

KEY COURT HEARINGS

- 1. DETENTION HEARING: If you are detained in Juvenile Hall after arrest, you will get a hearing within 72 hours to decide if you should be sent home. Even if you are not detained at Juvenile Hall, you will get this hearing so that you can be read the charges against you and an attorney will be appointed to you.**

拘禁聆訊：當你被拘捕後留置于青少年法庭，在 72 小時內會舉行聆訊，以決定你是否可回家。即使你未被留置于青少年法庭，也會展開聆訊，好讓你知道因何被起訴，及替你安排律師。

- 2. PRETRIAL HEARING: At this hearing, you can choose to admit to some of the charges against you. Depending on the seriousness of your case and whether this is your first case in juvenile court, your attorney may ask the court for informal probation. If the judge gives you informal probation, you have to follow probation rules for 6 months and then your case can be dismissed.**

首次過堂：讓你可能選擇承認某些罪狀。這全看此案之嚴重性，及你是否在青少年法庭屬初犯，律師可能要求法庭准你非正式緩刑。若法官恩准，你便必須遵守緩刑法規最小 6 個月，此案才可完結。

- 3. JURISDICTIONAL (also known as ADJUDICATORY or Trial) HEARING: If you choose to not plead to charges at the pretrial, you will get**

法庭審理聆訊：若你在過堂時拒絕認罪，就會展開審理聆訊，讓控辯雙方有機會提供物證和人證。聆訊最後由法官裁決此起訴是否理據充足(即有罪)，或理據不足(即無罪)。

- 4. DISPOSITIONAL HEARING: If your petition is sustained at the jurisdictional hearing, you will have a dispositional hearing where the judge will decide what sentence to give you.**

結案宣判：法官在審理聆訊中確認起訴你之理據充分，便會此時宣判你的處罰和刑期。