

and approve the filing of a petition if he believes this action is necessary to protect the community or the child.

~~(2)~~ (C) In any case in which delinquency is alleged, the State's Attorney in open court, may dismiss the petition.

(d) When authorization to file a petition alleging a child to be in need of supervision, neglected, dependent, or mentally handicapped is denied, upon request of the complainant, the regional supervisor of the intake consultant who has made the denial shall review the complaint and approve the filing of a petition if he believes this action is necessary to protect the community or the child.

70-7.

Before a petition under Section 70-2 is filed the intake consultant or any other person authorized by the court may give counsel and advice to the parties with a view to an informal adjustment if it appears:

(1) The case falls within the court's jurisdiction upon the facts admitted by the parties; and

(2) Such counsel and advice, without an adjudication, would be to the best interests of the public and child; and

(3) The parties consent thereto in writing with knowledge that consent is not obligatory.

During the informal adjustment process, no party may be compelled to appear at any conference, produce any papers, or visit any place.

No statement made by a participant while counsel and advice are being given, offered, or sought, or other information secured in the discussions or conferences incident thereto, shall be admitted in evidence in any adjudicatory hearing or in a criminal proceeding against him, at any time prior to conviction.

70-8.

No statement made or information secured incident to the preliminary inquiry required by Section 70-6, or to the predisposition study required by Section 70-14, shall be admitted in evidence in any hearing prior to the determination at the adjudicatory hearing or in a criminal proceeding against him, at any time prior to conviction.

70-9.

A child may be taken into custody:

(1) Pursuant to the order of the Court under the provisions of this subtitle;

(2) Pursuant to the laws of arrest;

(3) By a law enforcement officer or other person authorized by the Court when he has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is in immediate danger from his surroundings and that his removal is necessary for his protection;

(4) By a law enforcement officer or other person authorized by the Court when he has reasonable grounds to believe that the child has run away from his parents, guardian, or legal custodian.