

COMMON TERMS

Adjudication Hearing - This is similar to a *trial* in the adult court. The Juvenile Court judge hears witnesses and looks at evidence, then decides whether an offense was committed, *beyond a reasonable doubt*, by the juvenile.

Continued Custody Hearing - The hearing to determine whether there is a good reason to detain the child in detention pending further hearings.

Commitment - A judge's order that a juvenile be placed in non-secure or secure placement.

Delinquent Offense - An act committed by a child that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Dispositional Hearing - The juvenile's sentencing hearing to decide the type of response is required by the Juvenile Court.

Petition - A legal paper, filed by a state authority, that says what your child is accused of having done.

Pre-Dispositional Investigation - An investigation into the child's and family's background to aid Juvenile Court in determining the most appropriate response.

Restitution - Court ordered payments made to the victim or community by a juvenile or parent for losses.

Individual Service Plan - A plan that will identify what services will be provided to the juvenile that is updated every 6 months.

Status Offense - Behavior that is considered an offense only if committed by a juvenile.

OFFICE LOCATIONS

WESTBANK PROBATION OFFICE

1546 - B Gretna Boulevard
Harvey, Louisiana 70058
504-364-3750
Reception: extension 221

EASTBANK PROBATION OFFICE

3420 N. Causeway Boulevard
Metairie, Louisiana 70002
504-838-1070

L. ROBERT RIVARDE DETENTION CENTER

1546 Gretna Boulevard
Harvey, Louisiana 70058
504-364-2860

SERVICES PROVIDED TO PROBATIONERS

Pre-trial Supervision
Electronic Monitoring
Probation Supervision
Restitution/Community Service
Individual and Family Counseling
Screenings/Assessments
Drug Screening
Volunteer/Mentoring
Secure Detention
Social, Psychological, and Psychiatric
Evaluation

www.jeffparish.net

Department of Juvenile Services



The juvenile justice process can be confusing. This brochure provides basic information about probation and various court proceedings to children and parents. Please ask a juvenile Probation Officer for additional information.

OUR GOAL

The goal of juvenile probation is to improve community safety by giving youth and their families the right balance of rewards and consequences to build their ability to be productive and responsible in the community.

OUR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Juvenile Services is a division of parish government. The department's major functions include:

- Probation Services
- Rivarde Detention Center
- Treatment/Evaluation Services
- Juvenile Assessment Center

PARENT'S/GUARDIAN'S ROLE

Parents/guardians need to be part of changing youth's behaviors and should *work* with probation officers. Successful probation cases almost always involve parents/guardians who are motivated and involved in the change process. Also, Louisiana law requires that parents or legal custodians properly supervise minors – this includes following conditions of probation. Failure to properly supervise minors could result in fines, jail, or community service.

WHAT IS A JUVENILE PROBATION?

Juvenile Probation is granted by Juvenile Court to youth who have been found to be in need of supervision- in legal terms, the youth has been "adjudicated". Probation is ordered instead of long-term incarceration in a juvenile prison facility. Parents may also be placed on probation by Juvenile Court.

WHAT IS A JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER?

Juvenile Probation Officers investigate and supervise youth and families on probation and are the eyes and ears of Juvenile Court. They are commissioned officers that have arrest powers. Juvenile Probation Officers perform all the duties needed to make sure youth and families follow Court orders, including cop, advocate, case manager, and therapist .

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOUR CHILD IS ON PROBATION?

A Juvenile Probation Officer monitors almost every part of your child's and family's life including attending school, making good grades, keeping away from drugs, and illegal behaviors, finding a job, keeping honest friends, joining a club, and other activities. Monitoring is based on a youth's risk level .

EXPECTATIONS OF A JUVENILE ON PROBATION

While under supervision, juveniles are expected to follow Court orders – called "Conditions of Probation", which are listed on a Probation Contract. When Court orders are followed, probation goes smoothly. When Court orders are not followed, or *violated*, probation becomes difficult.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN JUVENILES VIOLATE PROBATION?

When probation violations happen, juveniles are given punishments, or *sanctions*. These may include arrest, placement in Rivarde, house arrest, curfew limits, essays, community service work, or long-term incarceration, called *revocation*. Some of these sanctions may be swift and others may require a Juvenile Court hearing.

HOW DOES A JUVENILE GET OFF PROBATION?

First, follow probation conditions. But, just as important, make sure you stay away from trouble and be successful.