



Child's Status

- Does not require determination of fault by a parent, guardian, custodian, or caretaker
- Adjudication is not "as to" a particular respondent

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2 Procedural
Paths for
Adjudication

Hearing

G.S. 7B-802

• A judicial process to adjudicate the existence or nonexistence of any of the conditions alleged in the petition

• G.S. 7B-807(a): Stipulations

Consent

G.S. 7B-801(b1)

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Delinquency Adjudication Levels of Proof Propoderase Substantial Probable Cause Reasonable Suspicion Scintilla No Evidence



2 Procedural
Paths for
Adjudication

Hearing

G.S. 7B-2403 – 2406, 2408 - 2411

• A judicial process to adjudicate whether the youth committed any delinquent act alleged in the petition

Admission

G.S. 7B-2407

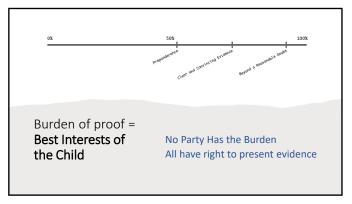
• Mandatory 6-part colloquy

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A/N/D
Dispositional
Stage:
Hearing
Types

Initial Dispositional
Hearing
Review Hearing
Permanency Planning
Hearing (PPH)





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Informal: No Rules of Evidence

May consider evidence or testimony from any person

- > if relevant, reliable, & necessary
- > to determine child's needs and most appropriate disposition



Delinquency Disposition Hearings

Informal

Any evidence, including hearsay

• relevant, reliable, and necessary to determine the needs of the juvenile and the most appropriate disposition

May consider written reports

Juvenile and parent must have opportunity to present evidence

• may advise court concerning disposition they believe to be in juvenile's best interests

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Predisposition Report Report G.S. 7B-2413 Risk and needs assessment must be attached to report Can proceed without a predisposition report if make written findings that a report is not needed Report cannot be submitted to or considered by court prior to adjudication Juvenile and parents must be allowed to offer rebuttal evidence at disposition hearing Parts can be withheld from juvenile or parents if disclosure would be harmful to juvenile or a promise of confidentiality was given to the information source