

RESTORATION WORKBOOK FOR JUVENILE COMPETENCY



Maricopa County Juvenile Court System

Welcome to the Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County Juvenile Restoration Program

What to expect:

The judge has ordered you to take part in a program called Restoration Education. This program will help you understand how the court works, the people you will see, and the words you will hear in the courtroom. While in the program, you will meet with a restoration educator (teacher). The educator will meet with you regularly and will teach you about the court.

You will also meet and talk with a doctor who is called a psychologist. The doctor will talk with you about your progress in restoration. The doctor will send a report to the judge and the judge will decide if you need more time to learn about court.

It is very important that you participate and do your best when you are working with your educator and psychologist during restoration because you were order into the program.

What we want to accomplish through the restoration process is to teach you about the courts so you can be part of the court process and make important decisions about your case with your defense attorney/lawyer.

Remember:

- ✓ You will learn how the court works, the people you will see, and the words that you will hear in the courtroom**
- ✓ Your restoration educator will teach you about the court**
- ✓ A doctor will meet with you and ask you questions about what you have learned**
- ✓ The doctor will send a report to the judge, so the judge can decide if you need more time with your educator**
- ✓ DO YOUR BEST!**

CONTACT INFORMATION

Juvenile Court Locations

<p><u>Durango Facility (DUR)</u> 3131 W Durango Street Phoenix, AZ 85009 602-506-4533</p>	<p><u>Southeast Facility (SEF)</u> 1810 S Lewis Mesa, AZ 85210 602-506-2540</p>
--	--

Restoration Staff Members and Associates

<p><u>Derrick Platt</u> Deputy Juvenile Court Administrator 602-372-0274 Derrick.platt@jbazmc.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. Leslie Dana-Kirby</u> 14441 W. McDowell Rd. Suite B102 Goodyear, Az. 85395 623 606-7243 Leslie.Dana-Kirby@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Vanessa Riles</u> Restoration Educator Supervisor 602-372-2044 Vanessa.riles@jbazmc.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. Michael McGady</u> 4425 W. Olive Ave. Suite 151 Glendale, Az. 85302 602 326-4791 Michael.McGady@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Ana Boxrud</u> Educator/SEF 602-319-3293 Ana.Boxrud@JBAZMC.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. James Huddleston</u> 465 E. Broadway Road, Suite B Mesa, AZ 85204 480-844-0163 James.Huddleston@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Ruthie Garrett</u> Educator/DUR 602-350-4228 Ruthie.Garrett@JBAZMC.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. Mark Treegoob</u> Tempe Office 6625 S. Rural Rd. Suite 111 Tempe, Az. 85283 602 843-5484</p>
<p><u>Romina Martucci</u> Educator/DUR 602-319-9790 Romina.Martucci@JBAZMC.maricopa.gov</p>	<p>Glendale Office 19420 N. 59th Ave. C269 Glendale, Az. 85308 602 843-5484 Mark.Treegoob@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Vince D'Aliesio</u> Educator/DUR 602-689-2021 Vincenzo.Daliesio@JBAZMC.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. John Hollebeek</u> 2405 E. Southern Avenue #8 Tempe AZ 85282 480-345-7755 John.Hollebeek@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Mark Bowers</u> Educator/DUR 602-396-0201 Mark.Bowers@JBAZMC.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. Camille Hernandez</u> 175 W Madison St. 2nd Fl. Phoenix AZ. 85003 520-201-4065 Camille.Hernandez@maricopa.gov</p>
<p><u>Jenny Flores</u> Educator/DUR 602-350-2339 Jenny.F.Flores@jbazmc.maricopa.gov</p>	<p><u>Dr. Jason Frizzell</u> 2500 S. Power Rd. Suite 107 Mesa, Az. 85209 480 334-5112 Jason.Frizzell@maricopa.gov</p>

Chapter 1: The Courtroom



Showing Respect in the Courtroom

- ✓ Dress nicely
- ✓ Be polite
- ✓ Address the judge/commissioner as “Your honor, judge, sir or madam”
- ✓ Turn off your cell phone
- ✓ Pay attention
- ✓ Be respectful to everybody in the courtroom
- ✓ Whisper to your lawyer if you have a question

JUDGE/COMMISSIONER

The judge/commissioner is the leader of the courtroom. The judge will make sure that your rights are protected and that you are treated fairly. The judge listens to everyone and then decides if you are not guilty or guilty (another word for guilty is delinquent) and what will happen if you are found guilty/delinquent.

○ The judge's job:

- ✓ Leader of the courtroom
- ✓ Protects your rights
- ✓ Listens to your case
- ✓ Decides when your next hearing will be
- ✓ Decides if you are guilty/delinquent or not guilty
- ✓ Decides what happens if you are found guilty/delinquent
- ✓ Listens to all sides

PROSECUTOR/ STATE ATTORNEY

The prosecutor is the lawyer/attorney who works for the county and state. The prosecutor says you committed (did) a crime. Their job is to prove to the judge that you are delinquent/guilty by bringing in witnesses and evidence.

○ The prosecutor's job:

- ✓ A lawyer/attorney who works for the county and state
- ✓ Will try to prove to the judge that you are guilty/delinquent of a crime
- ✓ The prosecutor has the burden of proof. They are the only one that has to prove something in court.
- ✓ The prosecutor will use witnesses and may bring evidence to prove you are guilty/delinquent.

DEFENSE LAWYER/ATTORNEY

The defense lawyer/attorney works for you and has the job of defending (speaking up for you) you in court. Your defense lawyer may have evidence and witnesses to show the judge your side of the story. You should always be honest (tell the truth) and fully cooperate with (help) your defense lawyer. Most of what you and your defense lawyer/attorney talk about is confidential (secret).

○ The defense lawyer's/attorney's job:

- ✓ The defense lawyer/attorney works for you
- ✓ Will defend you in court against charges brought by the prosecutor/ States Attorney.
- ✓ May bring evidence, witnesses, and other information to help you
- ✓ Most of what you and your defense lawyer/attorney talk about, when it is just the two of you, is confidential (private/secret).

GUARDIAN AD LITEM (GAL)

A Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) may be assigned to your case. They are an attorney whose job it is to look at what is going on in your situation and tell the judge what they think is best for you. They will check out different things like where you live, who you live with, and what is happening at school. Not everyone has a GAL. What you tell them is not confidential. The GAL is different from your attorney because they don't work for you. They tell the judge what they think is in in your best interest

○ The GAL's job:

- ✓ A lawyer/attorney assigned by the judge/commissioner to find out what is happening in your life
- ✓ A GAL will tell the judge what they believe will be best for you.
- ✓ If you tell the GAL something it is **NOT** confidential
- ✓ Not everyone will have a GAL

WITNESS

A witness is a person who has information about the crime. They may have seen or heard about what happened. They could be experts on something about the case. All witnesses take an oath and swear to tell the truth. Testifying is when the witness answers questions from the prosecutor, defense lawyer, or the judge. You, the defendant, will decide whether or not you testify.

○ The witnesses' job:

- ✓ Testify about what they saw, heard and/or about information they have about the crime.
- ✓ May also testify about what you said to them
- ✓ Both the prosecutor and defense lawyer/attorney may question witnesses
- ✓ You, the defendant, will decide whether or not you testify.

VICTIM

The victim is the person harmed by the crime. There may be more than one victim. The victim may be a company or business. The victim may also be a witness.

○ The victim:

- ✓ A person harmed by the crime
- ✓ A victim may be a witness

PROBATION OFFICER (PO)

The probation officer's (PO's) job is to help the judge/commissioner decide the rules you should follow, and to help you stay out of trouble. The PO will check on you at home, school and work and will report to the judge/commissioner how you are doing. If you do not follow the judge's/commissioner's rules, the PO may recommend to the judge/commissioner what your consequence should be.

- **The probation officer's job:**
 - ✓ Helps the judge/commissioner decide the rules you should follow
 - ✓ Helps you follow the rules and stay out of trouble
 - ✓ Reports how you are doing to the judge
 - ✓ May recommend a consequence to the judge/commissioner if you do not obey the rules

YOU/ DEFENDANT

That's you! The defendant is the person who the prosecutor/state's attorney says committed the crime. It is their job to prove it to the judge/commissioner.

- **The defendant:**
 - ✓ Defendants should cooperate with their defense lawyer/attorney
 - ✓ Defendants should pay attention at all their hearings

There are other people that you may encounter in the court such as a court reporter, clerk, and courtroom assistant. You can find more information about these people in the glossary.

SECURITY

This person will attend Court if the judge/ commissioner believes there may be a security risk. This person will be wearing a uniform and will assist with any disruptions during the hearing. They are also at the courthouse entrances to maintain security.

Mental Health Expert (MHE)

A Mental Health Expert (a Psychologist or Psychiatrist) will be assigned to your case and you will meet with him or her prior to each of your restoration hearings. This person will interview you and let the Judge know how you are doing in the program.

Chapter 1 Review

1. What is the main job of the prosecutor?
2. What are some decisions a judge/commissioner may make?
3. Give some examples of how your defense lawyer/attorney can help you.
4. What can you do to help your lawyer/attorney with your case?
5. Do you have confidence in your defense lawyer/attorney? Why or why not?
6. What is a witness and what is their role in court?
7. Who is the defendant in this case?
8. What does GAL stand for?
9. What are some responsibilities of probation officers (POs)?
10. What makes a person in court a victim?
11. Who decides what rules you will follow between hearings?
12. Who has the burden of proof [responsibility for trying to prove you are guilty/delinquent of the charge(s)]?

My Court Team/Important Contact Information

Write the person's name, their phone number and email.

Judge/commissioner/ Divisions:

Name	Phone number	Email

Defense lawyer/attorney:

Name	Phone number	Email

Probation Officer (PO):

Name	Phone number	Email

Restoration Educator:

Name	Phone number	Email

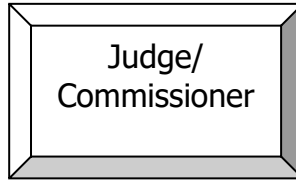
Restoration Mental Health Expert (MHE):

Name	Phone number	Email

GAL:

Name	Phone number	Email

Chapter 1 Draw your Courtroom Activity



Each courtroom is set up differently. Draw what your courtroom looks like. Then draw and label each position (listed below) on the diagram.

Explain what each of them is there to do.

Defendant (Juvenile)

Prosecutor/ State attorney

Defense lawyer/attorney

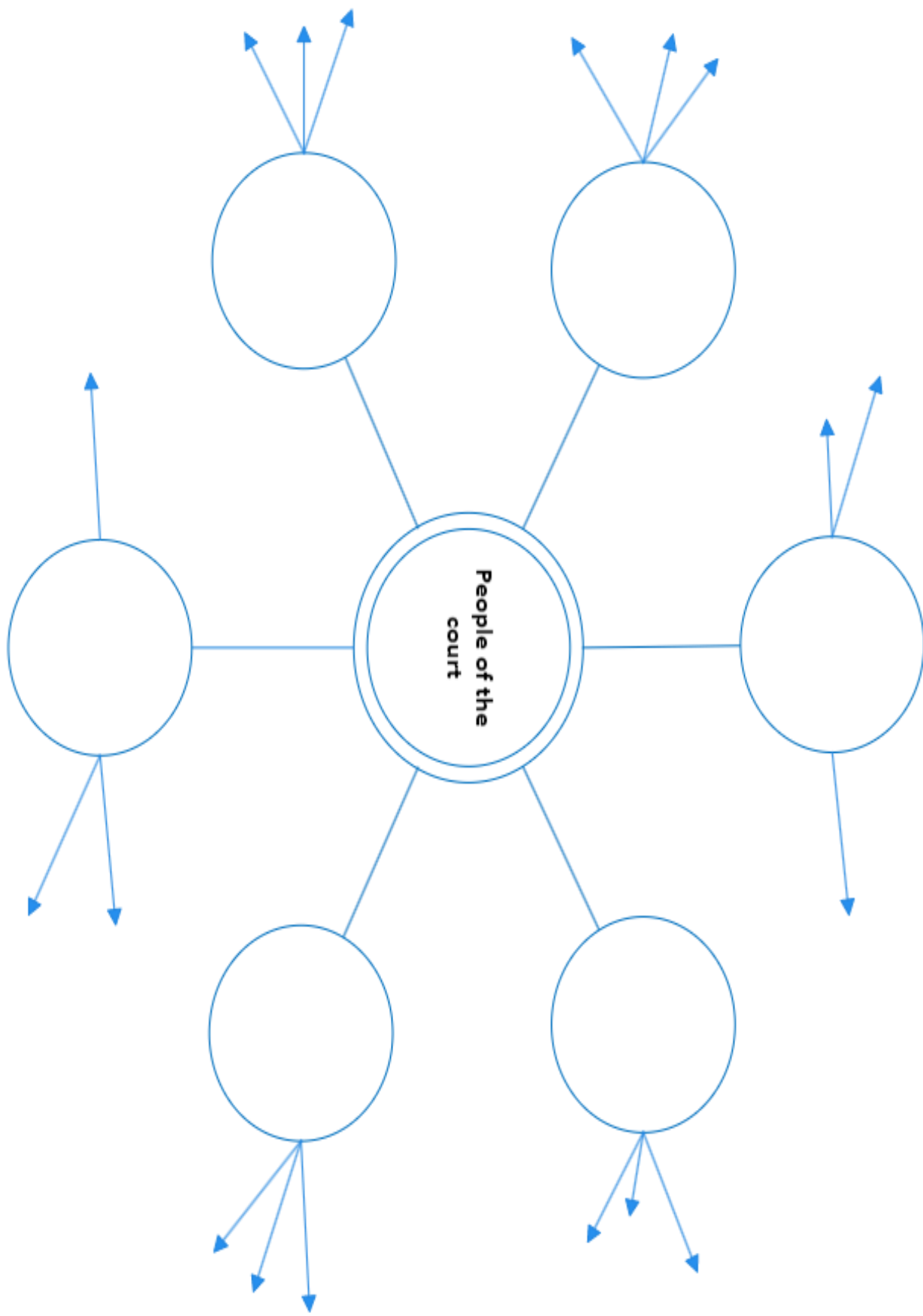
Probation Officer

GAL

Judge/Commissioner- already labeled

PEOPLE OF THE COURT

LIST THE MAIN PEOPLE AND WHAT EACH PERSON DOES



Chapter 2: Types of Charges

Law: A rule that everyone has to obey and follow

Charge: Felony, misdemeanor, or status offense

Crime: Doing something that is against a law

There are three types of charges:

I. FELONY

- This is the most serious type of charge
 - ✓ For example: Stealing or damaging something that costs a lot of money (over \$1000), stealing a car, hitting a teacher or police officer, hitting, or threatening someone with a weapon
 - ✓ There are six levels of felonies: Felony 1 (F1) is the most serious, Felony 6 (F6) is the least serious.

II. MISDEMEANOR

- These are charges that are not as serious as a felony
 - ✓ For example: Stealing or damaging something that costs under \$1000.
 - ✓ Some crimes like stealing, criminal damage, graffiti could be either felonies or misdemeanors. It depends on the value of the item damaged or stolen.
 - ✓ There are three levels of misdemeanors: Misdemeanor 1 (M1) is the most serious, and Misdemeanor 3 (M3) is the least serious.

III. STATUS OFFENSES

- These are crimes for only juveniles (less than 18 years old):
 - ✓ Examples of status offenses: not going to school and being out past curfew
 - ✓ Incurable offenses are one type of status offense. Examples of incurable offenses include running away and not listening to parents/guardians.

Chapter 2 Review

1. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?
2. What is an example of a felony?
3. How many types of felonies are there? Which one is the most serious?
4. What is an example of a misdemeanor?
5. How many types of misdemeanors are there? Which one is the most serious?
6. What is an example of a status offense?

Chapter 3: Hearings

HEARING - A court meeting. Hearings may be held in the courtroom or virtually. The judge/commissioner, your defense lawyer/attorney and the prosecutor will be present.

TYPES OF HEARINGS

ADVISORY HEARING

- Your first hearing
- You are advised/ told your charges (what the prosecutor says you did)
- You are protected by your five main court rights
- You meet your defense lawyer/attorney for the first time
- Your defense attorney/lawyer enters a plea of not guilty so that you can enter the restoration program
- The judge gives you rules to follow until your next hearing

REVIEW OF RESTORATION HEARING

- This hearing is to review how you have done in restoration
- The judge/commissioner, prosecutor, and your defense lawyer/attorney, will read the mental health expert (MHE)'s report
- If the judge/commissioner believes you have learned enough about court, you will be considered "competent"
 - Competent means you have learned enough about court help your attorney and make decisions in your case.
 - When competent you will be done with restoration
- If the judge/commissioner believes you have not learned enough about court to help your attorney and make decisions in your case, you will be considered "incompetent"
 - Incompetent means you will continue to work with your educator until your next restoration hearing. Before that hearing, you will meet with the MHE again and an updated report will be sent to the judge/commissioner.

TRANSFER HEARING

- A transfer hearing happens when a juvenile's case is being transferred to adult court. Transfer hearings do not happen very often and will ONLY happen when they are requested by the prosecutor/state attorney. Only juveniles with felony charges have the possibility of being transferred to adult court. If a case is transferred, adult court rules and laws will be used instead of juvenile rules

and laws The judge/commissioner will decide if a juvenile’s hearings should be moved to adult court. The judge/commissioner will take into consideration many factors such as the seriousness of the offense, the defendant’s age, and history of being involved in the courts.

ADJUDICATION HEARING/ TRIAL

- The trial and the adjudication hearing are two names for the same hearing
- The purpose of a trial is to determine if you/defendant is guilty/delinquent or not guilty.
- The prosecutor will bring witnesses and may show evidence to the judge/commissioner to try to prove you are guilty/delinquent.
 - Your defense lawyer/attorney may cross-examine/question any witnesses the prosecutor brings to the trial.
 - Statements made by sworn witnesses at the trial are called “testimony”
- Your defense lawyer/attorney may bring witnesses and evidence to court to tell your side of the story.
 - The prosecutor may cross-examine your witnesses
 - You may choose to testify at the trial but as the defendant you do not have to testify because **you always have the right to remain silent.**
- The judge/commissioner will decide at the conclusion of the trial if the prosecutor/ state attorney was able to prove you/ defendant is guilty/delinquent.
- If the judge/commissioner finds you not guilty, your charges will be dismissed, and you will not have another hearing
- If the judge/commissioner finds you guilty/delinquent, then you will proceed to the disposition hearing.



DISPOSITION HEARING

- The purpose of the disposition hearing is to determine consequences.
- If you are found guilty/delinquent at an adjudication hearing/trial, admit to the charges, or accept a plea bargain, you will have a disposition hearing to decide what your consequences will be.
- Possible consequences in juvenile court:
 - Community service hours (also called community restitution)
 - Write an apology letter to the victim
 - Serve time on probation
 - Summary—complete a task(s). This type of probation usually lasts 3-4 months.
 - Standard—given rules to follow by the judge/commissioner for a period of time, usually one year. This is the most common type of probation.
 - Intensive—this type of probation is more restrictive and may include being on an ankle monitor.
 - Pay restitution (pay money back to the victim for the crime)
 - Pay a fine
 - Restrict the people with whom you associate
 - Make you take tests to see if you are using alcohol and/or drugs (called UA's, taken at a drug testing facility)
 - Attend counseling
 - Placement at a residential treatment center
 - Restrict or lose your driver's license until you are 18 years old
 - Detention for up to a year
 - Placement at Department of Juvenile Corrections until age 18
 - Obey sex offender probation terms (only for sex offenses)



Chapter 3 Review

1. At which hearing does the judge/commissioner decide if you are not guilty or guilty/delinquent?
2. At which hearing would the judge/commissioner order you to do 20 hours of community service?
3. At which hearing will you be allowed to bring witnesses and evidence to court?
4. At which hearing are you told your charges?
5. At which hearing does the judge/commissioner decide if you've learned enough about court?
6. At which hearing might you testify?
7. What would have to happen for you to NOT have a disposition hearing?
8. What would have to happen for you to have another advisory hearing?
9. At which hearing will the judge/commissioner review your MHE's report?
10. What happens next if you are found not guilty?
11. What does the word testimony mean?
12. At which hearing would the judge/commissioner order you to write an apology letter to the victim?
13. Which hearing is also called an adjudication hearing?
14. What does it mean to testify?
15. Who questions the witnesses at a trial/adjudication hearing?
16. What does the judge/commissioner do during a trial/adjudication hearing?

Chapter 3 Fill-in the Blank Activity

Use the following hearing types to complete the sentences below:

ADVISORY RESTORATION TRANSFER ADJUDICATION DISPOSITION

1. You receive consequences at the _____ hearing.
2. Your first hearing is _____.
3. A trial for juveniles is called a _____.
4. You first meet your defense lawyer at the _____ hearing.
5. Defense lawyer/attorney cross-examines witnesses at the _____ hearing.
6. A judge/commissioner decides if your hearings should be moved to adult court at the _____ hearing.
7. The judge/commissioner decides if you are not guilty or guilty/delinquent at the _____ hearing.
8. Your defense lawyer/attorney brings evidence to the court at the _____ hearing.
9. You are told your charges at the _____ hearing.
10. The judge/commissioner decides if you are competent or incompetent at the _____ hearing.
11. You are ordered to write an apology letter and do community service at the _____ hearing.
12. The judge/commissioner decides you should stay in restoration at the _____ hearing.
13. What is the name of the hearing where testimony is given?

Chapter 4: Your Five Main Rights



Every defendant has five main rights under the Constitution. These rights are sometimes referred to as your constitutional rights or court rights.

There are many types of rights that you have. You have rights which should be explained to you when you are arrested. They are called Miranda rights.

If you admit to the charges or if you accept a plea bargain you lose (forfeit/give up) your five main rights. This chapter focuses on your five main court rights.

I. You are innocent until proven guilty

- When you are first charged with a crime(s), the judge/commissioner believes that you are innocent
- You are presumed (considered) innocent until or if you are proven guilty or you admit to the charge(s)

II. You have the right to a trial

- An adjudication hearing is another name for a trial
- You are allowed to deny the charge(s)

III. You have the right to remain silent

- You do not have to speak in court about the crime
- Your defense lawyer/attorney will speak for you
- You are not required to testify

IV. You have the right to cross-examine (ask questions) of any witnesses

- Your defense lawyer/attorney will ask the witness questions on your behalf (for you)
- You should tell your lawyer/attorney if you think the witness is lying

V. You have the right to present witnesses and evidence in your defense

- Your defense lawyer/attorney can bring witnesses and evidence to help show your side of what happened
- You should tell your defense lawyer/attorney of witnesses or evidence that shows your side of the story.
 - Examples of evidence include fingerprints, digital images/videos pictures, police reports, weapons, DNA, etc.

Chapter 4 Review

1. Do you have to talk about or answer questions regarding your charge(s) in court? Why or why not?
2. What does it mean to cross-examine a witness?
3. What does it mean to be innocent until proven guilty?
4. What would have to happen for the judge/commissioner to stop believing you are innocent?
5. At the beginning of the trial (adjudication hearing) does the judge/commissioner think you are guilty/delinquent of the crime?
6. If you know of witnesses or evidence that could help show your side of the story, what would you do with that information?
7. What is evidence? Give three examples of evidence. How is evidence used in court?
8. What would you do if a witness is lying?
9. If you choose to testify at the trial, who will ask you questions?

Chapter 4 Matching Rights Activity

Draw a line that connects
the "Situation" to the correct "Main Right"

The

Situation

You and your defense lawyer/attorney decide that you will not testify at the adjudication hearing (trial)

You whisper to your defense lawyer/attorney that a witness is not telling the truth

Your defense lawyer/attorney speaks for you regarding the charge(s)

Your friend testifies at a trial that you did not do what the prosecutor is saying you did

Your defense lawyer/attorney asks the prosecutor's witness if they remember exactly what happened

Your defense lawyer brings digital images or videos to court that clearly shows you were someplace else when the crime occurred

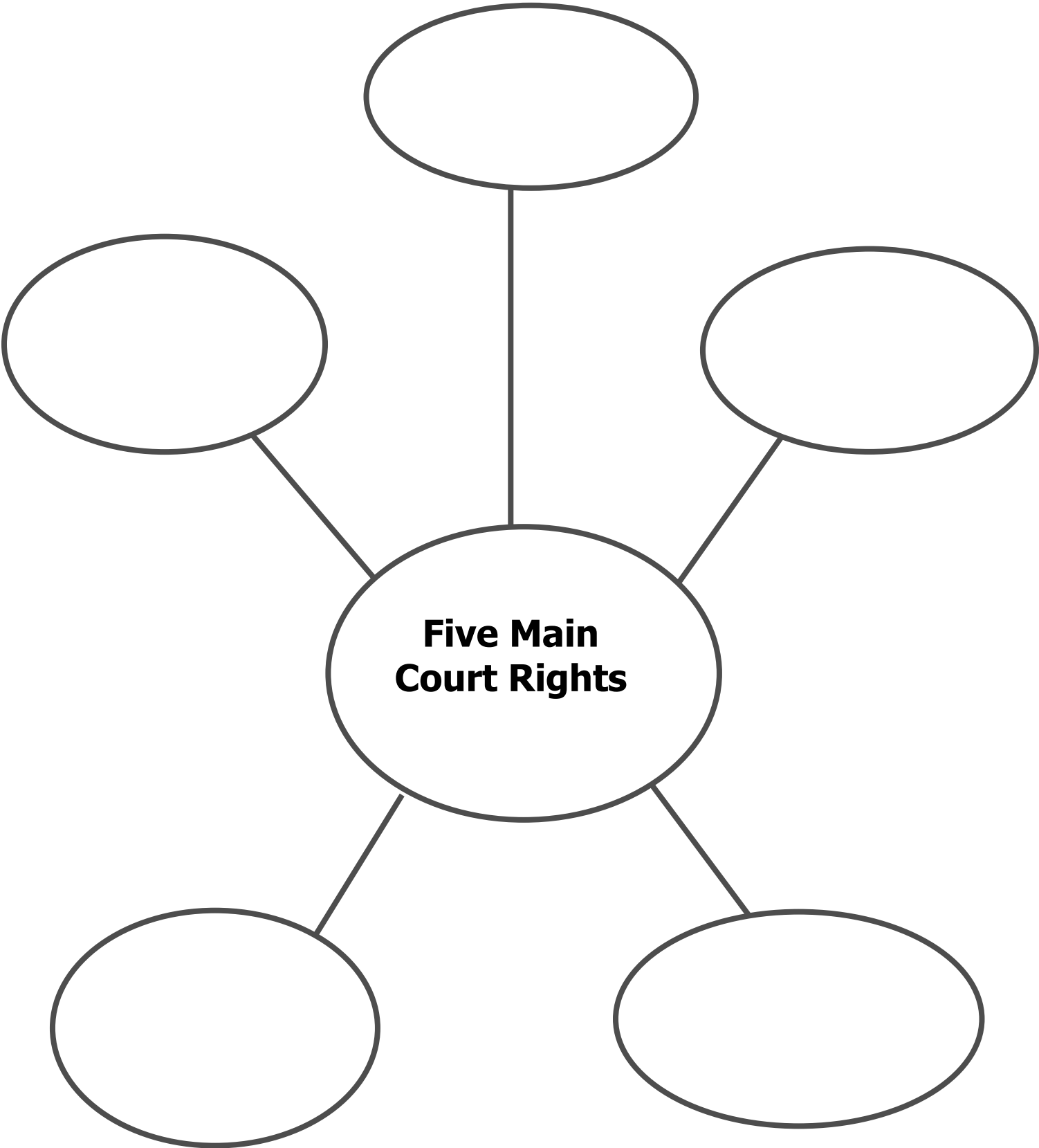
The prosecutor says you committed a crime, but you feel you are innocent

The first time you walked into the courtroom, the judge/commissioner believes you are not responsible for the crime

Main Right

- I. You are innocent until proven guilty
- II. You have the right to a trial
- III. You have the right to remain silent
- IV. You have the right to cross-examine and to confront witnesses
- V. You have the right to present witnesses and evidence in your defense

Complete the map with your five main rights and describe them.



Chapter 5: Plea Choices and the Plea Bargain/Deal

Plea choices: If you hear the judge/commissioner ask your defense lawyer, "How does the defendant plea?"

The judge wants to know if you **ADMIT** to or **DENY** the charges. After restoration is finished you may have the opportunity to change your plea (admit or deny).

ADMIT

- ✓ You have to saying that you ***did*** the crime.
- ✓ You will be ***guilty/deliquent***
- ✓ You forfeit/give up your five main rights
- ✓ Your next hearing is a disposition hearing to receive consequences

DENY

- ✓ You are saying that you ***did not*** do the crime
- ✓ You are asking for an adjudication hearing/ trial
- ✓ You will continue to be protected by your five main rights
- ✓ Your next hearing is an adjudication hearing/ trial

Plea Bargain. It is also referred to as a plea deal or as a plea agreement.

What it is and how it works:

✓ **What it is:**

A plea bargain is a deal offered by the prosecutor/ state attorney to you. The prosecutor/ state attorney will agree to reduce and/or dismiss some of your charges if you will **ADMIT** to the crime

✓ **How it works:**

- The prosecutor talks with your defense lawyer and offers a deal. Not every defendant gets offered a deal.
- The deal means the prosecutor will reduce or dismiss some of your charges if you will **ADMIT**. Some charges may stay the same.
- Your defense lawyer/attorney will explain your plea bargain to you. You and your defense lawyer/attorney will decide if you should accept the deal.
- If you accept the plea bargain/deal you will have a disposition hearing.
- You will forfeit/give up your five main rights if you accept the deal
- You do not have to accept a plea bargain/deal
If you do not accept the plea bargain/deal, you will have a trial/adjudication hearing.

If you DO accept the plea bargain...

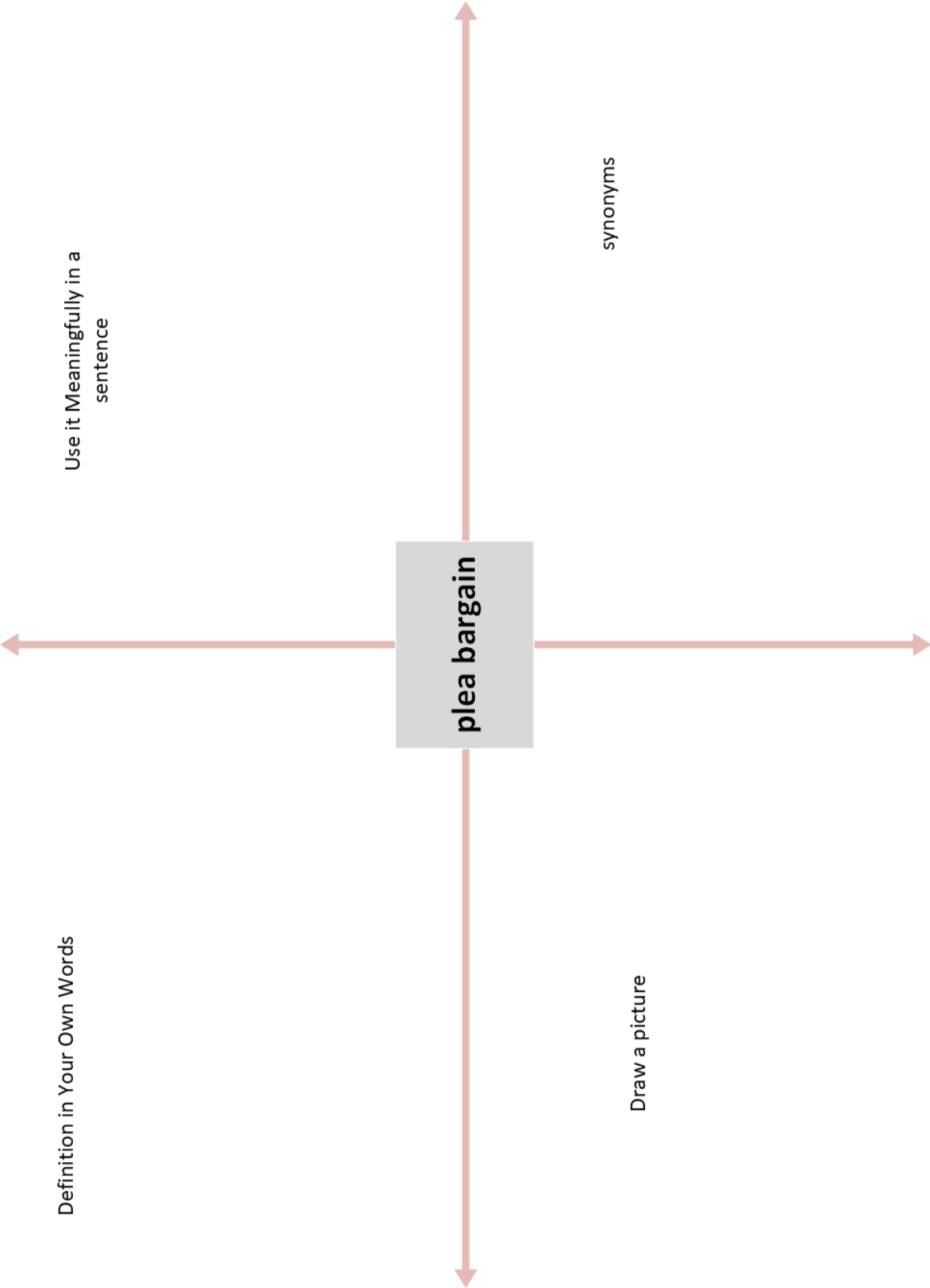
- ✓ You will **ADMIT** to the crime
- ✓ You will forfeit/give up your five main rights
- ✓ You will be guilty/delinquent
- ✓ You will go to a disposition hearing for consequences

If you DON'T accept the plea bargain...

- ✓ You will **DENY** that you did the crime
- ✓ You will keep your five main rights
- ✓ You will go to an adjudication hearing/trial

Chapter 5 Review

1. Which plea choice means that you did the crime?
2. Which plea choice means that you did not do the crime?
3. If you admit, what will your next hearing be?
4. If you deny, what will your next hearing be?
5. Which plea means you lose your five main rights?
6. Here is an example of a plea bargain: Pat is charged with two felonies and one misdemeanor. The prosecutor has offered a plea bargain to Pat: The deal is that if Pat admits to one felony of theft, then the other felony and the misdemeanor will be dismissed.
 - a. What is Pat being asked to admit to?
 - b. Who helps Pat decide if they should accept the plea bargain?
 - c. What happens to Pat's five main rights if they accept the plea bargain?
 - d. If Pat accepts the plea bargain, will Pat be guilty/delinquent?
 - e. If Pat accepts the plea bargain which hearing will be next?
 - f. If Pat does not accept the plea bargain which hearing will be next?
 - g. If Pat does not accept the plea bargain what are their charges at the trial?
 - h. What possible risk does Pat take if he does not accept the plea bargain? What could happen at the trial?
7. Create an example of a plea bargain. List the charges (not yours). Describe the plea bargain that the prosecutor offers. Explain what your person decided to do and why. Write which hearing they will have next.



Use it Meaningfully in a sentence

synonyms

plea bargain

Draw a picture

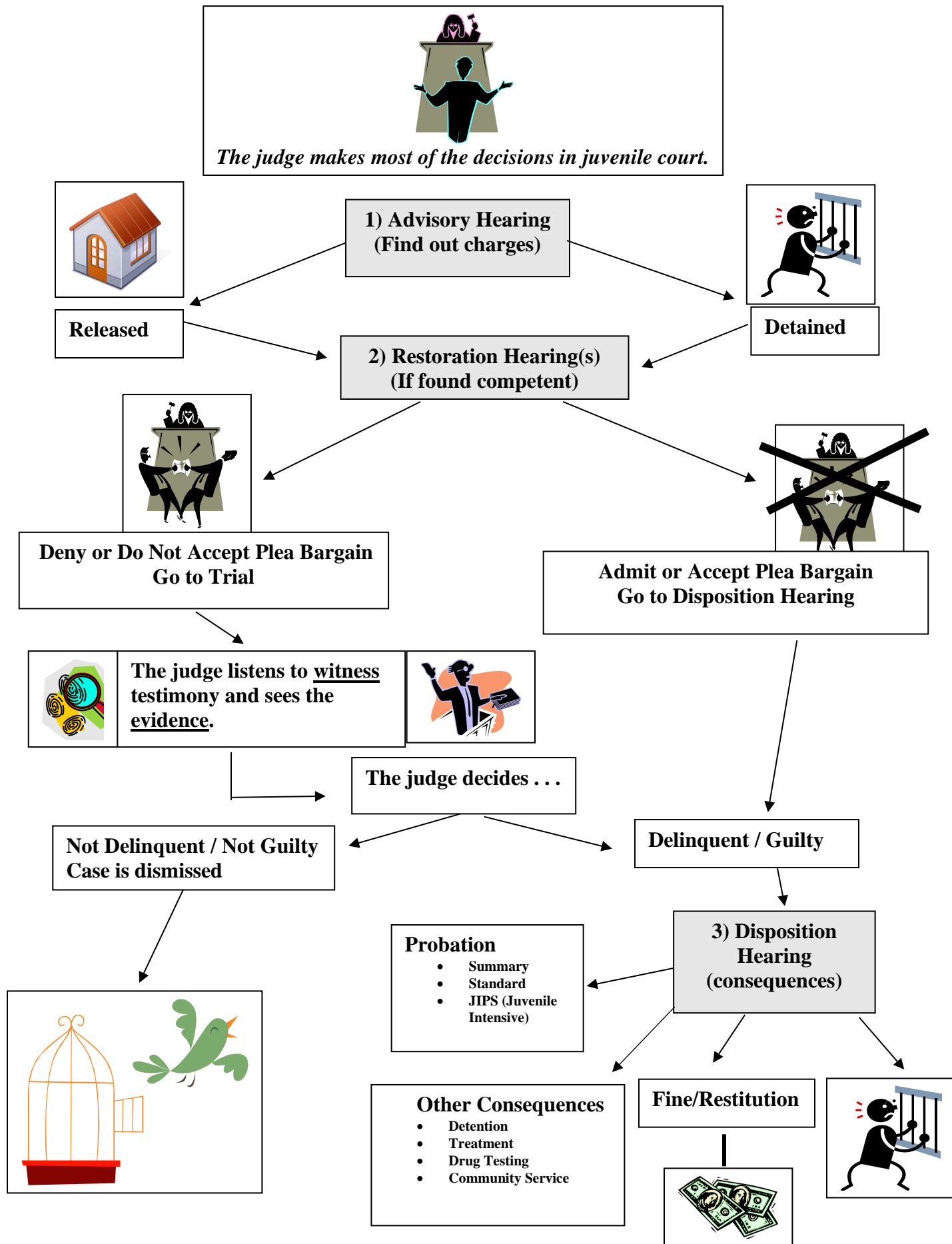
Definition in Your Own Words

Plea Bargain True or False Activity

Just the Facts, please!

Directions: Read each statement below and decide whether it is true or false.

1. The defense attorney/lawyer works for you. TRUE or FALSE
2. You lose your five main rights when you admit to your charges. TRUE or FALSE
3. In the advisory hearing you hear your consequences. TRUE or FALSE
4. The judge decides if you get a plea bargain. TRUE or FALSE
5. You don't have to take a plea bargain. TRUE or FALSE
6. You should not be honest with your attorney. TRUE or FALSE
7. The prosecutor has the responsibility to prove (burden of proof) you are guilty. TRUE or FALSE
8. Adjudication is your first hearing. TRUE or FALSE
9. You have the right to remain silent. TRUE or FALSE
10. Everyone is assigned a GAL. TRUE or FALSE
11. The most serious charge is a misdemeanor. TRUE or FALSE
12. The judge/commissioner decides if you are guilty/delinquent at a trial. TRUE or FALSE
13. You must testify at an adjudication hearing/trial. TRUE or FALSE
14. Your defense lawyer/attorney must prove that you are innocent at a trial. TRUE or FALSE
15. Everything you tell your lawyer is confidential. TRUE or FALSE
16. Probation officers decide the rules you will follow. TRUE or FALSE
17. Everyone gets probation as one of their consequences. TRUE or FALSE
18. The defendant is the person charged with the crime. TRUE or FALSE
19. At the disposition hearing you find out your charges. TRUE or FALSE
20. Everyone gets offered a plea bargain. TRUE or FALSE



Glossary of Terms

Admit – when the defendant tells the judge/commissioner what happened about the crime. The next hearing will be a disposition hearing.

Charge – a felony, misdemeanor, or status offense

Clerk- takes notes about decisions made during the hearing and schedules the next hearing.

Competent – is when someone has learned enough about court to work with their attorney to make decisions about the case and will be finished with restoration

Confidential – private or secret. Most things said to the defense lawyer/attorney are a secret

Consequence – a punishment given by the judge/commissioner when a defendant is found guilty/delinquent of a crime

Court reporter -takes notes on a small machine of what everyone said in court. There will not be a court reporter at every hearing unless a court official asks for one ahead of time.

Courtroom assistant -this person takes care of what happens in the courtroom, will call all the parties into the courtroom, and will contact security if there is a party who is disrupting the court proceeding.

Crime – doing something against the law

Defendant – the person who is charged with a crime.

Defense lawyer/attorney – this person is the defendant's lawyer and works for them. This person is sometimes referred to as a public defender.

Deny – the defendant tells the judge/commissioner they did not do the crime. The next hearing will be a trial/adjudication hearing.

Evidence – Evidence can be objects/materials or words presented at a trial to prove something is true. There are two forms of evidence, physical (objects) and words (testimony).

Guardian ad Litem (GAL)- A lawyer/attorney assigned by the judge/commissioner to look out for the defendant's overall best interest.

Guilty/delinquent –Being responsible for the crime

Hearing – a court meeting. Hearings may be held in the courtroom or virtually.

Incompetent – not having the ability to understand the Juvenile Court process or able to help the defense attorney.

Not guilty/delinquent – the judge/commissioner has found the juvenile not responsible for the crime.

Judge/commissioner – this person is the leader of the courtroom. The judge/commissioner makes sure rights are protected and makes important decisions about the case

Juvenile – a person under the age of 18.

Law – a rule that everyone must follow and obey

Mental Health Expert (MHE)– a court-ordered doctor (psychologist or psychiatrist) who reports to the judge/commissioner on the progress in restoration.

Oath – a promise a witness makes to tell the truth in court

Plea bargain – a deal offered by the prosecutor/ state attorney to the defense attorney to have the defendant admit to fewer and/or less serious charges in return for admitting guilt.

Plea choices – the response to charge(s) of (guilty/admit or innocent/deny)

Probation officer (PO) – the PO's job is to make sure the defendant is following the judge's/commissioner's rules.

Prosecutor/ state attorney – this person's job is to show the judge the defendant is responsible for the crime (The prosecutor is sometimes called the state or county attorney)

Testify – to make a statement at a trial based on personal knowledge or belief

Testimony – Statements made by sworn witnesses at the trial

Victim - a person hurt by the crime. The victim may be a person, a company or business.

Witness – a person who has information about the crime. They may have seen or heard about what happened. They could be experts on something about the case.

For online access to materials go to:

<https://superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/juvenile/delinquency/>

If you are using an online version of the workbook, then click on the links below:

Video clip: [Juvenile Competency and Restoration Program](#)

Video clip: [A look at Juvenile Court: who are the people in the court](#)

Video clip: [Juvenile Court: Process and Rights](#)

[Workbook in English](#)

[Workbook in Spanish](#)