary Hearing, this examination is considered his defense interview of this witness.**

# Grand Jury

- **The purpose of the Grand Jury is to make a probable cause determination**
- **Unlike a Preliminary Hearing, the Grand Jury is not an adversarial proceeding.**
- **The prosecutor through the case agent will provide the Grand Jury the relevant facts for them to make their determination.**
- **If the prosecutor or case agent knows of any exculpatory information at the time of the Grand Jury presentation, that information must be communicated to the Grand Jury.**
- **A minimum of 9 members of the Grand Jury must vote for a True Bill to issue an indictment.**

# Establishing DV Priors

- **Prior convictions must have occurred within the past 84 months (7 years) of the present offense.**
- **Prior to charging, the deputy county attorney will need to see copies of the court documentation establishing the prior DV convictions.**
- **For purposes of charging, certified copies of the priors are not necessary. However, the prosecutor will need to see the documentation to determine, for example, if the fingerprints are sufficient for comparison, if the identifying information with the defendant is consistent on all documents, if the prior offense is specifically designated as domestic violence, etc.**

# Arraignment

- **Following the Preliminary Hearing or Grand Jury process, a charged defendant will attend an arraignment where a plea of not guilty will be entered on their behalf.**
- **At this point a trial judge is assigned and a defendant is advised of a pretrial conference date.**

# Initial Pretrial Conference

- **This is one of the earlier pretrial hearings in the lifespan of a case.**
- **The assigned prosecutor and assigned defense attorney will typically have this hearing in front of a commissioner who will set a future trial date. This commissioner will set dates for other status conferences in front of the assigned trial judge.**
- **It is not uncommon for a defendant to enter into a plea agreement at this stage.**

# Comprehensive Pretrial Conference

- **At this status conference, the trial judge expects that the parties have conferred regarding various matters.**
- **The parties are required to file a joint comprehensive pretrial statement advising the court of the status of the case. This includes information such as estimated length of trial, number of witnesses each side plans to call, if any motions are going to be filed, and if either party has any special needs at this time.**
- **The court also will want to know the status of interviews and when the parties believe they will be finished conducting them.**

# Final Trial Management Conference

- **This hearing is typically set a week or two prior to trial.**
- **The purpose of this hearing is to determine if the case is ready to be sent to the Master Calendar for trial on the scheduled trial date.**
- **With approval from a bureau chief, the defendant may still enter into a plea agreement.**

# Trial

- **Trials in Maricopa County, other than some homicide or complex cases that have been specifically assigned to a judge, will go to Master Calendar for trial.**
- **At the Master Calendar Hearing the Associate Criminal Presiding Judge in charge of this calendar will call cases set for trial, confirm that the parties are ready to proceed, and assign that trial to an available Superior Court Judge or Commissioner.**
- **Either party may, at that time, ask for a change of judge so long as the request has not been previously made by that party.**
- **Once the trial judge has been determined, the parties will report to their assigned judge's courtroom.**

# Thank You!

**Det. Sgt. Patrick Beumler**  
**Glendale Police Department**  
**Family Violence Squad**  
**623-930-3113 office**  
**[pbeumler@glendaleaz.com](mailto:pbeumler@glendaleaz.com)**

**Hilary Weinberg**  
**Maricopa County Attorney's Office**  
**Family Violence Bureau**  
**602-506-5999 Office**