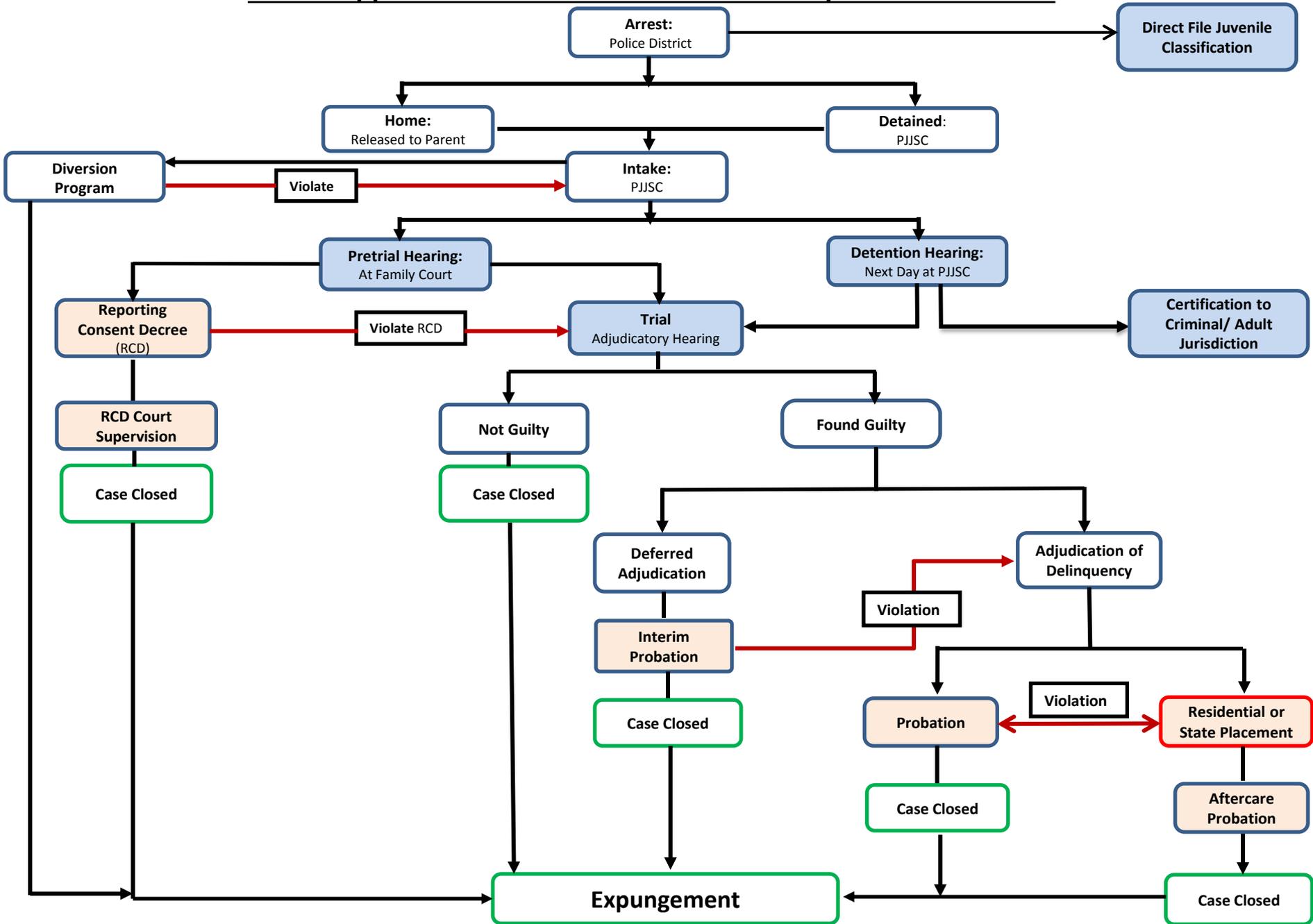


What Happens After You Get Arrested? – A Map of Juvenile Court



Arrest:

If **arrested**, you'll be taken to the local police station where you'll be processed and either: **released to your guardian, OR held at the station.**

If held, you should be taken to the **Juvenile Justice Services Center (JJSC)** within 6 hours.

Intake Hearing:

If released to your parent or guardian, you'll receive a subpoena to go to the JJSC the next day where an **Intake Probation Officer (PO)** will ask you and your guardian about: how you are doing at home, school, and in the community.

The PO can put you on house arrest, supervision, or other restrictions. You'll then have a chance to talk to your lawyer privately, so they can get your side of the story.

Detention Hearing:

If held after your arrest, you'll have a hearing in front of the **Master** (like a judge); it will be at the JJSC within 24 hours of your arrest and you'll have a lawyer there.

The Master will decide whether to keep you in custody or release you (to your parent or guardian) until your Pretrial Hearing. If released, the Master can put you on house arrest, GPS monitoring, supervision, or other restrictions.

Pretrial Hearing:

Hearing at Family Court in front of a judge. **Not a trial**; no witnesses will be there. The prosecutor will give your lawyer police paperwork and might make an "offer" (deal) in your case.

If there's an offer (deal), your lawyer will talk to you about it with you. The lawyer cannot tell you what to do- only give you advice. **You decide whether to take the offer or not.**

Reporting Consent Decree (RCD):

First-time arrest offer and program- **you DON'T plead guilty** (admit you did anything). It's a chance to stop your case from going to trial and getting a record. **You must follow a set of rules (probation) for 6 months.** After 6 months, **the case will be CLOSED** (no more court, programs, or PO); 6 months after that your case is thrown out and you are eligible for an **expungement**.

Adjudicatory Hearing:

Hearing (trial) at Family Court in front of a **Judge**; witnesses and police officers come to court. With the help of your lawyer, **you'll decide** to take your case to **trial** (fight the case), or make an **admission** (like a guilty plea- admit you did it). **The judge will decide whether you are guilty or not guilty.**

Adjudication of Delinquency:

If a Judge finds you guilty, they'll decide if you're in need of **treatment, rehabilitation, and supervision** (need help to stay out of trouble) by juvenile court. If you are, you'll be **adjudicated delinquent**.

An adjudication of delinquency is like a "conviction" in adult court; the charges go **on your record** and you are **placed on probation**. A juvenile record can cause you lots of problems in the future.

Probation:

If adjudicated delinquent, you can be **placed on probation**. Judge and PO can put you on GPS monitoring, house restrictions, give you a curfew, order you to go to counseling, take drug tests, do community service, go to school, pay money (for fines), and other restrictions.

If you don't follow the rules of probation, the judge can send you to residential placement (away from home).

Residential Placement:

If a Judge decides that you need to be away from home, or if you break the rules of probation, you can be sent to residential placement.

There are many placements throughout the state; Time is based on amount of treatment needed AND a Judge can keep you there longer if you don't follow the rules.

Some placements are close in distance to Philadelphia, but some are far away; State run facilities are the most secure type of residential placement.

Deferred Adjudication:

If a Judge defers adjudication, it means you have been found guilty, BUT the Judge has not yet decided whether to adjudicate you delinquent.

The Judge is deferring the decision about whether you are in need of treatment, rehabilitation, and supervision.

You'll be put on a special kind of probation called **Interim Probation**- during this period, the Judge can order you to perform tasks such as community service, receive treatment, and periodically report to a probation officer.

Interim Probation:

Probation **without** being adjudicated delinquent; Judge and Probation Officer can give you the same rules as regular Probation. **If you break the rules, you can be adjudicated delinquent.**

Expungement:

Your juvenile record is erased. Depending on what happened with your case, **you may be able to get an expungement right away, in a few months, or in 5 years.**

It **doesn't happen automatically**, but our office can help get your record expunged- if you have any questions, call 267-765-6770.