

GUIDELINES TO SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF PROBATION

The rules of probation are often set to help the minor stay away from the kind of situations that landed them in trouble in the first place. To be successful on probation, you must:

- Know your rules of probation. They explain what is expected of you while on probation.
- Abide by the rules of your probation. If you follow the rules, you will complete your probation successfully and make positive changes in your life.
- Talk to your Probation Officer if you have any questions or need guidance in meeting your probation requirements. Open communication with your Probation Officer is key to your success.
- Have a positive attitude about changing your behavior. You can live a safe, happy, and healthy life.
- Complete community service.
- Attend school, every day and every class.
- Be on time! This includes meetings with your Probation Officer, Court, counseling, school etc.
- Do not use drugs or alcohol.
- Do not commit any new crimes.
- Pay all fees, fines, and restitution if ordered to do so.
- Be responsible. Consider how you got into the position you are in. If other people want you to break the law, avoid those people.

PROBATION VIOLATIONS

- If you violate the rules of your probation, depending on the seriousness, your probation officer may tell you to complete various informal sanctions including, but not limited to: Community service, increased office visits or drug testing, referral to community service/resource providers, Electronic Monitoring by Global Positioning System (GPS) or time at a Youth Reporting Center.

- Serious probation violations or new crimes may result in being sent to Court or more time in Juvenile Hall.

It is in your best interest to comply with the rules ordered by the Court. By abiding by all rules, you can avoid any violations and will successfully complete your probation.

The benefit of following the rules, changing your behavior and paying your fees as ordered could mean the early end of your probation. **This is a possibility, not a guarantee.**

OFFICE LOCATIONS

Santa Ana: 909 N. Main St., Suite 1, Santa Ana, CA 92701
(714) 569-2000

Manchester Office Building: 301 The City Dr., Orange, CA 92868 (714) 935-7411

Juvenile Hall: 331 The City Dr., Orange, CA 92868
(714) 935-6660

North County Field Services: 1535 E. Orangewood Ave., Anaheim, CA 92805 (714) 937-4500

West County Field Services: 14180 Beach Blvd., Westminster, CA 92683 (714) 896-7500
(Adult); (714) 896-7878 (Juvenile)

South County Field Services: 23271 Verdugo Dr., Laguna Hills, CA 92653 (949) 206-4160

MISSION STATEMENT ORANGE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

As a public safety agency, the Orange County Probation Department serves the community using efficient and research-supported corrections practices to:

- ❖ *Reduce Crime*
- ❖ *Assist the Courts in Managing offenders*
- ❖ *Promote Lawful and Productive Lifestyles*
- ❖ *Assist Victims*

Next appointment/Court date: _____

Location: _____

Time: _____

(R08/22)

ORANGE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF JUVENILE PROBATION



Daniel Hernandez
Chief Probation Officer

INTRODUCTION

If you are reading this pamphlet, then you or your child has been charged with a crime in Juvenile Court. This pamphlet was created to explain what is expected of you in order to avoid time in Juvenile Hall. Please pay attention to the information in this pamphlet. It could mean the difference between success and failure.

We want to help you succeed!

IF YOUR CHILD IS SUSPECTED OF BEING INVOLVED IN A CRIME AND HAS BEEN ISSUED A CITATION AND RELEASED TO YOUR CUSTODY

The police will forward the crime report to the Probation Department.

The case will be assigned to a Probation Officer. The Probation Officer will contact you and schedule an appointment to meet with you and your child.

Depending on how serious the crime is, the case may be handled informally (no court process). This means that you and your child may agree to a period of informal supervision under certain rules. Upon successful completion of this period of supervision, the citation will be closed with no further action needed.

If the crime is more serious or state law requires the matter to be handled formally, the case will be reviewed with the District Attorney's Office. The District Attorney's Office will file a Petition, which will result in a Juvenile Court action.

A Petition is a written document filed by the District Attorney's Office saying the minor has committed a crime and starting the court process.

IF YOUR CHILD IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND ADMITTED TO JUVENILE HALL

The police are responsible for notifying the parents that their child has been taken into custody. Upon being admitted to Juvenile Hall, the youth will be allowed to call parents/guardians or an attorney.

An Intake Probation Officer will interview the youth and determine if they may be released to you. Your child's constitutional rights will be explained to them by the Intake Officer prior to this interview. The Intake Officer will contact you and notify you of the decision regarding the release of your child. There is not an Intake Officer on duty between 10pm and 6am.

If your child has been booked into Juvenile Hall, you may visit at any time except sleeping hours and meal times for the first visit. After the first visit, you must visit during regular visiting hours. Contact Juvenile Hall for your child's visiting hours (714-935-6660). Only parents or guardians are allowed to visit. Siblings, friends, and other family members may be allowed to visit with special permission from Juvenile Hall.

A Probation Officer will be assigned to your child and the officer will contact you. If you have not been contacted by the following morning (excluding weekends and holidays) after your child's arrest, you may call Juvenile Hall at 714-935-6660 to find out who has been assigned your child's case.

INTAKE PROCESS FOR YOUR CHILD

The Probation Officer will complete a case assessment of your child to determine if your child can be released before going to Court.

The parents and the youth will be advised of the crimes the youth is accused of and the dates and times of court hearings.

If a Petition has been filed, a Public Defender may be appointed to represent your child. Parents also have the right to get a lawyer for their child, themselves, or both. The Public Defender does not represent the interests of the parents.

A youth charged with a crime in Juvenile Court does not have the right to a jury trial and cannot be released on bail. If your child has been charged in Adult Court due to age and the seriousness of the crime, he or she may have a right to have a bail amount set.

7 TYPES OF HEARINGS:

There are 7 types of hearings:

- 1. Detention Hearing**
If your child is detained for more than 2 days, they will have a detention hearing within 3 Court days. (A Court day is a day the Court is open). The judge will decide if your child can go home before the next hearing.
- 2. The Pretrial or Settlement Conference**
This is a hearing to try to solve the problem without a trial.
- 3. Hearings on Motions**
These are Court dates to work out various issues. Motion hearings can come up any time during the case.
- 4. Suitability Hearing**
This hearing is held for only certain serious charges to decide if your child will be tried as an adult. If the judge decides that your child is "unfit" for Juvenile Court, he or she will be tried in Adult Court. This will not happen if your child is under 14 years old.
- 5. Jurisdictional Hearing**
This is the trial where the judge decides if your child committed the crime.
- 6. Disposition Hearing**
If the judge decides your child committed the crime, there will be a dispositional hearing to decide the appropriate sanctions for your child. This can be on the same day as the jurisdictional hearing.
If the judge says your child did not commit the crime, there will be no dispositional hearing.
- 7. Progress Review Hearings**
Sometimes there are hearings to see how your child is doing.