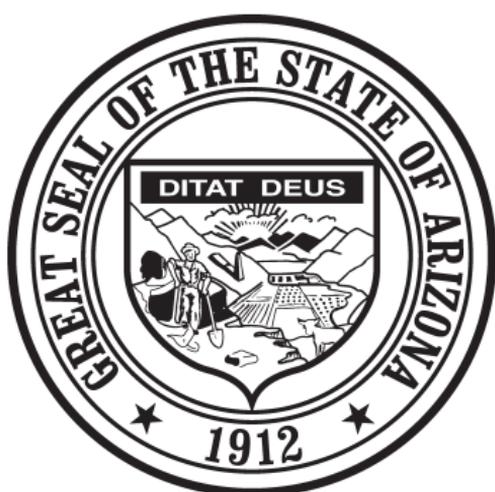


Have You Been the Victim of Juvenile Crime?



Superior Court of Arizona

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services

The Table of Contents

	Page
A Message from the Judge	1
Introduction	2
Victims' Rights	3
Formal Court Process	6
Victim Services	7
Diversions	9
Probation	10
Terms and Conditions	12
Restitution	16
Public Service Agencies	18

From the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge

The Cochise County Juvenile Court is a branch of the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, and is charged under Federal and State law with jurisdiction over children under the age of 18 who are referred for reasons of incorrigibility and/or delinquency. It is our mission to promote the welfare of children and families while ensuring safety for our community.

Our juvenile justice system utilizes a team approach in addressing the problem of juvenile delinquency in our community. Our team consists of dedicated and energetic professionals who are well-trained in state-of-the-art methods with respect to assessing and meeting the needs of juveniles in our community, thereby curtailing delinquent behaviors and diverting juveniles from the path of criminality before they enter the adult world.

Our team of juvenile justice professionals understands that those members of our community who have been victimized by delinquent acts deserve to be treated with respect, dignity and compassion. Not only are we committed to making reparation to victims a crucial part of the process, but we strive to impress upon victims the important role that they can play in instilling in juveniles a sense of responsibility for their actions. To this end, we encourage victims to become involved, ask questions, communicate their wishes to the County Attorney's office and to the Juvenile Probation Department, attend hearings when possible, participate in Victim-Offender mediation where available, insist on full restitution where appropriate, and to generally make known to the court and to the juvenile the impact the delinquent behavior has had.

We are available to answer your questions, explain the process, communicate your wishes, encourage your participation, and to help make you, as a victim, whole. Please contact Sepp Sprietsma, Victim's Rights Program Manager, at 520.803.3018, for further information and assistance.

Judge Donna Beumler

Introduction

Dear Victim:

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services Victims' Rights Program is providing you this handbook as a reference to use during your involvement in the juvenile court process. This handbook is intended to help explain your rights as a victim, explain the juvenile court process, and define the agencies involved in this process and their responsibilities to you. It also covers such issues as restitution, terms and conditions of probation, and diversion.

I know that this process may be confusing and frustrating. We are here to help you in any way possible. Please do not hesitate to call or stop by if you have questions or need anything regarding your case.

Sincerely,

Sepp Sprietsma Victims' Rights Program Manager
Cochise County Juvenile Court Services 100
Colonia de Salud, Suite 201 Sierra Vista AZ 85635

(520) 803-3018

ARIZONA CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE 2, SECTION 2
VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 2.1. (A) To preserve and protect victims' rights to justice and due process, a victim of crime has a right:

1. To be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse throughout the criminal justice process.
2. To be informed, upon request, when the accused or convicted [adjudicated] person is released from custody or has escaped.
3. To be present at, and upon request, to be informed of all criminal [delinquency] proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present.
4. To be heard at any proceeding involving a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea, and sentencing [disposition].
5. To refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or other person acting on behalf of the defendant.
6. To confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before trial or before any disposition of the case and to be informed of the disposition.
7. To read pre-sentence reports relating to the crime against the victim when they are available to the defendant.
8. To receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal [delinquent] conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.
9. To be heard at any proceeding when any post-conviction [post-adjudication] release from confinement is being considered.
10. To a speedy trial or disposition, and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction [adjudication] and sentence [disposition].
11. To have all rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal [delinquency] proceedings protect victims' rights and to have these rules be subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure the protection of these rights.

12. To be informed of victims' constitutional rights.

(B) A victim's exercise of any right granted by this section shall not be grounds for dismissing any criminal [delinquent] proceeding or setting aside any conviction [disposition] or sentence.

(C) "Victim" means a person against whom the criminal offense has been committed or, if the person is killed or incapacitated, the person's spouse, parent, child or other lawful representative, except if the person is in custody for an offense or is the accused.

(D) The legislature, or the people by initiative or referendum, have the authority to enact substantive and procedural laws to define, implement, preserve and protect the rights guaranteed to victims by this section, including the authority to extend any of these rights to juvenile proceedings.

(E) The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights for victims shall not be construed to deny or disparage others granted by the legislature or retained by victims.

Arizona Revised Statutes

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) defines in detail the scope and applicability of victims' rights and the responsible agencies involved. Listed below are 3 statutes that define a statutory victim and define the limited rights of legal entities:

8-381. Applicability This article applies to acts that are committed by a juvenile and that if committed by an adult would be either:

- 1 A misdemeanor offense involving physical injury, the threat of physical injury or a sexual offense.
- 2 A felony offense.

8-382(20). Definitions

"Victim" means a person against whom the delinquent act was committed, or if the person is killed or incapacitated, the person's spouse, parent, child, grandparent or sibling, any person related to the person by consanguinity or affinity to the second degree or any other lawful representative of the person, except if the person or the person's spouse, parent, child, grandparent, sibling, other person related to the person by consanguinity or affinity to the second degree or other lawful representative is in custody for an offense or is the accused.

8-385. Limited rights of a legal entity Any corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity that, except for its status as an artificial entity, would be included in the definition of victim in section 8-382 shall be afforded the following rights:

1. Within a reasonable time after arrest, the prosecutor shall notify the legal entity of the right to appear and be heard at any proceeding relating to restitution or disposition of the delinquent.
2. The prosecutor shall notify the legal entity of the right to submit to the court a written statement containing information and opinions on restitution and disposition in its case.
3. On request, the prosecutor shall notify the legal entity in a timely manner of the date, time and place of any proceeding relating to restitution or disposition of the delinquent.
4. A lawful representative of the legal entity has the right, if present, to be heard at any proceeding relating to restitution or disposition of the delinquent.

If the offense committed against you does not fall into any of the categories defined in A.R.S. 8-381, your rights may be limited during the juvenile justice process. You may still be involved to the extent allowable by statute, court rules and procedures, and local department policies. Do not hesitate to contact any agency involved in your case for information and assistance.

Please refer to A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 3, Article 7, statutes 8-381 through 8-421 for more information.

Courtroom Rules: Should you choose to attend court for any hearing, be advised that appropriate attire is required. No shorts, tanks tops or other improper clothing allowed. Casual business dress is suggested. Also be prepared to pass through a security check station where you and your belongings will be searched.

Formal Juvenile Court Process

If the Juvenile is Detained:

The County Attorney has **24 hours** to decide whether or not to file a petition (charges) against the Juvenile. If the County Attorney does not file, the Juvenile is released to his or her parents, legal guardians or other custodial agency. *This does not necessarily mean that the case is dismissed; charges may be filed later, or the complaint may be recommended for diversion.*

A Detention Hearing and Advisory Hearing must be held within **24 hours** of the filing of the petition:

- The Detention Hearing determines whether there was probable cause for the arrest of the juvenile, and whether or not the juvenile will stay in detention until the next hearing.
- The Advisory Hearing is for the purpose of informing the juvenile and his/her parent, guardian or custodian of the allegations in the petition, and determining whether the juvenile admits or denies the allegations.

An **Adjudication Hearing** must be held within **45 days** of the Advisory Hearing. This hearing (trial) is held to determine the juvenile's guilt or innocence of the offenses in question. Often times a plea agreement is reached prior to this hearing, and there is no actual adjudication trial.

The last hearing is the **Disposition Hearing**. The Disposition Hearing must be held within **45 days** of the Adjudication Hearing. The Disposition Hearing determines the consequences (sentence) for the juvenile who was found delinquent (guilty) during the Adjudication Hearing.

If the Juvenile is NOT Detained:

The County Attorney has **45 days** to file a petition. The **Advisory Hearing** must be held within **30 days**.

The **Adjudication Hearing** must be held within **60 days** of the Advisory Hearing.

The **Disposition Hearing** must be held within **45 days** of the Adjudication Hearing.

Victim Services

The Cochise County Juvenile Court Services (CCJCS) Victims' Rights Program is just one source of information, notifications and assistance throughout the juvenile justice process. Law Enforcement, the Cochise County Attorney's Office, the Clerk the Superior Court, Juvenile Probation, Juvenile Detention and the Department of Juvenile Corrections may all be involved in this process. Each agency has various duties defined by state statutes.

Victim involvement begins with **Law Enforcement** contact upon initial report of the offense or crime. Law enforcement will provide a form by which victims may opt-in for their rights. Some victims choose not to participate or do not want to be contacted, and they may alternatively waive their rights on this form.

If the juvenile is arrested, the **CCJCS Victims' Rights Program Manager, Juvenile Probation** or **Juvenile Detention** will notify you by phone of the Detention Hearing date and time. You have the right to be present and heard at this hearing. The **Victims' Rights Manager** will mail an initial packet of information that includes an introductory letter, this brochure and a statement of loss form.

If the juvenile is released from detention, Juvenile Detention will attempt telephone notification of the juvenile's release. The Victims' Rights Manager will mail notice of any applicable release conditions ordered by the judge.

If the juvenile is not detained, your first contact with the **Victims' Rights Program** or **Juvenile Probation** will be an initial packet of information that includes an introductory letter, this brochure and a statement of loss form. If the case is assigned for diversion, **Juvenile Probation** will send notice of diversion consequences, completion or unsuccessful termination.

The **County Attorney's Office** also sends initial letters with victims' rights information, and will send notifications of all court hearings, plea offers and dismissals. Following adjudication, their office will also send a form by which victims may opt in for post-adjudication rights.

Prior to disposition, **Juvenile Probation** and/or the **Victims' Rights Manager** will solicit an impact statement from you and inquire about restitution. You may, upon request, view portions of the probation officer's written disposition recommendations for the juvenile, as well as receive information regarding the juvenile's referral and detention history.

If you opt in for post-adjudication notification, **Juvenile Probation** will provide you with notice of all probation modifications, terminations or revocations. They will also provide notice of release or escape from residential treatment programs or placements.

If the juvenile is committed to the **Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)**, then ADJC is responsible for sending notice of appellate, review and parole proceedings, release hearings and notices of release.

These services are not all-inclusive, but representative of what you should expect from the various agencies involved in providing victims' rights services. You may receive the same information from several sources; if you have any questions or are confused about anything, the Victims' Rights Program can be used as a resource. Please call if you have any questions concerning the juvenile or your case.

***** You must keep the Victims' Rights Program informed of your current mailing address and telephone number. Failure to do so waives your notification rights. *****

Diversion

Diversion is a program in which the juvenile is assigned consequences by the Juvenile Probation Department for his or her actions without going through a formal court process. This allows the juvenile to be punished immediately without receiving an official court record. In order for the juvenile to successfully complete the diversion program, he or she must comply with all of the assigned consequences. If he or she does not complete the consequences, the case can be referred to the County Attorney for prosecution.

Reasons for case diversion may include:

- 1 Minor offenses
- 2 First-time offenses
- 3 Juvenile's age
- 4 Juvenile unlikely to repeat behavior

Reasons not to divert a case may include:

- 1 Significant referral history
- 2 Serious nature/circumstance of the offense
- 3 Required consequences unavailable without formal court intervention
- 4 Denial of charges

• *The County Attorney has sole discretion to determine whether a petition is filed.*

Probation

One of the most common consequences given to a juvenile at court disposition is being placed on probation.

Types of Probation:

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services uses a case classification system to assess a juvenile offender's individual supervision needs, program requirements and risk to the community. At disposition, Juvenile Probation recommend placement into one of 2 categories of probation. Those categories are: **Standard Probation** and **Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)**.

Standard Probation Levels:

Maximum: Designed for offenders initially placed on probation, other than residential treatment. This level requires three visual contacts and one collateral contact monthly from the juvenile probation department.

Moderate: Designed for offenders who have been able to meet conditions of maximum probation and have earned the opportunity to be transferred to this level. Consideration may be given to a modification of the standard terms. This level requires one visual contact and one collateral contact monthly from the juvenile probation department.

Minimum: Designed for juveniles who have been placed in residential treatment facilities. This level requires at least one visual contact a minimum of forty-five days from the juvenile probation department.

Intensive Probation Levels:

Level I: The probation officer will make four visual contacts with the juvenile per week, and a weekly contact with the school, parent, and (if applicable) employer.

Level II: The probation officer will make two visual contacts with the juvenile per week and a weekly contact with the school, parent, and (if applicable) employer.

Level III: The probation officer will make one visual contact with the juvenile per week and a weekly contact with the school, parent, and (if applicable) employer.

Length of Probation:

Juveniles can theoretically be on probation until they turn 18. Generally, the probation period does not exceed one year. If the juvenile has completed all of the assigned consequences and no longer requires supervision, the probation officer can recommend an early release from probation.

Noncompliance:

If the juvenile has not been in compliance with the terms and conditions of their probation, status changes can be recommended to the court or instituted by the probation department. These changes can include:

- A change their level of probation
 - Placed on Standard
 - Placed on JIPS
- Out-of-Home placement/residential treatment programs
- Commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)

ADJC commitment can only occur through court order following adjudication on a petition to revoke probation or a new charge.

Terms and Conditions of Probation

STANDARD PROBATION

When probation is ordered for a delinquent juvenile, the juvenile must comply with any and all specified conditions in order to successfully complete probation. Conditions imposed are case-specific for each juvenile. The following is a list of terms and conditions that may be imposed for **standard probation**:

1. OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS: You are placed in the custody and control of your parent(s) or legal guardian(s) whom you shall obey, cooperate with, and respect at all times and at all places.

2. OBEDIENCE TO LAW: You shall at all times be a law-abiding citizen, properly conduct yourself, and not violate any city, county, state or federal laws.

3. LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT: You shall immediately notify your supervising probation officer of any types of contact with law enforcement officers.

4. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: You shall attend school regularly, obey your teachers, and follow all school rules.

5. NON-ASSOCIATION ORDERS: You shall not associate with any person who is on probation or parole, or in violation of the law, or any other person deemed inappropriate by your parent (s), probation officer, or this Court, including but not limited to the following persons: _____

6. CURFEW:

6A. STANDARD PROBATION: You shall abide by a _____ p.m. to a 5:00 a.m. curfew unless curfew times are modified by your probation officer.

OR

6B. JIPS: You shall abide by a 24-hour in-home detention policy and not be out of your residence, unless you have received specific permission from a probation officer. The only exceptions will be when you leave your home to attend school, and/or treatment program, and/or work.

7. ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER: You shall notify your supervising probation officer prior to moving, changing your mailing address, or changing your telephone number.

8. ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND TOXIC VAPORS: You shall not at any time use, possess or consume alcoholic beverages, marijuana, dangerous or prohibited drugs/narcotics, intoxicating substances, toxic vapors, or drug not prescribed to you; nor shall you associate with anyone who is illegally using or in possession of these as listed above.

9. CHEMICAL TESTS: You shall submit to random urinalysis, breath analysis, or hair analysis as directed by your probation officer.

10. REPORTING TO JPO: You shall report to the probation office as directed by a probation officer.

11. SEARCHES: You shall submit your person or property to search or seizure by a probation officer, with or without probable cause, and with or without a warrant, if a probation officer so directs.

12. DEADLY WEAPON PROHIBITION: You shall not own, possess or control any firearm or deadly weapon.

13. NON-CONTACT ORDERS: You shall have no contact whatsoever, telephonic or otherwise, with any victim(s) or witnesses of any offense which caused you to be placed on probation, except as may be authorized by your probation officer.

14. TREATMENT/PLACEMENT: You shall participate fully in the following treatment/programs/placements as directed by the Court or a probation officer, and not stop your participation without the prior approval of the Court or a probation officer.

Out of home placement

Counseling (individual), (family), (group)

Training programs

Other: _____

15. NO GANG ACTIVITY: You shall not associate with gang members, display gang insignias, colors, paraphernalia, or any type of dress which appears to be gang related.

16. NO TRAVEL OUTSIDE COUNTY: You shall not leave Cochise County or the continental United States without prior authorization from your probation officer.

17. RESTITUTION/MONETARY ASSESSMENT: You shall pay restitution/monetary assessment to Cochise County Juvenile Court Services on the following amount (s):

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restitution | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary assessment | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 80% Surcharge | \$ _____ |

18. TIME PAYMENT FEE: You shall pay a time payment fee of \$20.00 if all restitution and monetary assessments ordered above are not paid on the date of Disposition.

19. COMMUNITY RESTITUTION: You shall perform _____ hours of community restitution.

20. DETENTION: You shall spend hours/days/weekend (s) in detention beginning: _____

21. SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Other special conditions as follows:

- Comply with CCJCS Officer rules.
- Write apology letter(s) to the victim(s).
- Counseling (individual), (family), (group)
- Attend Probation Orientation

OTHER RULES: You will be subject to further rules of probation as deemed necessary by the Court from time to time.

This list is not all-inclusive; the court has the discretion to impose any other conditions deemed necessary in each case. Some conditions may not apply, i.e. restitution, treatment, detention, etc. Contact the probation officer assigned to the juvenile to determine the applicable conditions for your case.

Juvenile Intensive Probation

Terms and conditions for juvenile intensive probation supervision (JIPS) usually include all of the terms and conditions of standard probation, plus the following:

1. You shall abide by a 24-hour, in-home detention policy and not be out of your residence, unless you have received specific permission from a probation officer. The only exception will be when you leave your home to attend school and/or treatment program.
2. You shall stay in school, or be gainfully employed for a minimum of 32 hours per week. If you are not a full-time student and/or gainfully employed for 32 hours per week, you will complete 32 hours of community work service, approved volunteer work, or other approved programming each week.
3. You shall notify your probation officer of any changes in your employment schedule or school schedule.

This list is not all-inclusive; the court has the discretion to impose any other conditions deemed necessary in each case. Some conditions may not apply, i.e. restitution, treatment, detention, etc. Contact the probation officer assigned to the juvenile to determine the applicable conditions for your case.

Restitution

Restitution means “to restore.” Victims may request financial compensation, or restitution, for direct losses and those circumstantially incurred due to a delinquent juvenile’s actions. This can include medical costs, travel expenses, property repair or replacement, insurance deductibles or co-pays, reimbursement for time off work, etc. It does NOT include punitive damages or payment for “pain and suffering.” Only actual, out-of-pocket expenses should be requested. Insurance companies have a right to request restitution as well, and should be listed on the claim when payments have been made to a victim.

Please refer to the following statutes for more information:

8-344 – General Restitution Information

8-345 – Restitution Liens

12-661 – Liability of Parents

Requesting restitution through Juvenile Court does not preclude a victim from filing a civil action against the juvenile and/or his parents for other damages or damages not assigned through court order. Your local Justice Court can help with claims questions, jurisdiction issues, procedures, paperwork, etc. (Justice Courts: page 20 of this handbook)

In order for victims to request restitution through Juvenile Court, they must complete a ***notarized*** Victim Statement of Loss and return it to the Victims’ Rights Program Office. The Court also requires that you include any repair or replacement estimates, receipts, bills or price quotes that support your claim.

Restitution is decided in one of three ways:

- 1) The amount can be decided through Court Order.
- 2) The probation officer assesses it through diversion.
- 3) The amount can be determined through mediation.

When the court works with restitution, it is possible for the amount of restitution to be capped. Capping restitution means that the judge will set a limit as to how much the juvenile is required to pay.

The judge can order restitution to be “joint and several.” This means that not only is the juvenile responsible for paying the restitution, but any involved co-defendants are also responsible for paying the restitution until the entire amount ordered has been paid.

The Victim Statement of Loss is vital to the proper assessment of restitution, either formally or informally. This information helps the probation officer justify the request for restitution in diversion cases, and helps the Court in making a valid restitution order. Without this information, the amount of restitution may be reduced or denied through the court or probation office.

Another way to receive restitution is through the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund. Medical expenses, funeral costs, loss of wages and counseling are examples of qualifying expenses. Property loss is not reimbursable through this fund. Awards of restitution through the Crime Victim's Compensation Fund require a separate application and process from that of Juvenile Court. This Fund is administered by the Cochise County Attorney's Victim-Witness Program. Please see page 18 of this booklet for contact information.

PAYMENT PROCESSING

Once restitution payments are received from the juvenile, there may be two to four weeks time period before you get your restitution check. This time period is required for processing the payments, crediting the juvenile's account and ensuring that funds are guaranteed through the bank. CCJCS works hard to assure that restitution payments are received and disbursed in a consistent and timely manner. If you experience any problems with receiving restitution payments, please contact the Juvenile Court Services Collections Specialist at (520) 432-7522.

PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES

Cochise County Juvenile Court Services Victims' Rights Program

100 Colonia de Salud, Suite 201

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3018 **Fax:** (520) 458-4148

Cochise County Attorney's Victim-Witness Program

P.O. Drawer CA

Bisbee, AZ 85603

Victim Assistance: 432-8730

Victim Compensation: 432-8734

Victim Rights: 803-3019

Victim Assistance Fax: (520) 432-8777

Victim Rights Fax: (520) 417-0895

Cochise County Attorney's Office - Juvenile

100 Colonia de Salud, Suite 104

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3160 **Fax:** (520) 417-0895

Cochise County Juvenile Detention Center

100 Colonia de Salud, Suite 201

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3000 **Fax:** (520) 417-0629

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Victims' Rights Program

1624 W. Adams Phoenix, AZ 85007

Phone: (602) 364-3513/3514

JUVENILE PROBATION

Bisbee Probation Office/Administration

915 Tovreaville Road

P.O. Box 4219 Bisbee, AZ 85603

Phone: (520) 432-7523

Fax: (520) 432-0393

Benson Probation Office

126 W. 5th Street, Suite 5

Benson, AZ 85602

Phone: (520) 586-8120

Fax: (520) 586-9569

Douglas Probation Office

640 10th Street Douglas, AZ 85607

Phone: (520) 364-4044; 805-0446

Fax: (520) 364-4105

Sierra Vista Probation Office

100 Colonia de Salud, Suite 100

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3200

Fax: (520) 417-0762

Willcox Probation Office

450 S. Haskell Avenue

Willcox, AZ 85643

Phone: (520) 384-7020

Fax: (520) 384-5221

JUSTICE COURTS

Bisbee - #1

P.O. Box 1893

207 N. Judd Drive

Bisbee, AZ 85603

Phone: (520) 432-9540/9542

Douglas - #2

661 G Avenue

Douglas, AZ 85607

Phone: (520) 805-5640

Benson - #3

P.O. Box 2167

126 W. 5th Street, Suite 1

Benson, AZ 85602

Phone: (520) 586-8100

Willcox - #4

450 S. Haskell Ave.

Willcox, AZ 85643

Phone: (520) 384-7000

Sierra Vista - #5

100 Colonia de Salud, Ste 108

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3800

Bowie - #6

PO Box 317

201 N. Central

Bowie, AZ 85605

Phone: (520) 847-2303

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Benson Police Department

P.O. Box 2287

360 S. Gila Street

Benson, AZ 85602

Phone: (520) 586-2211

Bisbee Police Department

1 State Highway 92

Bisbee, AZ 85603

Phone: (520) 432-2261

Douglas Police Department

PO Box 4076

300 E. 14th Street

Douglas, AZ 85607 (mailing: 85608)

Phone: (520) 364-8422

Huachuca Police Department

500 N. Gonzales Blvd.

Huachuca City, AZ 85616

Phone: (520) 456-1353

Sierra Vista Police Department

911 N. Coronado

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 458-3311

Tombstone Marshall's Office

P.O. Box 399
313-B E. Fremont Street
Tombstone, AZ 85638
Phone: (520) 457-2244

Willcox Police Department

151 W. Maley
Willcox, AZ 85643
Phone: (520) 384-4673

COCHISE COUNTY SHERIFF
DEPARTMENT

Benson Office

126 W. 5th Street, Suite 2
Benson, AZ 85602
Phone: (520) 586-8150

Bisbee Office

205 N. Judd Drive
Bisbee, AZ 85603
Phone: (520) 432-9500

Bowie Office

P.O. Box 317
201 N. Central
Bowie, AZ 85605
Phone: (520) 847-2211

Douglas Office

661 G Ave

Douglas, AZ 85607

Phone: (520) 805-5670

Elfrida Office

P.O. Box 255

10293 N. Central Highway

Elfrida, AZ 85610

Phone: (520) 642-3648

Sierra Vista Office

4115 E. Foothills Drive

Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Phone: (520) 803-3850

Willcox Office

450 S. Haskell

Willcox, AZ 85643

Phone: (520) 384-7050

OTHER:**Border Patrol – Statewide**

Phone: 1-877-872-7435

Arizona Department of Public Safety

Phone: (520) 746-4500

Superior Court of Arizona
Cochise County
Juvenile Division

Juvenile Court Services
100 Colonia de Salud, #201
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Donna Beumler
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge

Delcy Scull
Director, Juvenile Court Services

Sepp Sprietsma
Victims' Rights
Program Manager



Edition 10/2010
Victims' Rights Program
Revised by: Sepp Sprietsma