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## Glossary Terms

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## Glossary Terms & Definitions

ACCUSED - A person against whom a complaint, petition or indictment is filed.

ADJC (Arizona Department Of Juvenile Corrections) - This is the state agency which operates locked facilities where juveniles live and receive treatment and rehabilitation services. It is not a part of the Department of Corrections which operates adult prisons. When juveniles leave these locked facilities, they may be supervised in the community by ADJC's parole officers.

ADJUDICATION HEARING - (trial) This is the hearing at which it is determined whether the juvenile is adjudicated of the charges. A.R.S. § 8-230

ADULT - A person eighteen years of age or older. A.R.S. § 8-201.

ADULT COURT - A justice court, municipal court or criminal division of the Superior Court that can hear offenses committed by juveniles. A.R.S. § 8-201

ADVISORY HEARING - A formal hearing held after a petition has been filed against a juvenile. During this hearing the juvenile is informed of his/her rights which include being advised of the exact charge, having an attorney appointed, determining if the juvenile chooses to plead guilty, and a decision if the juvenile will be detained (locked up) until further action is taken.

AGGRAVATED DUI - When a juvenile commits 3 or more DUI's within a 60 month period; commits another DUI and drives on a suspended or revoked license; or drives under the influence of alcohol or drugs with a passenger under the age of 15 years old.

CHRONIC FELONY OFFENDER - This is a juvenile who on at least two, separate, prior occasions was found to have committed a felony as defined in adult sentencing. A.R.S. § 13-501.F.2 and § 13-604

COMPLAINT - See referral

DELINQUENCY HEARING - A proceeding in the juvenile court to determine whether a child has committed a specific delinquent act as set forth in a petition. A.R.S. §8-201

DELINQUENT ACT - An act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime. A.R.S. § 8-201

DELINQUENT JUVENILE - A juvenile who is found after a hearing to have committed a delinquent act.

DETENTION - The temporary locking up of a juvenile in a locked, physically secure county facility that limits entrance and exit. A.R.S. § 8-201

DISPOSITION HEARING - (sentencing) A hearing at which the court makes final decisions about a case.

**DIVERSION** - This is the process of requiring a juvenile to attend specific programs rather than having charges filed. The programs include things such as educational programs, community service, paying restitution or a fine.

**DUI** - Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

**EMANCIPATION** - The legal term used to describe the point at which parents are no longer responsible for their children and children are no longer answerable to their parents. This usually occurs at the age of 18. However, emancipation may sometimes occur earlier if and when the parent and child have agreed to live independently, the child has joined the military, the child has married, or a court has granted an appropriate petition to declare a child emancipated. Emancipation also affects a child's legal rights and responsibilities.

**FELONY** - This is a classification of crime. Felonies are ranked one through six with one being the most serious. Felonies are the most serious of crimes which are offenses generally punishable by death or prison, A.R.S. § 13-601. If the crime is gang related it may be a more serious level of felony.

**INCORRIGIBLE ACT** - Also known as a status offense, this is a juvenile's refusal to follow reasonable direction of a parent or guardian, or running away, or being truant, or continually doing things which may be harmful to himself/herself. These are acts which are unlawful for juveniles but not adults. A.R.S. § 8-201

**JUVENILE** - Anyone under the age of eighteen. A.R.S. § 8-201

**MISDEMEANOR** - This is a classification of crime. Misdemeanors are ranked one through three with one being the most serious. Misdemeanors are less serious than felonies. A.R.S. § 13-601

**PETITION** - The document to file a formal charge by the county attorney alleging delinquency, incorrigibility or dependency.

**PROBATION** - This is one of the consequences for delinquent juveniles available to the juvenile court. This is the supervision of a juvenile in the community by county probation officers. The juvenile must follow the rules set out by the court and probation officer.

**REFERRAL** - (complaint) This is a document used by the police department, schools, other legal authorities, or parents to refer a juvenile to the juvenile court system. A.R.S. § 8-201

**RESTITUTION** - Paying a victim for his/her economic loss.

SECURE CARE - (prison) Confining a juvenile for treatment and rehabilitation in a facility that limits entrance and exit and which is surrounded by a locked and physically secure barrier.

A.R.S. § 8-201

STATUS OFFENSE - An act committed by a juvenile with penalties that include probation, community service, fines, and losing your driver's license. These are acts which are unlawful for juveniles but not for adults. (ARS 8-201).

TRANSFER HEARING - The first part of a transfer hearing is to decide if the juvenile might have done the act which is charged. The second part is to determine whether a juvenile will have his or her trial in Juvenile Court or in Adult court