

**Internal Review Report
Regarding
State v. Michael Gleason Jr.**

August 25, 2025

I. Executive Summary

The Internal Review Committee was tasked with reviewing the facts and circumstances of the bail determinations in State v. Michael Gleason Jr. That case involved criminal charges arising out of Gleason's alleged assault of his wife, Marisol Fuentes, on April 25, 2025. Gleason was released on \$5,000 cash bail. On July 6, 2025, Gleason is alleged to have shot and killed Fuentes and then himself.

The Committee reviewed the court record in State v. Michael Gleason Jr. as well as the court records in several other cases involving Gleason. Based on its review, the Committee identified facts known or available at the time of the bail determinations that were indicators of Gleason's dangerousness or of intimate partner violence. The Committee concludes that sufficient evidence existed to hold Gleason in preventive detention. The Committee also identified facts that came to light or occurred after the bail determinations that were further indicators of dangerousness or intimate partner violence. Additionally, the Committee identified several areas for improvement or further investigation by the New Hampshire Judicial Branch. The Committee recommends that the New Hampshire Judicial Branch:

- 1) Train court staff and judicial officers regarding special considerations relevant in bail determinations in cases involving allegations of domestic violence as well as training on upcoming changes to the bail statute.
- 2) Support training for attorneys, victim advocates, and police departments about the existing legal avenues for amending, revoking, and appealing bail determinations.
- 3) Consider revisions to the Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service Form and the Criminal Bail Protective Order to ensure swift and effective enforcement of orders requiring the relinquishment of firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons.
- 4) Consider what steps the court can take to improve the access of survivors of intimate partner violence to assistance of counsel and victim advocates as early in legal proceedings as is feasible.
- 5) Explore potential systemic changes to enhance information sharing, flag warning signs of escalating dangerousness throughout the life of a case and achieve holistic treatment of intimate partner violence related matters.

II. Charge to the Committee

Upon learning of the shooting of Marisol Fuentes on July 6, 2025, in Berlin, New Hampshire, alleged to have been committed by Michael Gleason, Jr., who was at the time released on bail in a criminal case in which Fuentes was the complainant, New Hampshire Supreme Court Chief Justice Gordon J. MacDonald called for an internal review of the court record of State v. Michael Gleason, Jr. (hereinafter State v. Gleason), and related legal proceedings. Chief Justice MacDonald charged the Internal Review Committee with conducting the review in an expeditious, but thorough, manner to provide an immediate accounting of the case.

The scope of the Committee's review was limited to examining the court record in State v. Gleason and the court records in other legal proceedings involving Gleason during the relevant time. The Committee was also charged with making recommendations for improvement of court practices and procedures for bail determinations in cases involving allegations of domestic violence. The Committee, selected by Chief Justice MacDonald, was composed of Associate Justice Melissa B. Countway and Honorable Ellen V. Christo, Administrative Judge of the Circuit Court.

III. Scope of Review

In preparing this report, the Committee reviewed the written court records in the following cases involving Gleason: State v. Michael Gleason, Jr., 423-2025-CR-184 (criminal charges)¹; Marisol Fuentes v. Michael Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, -00028 (domestic violence petition)²; In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041 (divorce petition); and Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050 (stalking petition). The Committee reviewed the audio recording and transcript of the April 28, 2025, arraignment of Gleason on the criminal charges, and listened to the audio recordings of the May 21, 2025, probable cause hearing in the criminal case and the May 28, 2025, hearing in the domestic violence proceeding.³ It also reviewed the applicable statutes,⁴ case law, and the relevant provisions of the Circuit Court's Domestic Violence Protocols.⁵ The

¹ See also State v. Michael Gleason Jr., 214-2025-CR-00095 (superior court docket number assigned after criminal charges were bound over to superior court from the circuit court).

² The domestic violence matter has two associated docket numbers: one assigned by the court to the emergency domestic violence protective order entered telephonically, after-hours, with the assistance of the police department; and one assigned by the court to the domestic violence petition filed by Fuentes during normal business hours.

³ No recording was made of the April 27, 2025, proceeding before the magistrate at which the initial bail determination was made.

⁴ See, e.g., RSA ch. 597 (governing bail and recognizances).

⁵ N.H. Cir. Ct., Dom. Violence Protocols, Ch. 12-14, 17 (chapters relating to bail and criminal orders of protection, other criminal issues, firearms, and the domestic violence registry) (hereinafter "Protocols").

Committee did not interview any of the decisionmakers in State v. Gleason or any related cases, nor did it interview any parties or stakeholders; its review was confined to court records.⁶

IV. Facts of This Case

A. Timeline of Events

Between the occurrence of the alleged criminal offenses on April 25, 2025, and the July 6, 2025, shooting, Gleason was a party to four separate cases pending in the 1st Circuit Court – District and Family Divisions – Berlin. Below is a comprehensive chronological accounting of the events in all four of those proceedings. The Committee acknowledges that this timeline was constructed with the benefit of hindsight, simultaneous access to the court records in all relevant court proceedings, sufficient time in which to review court records multiple times, and the collaborative efforts of the Committee members — advantages not afforded to the decisionmakers involved in these matters due to the nature of circuit court dockets.

Friday April 25, 2025

- Alleged offenses (aggravated felonious sexual assault, kidnapping, theft by unauthorized taking) occurred between approximately 9:15 a.m. and 10:40 a.m.⁷
- Fuentes reported offenses to Berlin Police Department at approximately 7:20 p.m.⁸
- Based on the alleged conduct, Fuentes requested and was granted an Emergency Domestic Violence Order of Protection⁹ telephonically by the Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.). The order was effective until 4/28/25.¹⁰
 - The order restrained Gleason from, among other things, having any contact with Fuentes and required that he relinquish all firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons.¹¹

⁶ The cases are no longer pending before the court. See Sup. Ct. R. 38, Rule 2.10.

⁷ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Probable Cause Statement for Arrest Warrant (Apr. 26, 2025).

⁸ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Probable Cause Statement for Arrest Warrant (Apr. 26, 2025).

⁹ See RSA 173-B:4.

¹⁰ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, Emergency Order of Protection (Apr. 25, 2025). An after-hours emergency order is issued by law enforcement and typically effective only through the end of the next business day, giving the victim time to file a Domestic Violence Petition with the court.

¹¹ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, Emergency Order of Protection (Apr. 25, 2025).

Saturday April 26, 2025

- Arrest warrant issued (Delker, J.)¹² and Gleason arrested at 11:39 a.m.¹³
- Gleason served in hand by Berlin Police Department (BPD) officer with criminal complaints alleging three felony offenses¹⁴: Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault, Kidnapping, and Theft by Unauthorized Taking.¹⁵
- Gleason served in hand with Emergency Domestic Violence Order of Protection at 1:10 p.m. by BPD officer. A Return of Service Form, submitted to the court on April 28, 2025, by the BPD, attached hereto as Exhibit A, does not indicate any relinquishment of firearms, ammunition or deadly weapons.¹⁶

Sunday April 27, 2025

- Bail proceeding held telephonically before Magistrate (Johnson, M.).¹⁷ No recording of this proceeding was made, as weekend proceedings are bail determinations and not hearings. Gleason was represented by defense counsel.
- Magistrate issued Criminal Bail Order of Protection, attached hereto as Exhibit B, which provided that Gleason be released upon posting \$5,000 cash bail.¹⁸
 - The order required, among other things, that Gleason relinquish all firearms and ammunition.
 - The order permitted Gleason to contact the BPD to arrange a civil standby so that he could return to the marital residence to retrieve personal belongings and business equipment.
 - The order required that Gleason have no contact with Fuentes, but did not prohibit him from being at her address.
- Gleason posted \$5,000 cash bail to bail commissioner and was released.¹⁹

¹² State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Arrest Warrant.

¹³ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Weekend/Holiday Magistrate Bail Determination Cover Sheet (Apr. 26, 2025).

¹⁴ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Complaints.

¹⁵ See RSA 632-A:2, I(a) (Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault); RSA 633:1, I (Kidnapping); RSA 637:3 (Theft by Unauthorized Taking).

¹⁶ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service (Apr. 26, 2025).

¹⁷ See State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 27, 2025).

¹⁸ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 27, 2025).

¹⁹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Bond Form (Apr. 27, 2025).

Monday April 28, 2025

- At approximately 9:18 a.m., the Criminal Bail Order of Protection issued by the Magistrate was faxed to the Trial Court Center Registry (Registry).^{20 21}
- The court clerk's office received a copy of the Emergency Domestic Violence Order of Protection issued telephonically after business hours on Friday April 25.²²
- Fuentes filed a civil Domestic Violence Petition with the family division of the circuit court detailing the alleged events of April 25, 2025,²³ and filed Plaintiff and Defendant Confidential Information Sheets for Law Enforcement.²⁴
 - The Defendant Confidential Information Sheet indicated that Gleason had access to firearms or other weapons and that they were usually located "[e]verywhere in the house[,] in the trucks[,] in the cabinets . . . literally in every part of the house."²⁵
- The Circuit Court (Lombardi, J.) issued²⁶ an ex parte civil Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection at or before approximately 1:00 p.m., which awarded Fuentes the exclusive use of the parties' residence.²⁷ The order required, among other things, that Gleason have no contact with Fuentes, not enter the parties' residence, and relinquish all firearms and ammunition.
 - The Temporary Order of Protection was faxed to Registry.²⁸
- Fuentes filed a Motion for Property in the domestic violence proceeding, requesting that Gleason be ordered to return numerous personal items, including her personal identification documents, a debit card, paperwork related to immigration issues, medical records, keys to her residence and car, and approximately \$9,000 in cash she alleged Gleason stole from her on April 25, 2025.²⁹

²⁰ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Fax Sheet, Criminal Bail Order of Protection (Apr. 28, 2025).

²¹ See Protocols, Protocol 17-1 ("A copy of each protective order issued under RSA 173-B, RSA 633:3-a and RSA 597 shall be transmitted to the Trial Court Center Registry by facsimile or computer."), 17-2 ("The Registry shall enter information regarding the qualifying protective order into [the National Crime Information Center] (thus making them available to law enforcement statewide, as well as across the country).").

²² Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, Emergency Order of Protection (dated Apr. 25, 2025; stamped Apr. 28, 2025).

²³ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition (Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁴ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence Plaintiff Confidential Information Sheet (Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁵ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence (Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁶ The Committee notes that time-sensitive matters, like domestic violence and stalking petitions, are often referred to designated "emergency judges" who may be physically located in other courthouses.

²⁷ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection, Fax Sheets (sent at 12:07) (Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁸ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Fax Sheets (Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁹ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Motion for Property (Apr. 28, 2025).

- The Circuit Court (Lombardi, J.) granted the Motion for Property in part. The order stated that Gleason “shall return all important papers and personal belongings that belong to the Plaintiff. Claims relating to theft of money to be addressed at hearing.”³⁰
- Gleason was served in hand at 1:48 p.m. by a BPD officer with the Domestic Violence Petition, the Temporary Order of Protection, and the Motion for Property.³¹
 - On the Return of Service Form, attached hereto as Exhibit C, BPD checked the boxes indicating that firearms, ammunition, and deadly weapons were relinquished, but the lines where those items should be specified read “N/A.”³²
- Arraignment of Gleason held in criminal case by video at 2:00 p.m. before the 1st Circuit Court – District Division – Berlin (Subers, J.).³³ The judge and defense counsel were located at the Lancaster Circuit Court and the defendant and police prosecutor were located in the Berlin courtroom. The court denied the prosecutor’s request that bail be changed to preventive detention.
 - Gleason was represented by private defense counsel; the State was represented by the police prosecutor.
 - The court requested that Gleason provide proof that the \$5,000 cash bail came from Gleason’s own account and Gleason subsequently provided withdrawal slip from bank.³⁴
- The Circuit Court (Subers, J.) amended the Criminal Bail Order of Protection issued by the Magistrate in three respects: it filled in the address that Gleason was prohibited from visiting (the marital residence); it added the condition that Gleason refrain from the use of alcohol and drugs; and it amended the date of the hearing listed to provide the date of the probable cause hearing.³⁵
 - Order faxed by court staff to Registry and BPD.³⁶

Tuesday April 29, 2025

- Return of Service for Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection and Petition received by circuit court from BPD and faxed to Registry.³⁷

³⁰ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Order on Motion for Property (Apr. 28, 2025).

³¹ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service (Apr. 28, 2025).

³² Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service (Apr. 28, 2025).

³³ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment (Apr. 28, 2025); see also Criminal Bail Protective Order at 2 (Apr. 27, 2025).

³⁴ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment (Apr. 28, 2025), Email with bank withdrawal slip attachment (Apr. 28, 2025).

³⁵ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Amended Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 28, 2025).

³⁶ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Fax Sheets of Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 28, 2025).

³⁷ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service Fax Sheet (Apr. 29, 2025).

Wednesday May 21, 2025

- The Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.) held Probable Cause hearing in criminal case. The court found probable cause supporting all three criminal charges.³⁸ Criminal charges were bound over to Superior Court.³⁹
 - Gleason was represented by counsel; the State was represented by the police prosecutor.
 - The prosecution did not raise the issue of bail at the probable cause hearing.⁴⁰
- Gleason, represented by counsel, filed a Divorce Petition in the family division based on irreconcilable differences.⁴¹

Thursday May 22, 2025

- Fuentes filed Motions for Contempt in the civil domestic violence proceeding alleging that Gleason violated the Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection by having several vehicles removed from the marital property, and by using her funds on 4/28/25 to pay for his defense attorney, contrary to paragraphs 2 and 6 of the Temporary Order of Protection. She alleged that she “filed a report with the police” notifying them of the removal of the vehicles from the marital property and they informed her “they would investigate the situation.”⁴²

Friday May 23, 2025

- The final hearing in the domestic violence proceeding was scheduled to occur,⁴³ but was postponed and rescheduled to 5/28/25.

Tuesday May 27, 2025

- The circuit court received Gleason’s Motion for Expedited Hearing in divorce proceeding.⁴⁴

³⁸ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Disposition and Sentencing Forms, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing at 23:30-25:30 (May 21, 2025).

³⁹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Notice of Bind Over (May 21, 2025), 214-2025-CR-00095 (superior court docket number).

⁴⁰ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing (May 21, 2025).

⁴¹ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Petition for Divorce, Important Notice to Parties (May 21, 2025).

⁴² Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Motions for Contempt and Attachment (May 22, 2025).

⁴³ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Temporary Order and Notice of Hearing (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁴⁴ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Motion for Expedited Hearing (stamped May 27, 2025).

Wednesday May 28, 2025

- The Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.) held the hearing in the domestic violence proceeding. Both parties were represented by private counsel. The matter was scheduled as a final hearing on the Domestic Violence Petition, but the hearing was continued at the request of Gleason's counsel and over the objection of Fuentes's counsel.⁴⁵ However, both parties agreed that even if the hearing started it would need to continue to another day, as both parties sought additional time for the hearing.

Monday June 9, 2025

- In the divorce case, the court reissued notice to the parties with instructions for service on Fuentes.⁴⁶

Tuesday July 1, 2025

- A civil Stalking Petition and Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement were filed in the 1st Circuit Court – District Division – Berlin by a seventeen-year-old minor against Gleason alleging sexual assaults beginning in February 2025.⁴⁷
 - Stalking Petition alleged that minor reported assaults to the police on 7/1/25.
 - Defendant Confidential Information Sheet completed by minor represented that Gleason had access to guns and knives and that those weapons were usually located “wherever he’s staying.”⁴⁸
- The Circuit Court (Pendleton, J.) issued an ex parte Stalking Temporary Order of Protection.⁴⁹
 - Order prohibited Gleason from stalking or abusing the minor.
 - Order required Gleason to relinquish all firearms, ammunition and deadly weapons.
 - Order faxed by court staff to BPD and Registry.⁵⁰
 - Court sent notice to Gleason that a final hearing on the stalking petition would be held on July 30, 2025.⁵¹

⁴⁵ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Audio Recording of Hearing at 2:06:35-2:11:32 (May 28, 2025).

⁴⁶ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Instructions for Service, Important Notice to Parties (June 9, 2025).

⁴⁷ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Petition, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement (stamped July 1, 2025).

⁴⁸ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet (July 1, 2025).

⁴⁹ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Temporary Order of Protection (July 1, 2025).

⁵⁰ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Fax Sheets (July 1, 2025).

⁵¹ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Temporary Order and Notice of Hearing (July 1, 2025).

- A report regarding the minor's allegations of sexual abuse was subsequently made by the court to the Division of Children, Youth and Families.⁵²

Wednesday July 2, 2025

- Gleason served in hand by BPD officer with Stalking Temporary Order of Protection and Stalking Petition at 9:03 a.m. On Return of Service form, submitted to the court by BPD, the firearms, ammunition and deadly weapons relinquished boxes are not checked and the accompanying lines state "N/A."⁵³
- Return of Service form received by court and faxed to Registry.⁵⁴

Sunday July 6, 2025

- Incident at La Casita Restaurant in Berlin, New Hampshire. Gleason allegedly shot and killed Fuentes and then shot himself and died by suicide.

B. Summary of Individual Cases Involving Gleason

In addition to the above timeline providing a combined chronology of all four cases involving Gleason, the Committee also summarizes each case individually below. The below case summaries illustrate that it is common for different judges to issue rulings at various phases of related legal proceedings.

State v. Michael Gleason, Jr., 423-2025-CR-184; 214-2025-CR-00095

On Friday, April 25, 2025, between approximately 9:15 a.m. and 10:40 a.m., Gleason allegedly sexually assaulted and confined Fuentes through the use of physical force and exercised unauthorized control over her property, including her phone and \$8,000 in cash.⁵⁵ This conduct is alleged to have occurred at the marital residence of Gleason and Fuentes.⁵⁶ The following day, April 26, Gleason was arrested and the Berlin Police Department charged

⁵² The report to DCYF is confidential.

⁵³ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service (July 2, 2025).

⁵⁴ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service Fax Sheet (July 2, 2025).

⁵⁵ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Complaints (Apr. 26, 2025), Probable Cause Statement for Arrest Warrant (Apr. 26, 2025).

⁵⁶ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Probable Cause Statement for Arrest Warrant (Apr. 26, 2025).

Gleason by complaint with three felonies: aggravated felonious sexual assault, kidnapping, and theft by unauthorized taking.^{57 58}

Because of the nature of the charged crimes and that Gleason was arrested on a Saturday, Gleason was brought before a Magistrate (Johnson, M.) for a telephonic initial bail determination.⁵⁹ Also appearing telephonically were the police prosecutor and private defense counsel. The magistrate issued a criminal bail order of protection permitting Gleason's release upon the posting of \$5,000 cash bail.⁶⁰ The order prohibited Gleason from having contact with the protected party (Fuentes) and ordered that he relinquish any firearms. Gleason posted bail and was released.⁶¹

On Monday, April 28, 2025, the next business day, Gleason was arraigned in Circuit Court (Subers, J.).⁶² The State was represented by a police prosecutor and Gleason was represented by private defense counsel. The State requested that Gleason be held on preventive detention. It argued that, in addition to the very serious charges against him, Gleason attempted to flee from arresting officers and was found in possession of Fuentes's phone when he was arrested. Defense counsel argued that Gleason had no criminal history, and the prosecutor confirmed that the state was not aware of any criminal history. The court denied the State's request. Nevertheless, the court raised the concern that, given the allegation that Gleason stole approximately \$8,000 from Fuentes, Gleason may have used stolen funds to post bail. It requested that Gleason provide a bank statement demonstrating that the cash bail amount was withdrawn from his bank account, which he subsequently

⁵⁷ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Complaints (Apr. 26, 2025), Arrest Warrant (Apr. 26, 2025), Weekend/Holiday Magistrate Bail Determination Cover Sheet (Apr. 26, 2025).

⁵⁸ The language of the offenses charged in the complaints is reproduced below:

Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault in violation of RSA 632-A:2, I(a): The complaint alleges that Gleason "knowingly engage[d] in sexual penetration with Marisol Fuentes, an intimate partner, by overcoming Marisol through actual application of physical force by inserting his finger in her vagina."

Kidnapping in violation of RSA 633:1, I: The complaint alleges that Gleason "knowingly confined Marisol Fuentes, an intimate partner, by use of physical force, with a purpose to commit an offense against her, specifically Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault."

Theft by Unauthorized Taking of greater than \$1501 in violation of RSA 637:3: The complaint alleges that Gleason did "obtain or exercise unauthorized control over . . . the property of another, Marisol Fuentes, us currency in excess of \$8,000.00 and her Iphone, with the purpose to deprive her thereof."

⁵⁹ See RSA 597:2, III(a) (Supp. 2024) (providing that for certain offenses, including aggravated felonious sexual assault and kidnapping, the defendant "shall not be brought before a bail commissioner and shall, upon arrest, be detained pending arraignment before the court. Arraignment shall occur no later than 24 hours after the arrest. In the case of a person arrested when the court is not open within the next 24 hours, a decision on bail shall be made by a judge or magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest."). Note that, due to legislative action, magistrates will be eliminated effective September 21, 2025. See Laws 2025, ch. 3.

⁶⁰ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 27, 2025).

⁶¹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Bond form (Apr. 27, 2025).

⁶² State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment (Apr. 28, 2025).

submitted to the court.⁶³ The court approved the criminal bail order of protection issued by the magistrate with three amendments: clarification of the condition that Gleason not go to a particular location by specifying the address of the marital residence; addition of the condition that he refrain from the use of alcohol and drugs; and amendment of the hearing date to include the date of the probable cause hearing.⁶⁴ The court confirmed with the State that there was already a civil domestic violence order of protection in place and that, under that order, Fuentes had exclusive use of the marital residence.⁶⁵

On May 21, 2025, the Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.) held a probable cause hearing.⁶⁶ The State was represented by a police prosecutor and Gleason was represented by private defense counsel. The State presented the testimony of one police detective who detailed his interview of Fuentes on April 25, 2025.⁶⁷ The court found that there was probable cause supporting all three charges.⁶⁸ The court asked whether there was a domestic violence case involving Gleason and Fuentes, and defense counsel confirmed that there was a domestic violence case “pending.”⁶⁹ The State did not raise the issue of bail during the hearing.⁷⁰ The criminal charges were then bound over to Superior Court.⁷¹

Marisol Fuentes v. Michael Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, -00028

On Friday, April 25, 2025, after reporting the alleged criminal offenses to the Berlin Police Department, Fuentes requested a civil domestic violence emergency order of protection against Gleason.⁷² The Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.) issued the emergency order telephonically after business hours.

On Monday, April 28, Fuentes, self-represented, filed a domestic violence petition against Gleason and confidential information sheets for herself and

⁶³ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment, Email with attached bank withdrawal slip (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁶⁴ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment, Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁶⁵ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Arraignment (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁶⁶ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing at 23:30-25:30 (May 21, 2025).

⁶⁷ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing (May 21, 2025).

⁶⁸ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing, Disposition and Sentencing Forms (May 21, 2025).

⁶⁹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing at 25:30-26:00 (May 21, 2025).

⁷⁰ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Audio Recording of Probable Cause Hearing (May 21, 2025).

⁷¹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Notice of Bind Over (May 21, 2025).

⁷² Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00027, Emergency Order of Protection (Apr. 25, 2025).

Gleason, which indicated that Gleason possessed firearms.⁷³ The petition included a four-page handwritten detailed description of the April 25 incident, as well as allegations of past incidents evidencing Gleason's emotional control and manipulation of Fuentes.⁷⁴ Later that day, the Circuit Court (Lombardi, J.) issued an ex parte domestic violence temporary order of protection to Fuentes, awarding her exclusive control of the marital residence and requiring Gleason to relinquish any firearms and ammunition.⁷⁵ Also on April 28, Fuentes filed a motion for property, which the Circuit Court (Lombardi, J.) granted in part by ordering that: "Defendant shall return all important papers and personal belongings that belong to the Plaintiff. Claims relating to theft of money to be addressed at hearing."⁷⁶

On May 22, Fuentes, self-represented, filed two motions for contempt. She alleged that Gleason had violated the domestic violence temporary order of protection by directing others to remove a car, truck, and trailer from the marital residence without first notifying, or seeking permission, from law enforcement.⁷⁷ Fuentes represented that she had reported this information to the police. She also alleged that, on April 28, Gleason withdrew her funds from a bank account without permission in order to pay for his criminal defense attorney.⁷⁸ She attached bank statements in support of this allegation and requested that this unauthorized use of funds be investigated.

On May 28, the Circuit Court (Greenhalgh, J.) held a hearing on the civil petition at which both parties were represented by counsel.⁷⁹ The final hearing on the petition was scheduled to proceed on that date; however, Gleason's counsel moved to continue the hearing because he had not yet been able to obtain from the police copies of recorded statements Fuentes made during the criminal investigation and because he believed that the parties would need longer than the allotted thirty minutes to complete the final hearing.⁸⁰ Although Fuentes's attorney agreed that more than thirty minutes was needed for the hearing, she objected to the continuance given that all parties were present and that police reports are often unavailable at the time of related domestic violence proceedings. The court granted the continuance, noting that it would prefer to conduct the hearing in a single session and that the continuance would enable Gleason's counsel to obtain discovery that might

⁷³ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement, Domestic Violence/Stalking Plaintiff Confidential Information Sheet (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁷⁴ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition at 3-6 (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁷⁵ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁷⁶ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Order on Motion for Property (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁷⁷ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Motions for Contempt (May 22, 2025).

⁷⁸ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Motions for Contempt (May 22, 2025).

⁷⁹ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Appearance for Gleason (May 21, 2025), Appearance for Fuentes (May 28, 2025), Audio Recording of Hearing (May 28, 2025).

⁸⁰ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Audio Recording of Hearing (May 28, 2025).

inform the presentation of evidence at the final hearing. The court also acknowledged Fuentes's recently filed motions for contempt, but did not consider the motions as the ten-day period allowing the opposing party to file an objection had not yet passed.⁸¹

Both attorneys raised additional issues during the hearing. Fuentes's attorney represented that Gleason had failed to comply with the order on the motion for property in that he had failed to return any items to Fuentes. Gleason's counsel represented that Gleason was not in possession of any of the items ordered to be returned. Given the parties' factual dispute, the court took no affirmative action but warned that, if evidence was produced that Gleason indeed failed to return the property, he would be subject to sanctions for violating the order. Gleason's counsel raised the issue of Gleason's need to retrieve business property from the marital residence. The court suggested that counsel for the parties cooperate to arrange a civil standby for retrieval of the property. The court then directed the parties to work with the clerk's office to schedule the final hearing. It also reminded all parties that all terms of the temporary order of protection would remain in full force and effect until the final hearing.

In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041

On May 21, 2025, Gleason, acting through an attorney, filed a petition for divorce based on irreconcilable differences.⁸² The petition disclosed the existence of the domestic violence proceeding involving the parties but, contrary to the temporary order then in place in that proceeding, requested that Gleason be granted a temporary order permitting him "[u]se of the family home."⁸³ On May 27, 2025, the court received a motion for an expedited hearing filed by Gleason.⁸⁴ The motion acknowledged the pending criminal charges and active domestic violence order of protection against Gleason. The motion requested that, to avoid financial losses to Gleason's business, an expedited temporary hearing be held so that Gleason could be "given a chance to fight for possession of the home" as soon as possible.

⁸¹ See Fam. Div. R. 1.26(E) ("Motions that are not assented to will be held for 10 days from the filing date of the motion to allow other parties time to respond, unless justice requires an earlier Court ruling.").

⁸² In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Divorce Petition (May 21, 2025).

⁸³ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Divorce Petition at 2, 3, (May 21, 2025); see also Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection at 3 (Apr. 28, 2025).

⁸⁴ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Motion for Expedited Hearing (stamped May 27, 2025).

On July 1, 2025, a self-represented seventeen-year-old minor filed a civil stalking petition against Gleason alleging multiple incidents of sexual assault, including acts of penile penetration, which the minor claimed began in February 2025.⁸⁵ The petition alleged that the minor reported these assaults to the police on July 1, 2025. The minor also represented that Gleason possessed guns and knives.⁸⁶ Later that same day, the Circuit Court (Pendleton, J.) issued an ex parte stalking temporary order of protection prohibiting Gleason from having contact with the minor and ordering Gleason to relinquish all firearms and ammunition.⁸⁷ Gleason was served in hand with a copy of the petition and the order the next day and was sent notice that a final hearing on the matter would be held on July 30, 2025.⁸⁸

V. Intimate Partner Violence and Relevant Legal Context

Before examining the specific bail determinations made in State v. Gleason, the Committee provides brief background information on the contextual topics of intimate partner violence, the New Hampshire law defining domestic violence or domestic abuse in both the criminal and civil context, and the current New Hampshire bail statute.

A. Intimate Partner Violence and New Hampshire Law Defining Domestic Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pattern of coercive behaviors used by one partner to maintain power and control over another partner in an intimate or familial relationship.⁸⁹ IPV comes in many forms, including physical or sexual violence, stalking, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, and financial or economic abuse.⁹⁰ The range of coercive behaviors constituting IPV include, but are not limited to, interfering with the victim's⁹¹ employment or housing,

⁸⁵ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Petition (July 1, 2025).

⁸⁶ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement (July 1, 2025).

⁸⁷ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Temporary Order of Protection (July 1, 2025).

⁸⁸ Minor v. Michael Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service form (July 2, 2025), Stalking Temporary Order and Notice of Hearing (July 1, 2025).

⁸⁹ See, e.g., Warning Signs of Abuse, National Domestic Violence Hotline, <https://www.thehotline.org/identify-abuse/domestic-abuse-warning-signs/> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025); What is Domestic Violence?, New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, <https://www.nhcadsv.org/domestic-violence.html> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025).

⁹⁰ See, e.g., What is Domestic Abuse?, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/what-is-domestic-abuse> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025).

⁹¹ The Committee acknowledges that “victim” and “survivor” are both terms often used to refer to individuals who have experienced IPV. For readability, the Committee uses both terms interchangeably throughout this Report. See Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI), Victim or Survivor: Terminology from Investigation Through Prosecution, <https://sakitta.org/toolkit/docs/Victim-or-Survivor-Terminology-from-Investigation-Through-Prosecution.pdf> (last visited Aug. 18, 2025).

humiliating or degrading the victim, intimidating or manipulating the victim, controlling the victim's finances, such as withholding access to money or public assistance, interfering with medical treatment or contact with police, threatening self-harm, or to harm the victim, the victim's loved ones, or pets, isolating the victim from family and friends, and any other threats or acts of physical or sexual violence against the survivor.⁹² In short, coercive and controlling behavior can impact all areas of a survivor's independence and autonomy and may take different forms depending on the unique nature of each intimate relationship. Circuit court judges receive training on this broad understanding of IPV from both internal and external experts during their initial training, as well as through ongoing judicial education programs and specialized national trainings.

The law enforcement community uses a variety of evidence-based tools to assess IPV dynamics to identify and prevent future dangerous or lethal events. The New Hampshire Attorney General's Office has adopted the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) screening tool as a model response for domestic violence cases and strongly recommends its use by all law enforcement agencies in New Hampshire.⁹³ The LAP screening questionnaire includes questions which identify IPV.⁹⁴ If a survivor "screens in," that triggers a protocol referral to a domestic violence crisis hotline. The goal of LAP is to connect more survivors with crisis center support services in order to prevent domestic violence homicides.⁹⁵ The LAP screening tool also generally educates survivors, first responders, and law enforcement to understand and recognize the potential for dangerous or lethal situations.⁹⁶ The LAP tool is administered by some law enforcement officers in criminal matters, and the court may or may not receive any information about a LAP screen in a particular case in the discretion of the prosecution.

The expansive societal understanding of IPV and the warning signs identified in the LAP screening tool stand in contrast to New Hampshire's legal definition of "domestic violence" under the state criminal code and the legal

⁹² See, e.g., What is Domestic Abuse?, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/what-is-domestic-abuse> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025); What is Domestic Violence?, New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, <https://www.nhcadv.org/domestic-violence.html> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025); What is Financial Abuse?, New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, <https://www.nhcadv.org/financial-abuse.html> (Aug. 5, 2025).

⁹³ Lethality Assessment Program, New Hampshire Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General, <https://www.doj.nh.gov/bureaus/office-victimwitness-assistance/lethality-assessment-program> (last visited Aug. 7, 2025).

⁹⁴ See Exhibit D (New Hampshire LAP Screen)

⁹⁵ Lethality Assessment Program, New Hampshire Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General, <https://www.doj.nh.gov/bureaus/office-victimwitness-assistance/lethality-assessment-program> (last visited Aug. 7, 2025).

⁹⁶ Lethality Assessment Program, New Hampshire Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General, <https://www.doj.nh.gov/bureaus/office-victimwitness-assistance/lethality-assessment-program> (last visited Aug. 7, 2025).

definition of “abuse” for purposes of obtaining a civil domestic violence protective order. State law criminalizes as “domestic violence” certain conduct against a family or household member or intimate partner, including, among other things, causing bodily injury, threatening to use a deadly weapon or physical force with the purpose to terrorize the victim or cause the victim to submit to sexual contact, and using physical force or threatening the use of a deadly weapon to block the victim’s access to a cell phone with the purpose of preventing a report to law enforcement or a request for medical assistance.⁹⁷ In the civil context, under New Hampshire law, a survivor seeking a domestic violence order of protection must prove all three of the following elements: (1) a qualifying relationship; (2) the commission or attempted commission of one of the statutorily enumerated criminal acts; and (3) that the defendant’s conduct constitutes a credible present threat to the plaintiff’s physical safety as defined by case law.⁹⁸ These criminal and civil legal definitions do not capture the full spectrum of conduct constituting IPV.⁹⁹

B. The Bail Statute

RSA chapter 597 governs bail and recognizances. With limited exceptions, all persons arrested for a criminal offense are eligible to be released on bail pending trial and, consistent with the presumption of innocence, are presumed to be entitled to be released on bail.¹⁰⁰ The trial court or magistrate before which the defendant appears, however, may exercise its discretion to order that, pending arraignment or trial, the defendant be released on personal recognizance, released on conditions, or detained.¹⁰¹ When considering whether to release or detain a person, the court or magistrate shall consider the following issues: the safety of the public or the defendant; the assurance that the defendant will appear at subsequent court proceedings; and the failure of the defendant to abide by previous bail conditions.¹⁰² Given that the case at issue here ultimately involved a deadly shooting, the Committee focuses this discussion of the bail statute on the consideration of the safety of the public and the defendant — that is, the defendant’s dangerousness.

⁹⁷ See RSA 631:2-b.

⁹⁸ See RSA 173-B:1, I (defining “abuse”); RSA 173-B:5 (outlining relief available upon finding of abuse); *S.C. v. G.C.*, 175 N.H. 158, 163-66 (2022) (reviewing trial court’s determination that petitioner had not satisfied credible present threat element); see also RSA 633:3-a, III-a (providing for civil relief from stalking).

⁹⁹ See, e.g., *Knight v. Maher*, 161 N.H. 742, 745-46 (2011) (reversing grant of domestic violence order of protection due to absence of present credible threat to petitioner’s safety despite “substantial evidence that the defendant’s conduct negatively affected the plaintiff’s emotional or financial well-being”).

¹⁰⁰ See RSA 597:1; *State v. Furgal*, 161 N.H. 206, 211 (2010) (indicating that defendants “are ordinarily entitled to bail prior to trial”).

¹⁰¹ See RSA 597:2, I; see *State v. Spaulding*, 172 N.H. 205, 207 (2019) (supreme court reviews trial court bail determination for an unsustainable exercise of discretion); *Petition of Second Chance Bail Bonds*, 171 N.H. 807, 813-14 (2019) (explaining that supreme court will review trial court decisions on bail bond forfeiture under its unsustainable exercise of discretion standard of review).

¹⁰² RSA 597:2, III.

The current version of the bail statute¹⁰³ provides that defendants charged with certain enumerated serious crimes, including aggravated felonious sexual assault and kidnapping, shall appear before a court or magistrate, not a bail commissioner, and that “the court or magistrate shall order that the [defendant] be detained pending trial if the court or magistrate determines by clear and convincing evidence that release of the person is a danger to that person or the public.”¹⁰⁴ For other non-enumerated crimes, if “the court or magistrate determines by clear and convincing evidence that release will endanger the safety of [the defendant] or the public, the court or magistrate” has discretion to order preventive detention, release with conditions, electronic monitoring, or some combination thereof.¹⁰⁵ In making the dangerousness determination, the court or magistrate may consider all relevant factors presented in accord with the procedures set out in the bail statute.¹⁰⁶

Both the defendant and the state have the right to an immediate appeal of a circuit court bail determination to the superior court and then ultimately to the supreme court.¹⁰⁷ In addition to motions to amend bail,¹⁰⁸ the state may at any time move to revoke an order of release based on alleged violations of the conditions of release, and a court may revoke such release if it finds, among other things, that there is probable cause to believe the person committed a crime while on release, or finds by clear and convincing evidence

¹⁰³ The legislature has recently made major changes to RSA 597:2, which will become effective later this year and early next year. As relevant to this Report, the legislature repealed and reenacted RSA 597:2 effective September 21, 2025. The reenacted version repeals the establishment of magistrates, modifies the standard of proof upon which the trial court must make a finding of dangerousness supporting pretrial detention from “clear and convincing evidence” to “probable cause,” and adds a domestic violence related paragraph, which applies to persons charged with offenses listed in RSA 173-B:1 or charged with a violation of a protective order issued under either RSA chapter 173-B or RSA 458:16, III. Compare RSA 597:2 with Laws 2025, 3:3 (repealing and reenacting RSA 597:2); see also HB 592-FN. Additionally, effective January 11, 2026, the legislature amended the list of enumerated serious offenses for which bail determinations may not be made by a bail commissioner, but which must be made by a court. Compare RSA 597:2, III(c), with Laws 2025, 160:1 (amending RSA 597:2, III(c)); see also HB 57.

¹⁰⁴ RSA 597:2, III(a)(1); see also *Black’s Law Dictionary* 697 (12th ed. 2024) (defining “clear and convincing evidence” as “[e]vidence indicating that the thing to be proved is highly probable or reasonably certain. This is a greater burden than preponderance of the evidence, the standard applied in most civil trials, but less than evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, the norm for criminal trials.”).

¹⁰⁵ RSA 597:2, III(a)(2)(A).

¹⁰⁶ See RSA 597:2, III(a)(1), (a)(2)(B), IV; cf. *State v. Spaulding*, 172 N.H. 205, 208-209 (2019) (rejecting argument that trial court erred in ordering preventative detention because it did not consider circumstances outside the offense).

¹⁰⁷ See RSA 597:2, X (governing defendant’s right to hearing on motion to reconsider bail decision and right to *de novo* appeal to the superior court); RSA 597:6-a, II-III (providing that the defendant or the state may file with the superior court a motion for revocation of the bail order or amendment of the conditions of release, and granting right of appeal to supreme court from a court’s release or detention order, or order denying revocation or amendment of bail).

¹⁰⁸ See *State v. Laguerre*, 175 N.H. 557 (2022) (review of trial court’s denial of defendant’s motion to amend bail).

that the person violated any other condition of release or violated a temporary or permanent protective order by conduct indicating potential danger to another person.¹⁰⁹ The Circuit Court's Domestic Violence Protocols also suggest that the court may, in its discretion, accept motions to amend bail filed by the complainant.¹¹⁰

VI. Observations Regarding the Bail Decisions Made in State v. Gleason

The New Hampshire judicial branch's mission is to preserve the rule of law and protect litigants' constitutional rights by providing fair and independent justice to all.¹¹¹ The code of judicial conduct recognizes that judicial officers must act with independence, integrity and impartiality, while promoting public confidence in the judiciary yet avoiding influence due to "public clamor or fear of criticism."¹¹² A judicial officer is bound to consider only the arguments and evidence presented to the court by the parties before it in a proceeding.¹¹³

The Committee offers below its observations on the two bail determinations made in State v. Gleason. In making these observations, the Committee focuses on the information available, or that could have been made available, to each decisionmaker at the time each determination was made, rather than viewing that information in light of subsequent events. The Committee was also cognizant of the fact that courts are confined to the information and evidence presented to them by the parties. These decisionmakers have an ethical obligation not to act as advocates for any party, nor are they permitted to obtain information outside the evidentiary record presented.¹¹⁴

A. Magistrate's Bail Determination

As noted above, the magistrate determined that Gleason be released on \$5,000 cash bail although the BPD sought preventive detention.¹¹⁵ Implicit in the magistrate's decision was a determination that it had not been shown by clear and convincing evidence that Gleason posed a danger to himself or to the

¹⁰⁹ RSA 597:7-a, III; see State v. Luwal, 175 N.H. 467, 472 (2022) (holding that superior court has jurisdiction to hear de novo appeals from circuit court bail revocation decisions).

¹¹⁰ Protocols, Protocol 12-5.

¹¹¹ <https://www.courts.nh.gov> (last visited August 22, 2025).

¹¹² Sup. Ct. R. 38, Canon 1, Rules 1.2, 2.4 (A)

¹¹³ Id. Rule 2.9

¹¹⁴ See N.H. CONST. pt. II, art. 79; See Sup. Ct. R. 38, Canon 2, R. 2.9(C) ("A judge shall not investigate facts in a matter independently, and shall consider only the evidence presented and any facts that may properly be judicially noticed."); Sup. Ct. R. 38, Canon 2, R. 2.2 (code of judicial conduct rule governing impartiality and fairness); Walker v. Walker, 158 N.H. 602, 606 (2009) (explaining that judge's efforts to clarify ambiguous allegation did not amount to improper advocacy or legal advice to party); In the Matter of Rokowski, 168 N.H. 57, 61 (2015) ("It is axiomatic that a trial court cannot go outside of the evidentiary record except as to matters judicially notice." (quotations and brackets omitted)).

¹¹⁵ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Criminal Bail Protective Order (Apr. 27, 2025).

public.¹¹⁶ The Committee concludes, however, that sufficient evidence existed to hold Gleason in preventive detention.

Given that there is no transcript or audio recording of the proceeding before the magistrate, it is unknown what information and arguments were presented. There are, however, certain facts that were known at the time of the bail proceeding that are apparent from the affidavit supporting the arrest warrant and the complaints, which were indicative of dangerousness or IPV.

Indicators of dangerousness:

- 1) The violent and sexual nature of the charged offenses and the facts underlying them. Fuentes reported that Gleason overpowered her and used physical force to hold her down on the bed by straddling her and using his hands to pin down her arms. She stated that he made multiple attempts at penile penetration and ultimately digitally penetrated her in both the bedroom and the bathroom. She also said that he shoved her to the ground several times during the incident. Fuentes reported that she did not consent to the sexual contact and that, during the assaults, she attempted to fight back multiple times, including using her legs to prevent his attempts at penetration, and that she told Gleason to stop multiple times. The investigating officer observed bruising on Fuentes's upper arms consistent with her account of being held down.
- 2) Fuentes reported she was "petrified of what would happen to her" and, although she went to work directly after the incident, she left soon after arriving because she was afraid.
- 3) Upon administering the LAP screening protocol, the investigating officer "screened in" Fuentes.
- 4) An Emergency Domestic Violence Order of Protection had been granted, indicating that Fuentes, through a sworn statement, had made a showing of immediate and present danger of abuse under the civil domestic abuse statute.¹¹⁷

Indicators of IPV:

- 1) Fuentes and Gleason were married and had a significant age disparity with Gleason being 25 years senior to Fuentes.

¹¹⁶ See RSA 579:2, III(a)(1).

¹¹⁷ See RSA 173-B:4, I.

- 2) Fuentes reported that, during the incident, Gleason stole her phone, thereby preventing her from reaching out for help. She also reported that he stole over \$8,000 in cash that she had personally saved and the money out of her wallet, and that he forbade her from taking “anything” from the house.
- 3) The alleged offenses interfered with Fuentes’s ability to arrive to work on time and Gleason allegedly said during the alleged assaults that he did not care about her going to work.
- 4) Fuentes reported that Gleason called her a “whore” and multiple other names during the alleged incident.

The Committee makes two additional observations regarding the magistrate’s bail determination. First, the criminal bail order of protection set bail at \$5,000 cash — an amount that was markedly less than the \$8,000 Fuentes alleged that Gleason stole from her. Second, a portion of the order is incomplete. On the criminal bail order of protection form, the box is checked to impose the condition that Gleason “not be at the following address/location,” but no address or location is specified. Despite the incompleteness of this condition, the order separately required that Gleason refrain from going within 300 feet of where Fuentes may be.

The Committee further observes that no appeal of the bail decision, motion to revoke bail, or subsequent charges for breach of bail or violation of the protective order were filed with the court while any of these matters were pending.

B. Circuit Court’s Bail Ruling

At the arraignment, the circuit court continued bail for Gleason at \$5,000 cash, meaning that the circuit court also implicitly found that it had not been proven by clear and convincing evidence that Gleason posed a danger to himself or the public.¹¹⁸ As compared to the unrecorded proceeding before the magistrate over the weekend, Gleason’s arraignment before the circuit court was recorded.

Based on the recording and the transcript of the arraignment, it appears that the circuit court had available to it the criminal complaints and the probable cause affidavit supporting the arrest warrant. The prosecutor stated during the arraignment that, when officers attempted to arrest Gleason, he fled out of the back of his home and was apprehended as he attempted to retreat down a street behind his home; and that when Gleason was arrested, he was in

¹¹⁸ See RSA 597:2, III(a)(1).

possession of Fuentes's phone, which he was alleged to have stolen during the alleged assaults. Finally, the record reflects that the circuit court was aware that there was a "restraining order in place" that had just been served on Gleason and that, under that order, Fuentes had temporary exclusive use of the marital residence.¹¹⁹ There is no indication in the record that the court had a copy of that order.¹²⁰

Although it is unknown what information was presented to the magistrate, it appears that the circuit court was not presented with any new facts that occurred or were discovered after the bail proceeding before the magistrate. In other words, the circuit court had before it essentially the same information that could theoretically have been presented to the magistrate. Consequently, the same indicators of dangerousness and IPV detailed above were present at the time of the arraignment.

The circuit court's criminal bail order of protection nevertheless differed from the magistrate's in several respects. As most relevant here, the circuit court filled in the missing information regarding the address or location that Gleason was prohibited from going to — that being the marital residence. The circuit court also expressed concern that Gleason may have posted bail using the funds he allegedly stole from Fuentes and requested that Gleason provide proof that he withdrew the money from his own bank account.

C. Subsequent Indicators of Dangerousness and IPV

As explained above, the decisionmakers in State v. Gleason had to rely upon the limited information presented and available to them at the time of their determinations. The risk posed to survivors of IPV, however, is not static, is often difficult to predict, may fluctuate over time, and often escalates once the IPV has been disclosed or the parties separate.¹²¹ Consequently, screening for IPV is ideally not a one-time event; it should occur periodically.¹²² The Committee has therefore listed below additional indicators of dangerousness and IPV that were not presented at Gleason's arraignment, that did not become apparent until after the arraignment, or that did not occur until after the arraignment. These subsequently developed indicators of dangerousness and IPV highlight the need for repeated or subsequent screenings of alleged victims.

¹¹⁹ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Transcript of Arraignment at 10 (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹²⁰ State v. Gleason, 423-2025-CR-184, Transcript of Arraignment at 10 (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹²¹ Intimate Partner Violence Screening Guide, Battered Women's Justice Project, <https://bwjp.org/site-resources/intimate-partner-violence-screening-guide/> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025).

¹²² Intimate Partner Violence Screening Guide, Battered Women's Justice Project, <https://bwjp.org/site-resources/intimate-partner-violence-screening-guide/> (last visited Aug. 5, 2025).

Indicators of dangerousness:

- 1) Fuentes, and later, a minor who filed a stalking petition against Gleason both represented that Gleason possessed firearms, which he allegedly often kept near at hand.¹²³
- 2) Fuentes believed that Gleason was “capable of seriously harming or killing [her] if he ha[d] the chance” and was scared that Gleason would “retaliate against [her] for seeking protection.”¹²⁴
- 3) A second victim, the minor, was granted a civil stalking order of protection against Gleason.¹²⁵ In the stalking petition, the minor represented that Gleason repeatedly sexually assaulted her, potentially providing grounds for revocation of bail or additional criminal charges.¹²⁶
- 4) Fuentes’s account of the April 25 assaults in her domestic violence petition and the testimony of the officer at the probable cause hearing were both consistent with the description of the assaults reflected in the probable cause affidavit, which was authored by a different officer, thereby supporting her credibility. Specifically, Fuentes’s account as self-reported and as recounted to two officers on separate occasions was consistent in that the reports all included details of at least two distinct instances of digital penetration and at least one instance of attempted penile penetration.

Indicators of IPV:

- 1) Fuentes represented that, during the April 25 incident, Gleason accused Fuentes of cheating and blamed her family for various issues.¹²⁷ She also detailed in her domestic violence petition several past incidents during which Gleason exhibited extreme jealousy and controlling behavior, including one incident during which he forced her to leave the house in the middle of the night when it was snowing and she had nowhere safe to go.¹²⁸
- 2) According to Fuentes, in addition to taking her phone and cash during the April 25 incident, Gleason took possession of her house and car keys,

¹²³ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement (Apr. 28, 2025); Minor v. Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Defendant Confidential Information Sheet for Law Enforcement (July 1, 2025).

¹²⁴ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition at 6 (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹²⁵ Minor v. Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Temporary Order of Protection (July 1, 2025).

¹²⁶ See Minor v. Gleason, 423-2025-CS-00050, Stalking Petition (July 1, 2025).

¹²⁷ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition at 3 (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹²⁸ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition at 6 (Apr. 28, 2025).

car title, debit card, personal identification documents, medication, medical documents, marriage certificate, immigration paperwork, and other personal belongings.¹²⁹

- 3) A month after the circuit court had ordered Gleason to return these personal belongings (excluding the cash) to Fuentes, he had failed to return them and contested that he ever had possession of these items.¹³⁰ The record does not reflect that Gleason ever filed a motion to reconsider the court's order that he return the property.
- 4) In the divorce proceeding instituted by Gleason, he sought on an expedited basis use and possession of the marital home despite the existing domestic violence order of protection granting Fuentes exclusive use of the residence.¹³¹
- 5) Fuentes alleged in motions for contempt that Gleason had violated the domestic violence order of protection by arranging for the removal of a car, truck, and trailer from the marital property. She also claimed that, on April 28, he used her funds — which had been reserved for her use on immigration issues — to pay for his defense attorney.¹³²
- 6) Gleason's attorney presented arguments, questions, or comments about Fuentes's immigration status during the arraignment, the probable cause hearing and the hearing in the civil domestic violence proceeding. While counsel seemed to be attempting to undermine Fuentes's credibility, the information further demonstrates a power dynamic consistent with IPV.

VII. Unanswered Questions

The Committee also identified the following information or evidence that is not part of court records:

- The arguments made to the magistrate for and against preventive detention
- A copy of any police reports involving the above-referenced cases
- A copy of the LAP screening form for Fuentes

¹²⁹ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Petition at 2, 5, 6 (Apr. 28, 2025), Motions for Property (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹³⁰ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Order on Motions for Property (Apr. 28, 2025), Audio Recording of Hearing (May 28, 2025).

¹³¹ In the Matter of Michael Gleason and Sandra Marisol Fuentes Huaracha, 623-2025-DM-00041, Divorce Petition at 3 (May 21, 2025), Motion for Expedited Hearing (May 22, 2025); Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence Temporary Order of Protection (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹³² Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Motions for Contempt (May 22, 2025).

- Whether Fuentes contacted and/or received assistance from a crisis hotline, shelter, or other domestic violence support organization or was contacted by a victim-witness advocate
- Whether any firearms were seized from Gleason and if so, what weapons were seized; or if no firearms were seized why not, in light of both Fuentes and the minor reporting that he possessed multiple firearms

VIII. Recommendations

Following the Committee's review, it developed the below recommendations to improve the handling of bail determinations in criminal cases involving allegations of domestic violence. Given the scope of its review, the Committee focused primarily on potential improvements to processes and procedures within the Judicial Branch.

Recommendation 1: Train Court Staff and Judicial Officers About Bail Determinations in Domestic Violence Cases and Changes to the Bail Statute

As noted above, there is a disconnect between the broader definition of IPV and the legal definitions of domestic violence and abuse. In the context of bail determinations, however, the court is not constrained by the legal definitions of abuse; it must consider the broader question of the defendant's dangerousness to himself or herself or to the public. Indeed, as recognized by the legislature in the forthcoming changes to the bail statute, different factors may be relevant to an evaluation of dangerousness in a domestic violence related case.¹³³ Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the Judicial Branch develop and offer training to judges and other court staff on tools that may assist the court in identifying indicators of dangerousness that are specific to IPV dynamics. Such tools may include requesting information from the prosecution regarding the LAP assessment screening tool discussed above,¹³⁴ or the court adopting its own evidence-based risk assessment tools.¹³⁵

¹³³ See Laws 2025, 3:3, :8 (repealing and reenacting RSA 597:2 effective September 21, 2025, in part, to include paragraph IX relating to persons charged with offenses listed in RSA 173-B:1, I, or charged with a violation of a protective order and listing specific conduct that may evidence dangerousness); cf. Me. State. Tit. 15, § 1023(4)(C)(6) (providing that, before setting bail in domestic violence cases, bail commissioners must make a good faith effort to obtain and review the results of a validated evidence-based domestic violence risk assessment recommended by the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse); Me. Stat. Tit. 15, § 1026(4) (enumerating factors court should take into account in setting bail, including results of a validated, evidence-based domestic violence risk assessment recommended by the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse).

¹³⁴ Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, Position Paper: Effectiveness of the Lethality Assessment Program (June 2022), available at <https://www.mnadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/LAP-Effectiveness-Position-Paper.pdf>.

¹³⁵ See, e.g., Domestic Violence Resource for Increasing Safety and Connection (DV RISC), ODARA Video, <https://dvrisc.org/resource/odara-overview/> (last visited Aug. 11, 2025) (providing brief overview of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA)); DV RISC, Intimate Partner Violence Risk

Additionally, given the forthcoming changes to the bail statute, such training may include an overview of changes to the governing law.

Recommendation 2: Support Training for Attorneys, Victim Advocates, and Police Departments Regarding Available Legal Avenues for Amending, Revoking, or Appealing Bail Determinations

Following the bail determinations in the criminal case, additional facts came to light in other legal proceedings that arguably could have provided grounds for amending or revoking Gleason's release. The Committee suggests that the Judicial Branch support training for attorneys, victim advocates, and police departments about how and when to utilize the existing legal avenues for modifying or revoking bail and for appealing bail decisions.

Recommendation 3: Consider Revisions to the Domestic Violence Or Stalking Return of Service Form and the Criminal Bail Protective Order

Research supports that requiring a person found to have committed violence against an intimate partner to quickly relinquish firearms significantly reduces the number of intimate partner homicides.¹³⁶ Having clear, comprehensive, and easily accessible forms on the subject is essential to ensuring compliance with a relinquishment order.¹³⁷

Here, there was evidence in the record in the domestic violence proceeding that Gleason possessed firearms and four relevant court orders required that Gleason relinquish any firearms, ammunition, or other weapons. It is, however, unclear on the face of the court records whether Gleason actually relinquished any firearms, ammunition, or other weapons. For example, the return of service form demonstrating that the domestic violence petition and temporary order of protection had been served on Gleason read approximately as follows:

Assessments & Models, <https://dvrisec.org/domestic-violence-homicide-prevention-tools-strategies-assessments/> (last visited Aug. 11, 2025) (providing interactive chart with brief overview of prominent IPV risk assessments and models); Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2019-2020 Annual Report, Appendix B: Domestic Violence Death Review Committee Risk Factor Descriptions, <https://www.ontario.ca/document/domestic-violence-death-review-committee-2019-2020-annual-report/appendix-b> (last visited Aug. 11, 2025).

¹³⁶ See, e.g., Battered Women's Justice Project's National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and Firearms, Firearms Relinquishment In Cases Involving Intimate Partner Violence at 1 (2024), available at chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnbpcajpcgclclefindmkaj/https://bwjp.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Firearm-Reliquishment_final-designed.pdf

¹³⁷ See Battered Women's Justice Project's National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and Firearms, Firearms Relinquishment In Cases Involving Intimate Partner Violence at 17, 24-25 (2024), available at chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnbpcajpcgclclefindmkaj/https://bwjp.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Firearm-Reliquishment_final-designed.pdf

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Firearms and ammunition were relinquished: (specify) <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deadly weapons were relinquished: (specify) <u>N/A</u>

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The Committee recommends that the Judicial Branch review the Domestic Violence and Stalking Return of Service form and the Criminal Bail Protective Order. In doing so, it may consider modifications that ensure that the law enforcement official serving the order is aware of any provision of the order requiring the relinquishment of firearms and whether there have been allegations or information indicating that the person is indeed in possession of firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons, and that provides space to indicate a clear yes or no answer as to whether firearms, ammunition, or other weapons were relinquished and, if so, requires that those items be specified. The Committee also notes that if a relinquishment order is included in a domestic violence order of protection and there is probable cause to believe that the defendant has not complied with that order, law enforcement may request a search warrant authorizing the seizure of any such firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons ordered to be relinquished.¹³⁹ Ultimately, legislative changes may be necessary to adequately address the issue of effective firearm relinquishment.

Recommendation 4: Consider Steps the Court Can Take to Ensure that Survivors of IPV Receive the Assistance of Counsel and Victim Advocates

The record reflects that Fuentes was not represented by counsel until the first hearing in the domestic violence proceeding, which occurred approximately one month after she filed her domestic violence petition. During that month, Fuentes filed several motions, including a motion for return of property and motions for contempt. Although Fuentes prevailed in part on her motion for return of property, approximately a month later when she acquired counsel, Gleason still had not complied with the order. The record also reflects that the minor who filed the stalking petition against Gleason was self-represented.

Unfortunately, the lack of representation for plaintiffs in civil domestic violence and stalking cases is common. In 2024, only 16% of plaintiffs in domestic violence cases and 5% of plaintiffs in stalking cases were represented by counsel. The lack of representation has a substantial, tangible impact: research supports that litigants who are represented by counsel are more likely to obtain favorable outcomes than those who are self-represented.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁸ Fuentes v. Gleason, 623-2025-DV-00028, Domestic Violence or Stalking Return of Service form (Apr. 28, 2025).

¹³⁹ RSA 173-B:4, II, :5, II; Protocols, Protocol 14-8, 14-12.

¹⁴⁰ See Russell Engler, Connecting Self-Representation to Civil Gideon: What Existing Data Reveal About When Counsel Is Most Needed, 37 Fordham Urb. L.J. 37, 39, 53-54 (2010).

The Committee will not speculate as to whether the assistance of counsel or an advocate for Fuentes earlier in the proceeding would have changed the course of events, but there is no doubt that Fuentes would have benefited from the assistance of one or both — in the courtroom and beyond. Although the courts are not responsible for providing counsel in civil domestic violence and stalking cases, the Committee recommends that the Judicial Branch explore what efforts can be initiated to facilitate access to counsel and victim advocates as early in the proceeding as is feasible.

Recommendation 5: Explore Systemic Changes To Enhance Information Sharing, Identify Warning Signs of Escalating Dangerousness Throughout the Life of a Case, and Achieve Holistic Treatment of IPV Related Matters

As evidenced by the factual overview of the legal proceedings reviewed in this report, it is common for different circuit court judges to make rulings during the course of any one case. This is due to heavy district and family division caseloads and the availability of judges in individual courthouses. Consequently, the judge presiding over a given proceeding in one case is not necessarily aware of the status of other matters involving the same parties, nor does that judge necessarily have easy access to orders and pleadings in the other matters. For example, in this case, the judge who presided over Gleason's arraignment in the district division was made aware that there was a civil domestic violence order of protection, but the record does not indicate that the judge had a copy of that order or related pleadings in the domestic violence matter in the family division — which included a pleading representing that Gleason had access to firearms. This information-sharing challenge is not unique to New Hampshire courts.¹⁴¹

There are technological, practical, and ethical reasons for this dynamic. The circuit court's case management system, Odyssey, can be searched for cases involving a particular party, but it does not currently connect related cases or flag individuals who have existing domestic violence orders of protection against them. Even if a judge were to identify a related case in Odyssey, for some case types, including criminal, domestic violence, and family cases, only docket entries are available electronically, not pleadings or orders. Thus, the case management system does not provide "at your fingertips" access to orders and pleadings in potentially related cases.

In light of the above considerations, it is problematic to expect individual judges to investigate and compile information from various proceedings arising

¹⁴¹ See Elka B. Blonder, Easing The Burden Of Survivors Of Domestic Violence Through the "One Family, One Judge" Court Model: Why Integrated Domestic Violence Courts Should Be Instituted Throughout The United States, 29 Cardozo J. Equal Rts. & Soc. Just. 481, 496-97 (2023).

out of an incident of IPV.¹⁴² The Committee therefore recommends that the Judicial Branch explore other mechanisms for collecting and appropriately sharing such information over the course of a domestic violence related matter to provide continuing support to survivors and their families and to achieve consistent accountability from defendants. Courts and communities across the country have implemented a broad range of approaches and models designed to address the unique challenge of having multiple cases arise from an IPV incident. The Judicial Branch may also wish to seek input from external stakeholders and the recently created Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee.¹⁴³

IX. Conclusion

Following the Committee's review of the court records in State v. Gleason and related civil legal proceedings, it identified numerous facts that were known at the time of both the bail determinations made in State v. Gleason that were indicative of Gleason's dangerousness and his intimate partner violence towards Fuentes and that constituted sufficient evidence to hold Gleason in preventive detention. The Committee identified additional indicators of Gleason's dangerousness and intimate partner violence behavior arising from facts that became apparent or developed following the bail determinations. Based on its review, the Committee recommended five areas of improvement or investigation in court training, process, or procedure to ensure that survivors of intimate partner violence receive effective protection from the courts.

¹⁴² But see Protocols, Protocol 12-10 ("In domestic violence-related criminal cases, all courts must perform a search of their own records to determine the existence of any current or expired domestic violence restraining orders that may be relevant to the inquiry on the issue of safety or preventive detention and to guarantee that any outstanding orders are consistent in their terms.").

¹⁴³ See RSA 21-M:16-a; Laws 2025, ch. 234.

EXHIBIT A

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUDICIAL BRANCH

Court Name: Berlin District Court
Court Address: _____

Telephone: 1-855-212-1234
TTY/TDD Relay: (800) 735-2964
http://www.courts.state.nh.us

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING RETURN OF SERVICE

Pursuant to RSA 173-B or RSA 633:3-a

Case Number: 603-2025-DV-00027 PNO _____

Marisol Fuentes V Michael Gleason
Plaintiff Defendant 02/24/1975
Def Date of Birth

DEFENDANT IDENTIFIERS (to be obtained or verified by serving officer)			
Race: <input type="checkbox"/> Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Black	DOB
<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailable	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White	SEX
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiracial	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		State/Birth
Ethnicity: <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> Refused			HEIGHT
			WEIGHT
			EYES
			HAIR

Service was completed on the within named Michael Gleason
by giving in hand on 4/26/2025 at 1310 a.m./p.m. an attested copy of
the attached order.

Identity of the defendant was verified by means of:

☒ Driver's License ☐ Birth Certificate ☐ Other identification _____

☐ Firearms and ammunition were relinquished: (specify) _____

☐ Deadly weapons were relinquished: (specify) _____

4/26/2025
Date

465 Hillside Ave
Current Street Address of Defendant

Berlin NH 03570
Current City/State/Zip of Defendant

C. Bowmen BPD
Law Enforcement Official and Agency Name

BERLIN POLICE DEPT.
135 GREEN STREET
BERLIN, NH 03570
NH0040800
Law Enforcement Agency Address

Court Fax Number

Court Official

EXHIBIT B

**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUDICIAL BRANCH
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/STALKING CRIMINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION
INCLUDING ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF BAIL**

Case Number: 423-2025-CR-184 PNO Number: 4232540184
Court: 1st Circuit - District Division - Berlin
Court ORI: NH004021J
Address: 650 Main St Berlin County: Coos
SU Case Number _____ SU PNO _____ SU ORI _____

State of New Hampshire

v. Michael Gleason Jr.

- ☐ SENT TO SU ☐ ADOPTED BY SU
☐ AMENDED ORDER ☐ ORDER VACATED on _____

DEFENDANT'S NAME:

First Middle Last
Michael Gleason Jr.

DEFENDANT'S PHYSICAL ADDRESS:

465 Hillside Ave., Berlin, NH

DEFENDANT IDENTIFIERS:

DOB	<u>02/24/1975</u>	HEIGHT	<u>5'5</u>
SEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	WEIGHT	<u>165</u>
RACE	<u>W</u>	EYES	<u>BLU</u>
State/Birth		HAIR	<u>BRO</u>
ETHNICITY: <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic			

PROTECTED PARTY #1 NAME:

Marisol Fuentes

DOB: 6/1/2000

SEX: ☐ Male ☒ Female

DEFENDANT'S RELATIONSHIP TO PROTECTED PARTY #1:

- ☒ Spouse or former spouse
☐ Child in common
☐ Cohabit/Cohabited (intimate relationship)
☐ Parent of protected party
☐ Protected party is child of defendant's intimate partner

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:

SKIN TONE: _____

SCARS, _____

MARKS, _____

TATTOOS: _____

Location and description _____

CAUTION

- ☐ Weapon involved
☒ Firearms are ordered to be relinquished pursuant to New Hampshire state law RSA 597

LICENSE

INFO:

DRIVER'S LICENSE#:

STATE

EXP YEAR

VEHICLE

INFO:

YEAR

MAKE

MODEL

STYLE

COLOR

ADDITIONAL PROTECTED PARTIES:

Protected Party #2 name: _____ DOB: _____ SEX: ☐ M ☐ F
Protected Party #3 name: _____ DOB: _____ SEX: ☐ M ☐ F
Protected Party #4 name: _____ DOB: _____ SEX: ☐ M ☐ F

WARNING: The attached order shall be enforced, even without registration, by the courts of any state, the District of Columbia, and any U.S. Territory, and may be enforced on Tribal Lands (18 U.S.C. § 2265). Crossing state, territorial, or tribal boundaries to violate this order may result in federal imprisonment (18 U.S.C. § 2262). As a result of this order it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase a firearm including a rifle, pistol, or revolver, or ammunition pursuant to federal law under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) and state law. The defendant is advised that they have the further opportunity to be heard before a judge on bail issues within 48 hours of the request being made to the court, excluding weekends and holidays (RSA 597:6-e, I).

Case Name: State of New Hampshire v. Michael Gleason Jr.

Case Number: 423-2025-CR-184

File No: 4232540184

CRIMINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION INCLUDING ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF BAIL

You are required to appear for a hearing at:

Court Location: 1st Circuit - District Division - Berlin

Court Address: 650 Main St Berlin

Date of Hearing: 04/28/2025

Time of Hearing: 02:00 ☐ AM ☒ PM

I. It is hereby ordered that the defendant shall:

- ☐ Be released on personal recognizance.
- ☐ Be detained for not more than 72 hours to allow for filing of a probation violation.
- ☒ Be released on \$ 5,000.00 ☒ cash or ☐ corporate surety bail.

The Court finds that this financial condition will not be the cause for continued detention, unless:

- ☐ a hearing to determine the source of funds for bail is required before posting bail; OR
- ☐ the Court finds by *clear and convincing evidence* that the nature of the allegations presents a substantial risk the defendant will not appear and no reasonable alternative will assure the appearance of the defendant; AND/OR
- ☐ the Court has probable cause to believe the defendant, while on release pending resolution of a previous offense, committed a felony, class A misdemeanor, or driving or operating while impaired. The Court also finds by *clear and convincing evidence* that no reasonable alternative or combination of conditions will assure that the defendant will not commit an offense while on release.
- ☐ Be placed in preventive detention pursuant to RSA 597:2, III(a) based on *clear and convincing evidence* that the defendant's release will endanger the safety of the defendant or of the public.
- ☐ Be placed in preventative detention pursuant to RSA 597:2, III(b) based on a *preponderance of the evidence* that the defendant's release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant.

II. The Defendant is subject to the following additional conditions:

A. Shall not commit a federal, state or local crime, must appear at all court proceedings as ordered, must advise the court in writing of all changes of address within 24 hours, and must comply with all civil domestic violence and stalking orders of protection.

B. Shall not possess a firearm, destructive device, dangerous weapon, or ammunition including:

C. ☒ Shall have no contact with protected parties by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, social media, the sending or delivery of gifts, through a third party or any other method unless specifically authorized by the Court, and is further ordered not to interfere with this person at their residence, school or place of employment and additionally is ordered to refrain from going within 300 feet of where such person(s) may be.

D. ☒ Shall not be at the following address/location:

E. ☐ Shall live at: _____

F. ☐ Shall not travel outside of New Hampshire.

G. ☐ Shall refrain from ☐ excessive ☐ any use of alcohol, and use of any narcotic drug or controlled substance as defined in RSA 318-B.

Case Name: State of New Hampshire v. Michael Gleason Jr.

Case Number: 423-21.5-CR-184

DOJ: 4232540184

CRIMINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION INCLUDING ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF BAIL

- H. ☐ If the defendant's license/privilege is suspended/revoked by the Division of Motor Vehicles, they shall not drive until their license/privilege has been restored by the Division of Motor Vehicles.
- I. ☐ Shall follow all terms and conditions of probation and/or parole. The defendant shall report to probation no later than _____
- J. Shall file a waiver of extradition.
- K. Shall be restrained from harassing, stalking, or threatening the protected parties or engaging in other conduct that would place the protected parties in reasonable fear of bodily harm and is further prohibited from the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against the protected parties that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury and the above named defendant represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such protected parties. The protected parties include an intimate partner or child of the defendant, or child of an intimate partner or of the defendant.
- L. ☒ Other:

Defendant may contact the Berlin Police Department to arrange a civil standby to return to the residence to retrieve personal belongings and equipment necessary to operate his landscaping business.

Bail Commissioner Fee Repayment:

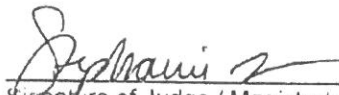
Defendant has been found:

- ☐ Indigent
- ☐ Not indigent. The defendant must repay the \$60 Bail Commissioner Fee by the next court date.
- ☒ N/A- Bail addressed by magistrate / court staff while on active duty; payment is not applicable.

So Ordered:

04/27/2025

Date



Signature of Judge / Magistrate / Bail Commissioner

Stephanie J. Johnson

Printed Name of Judge / Magistrate / Bail Commissioner

☐ Per RSA 597:2-b, I provided my services as a bail commissioner and am requesting reimbursement from the court. As a bail commissioner, I am only entitled to a single reimbursement of \$60.00 for each time I set and/or collect bail in the same transaction (See Bail Commissioner Handbook – Duties of the Bail Commissioner – Compensation).

If I do not check the above box, I understand I waive my right to be reimbursed by the court for my services

For Court Use Only:

☐ Approved as amended/modified

Date

Signature of Judge / Magistrate

Printed Name of Judge / Magistrate

Case Name: State of New Hampshire v. Michael Gleason Jr.
Case Number: 423-2020 CR-184 F.O.: 4232540184
CRIMINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION INCLUDING ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF BAIL

Defendant Information:

Name: Michael Gleason Jr. DOB: 02/24/1975

Physical address: 465 Hillside Ave., Berlin, NH

Mailing address (if different): PO Box 707 Berlin NH

Cell phone #: 603-723-7979 Alt. phone #: _____

E-mail: _____ ☒ I received a copy of "What You Need to Know"

4/27/25 _____

Date _____ Signature of Defendant _____

TAMPERING WITH WITNESS AND INFORMANTS PURSUANT TO RSA 641:5

A person is guilty of a Class B felony if:

- I. Believing that an official proceeding, as defined in RSA 641:1, II or investigation is pending or about to be instituted, s/he attempts to induce or otherwise cause a person to:
 - (a) Testify or inform falsely; or
 - (b) Withhold any testimony, information, document or thing; or
 - (c) Elude legal process summoning him to provide evidence; or
 - (d) Absent himself/herself from any proceeding or investigation to which s/he has been summoned; or
- II. S/he commits any unlawful act in retaliation for anything done by another in his/her capacity as witness or informant; or
- III. S/he solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any benefit in consideration of him/her doing any of the things specified in paragraph 1.

Please contact the Information Center with any questions at 1-855-212-1234.

Case Name: State of New Hampshire v. Michael Gleason Jr.
Case Number: 423-2025 CR-184 F.D.: 4232540184
CRIMINAL ORDER OF PROTECTION INCLUDING ORDERS AND CONDITIONS OF BAIL

Police Dept: Berlin Agency Case Number: _____

Date of Offense:	Description:	Inchoate:	Degree: Violation, Misd. A, Misd. B, Felony, other
04/26/2025	Aggravated Felonious Sex Asslt		Felony
04/26/2025	Kidnapping		Felony
04/26/2025	Theft by Unauthorized Taking		Felony

**NOTICE OF INTERSTATE ENFORCEMENT AND
COMPLIANCE WITH THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)**

1. This criminal protective order meets all full faith and credit requirements of the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2265 (1994). This Court has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter; the defendant has been afforded notice and a timely opportunity to be heard as provided by the laws of this jurisdiction. This order is valid and enforceable throughout New Hampshire and all other states, the District of Columbia, all tribal lands and all U.S. Territories, and shall be enforced as if it were an order of any such jurisdiction.
2. Violations of this order are subject to state and federal criminal penalties. If the restrained party (the defendant) travels across state or tribal boundaries, or causes the protected party to travel across state or tribal boundaries, with the intent to violate the protective orders and then violates a protective provision of this order, the defendant may be prosecuted for a federal felony offense under the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2262(a)(1) or (2) (1994).
3. It shall be unlawful for any person subject to a qualifying protection order to possess any firearm or ammunition in or affecting commerce; or to ship, transport or receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. A qualifying court order is an order that was issued after a hearing of which the defendant received actual notice, and at which the defendant had an opportunity to participate; and includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner or child of such person or intimate partner or which restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; or by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury. 18 U.S.C. § 922 (g) (8).
4. It shall be unlawful for any person convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence to ship, transport in interstate commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. 18 U.S.C. § 922 (g) (9).
5. If you have any questions whether these laws make it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm, you should consult an attorney.

EXHIBIT C

**THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUDICIAL BRANCH
NH CIRCUIT COURT**

1st Circuit - Family Division - Berlin
650 Main Street, Suite 100
Berlin NH 03570-2471

Telephone: 1-855-212-1234
TTY/TDD Relay: (800) 735-2964
<https://www.courts.nh.gov>

2025 APR 29 P 1:01

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING RETURN OF SERVICE

Pursuant to RSA 633:3-a or 173-B

Case Number: **623-2025-DV-00028**

PNO: **6232510028**

Marisol Fuentes

06/01/2000

V. Michael Gleason

02/24/1975

Plaintiff

Plf Date of Birth

Defendant

Def Date of Birth

DEFENDANT IDENTIFIERS (to be obtained or verified by serving officer)			
Race:	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Black
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unavailable	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multiracial	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	
Ethnicity:	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
DOB	2/24/1975	HEIGHT	5'5
SEX	M	WEIGHT	170
State/Birth	MASS	EYES	bru
		HAIR	bro

Service was completed on the defendant: Michael Gleason
 who resides at: 707 Berlin NH 03570
 by giving in hand on 04/28/25 at 1348 ☐ a.m. ☒ p.m. an attested copy of the attached
[Please check all that apply]:
☒ Petition ☒ Temporary Order with Notice of Interstate Enforcement and Compliance with VAWA ☐ Final Order with Notice of Interstate Enforcement and Compliance with VAWA
☐ UCCJEA Affidavit ☐ Notice of Hearing ☒ Other Motion for Property
 Identity was verified by means of: ☐ Driver's License ☐ Other identification: _____

☒ Firearms and ammunition were relinquished: (specify) N/A
☒ Deadly weapons were relinquished: (specify) N/A
☒ Concealed Weapons Permits were relinquished: (specify) N/A
☒ Hunting Licenses were relinquished: (specify) N/A

04/28/2025
Date

M Bureau C44
Law Enforcement Official

(603) 752-7361
Court Fax Number

Terri L. Peterson
Court Official

BERLIN POLICE DEPT.
135 GREEN STREET
BERLIN, NH 03570
NH0040800

EXHIBIT D



NEW HAMPSHIRE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAP SCREEN FOR FIRST RESPONDERS



Officer:	Date:	Case #:
Victim:	Offender:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if victim did not answer any of the questions.		
▶ A "Yes" response to any of Questions #1-3 automatically triggers the protocol referral.		
1. Has he/she ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
2. Has he/she threatened to kill you or your children?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
3. Do you think he/she might try to kill you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
▶ Negative responses to Questions #1-3, but positive responses to at least four of Questions #4-11, trigger the protocol referral.		
4. Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
5. Has he/she ever tried to choke you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
6. Is he/she violently or constantly jealous or does he/she control most of your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
7. Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
8. Is he/she unemployed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
9. Has he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
10. Do you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
11. Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans.
▶ An officer may trigger the protocol referral, if not already triggered above, as a result of the victim's response to the below question, or whenever the officer believes the victim is in a potentially lethal situation.		
Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? (If "yes") What worries you?		
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in according to the protocol <input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in based on the belief of officer <input type="checkbox"/> Victim did not screen in		
If victim screened in: After advising her/him of a high danger assessment, Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> did the victim speak with the hotline advocate?		

Note: The questions above and the criteria for determining the level of risk a person faces is based on the best available research on factors associated with lethal violence by a current or former intimate partner. However, each situation may present unique factors that influence risk for lethal violence that are not captured by this screen. Although most victims who screen "positive" or "high danger" would not be expected to be killed, these victims face much higher risk than that of other victims of intimate partner violence.

- 1) Call Crisis Center Hotline at: 1-800-854-3552.
- 2) Tell them your name, department and that it is a LAP call.
- 3) Give them your call back number. DO NOT USE VICTIM'S PHONE NUMBER AS CALL BACK NUMBER.
- 4) Give screening form to department LAP contact.