

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
JUVENILE DIVISION**

In re _____ : Docket # CP-67-JV-_____ - _____
: _____
: Delinquent Act(s): _____
: _____
: _____
: _____

ADMISSION COLLOQUY FORM

Answer all of the questions on this form. If you do not understand any question, leave it blank and ask your lawyer or the judge.

I admit that I did the following things (lawyer shall list the delinquent acts, grading of acts, and counts): _____

General Information:

1) What is your full name? _____

2) Do you have any other name or nickname? Yes No
If yes, state: _____

3) How old are you today? _____

4) What grade are you in? _____

5) Can you read, write, and understand English? Yes No (If yes, go to #6)

a) If you cannot read, has someone read this form to you? Yes No

If so, who? _____(print name)

(signature of reader verifies that the form has been read to the juvenile)

b) If you do not read English, have you been given a translator or a lawyer who speaks your language? Yes No

c) Did your translator or lawyer read this form to you and explain it? Yes No

If so, who? _____ (print name)

(signature of reader verifies that the form has been read to the juvenile)

Knowing and Voluntary Admission:

- 6) Are you now a patient in a mental hospital? Yes No
a) If yes, where? _____
b) Are you being treated for a mental illness ? Yes No
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? Yes No
If yes, specify type of drugs and/or alcohol: _____
- 8) Has anyone threatened or forced you to sign this form? Yes No
If yes, explain: _____
- 9) Have you been promised anything for this admission? Yes No
If yes, explain: _____

Understanding the Admission:

- 10) Has your lawyer told you what you did was against the law?
 Yes No
- 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); Yes No
 - b) the right to a hearing by a fair judge; Yes No
 - c) the right to remain silent and your silence cannot be held against you;
 Yes No
 - d) the right to tell the judge your side of the story; Yes No
 - e) the right to ask witnesses questions; Yes No

- f) the right to present witnesses or evidence to help tell your side of the story, but you do not have to do anything; Yes No
 - g) the right to tell the judge you disagree with something; Yes No
 - h) the right to ask the judge to decide if he or she should hear certain things; and Yes No
 - i) the right to have a higher court review this judge's decision. Yes No
- 12) Do you understand if the judge accepts your admission and believes you need help (finds you delinquent), the judge may make you get help? Yes No

Possible 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? Yes No
- 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. Yes No
- 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? Yes No
- 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.? Yes No

Admission Agreements:

- 18) Are you aware that the judge does not have to accept any agreement between you and the District Attorney? Yes No N/A
- 19) If you change your mind about admitting to the charges before the judge decides your disposition or consequences, then you can ask the judge to let you take back your admission.

Appeals:

20) If you are found delinquent after this admission, you can have a higher court review your case for only three reasons:

a) You did not understand this admission or you were forced to admit;

Yes No

b) The court was not the proper court to take your admission; or Yes No

c) The judge's disposition or consequence is more than the biggest punishment an adult would get for the same crime. Yes No

If you do not admit, do you understand you have other rights? Yes No

Lawyer's Representation and Opportunity to Speak with Guardian

21) Are you okay with what your lawyer did for you and how he or she explained everything? Yes No

22) Did you talk with your parent or guardian about admitting to the charge(s)?

Yes No

I promise that I have read the whole form or someone has read the 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

Time Periods for Filing of Post Dispositional Motions or Appeals

Within 10 days after disposition, you have the right to file a post-dispositional motion with this Court addressing any errors you believe have occurred to that point in the proceedings. The Court will have 30 days to decide the motion. However, if it is requested, the Court can extend the time period an additional 30 days for good cause shown. If no decision is made within the above time period, the motion will be considered denied as a matter of law.

You also have a right to file an appeal to Superior Court within 30 days after disposition if no post-dispositional motion is filed, or within 30 days after the motion is decided by the Court or by operation of law.

You have the right to be represented by a lawyer who will file and handle any post-dispositional motion(s) and/or the appeal.