		<u>ADMISSION</u>	<u>FORM</u>
	In re	:	JD
	(Juvenile)		Delinquent Act(s):
		:	
	wer all of the questions on t re it blank and ask your lawy		ou do not understand any question, ge.
	mit that I did the following the ding of acts, and counts):	• ,	ey shall list the delinquent acts,
Con	noval Information		
	neral Information:		
1)	What is your full name?		
2)	Do you have any other na If yes, state:		me?
3)	How old are you today?		
4)	What grade are you in?	_	
5)	Can you read, write, and u	ınderstand Eı	nglish?
	a) If you cannot read, has	someone rea	ad this form to you?
	If so, who?		(print name)
	(signature of reader verific	es that the fo	rm has been read to the juvenile)
	b) If you do not read Engl who speaks your langu		u been given a translator or a lawyer
	c) Did you translator or la	wyer read thi	is form to you and explain it?
	If so, who?	_	(print name)
	(signature of reader verific	es that the fo	rm has been read to the juvenile)
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The Probation Officer will maintain the completed colloquy in the case file upon receiving it from the Judge or Hearing Officer in the courtroom.

Knowing and Voluntary Admission:				
6)	Are you now a patient in a mental hospital or institution? a) If yes, where?			
	b) Are you being treated for a mental illness (which is an illness that causes you to see a doctor for different behavior)?			
	c) If yes, what are you being treated for?			
7)	Have you taken any drugs or alcohol yesterday or today that do not make you think clearly? If yes, specify type of drugs and/or alcohol:			
8)	Has anyone threatened or forced you to sign this form? If yes, explain:			
9)	Have you been promised anything for this admission? If yes, explain:			
Understanding the Admission:				
10)	Has your lawyer told you what you did was against the law (delinquent act)?			
11)	By admitting what you did, do you understand that you are giving up:			
	a) the right to be presumed innocent, which means the judge does not think you broke the law until the D.A. (District Attorney) proves beyond a reasonable doubt that you broke the law (a reasonable doubt is a belief that it is very possible you did not break the law);			
	 the right to a hearing by a fair judge, which means the judge will listen to what everyone has to say and look at all the evidence before deciding; 			
	c) the right to remain silent and your silence cannot be held against you, which means you will not be punished for not speaking;			
	d) the right to be heard, which means you may tell the judge your side of the story if you want;			
	e) the right to face and cross-examine witnesses, which means you can ask all witnesses questions;			
	f) the right to present witnesses or evidence to help tell your side of the story, but you do not have to do anything;			
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	g) the right to challenge evidence against you, which means you tell the judge you disagree with something;		
	h) the right make objections and ask for rulings, which means the judge decides if he or she should hear certain evidence; and		
	i) the right to have another court, which is an appellate court, review this judge's decision.		
12)	Do you understand if the judge accepts your admission and believes you need help ("treatment, rehabilitation, and supervision"), the judge may find you delinquent, which means that you broke the law and need help?		
Poss	sible Consequences of Adjudication of Delinquency:		
13)	Do you understand that if you are found delinquent, the judge may make you pay money and place you outside of your home or on probation until you turn 21 years old?		
14)	Are you aware that if you are admitting to		
	that your driving license will be suspended now or in the future (which means you will not be able to drive)? (lawyer shall write acts on this line, cross off, or write n/a).		
15)	Do you understand that this case can be used against you in the future? For example, if you break the law again, you may get a longer sentence in jail.		
16)	Do you understand that if you are found delinquent, other people may find out about it? You may also have to tell people, including colleges, military recruiters, or employers?		
17)	Do you understand that if you are not a U.S. citizen, it may cause problems, which could include being forced to leave the U.S.?		
Adm	ission Agreements:		
18)	Are you aware that the judge does not have to accept any agreement between you and the D.A.? (write n/a if no agreement)		
App	eals:		
19)	If you are found delinquent after this admission, you can have a higher court review your case for three reasons:		
	 a) Your admission was not knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily made, which means you did not understand this admission or were forced to admit; 		
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 b) The court did not have jurisdiction, which means it was not the proper court to take your admission; or
c) The judge's disposition of the charge(s), which means what the judge is going to do with you (like a sentence in adult court), is more than the biggest punishment an adult would get for the same crime.
If you do not admit, do you understand you have other rights?
Lawyer's Representation and Opportunity to Speak with Guardian:
20) Are you okay with what your lawyer did for you and how he or she explained everything?
21) Did you talk with your parent or guardian about admitting the charge(s)?
I promise that I have read this whole form or someone has read this form to me. I understand it. I am telling the truth. I am saying that I have done the things on page 1. I believe that this admission is best for me. The signature below and initials on each page of this form are mine.
JUVENILE
DATE
I,, lawyer for the juvenile, have reviewed this form with my client. My client has told me and I believe that he or she understands this form.
LAWYER FOR JUVENILE
DATE