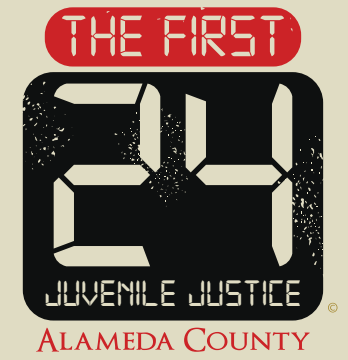
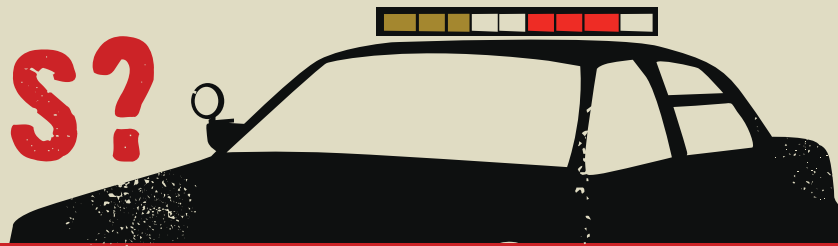


YOUR LOVED ONE JUST GOT ARRESTED

WHAT DO YOU DO WITHIN THE FIRST 24 HRS?



PROTECT YOURSELF IN POLICE INTERACTIONS

You have the right to remain silent.

- You can say, "I don't want to talk."

You have the right to speak with an attorney.

- You can say, "I want a lawyer."

You have the right to refuse to be searched.

- If they ask you for permission to search, you can say, "I don't consent to a search." Conditions may vary if you are on probation or parole.

You have the right to leave if you are not detained.

- You can ask the officer, "Am I free to leave?"

PROTECT YOURSELF IN THE COURTS

You have the right to a zealous defense.

- This means the lawyer, whether you paid for them or not, must do everything they can to get the best results for you.

You have the right to meaningfully assist in your defense.

- This means you and your community can inform and help direct the defense against the charges.

- BE PREPARED -



Info You Should Have Ready:

- The youth's full name
- The youth's Date of Birth
- If possible — the arresting agency



Info To Get From Probation Or Police:

- Potential charges
- First court date, time, and location



Info To Give To Probation:

- Proof your child has family and community support
- Proof your child is attending school and/or programs, sports, church, job, etc.

- TAKE ACTION -

If you think a youth has been arrested, there are 4 key decision-makers who can decide their release.

1. The Officer (And Their Supervisors) Who Detained The Youth



If a youth has been taken to the police station, have a parent or guardian talk to the officer and/or their supervisor to ask that the child to be released to them. Ask that a parent/ guardian be present when the youth is being questioned. Ask if the youth can be 'cited and released' if they decide to press charges.

2. The Duty Officer at Juvenile Probation's Booking Area. Call them at (510) 667-7450 or go to the Juvenile Justice Center at 2500 Fairmont Drive in San Leandro, CA.



When a youth is arrested, police will generally take the youth to juvenile hall within 6 hours of the arrest. Have the parent/ guardian speak to the Duty Officer or Officer of the Day. Give them the youth's name and date of birth. Have the parent/ guardian ask them what the charges are, and ask them if the youth can be released to them. Share any proof that the youth has been going to school, attending church, programs and/or sports, or has a job.

3. The Probation Officer Initially Assigned To The Youth's Case. Call Probation's Reception Line At (510) 667-4970.



Have the parent/ guardian ask to speak to the probation officer assigned to the youth's case. Ask them if the youth can be released to them. Share any proof that the youth has been going to school, attending church, programs and/or sports, or has a job. If the PO decides to detain the youth, ask them when is the youth's first court date/time and the location.

4. The Judge At The Initial Detention Hearing.



The youth's first hearing could be between 48 to 72 hours of their initial arrest. Make sure the parent/ guardian/ family and community support show up to the first court date. Have the parent/ guardian speak to the Public Defender assigned to the youth's case. Ask to read the intake report and be prepared to counter any inconsistencies. Bring family, letters of support, proof of school attendance/ program participation/ and/or employment.

PARTICIPATORY DEFENSE STRATEGIES:

- Document everything you remember – the officer's name, badge number, who was there, when and where it happened, and what happened.
- Keep working with your attorney and family support through the court process.