

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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INVITATION TO COMMENT

W18-05

Title	Action Requested
Juvenile Delinquency: Information for Parents	Review and submit comments by February 9, 2018
Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes	Proposed Effective Date
Revise forms JV-060, JV-600, JV-625	September 1, 2018
Proposed by	Contact
Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee	Corby Sturges, 415-865-4507 corby.sturges@jud.ca.gov
Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, Cochair	
Hon. Mark A. Juhas, Cochair	

Executive Summary and Origin

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends revising three Judicial Council forms to inform parents whose children are the subject of juvenile court wardship proceedings about recent changes to the law that affect their rights and the rights of those children.

Background

Effective January 1, 2018, California law will change the treatment of children and families involved in the juvenile justice system in several significant ways. First, Senate Bill 190 (Mitchell; Stats. 2017, ch. 678) eliminates almost all parental liability to pay fees or repay the cost of services provided to the parents' children in juvenile justice or delinquency proceedings. Parents remain liable for victim restitution, as well as for any fines or penalties assessed by the court.¹

Second, SB 395 (Lara; Stats. 2017, ch. 681) requires a child 15 years old or younger held in custody to consult with an attorney before any custodial interrogation and before waiving his or her constitutional rights. The child may not waive this consultation.

Third, the Legislature has continued to modify the law governing sealing of juvenile case records. This year, two bills modify the sealing laws:

¹ Links to the affected code sections highlighting the amendments are included for ease of reference.

The proposals have not been approved by the Judicial Council and are not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules and Projects Committee, or its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. These proposals are circulated for comment purposes only.

- AB 529 (Stone; Stats. 2017, ch. 685) amends Welfare and Institutions Code section 786 to require the court to seal records for any case that it dismisses on the motion of the prosecution, on its own motion, or because the petition is not sustained after an adjudication hearing. The bill also adds section 786.5, which requires the probation department to seal the records of any juvenile who successfully completes a prepetition diversion program. Sealing the record results in the arrest being deemed not to have occurred. If the probation department determines that the diversion program was not successfully completed, section 786.5 requires the department to provide notice of that determination to the individual, who must then have an opportunity to petition the court for review.
- SB 312 (Skinner; Stats. 2017, ch. 679) clarifies that records for Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b) offenses can be sealed under section 786 if the offense was reduced to a misdemeanor and authorizes courts to seal other 707(b) records—but not those for registerable sex offenses under Penal Code section 290.008—under section 781, provided that access to those records be provided under specified circumstances (thus no destruction), and after age 21 for any petitioner who was committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice.

The Proposal

This proposal would revise three Judicial Council forms to give current, legally accurate, and accessible information to parents about the rights and responsibilities they and their children may have in a juvenile justice proceeding.

- *Juvenile Court Information for Parents* (form JV-060) would be revised to add information about the limits on parental liability established by SB 190, the attorney consultation requirement for children 15 years old and younger in SB 395, and the changes to the law governing sealing of records in AB 529 and SB 312, as well as to make clarifying and technical changes.
- *Juvenile Wardship Petition* (form JV-600) would be revised to update the parental advisement required by section 656 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to reflect the limits on parental liability for fees and costs added by SB 190.
- *Notice of Hearing—Juvenile Delinquency Proceeding* (form JV-625) would be revised to update the statements required by Welfare and Institutions Code section 659(e), (f) & (g) to reflect the limits on parental liability for fees and costs added by SB 190.

Alternatives Considered

The committee considered addressing these legislative changes through education and technical assistance; however, the judicial branch is not in a position to provide education to parents in

juvenile justice proceedings. In addition, the advisements on forms JV-600 and JV-625 are required by statute.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

This proposal will result in some printing costs to produce hard copies of revised form JV-060. These costs may be reduced by increased reliance on electronic versions of the form. Courts may need to incorporate the revised advisements on forms JV-600 and JV-625 into their case management systems.

Request for Specific Comments

In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, the advisory committee is interested in comments on the following:

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?
- Should the revisions to form JV-060 include any additional information for parents of a child in a juvenile wardship proceeding? If so, please describe that information.

The advisory committee also seeks comments from *courts* on the following cost and implementation matters:

- Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify.
- What would the courts need to do—for example, train staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revise processes and procedures (please describe), change docket codes in case management systems, or modify case management systems—to implement the proposed changes?
- Would three months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?
- How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?

Attachments and Links

1. Forms JV-060, JV-600, and JV-625 at pages 4–18
2. [Sen. Bill 190 \(Mitchell; Stats. 2017, ch. 678\)](#)
3. [Sen. Bill 395 \(Lara; Stats. 2017, ch. 681\)](#)
4. [Assem. Bill 529 \(Stone; Stats. 2017, ch. 685\)](#)
5. [Sen. Bill 312 \(Skinner; Stats. 2017, ch. 679\)](#)

_____ County

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COURT
INFORMATION FOR PARENTS**

The purposes of the delinquency juvenile court are to protect, give guidance to guides, and rehabilitates children who commit delinquent acts break the law, and to protect helps keep the community safe. This brochure tells you what to expect if your child gets arrested, taken to a probation officer, or needs to go to juvenile court.

If your child becomes a ward of the juvenile court as a juvenile delinquent, the court will make orders for you and your child so that your child and the community will be protected.

As a ward of the delinquency court:

1. Your child may be allowed to live keep living in your home under court supervision; or
2. Your child may be removed from placed outside of your home and sent to live in a foster home or an unlocked or locked facility, depending upon your child's age, the seriousness of the offense, and your child's history of delinquency breaking the law.

The petition and other papers you may have received say accuse your child is accused of having done certain delinquent acts that are against the law. The petition does not prove anything, but it is important for you to know what your child is accused of having done. You have the right to receive a copy of the petition. If you have not received a copy of the petition, ask the probation officer or the court clerk for one.

PLEASE READ THE PETITION CAREFULLY. The petition does not prove anything, but it is important for you to know what your child is accused of having done.

1. My child came home after being arrested. What will happen now?

Your county's A probation department officer will probably contact you and ask you and your child to come in for a meeting with a probation officer.

You may receive a Notice to Appear or citation (giving a specific date, time, and place and time you and your child must show up at the probation department need to go for a meeting). In some cases, your child may receive a Notice to Appear directly in juvenile court.

If you or your child receives a Notice to Appear or a citation, pay attention to the date, time, and place to appear. If no one contacts you, you and your child still need to show up as directed.

2. My child was arrested and taken into custody. What can the arresting officer do?

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The arresting officer may:

- a. Let your child go ~~home to you or bring your child home or back to the place of arrest, and maintain a record of the contact.~~
- b. **Bring Take** or refer your child to a community agency providing shelter, care, diversion, or counseling.
- c. ~~In some counties, require your child to return to the police station rather than to the probation department (this is sometimes called being “cited back”).~~
- c. Give you and your child a Notice to Appear, telling you **why your child was arrested,** what you and your child must do, and when **and where** you must do it.
- d. ~~Shortly after the arrest, lock up your child in~~ **Take your child to the probation officer at the juvenile hall. This is called *detention in custody*.**

~~If your child is locked up or held somewhere detained, the arresting officer must take immediately steps try to notify you that your child is in custody and where your child is being held. When you are notified, the officer must also tell you about each of the your child’s *Miranda* rights that your child has.~~

A child who is ~~locked up or held by an officer~~ **detained** has the right to make at least two phone calls within one hour after arrest. One of the phone calls must be a completed call to a parent, guardian, responsible relative, or employer. The other call must be a completed call to an attorney.

If ~~the any~~ officer is going to ~~question ask~~ your child about what happened, the officer must ~~also first~~ tell your child that ~~he or she~~ **the child** has the right to remain silent, that anything your child says will be used against ~~him or her~~ **the child in court**, that ~~he or she~~ **your child** has a right to be represented by a lawyer, and that the court will appoint a lawyer if ~~you or~~ your child cannot afford one. These are called *Miranda* rights. ~~If the officer is not going to question your child, the officer will not have to explain these rights. The probation officer must also tell you about your child’s *Miranda* rights.~~

NOTE: ~~If your child is 15 years old or younger and in custody, your child *must* talk to an attorney in person, by phone, or by video conference (like Skype) before answering any questions or giving up any rights. Your child cannot decide not to talk to an attorney.~~

~~If your child is locked up or held somewhere detained, the officer must take immediately steps try to notify you that your child is in custody and where your child is being held. When you are~~

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notified, the officer must also tell you about each of the your child's *Miranda* rights that your child has.

3. If we get a Notice to Appear, what will happen at the meeting with the probation officer? What should I do?

If your child doesn't already have a lawyer, you may wish to contact the public defender or a private attorney for advice.

One of three things **may can** happen at the meeting:

- a. The probation officer can **reprimand** your child and then let your child go, **home without getting the juvenile court involved.**
- b. The probation officer **may can** offer your child a voluntary program instead of going to court. Each county is different and programs vary. **For example, the program might include attending special classes or substance abuse counseling, performing community service, cleaning graffiti, or going to a youth or peer court. Generally, but generally if your son or daughter child successfully completes the program (for example, attending special classes or substance abuse counseling, performing community service, cleaning graffiti, or going to a youth or peer court if your county has one), the probation officer will not ask the prosecuting attorney or the juvenile court does not need to become involved. If you and your child agree to a voluntary program, the probation department may ask you to sign an informal contract describing what you and your child must do. If The program** can last up to six months.
- c. The probation officer can refer your child's case to the district attorney, who will decide whether or not to file a petition.

4. Do I need a lawyer for myself?

No, not usually. **But the court can order you to do things to help you be a better parent for your child. If And if** your child has a lawyer, the lawyer represents **only** your child, **and** not you.

5. Does my child need a lawyer?

Yes, **and** **Y**our child has a right to a lawyer who is both effective and prepared. If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer for your child, the court will appoint a lawyer to represent your child. California Rules of Court, rule 5.664, requires any attorney the court appoints to represent your child to have education and training specifically **to about** representing children in **delinquency juvenile justice** cases.

6. My child’s probation officer told me that the district prosecuting attorney will be filing a petition. What does that mean?

A petition asks the juvenile court to become involved in your child’s life. The petition says what the state believes your child did that violated the law. Later, a judge will decide if what the petition says is true.

There are two types of petitions. They are named after numbered sections of California law:

- a. A **601 Petition** is filed by the probation department to say a child has run away, skipped school, violated curfew, or regularly disobeyed his or her a parents. If the court finds the petition is true, the child may become a “ward” of the court and is known as a “status offender.”
- b. A **602 Petition** is filed by the district attorney’s office to say a child has committed an offense, that is, an act that would be considered a crime if an adult had done it. This includes felonies such as auto theft, burglary, selling a controlled substance (drugs), rape, and murder, and misdemeanors such as simple assault and drunk driving. If the court finds the petition is true, the child may become a “ward” of the court as a delinquent.

Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code covers any act that is against the law when an adult does it. This includes felonies such as auto theft, burglary, selling a controlled substance (drugs), rape, and murder, and misdemeanors such as simple assault and drunk driving.

The penalty for the an offense depends on the type and seriousness of the offense.

7. What will happen if my child is taken to juvenile hall after the arrest?

The probation officer can decide whether to keep your child in custody or let your child go home without asking the district attorney to file a petition. The probation officer can also let your child go home and still refer the case to the district attorney, who will decide whether to file a petition. Restrictions may be placed on your child as a condition of being allowed to -go home.

If the probation officer keeps your child ~~locked up~~ in custody, a petition must be filed very quickly, usually within 48 hours from the time the police arrested the child. A detention hearing must be held the next day the court is in session. The courts are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

8. How long could my child have to stay in juvenile hall?

At the detention hearing, the judge could decide your child must be kept in juvenile hall until the next hearing. The different hearings are described in question 12. The judge may continue to order your child to remain in juvenile hall until the case is finished.

9. Can I visit my child in juvenile hall?

Usually, but you should contact the probation officer to find out when you can see your child.

10. What is the role of does the probation officer do for the court?

The probation officer must writes a report to the juvenile court judge about your child. The report says what the probation department thinks would be best for your child if the judge finds that your child committed the crime listed act described in the petition. The report may include your child's prior arrest record; a description of the current offense; statements from your child, his or her your family, and other people who know your child well; a school report; and a statement by the victim. The probation officer presents this report at the disposition hearing.

If your child is placed on probation, the probation officer will enforce the court's orders. This means monitoring your child supervise and work with your child to make sure he or she obeys that your child follows the law, the court's orders, and follows the terms of probation. The probation officer will also encourage your child to do well in school and participate in job training, counseling, and community programs.

Depending on the situation, the probation officer could meet with your child as often as twice a week or as little as once a month.

If your child is in custody and the judge decides your child should not go home right after the case is finished, the probation officer must find an appropriate placement for your child. This could be with a relative, in a foster or group home, or in a private institution.

11. How will my child and I find out about the court hearings?

If your child is locked up in custody, you should get the petition and notice of the hearing, delivered personally or by certified mail, as soon as possible after the petition is filed and at least 5 days before the hearing. If the hearing will be held less than 5 days after the petition is filed, you will get notice at least 24 hours before the hearing. Your child has the right to get notice if he or she is 8 years old or older.

If your child is not in custody, you should get the petition and notice of the hearing, delivered personally or by first-class mail, at least 10 calendar days before the hearing.

12. What hearings will my child go to in juvenile court?

There are several types of hearings:

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- a. **The Detention Hearing.** If your child is kept in juvenile hall for more than 48 hours, a detention hearing will be held within 72 hours, counting only court days (no Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays). At the detention hearing, the judge will decide whether to let your child go home before the next hearing.
- b. **The Pretrial or Settlement Conference.** In many counties, a court appearance is scheduled to try to resolve the matter without a trial.
- c. **Hearings on Motions.** There may be court appearances for the court to hear additional matters decide legal questions that come up before the matter is resolved.
- d. **The Hearing on Transfer to Criminal Court Jurisdiction.** If your child is 14 years or older, the district attorney may ask that your child’s case be tried in adult court for some serious and violent offenses. At this hearing, the judge will decide whether your child’s case will be transferred to adult court or heard in juvenile court. If your child is younger than 14, he or she cannot be transferred to adult court.
- e. **The Jurisdiction Hearing.** At the jurisdiction hearing, the judge will decide whether your child committed the offense(s) described in the petition.
- f. **The Disposition Hearing.** If the judge rules that your child committed the offense, then at the disposition hearing the judge will decide what orders should be made about your child. If the judge rules that your child did not commit the offense, there is no disposition hearing. Sometimes the disposition hearing is held right after the jurisdiction hearing, on the same day.
- g. **Review Hearings.** In some cases, the court may set hearings to review your child’s progress and performance under probation supervision.

13. What will happen at the jurisdiction hearing?

The court will ask your child to admit or deny the acts charged in the petition. Based on the evidence and the risk, your child’s attorney will advise your child whether to admit any charges. If your child does admit the charges, he or she will give up the right to a trial. The court will find that the petition is true. In many cases, the child will admit all or part of the petition.

Your child’s attorney will advise your child as to whether to make an admission.

If your child denies the charges, there is will be a trial, or a “contested hearing.”, or “trial.” The district prosecuting attorney will present the case against your child. Then your child’s attorney will present your child’s defense. Based on this all the evidence, the judge will decide whether your child committed the act(s) he or she is accused of.

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If the judge makes a “true finding,” decides, based on all the evidence, that the accusations are true this means there is enough evidence for the judge to find beyond a reasonable doubt, that your child did commit those acts.

After a “true finding,” the judge will schedule a disposition hearing to decide what the consequences will be. your child will face. The judge can order your child to stay in custody or be released until the disposition hearing.

If there is not enough evidence for a “true finding,” the judge to decide that the accusations are true beyond a reasonable doubt, the case will be dismissed. If your child is in custody, he or she your child will be released.

NOTE: If your child is arrested in one county, but you and your child live in a different county, the court may transfer the case back to the court in the county where you live before disposition. Ask your child’s lawyer whether it’s a good idea to ask the court to do that.

14. What will happen at the disposition hearing?

The judge will order one of the following:

- a. Your child stays at home on probation supervision for up to 6 months.
- b. Your child stays home under the formal supervision of a probation officer which is set up by the judge.
- c. Your child is placed on probation and ordered to live in a relative’s home, a foster home, a private residential group home, or an institutional residential treatment program.
- d. Your child is placed on probation and sent committed to a probation county camp, home, or ranch.
- e. Your child is committed to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). But if your child is tried as an adult, the adult criminal court could sentence your child to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Operations (see questions 19, 20, and 22).
- f. As a parent, you may be ordered to take part in counseling, parent training, or other activities.

15. May I be present at the hearings?

Yes. In fact, state law requires you to be present. The judge must decide what will be best for your child. Depending on the offense, if you can show that your child will listen to you and

follow your rules, and that you will hold your child accountable and be supportive at home, the judge may order your child released to your custody.

16. May I speak at the hearings?

Yes, if the judge asks you questions or if you are called as a witness. You also may ask to speak to the judge. Generally, your child’s lawyer will speak for your child. The district attorney will speak for the state. The probation officer may be called as a witness.

17. Do we have the right to an interpreter?

Your child has a constitutional right to an interpreter. You may also have a right to an interpreter and should ask for one if you need one.

18. May the victim attend and speak at the disposition hearing?

Yes. A crime victim has a right to come to the hearing. The victim, and, if the victim is a child, his or her the victim’s parents if the victim is a child, will get notice of the hearing. You should not try to speak directly to the victim.

19. When can my child be tried as an adult?

For some felonies very serious offenses, your child can be tried and sentenced as an adult if your child is at least 14 years old. The case would be moved to adult court. There are major differences between juvenile and adult criminal court in how cases are handled. If the district attorney asks that your child be tried as an adult, it is extremely important to talk to your child’s attorney about the very serious consequences of your child’s situation.

20. What felonies offenses are likely to be tried in adult court?

A child can be tried in adult court for serious, violent and serious offenses, including murder and attempted murder, arson of an inhabited building, robbery with a dangerous or deadly weapon, some forms of rape, some forms of kidnapping and carjacking, some felonies offenses involving firearms, certain controlled substance drug offenses, and certain violent escapes from a juvenile detention facility.

21. Where will my child go if he or she is sent to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)?

Your child will first go to a reception center for 30 to 90 days. After that, your child will be sent to one of three correctional facilities or the Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp. The correctional facilities are:

- a. N.A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility in Stockton (for boys) (209-944-6400)

- b. O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility in Stockton **(for boys)** (209-944-6391)
- c. Ventura Youth Correctional Facility **in Camarillo** (for girls) (805-485-7951)

You may visit your child during visiting hours, which are on Saturdays or Sundays for 2 to 3 hours at a time, depending on the reception center. The Ventura reception center for girls allows visits for up to 6½ hours at a time. You may not call your child at the reception center, but you may write to your child. Your child may make collect calls to you from a pay phone.

22. When would my child go to the Division of Adult Operations instead of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)?

Your child can be sentenced to adult prison (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Operations) if **he or she your child** is tried as an adult (see questions 19 and 20). If your child will be tried as an adult, it is extremely important to talk to your child’s attorney about the very serious consequences of your child’s situation.

Between the ages of 14 and 18, your child must stay at DJJ even if **he or she is** sentenced to adult prison.

Your child may serve the entire term at DJJ if the term will end before **he or she your child** reaches age 21. If your child’s term will last past the age of 21, your child could be at DJJ until age 18 and then be transferred to the Division of Adult Operations on **his or her your child’s** 18th birthday.

23. Do I have to pay money for my child’s acts?

Yes. **You may be required to pay any fines or penalties ordered by the court.** You may also have to pay restitution to the victim if your child is ordered to pay. Restitution is money to pay for the victim’s losses caused by your child’s illegal conduct. **Examples of R**estitution might include the value of stolen or damaged property, medical expenses, and lost wages. Restitution that remains to be paid when your child’s case is closed becomes a civil judgment, which can affect your credit score.

24. Will I be required to pay my child’s fees?

Yes. Unless you are the victim of your child’s crime, you may receive a bill from the county for all or a portion of your child’s attorney’s fees.

You will be billed for probation department services fees (such as food and laundry while your child was in juvenile hall) and placement costs for keeping your child in a state placement such as the Division of Juvenile Justice, a probation camp, or an out-of-home placement.

These costs can be high. You will have a chance to show how much, if any, of these costs you are able to pay. (The Juvenile Court does not make this decision.) No. You are not required to pay fees or costs for services given to your child as part of this case. But if you can afford to, you may be required to pay back the cost of services you or other family members receive from the county or the court.

25. Can my child's juvenile records be sealed?

If your child's records are sealed, it is as if the offense that brought your child to court never happened. That means your child can truthfully say he or she that your child does not have a criminal or juvenile record (unless your child wants to join the military or get federal security clearance).

If your child's case is dismissed by the juvenile court after January 1, 2015, without your child having become a ward of the court, or because your child satisfactorily completed probation (formal or informal), in many cases the court will have automatically sealed your child's records. If the court seals your child's records for this last reason, he or she your child should receive a copy of the sealing order and form JV-596-INFO, Sealing of Records for Satisfactory Completion of Probation. If your child satisfactorily completes a probation diversion program, the probation department will seal those records and give notice to your child.

If the court finds your child has not satisfactorily completed probation, it will not dismiss the case and will not seal the records at termination. To have the records sealed in this situation, your child will need to ask the court to seal the records at a later date. (See form JV-595-INFO, How to Ask the Court to Seal Your Records, for more information about asking the court to seal records.) If the probation department determines that your child has not satisfactorily completed a diversion program and does not seal the records, your child can ask the juvenile court to review that decision and order the records sealed, or your child can ask to have them sealed at a later date as described above.

The court will not seal your child's records if your child is found to have committed an a sex offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b) (violent offenses such as murder, rape, or kidnapping, and some offenses involving drugs or weapons) when he or she your child was 14 or older, and the charge was not dismissed or reduced to a misdemeanor or a lesser offense not listed in 707(b). For all other offenses listed in section 707(b), your child may request that the court seal the records at age 21 if your child is committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice or age 18 for all other dispositions, but those records may be viewed by the prosecuting attorney in the future under certain circumstances.

26. Can my child's juvenile court record be used against him or her as an adult?

Under the three-strikes law, certain serious or violent felonies committed as a juvenile at ages 16 and 17 can be counted as strikes and used against your child in the future.

27. What should I do as a parent?

All your parental responsibilities continue when your child receives a citation. You may want to contact a lawyer for assistance. In addition, the court can order you to do things, like take classes or go to counseling, that will help you and your child.

If your child is placed in a group home with a foster family or in a treatment facility, or committed to a county facility probation camp or the Division of Juvenile Justice, ~~do your best to maintain stay in~~ contact with your child and support the positive your child's programs and activities he or she does there. Encourage your child to follow obey all the court's orders and, especially, not to leave remain in his or her the placement without permission. Understand Find out what is happening in your child's life so that you can prepare get ready for his or her your child to return home. Explore Learn about ways of creating making a protective and supportive environment for your child's return to school or work. Develop strategies plans to hold your child accountable ~~for his or her behavior.~~

Contact your child's parole agent or probation officer to ask for referrals to community organizations, such as parents' groups or counseling services, that can assist help you, ~~such as parent groups or counseling.~~ Your school district and local hospital or mental health department may also offer useful programs.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NO: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT Not Approved by the Judicial Council
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
CASE NAME:	
JUVENILE WARDSHIP PETITION <input type="checkbox"/> § 601(a) <input type="checkbox"/> § 601(b) <input type="checkbox"/> § 602(a)	CASE NUMBER:

1. Petitioner on information and belief alleges the following:

a. <input type="checkbox"/> The child named below comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under the following sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code (check applicable boxes; see attachments for concise statements of facts): <input type="checkbox"/> 601(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 601(b) <input type="checkbox"/> 602(a) Violation (specify code section):			
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Under a previous order of this court, dated _____, the child was declared a ward under Welfare and Institutions Code section <input type="checkbox"/> 601(a) <input type="checkbox"/> 601(b) <input type="checkbox"/> 602(a).			
c. Child's name and address:		d. Age:	e. Date of birth:
f. Sex:			
g. Name: <input type="checkbox"/> mother Address: <input type="checkbox"/> father <input type="checkbox"/> guardian <input type="checkbox"/> unknown If mother or father (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> legal <input type="checkbox"/> biological <input type="checkbox"/> presumed <input type="checkbox"/> alleged		h. Name: <input type="checkbox"/> mother Address: <input type="checkbox"/> father <input type="checkbox"/> guardian <input type="checkbox"/> unknown If mother or father (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> legal <input type="checkbox"/> biological <input type="checkbox"/> presumed <input type="checkbox"/> alleged	
i. Name: <input type="checkbox"/> mother Address: <input type="checkbox"/> father <input type="checkbox"/> guardian <input type="checkbox"/> unknown If mother or father (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> legal <input type="checkbox"/> biological <input type="checkbox"/> presumed <input type="checkbox"/> alleged		j. Other (name, address, and relationship to child): <input type="checkbox"/> No known parent or guardian resides within this state. This adult relative lives in this county or is closest to this court.	
k. Attorney for child (if known): Address: Phone number:		l. Child is <input type="checkbox"/> not detained. <input type="checkbox"/> detained. Date and time of detention (custody): Current place of detention (address):	

(See important notices on page 2.)

CHILD'S NAME:	CASE NUMBER:
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2. Petitioner requests that the court find these allegations to be true.
3. Petitioner requests a hearing to determine whether the child is a fit and proper subject under juvenile court law under Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(a)(1) 707(a)(2) 707(c).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing and all attachments are true and correct.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER)

Indian Child Inquiry Attachment (form ICWA-010(A)) is completed and attached.

Number of pages attached: _____

**TO PARENTS OR OTHERS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
SUPPORT OF THE CHILD**

You and your child may be required to pay any *restitution* owed to the victim and any fines or penalties ordered by the court. In addition, if you or family members other than your child receive services or legal assistance paid for by the court or county, you may be required to pay back the cost of those services unless the court or county decides that you can't afford to pay.

RECORD SEALING

The court may seal your records at the conclusion of your case or you may request sealing at a later date. Please see form JV-595-INFO, *How to Ask the Court to Seal Your Records*, and form JV-596-INFO, *Sealing of Records for Satisfactory Completion of Probation*, available through your attorney or www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm, for more information about record sealing.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	<i>FOR COURT USE ONLY</i> DRAFT Not Approved by the Judicial Council
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
CASE NAME:	
NOTICE OF HEARING—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING Welfare and Institutions Code, §§ <input type="checkbox"/> 601 <input type="checkbox"/> 602 <input type="checkbox"/> 725 <input type="checkbox"/> 777(a)	
CASE NUMBER:	

NOTICE TO (name and address):

- A hearing has been set for the date and time below. The child and the parent or legal guardian or noticed adult relative are entitled to be represented by an attorney.
- The court will appoint an attorney for the child if the child cannot afford an attorney.

See important notice on page 2.

1. A hearing will be held

on (date): _____ at (time): _____ in Dept.: _____ Room: _____

located at court address above other (specify address):

2. The hearing is for the purpose of

- detention hearing.
- b. formal reading of petition, advisement of rights, and plea.
- c. jurisdiction hearing.
- d. disposition hearing.
- e. review.
- f. permanency hearing.
- g. other (specify):

3. TO THE CHILD:

You have the right to be at the hearing and to present evidence. You have the right to be represented by an attorney. The court will appoint an attorney for you if you cannot afford to pay for one. An attorney can be appointed to speak with you before the court date.

You are ordered to be present at the hearing.

4. TO THE PARENT, LEGAL GUARDIAN, OR ADULT RELATIVE:

You have the right to be present at the hearing. You have the right to have an attorney present to represent you at the hearing.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶

(SIGNATURE)

— TO PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN —

1. If the court orders your child to pay *restitution* to the victim of the alleged offense or to pay any *fin*es or *penalty assessments*, you may be required to pay the full amount or as much of that amount as the court decides you can afford.
2. You will not be required to pay back the cost of services, support, or legal assistance provided to your child by the court or county in this case.
3. You may be required to pay back the cost of services, including counseling, or legal assistance provided to you or other family members by the court or county in this case.



Request for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the proceeding. Contact the clerk's office or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms for *Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Order* (form MC-410). (Civil Code, § 54.8.)