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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO JUVENILE JUSTICE.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:**

1           SECTION 1. The legislature finds that in August 2013, the  
2 governor, chief justice, president of the senate, and speaker of  
3 the house of representatives established the Hawaii juvenile  
4 justice working group. The working group was composed of  
5 stakeholders from the executive, legislative, and judicial  
6 branches, as well as representatives from key stakeholder groups  
7 including law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, and  
8 community service providers. The working group was charged with  
9 the development of policies to reduce recidivism and crime by  
10 improving outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system;  
11 maximizing the effectiveness of Hawaii's correctional dollars  
12 and placement options; and grounding Hawaii's policies in data  
13 and research.

14           The working group's analysis revealed that Hawaii has made  
15 commendable improvements in its juvenile justice system.  
16 Juvenile arrests for serious violent and property offenses fell  
17 twenty-eight per cent between 2002 and 2011, and the number of  
18 youth annually admitted to the Hawaii youth correctional



1 facility declined forty-one per cent as of 2013. However, the  
2 working group also identified several areas needing improvement.

3 Even amidst a decline in commitments to the Hawaii youth  
4 correctional facility, the working group sought to determine  
5 whether commitments to the facility were effectively targeted to  
6 protect public safety. Research reveals that secure facilities  
7 are most effective when targeted toward serious juvenile  
8 offenders who pose a public safety risk. However, when less  
9 serious youth are placed in secure facilities, the risk of  
10 repeat offenses increases. Further, mental health and substance  
11 abuse treatment are often more efficiently and effectively  
12 delivered in a community setting.

13 The legislature also finds that over the last decade, the  
14 proportion of youth in Hawaii confined for nonviolent offenses  
15 has risen, as has the proportion confined for misdemeanor  
16 offenses. In fiscal year 2013, seventy-two and sixty-one per  
17 cent of admissions for a new offense were youth committed for a  
18 nonviolent or misdemeanor offense, respectively. Between fiscal  
19 year 2004 and fiscal year 2013, average lengths of stay in the  
20 Hawaii youth correctional facility rose from 2.5 months to 7.2  
21 months, and forty-six per cent of the commitments to the



1 correctional facility came from the neighbor islands, which are  
2 home to just thirty-one per cent of all youth.

3 The legislature further finds that critical services to  
4 reduce delinquency, including mental health and substance abuse  
5 treatment, are not sufficiently resourced or accessible to  
6 Hawaii's youth.

7 The analysis revealed that each bed in the Hawaii youth  
8 correctional facility costs Hawaii taxpayers more than \$199,000  
9 per year. Despite this level of investment and the longer  
10 lengths of stay, seventy-five per cent of youth released from  
11 the facilities between 2005 and 2007 were re-adjudicated in  
12 family court or re-convicted in the adult criminal justice  
13 system within three years of release.

14 The legislature further finds that the working group also  
15 identified opportunities for strengthening juvenile probation.  
16 During the last decade, probation terms increased one hundred  
17 fifty-five per cent, but probation staff still encounter  
18 significant difficulty in accessing resources for youth on  
19 probation. Furthermore, inconsistent probation practices across  
20 the circuits may lead to disparate treatment of youth.

21 The purpose of this Act is to:



1 (1) Improve and enhance Hawaii's juvenile justice system  
2 by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile  
3 offenders and strengthening disposition, adjustment,  
4 diversion, and services available for juvenile  
5 offenders to ensure that family court judges, court  
6 staff, departmental staff, and service providers have  
7 the tools they need to keep youth safely and  
8 effectively in their communities; and

9 (2) Increase interagency collaboration and implement a  
10 temporary oversight committee to continually improve  
11 juvenile justice practices and ensure accountability.

12 SECTION 2. Chapter 352, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
13 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated  
14 and to read as follows:

15 "§352- Reentry plans; notification. (a) The director  
16 or the director's designee shall develop a comprehensive reentry  
17 plan for each person committed to the Hawaii youth correctional  
18 facilities who is not serving a concurrent term of probation.  
19 The scope of the reentry plan shall address the period of time  
20 from admission to the Hawaii youth correctional facilities until  
21 parole or final discharge from the department. The reentry plan  
22 shall seek to prepare committed persons for transition to the



1 community. The reentry plan required under this section shall  
2 be completed within thirty days of a person's commitment to the  
3 Hawaii youth correctional facilities and shall include:

4 (1) Programming, treatment, and service needs identified  
5 in the most recently conducted risk and needs  
6 assessment;

7 (2) Individualized goals to guide successful reentry to  
8 the community during parole or following final  
9 discharge; and

10 (3) Identification of, and a plan for, coordination with  
11 agencies that can provide or contract for existing  
12 programs and services relevant or necessary for  
13 successful reentry.

14 (b) The director or the director's designee shall consult  
15 with a committed person's parent, legal guardian, or custodian  
16 in developing the terms of the reentry plan and provide written  
17 copies of the plan to the committed person and the committed  
18 person's parent, legal guardian, or custodian. If requested,  
19 the director or the director's designee shall provide regular  
20 updates on the committed person's progress concerning the  
21 reentry plan to the committed person's parent, legal guardian,  
22 or custodian.



1       (c) The director or the director's designee may  
2 collaborate with, and provide information to, the probation  
3 officer of a person committed to the Hawaii youth correctional  
4 facilities who is serving a concurrent term of probation, upon  
5 the probation officer's request, for the probation officer to  
6 incorporate the reentry plan into the person's case plan  
7 required under section 571-A at the probation officer's  
8 discretion.

9       (d) The director or the director's designee shall notify  
10 the parent, legal guardian, or custodian, and any relevant  
11 agency or service provider that may be involved in the person's  
12 transition to the community, at least thirty days prior to  
13 discharging a committed person, of the intended discharge of the  
14 person.

15       (e) The director or the director's designee shall review,  
16 and update if necessary, reentry plans for each person taken  
17 into custody pursuant to section 352-26."

18       SECTION 3. Chapter 571, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
19 amended by adding four new sections to be appropriately  
20 designated and to read as follows:



1       "§571-A Probation supervision requirements. Every child  
2 placed on probation pursuant to section 571-48(1)(A) shall be  
3 supervised in accordance with the following requirements:

4       (1) Supervision levels, frequency of contacts with  
5 probation officers and the court, and referrals to  
6 treatment and programs under section 571-31.4(c)(7)  
7 shall be established using, among other factors, the  
8 results of the risk and needs assessment conducted  
9 pursuant to section 571-45;

10       (2) A case plan, as defined in section 571-2, shall be  
11 developed for each child and submitted to the court.  
12 The case plan shall be developed in consultation with  
13 the child and the child's parent, legal guardian, or  
14 custodian. The probation officer assigned to each  
15 child shall keep the child's parent, legal guardian,  
16 or custodian informed regarding development of and  
17 progress toward the case plan, the child's conduct,  
18 compliance with the conditions of probation, and any  
19 other relevant matter in the child's case;

20       (3) A child whose probation term and case plan require  
21 in-person visits with a probation officer shall  
22 receive at least one home visit; provided that the



1 first visit shall take place within forty-five days of  
2 the child's placement on probation; provided further  
3 that a home visit shall not be required when the  
4 probation officer has reasonable perceptions of risks  
5 to the probation officer's safety due to known factors  
6 of violent criminal activity or isolation of the  
7 child's place of residence. The probation officer  
8 shall immediately report any reasonable perceptions of  
9 risks to a supervisor and may receive permission to  
10 waive the home visit requirement for the child or to  
11 conduct the home visit accompanied by another;

12 (4) Probation officers shall have the authority to impose  
13 graduated sanctions in response to a violation of the  
14 rules and conditions of probation, as an alternative  
15 to judicial modification or revocation pursuant to  
16 section 571-50, or to award incentives or rewards for  
17 positive behavior exhibited by the child. The  
18 graduated sanctions and incentives shall be  
19 established as follows:

20 (A) The judiciary shall adopt guidelines and  
21 procedures for the development and application of  
22 a statewide graduated sanctions and incentives





1 system in accordance with this section, and the  
2 deputy chief court administrator in each judicial  
3 circuit, or the administrator's designee, shall  
4 adopt policies or procedures for the  
5 implementation of the adopted graduated sanctions  
6 and incentives system to guide probation officers  
7 in imposing sanctions and awarding incentives;

8 (B) The system shall include a series of presumptive  
9 sanctions for the most common types of probation  
10 violations but shall allow for a child's risk  
11 level and seriousness of violation to be taken  
12 into consideration. The system shall also  
13 identify incentives that a child may receive as a  
14 reward for compliance with the rules and  
15 conditions of probation, completion of  
16 benchmarks, or positive behavior exceeding  
17 expectations, at the discretion of the probation  
18 officer;

19 (C) The system shall be developed with the following  
20 objectives:



1            (i) To respond quickly, consistently, and  
2            proportionally to violations of the rules  
3            and conditions of probation;

4            (ii) To reduce the time and resources expended by  
5            the court in responding to violations with  
6            judicial modification;

7            (iii) To reduce the likelihood of a new delinquent  
8            act; and

9            (iv) To encourage positive behavior;

10          (D) At a child's first meeting with a probation  
11          officer after being adjudicated and disposed to a  
12          probation term, the probation officer shall  
13          provide written and oral notification to the  
14          child regarding the graduated sanctions and  
15          incentives system to ensure the child is aware of  
16          the sanctions and incentives that may be imposed  
17          or rewarded;

18          (E) When issuing a sanction or incentive, the  
19          probation officer shall provide written notice to  
20          the child of the nature and date of the relevant  
21          behavior, the sanction or incentive imposed or  
22          rewarded, and, in the case of sanctions, any



1 applicable time period in which the sanction will  
2 be in effect or by which corrective behavior must  
3 be taken. The probation officer shall provide  
4 this information to the court at the next  
5 regularly scheduled review hearing and inform the  
6 court of the child's response to the sanction or  
7 incentive; and

8 (F) Each administrator of the juvenile client  
9 services branch in each judicial circuit shall  
10 report annually to the board of family court  
11 judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice state  
12 advisory council, the number and the per cent of  
13 children on probation who received a graduated  
14 sanction or incentive, the types of sanctions and  
15 incentives used, and the child's current  
16 probation status.

17 §571-B Earned discharge from probation; reporting  
18 requirements. (a) A child placed on probation pursuant to  
19 section 571-48(1)(A) shall be eligible to receive earned  
20 discharge credits to reduce the length of the probation term.  
21 Earned discharge credits shall reduce the term of probation by



1 thirty days for each calendar month of compliance with the rules  
2 and conditions of probation.

3 (b) A child is deemed to be compliant with the rules and  
4 conditions of probation, and shall be awarded earned discharge  
5 credits for the month, if there was no violation of rules and  
6 conditions of probation that month at a level that would warrant  
7 the filing of a petition or violation report. The court, at the  
8 request of the probation officer or on its own motion, may award  
9 discharge credits to children who have demonstrated substantial  
10 compliance with the rules and conditions of probation.

11 (c) The judiciary shall adopt guidelines and procedures  
12 for the awarding of earned credits for discharge from probation.

13 (d) Each administrator of the juvenile client services  
14 branch in each judicial circuit shall annually provide to the  
15 board of family court judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice  
16 state advisory council, the number and per cent of youth who  
17 received earned discharge credits and the number of credits  
18 earned by each youth.

19 §571-C Statewide juvenile justice interdepartmental  
20 cluster; local juvenile justice interdepartmental cluster; high-  
21 need youth services coordination. (a) There is established a  
22 statewide juvenile justice interdepartmental cluster to provide



1 coordinated services, as defined in section 571-2, to certain  
2 children under the jurisdiction of the family court, and to  
3 provide an avenue for regular collaboration between the  
4 judiciary and the child and adolescent mental health division of  
5 the department of health.

6 (b) The statewide cluster shall be composed of  
7 representatives from the major youth-serving agencies with  
8 statewide authority and responsibility. The statewide cluster  
9 shall include, in addition to the judiciary, designees from the  
10 department of education, the department of health, and the  
11 office of youth services. At the discretion of the  
12 representatives in the statewide cluster, community service  
13 providers may be included as regular members.

14 The judiciary shall staff the statewide cluster and  
15 identify a place where development and management of coordinated  
16 services may be carried out on a regular basis.

17 The statewide cluster may establish local juvenile justice  
18 interdepartmental clusters that shall have the ability to refer  
19 individual cases or issues to the statewide cluster for review  
20 and recommendation.



1        The statewide cluster shall establish written policies and  
2 procedures for itself and any local juvenile justice  
3 interdepartmental clusters.

4        (c) Family courts may recommend youth for consideration by  
5 the statewide cluster based on the results of a risk and needs  
6 assessment conducted pursuant to section 571-45 indicating that  
7 a youth is high-need and if the youth is actively involved with  
8 two or more youth-serving agencies.

9        (d) Coordinated services for justice system-involved youth  
10 shall be identified and carried out using a coordinated service  
11 plan, developed during regular meetings of the statewide  
12 cluster. The coordinated service plan shall include:

- 13        (1) An assessment of the individual needs of the youth;  
14        (2) Identification of services currently being provided;  
15        (3) Identification of the necessary coordinated services;  
16        (4) Identification of the public or private agencies that  
17        can provide the necessary coordinated services to the  
18        youth, and a description of how each coordinated  
19        service will be funded;  
20        (5) If any necessary coordinated service need cannot be  
21        met, a specific explanation as to why the service need  
22        could not be met, such as a lack of funding or



1 unavailability of service, which shall be reported to  
2 the board of family court judges and the Hawaii  
3 juvenile justice state advisory council; and

4 (6) Opportunities for participation from the youth's legal  
5 parent, guardian, or custodian.

6 (e) The statewide cluster shall annually report the number  
7 of cases referred to the cluster, the number of cases in which a  
8 coordinated service plan was established, and the outcome of the  
9 cases. This report shall be submitted to the board of family  
10 court judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice state advisory  
11 council.

12 §571-D Family court; annual report. Each deputy chief  
13 court administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall  
14 submit an annual report to the board of family court judges and  
15 the Hawaii juvenile justice state advisory council that  
16 includes:

17 (1) The number and per cent of cases ordered to  
18 administrative monitoring status;

19 (2) The number and per cent of cases ordered to  
20 administrative monitoring status that were  
21 subsequently closed without a protective supervision  
22 or probation term;



1       (3) The number and per cent of youth disposed to a  
2           probation term, and the outcome of the probation  
3           terms;

4       (4) The number and per cent of cases committed to a Hawaii  
5           youth correctional facility; the underlying offense or  
6           type of probation violation or revocation  
7           precipitating commitment; and the age, race, and  
8           gender of the child; and

9       (5) The number and per cent of cases returned to court  
10           supervision on a maintained probation term following a  
11           release from a Hawaii youth correctional facility."

12       SECTION 4. Section 352-25, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
13 amended to read as follows:

14       "**§352-25 Furlough, parole, discharge.** (a) The director,  
15 for good reasons shown to the director's satisfaction, may  
16 furlough or parole any person committed to the director's  
17 custody. The director shall give the court and the prosecutor's  
18 office of the appropriate county a thirty-day notice prior to  
19 discharging a committed person. Prior court approval shall be  
20 obtained when such is specifically required in the commitment  
21 order.



1 No furlough, parole, or discharge shall be granted unless  
2 it appears to the director that there is a reasonable  
3 probability that the person will not violate the law and that  
4 the person's release is not incompatible with the welfare and  
5 safety of society.

6 (b) When granting parole, the director shall consider  
7 whether:

8 (1) The results of a risk and needs assessment indicate  
9 the person is at a lower risk to reoffend;

10 (2) The person has substantially complied with the  
11 facility rules and has had no significant misconduct  
12 in the prior two months;

13 (3) The person has demonstrated efforts toward  
14 rehabilitation;

15 (4) The person is likely to follow the reentry plan  
16 established pursuant to section 352- ; and

17 (5) A home visit has been completed and the living  
18 situation upon parole is determined to be safe and  
19 conducive to rehabilitation.

20 The form of furlough or parole may include return to the  
21 person's own home, transfer to another youth correctional  
22 facility, a group home or foster home placement, or other



1 appropriate alternative. Nonresidential programs may be made  
2 available to selected persons on furlough such that they return  
3 to the facility during nontreatment hours.

4 (c) The director shall submit an annual report to the  
5 board of family court judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice  
6 state advisory council. The report shall include the number of  
7 persons committed to the director's custody who are not serving  
8 a concurrent term of probation, the number of those persons who  
9 were granted parole in the previous year, the length of the  
10 parole term for each paroled person, and the number of persons  
11 on parole who return to the Hawaii youth correctional facilities  
12 for any reason."

13 SECTION 5. Section 352D-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
14 amended to read as follows:

15 "[+]§352D-4[+] **Establishment; purpose.** There is  
16 established within the department of human services for  
17 administrative purposes only the office of youth services. The  
18 office of youth services is established to provide services and  
19 programs for youth at risk under one umbrella agency in order to  
20 facilitate optimum service delivery, to prevent delinquency, and  
21 to reduce the incidence of recidivism among juveniles through  
22 the provision of prevention, rehabilitation, and treatment



1 services. The office shall also be responsible for program  
2 planning and development, intake/assessment, oversight, as well  
3 as consultation, technical assistance, and staff training  
4 relating to the delivery of services.

5 The office shall provide a continuum of services as  
6 follows:

- 7 (1) An integrated intake/assessment and case management  
8 system;
- 9 (2) The necessary educational, vocational, social  
10 counseling and mental health services;
- 11 (3) Community-based shelter and residential facilities;
- 12 (4) Oversight of youth services; and
- 13 (5) Other programs which encourage the development of  
14 positive self-images and useful skills in such youth.

15 If there are unexpended funds after the objectives and  
16 purposes of the appropriations made in the Hawaii youth  
17 correctional facility budget have been met due to average daily  
18 population reductions in the Hawaii youth correctional facility,  
19 these funds may be reinvested by the office of youth services in  
20 collaboration with the department of education, department of  
21 health or judiciary for front-end services for at-risk youth to



1 reduce recidivism and the need for incarceration while still  
2 ensuring public safety.

3 The executive director of the office of youth services  
4 shall submit annual reports to the legislature no later than  
5 twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session,  
6 reporting the services or programs funded pursuant to this  
7 section, the number of youth served by each service or program,  
8 and the results of the services or programs funded.

9 To this end, on July 1, 1991, this office shall assume the  
10 responsibilities for juvenile corrections functions, which were  
11 temporarily placed in the department of corrections pursuant to  
12 Act 338 of 1987. These functions shall include, but not be  
13 limited to, all responsibilities, under chapter 352, for the  
14 Hawaii youth correctional facilities."

15 SECTION 6. Section 571-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
16 amended by adding nine new definitions to be appropriately  
17 inserted and to read as follows:

18 "Administrative monitoring" means a legal status of a  
19 child adjudicated for a status offense or a law violation who is  
20 not placed on legal status, but is ordered by the court to  
21 complete a discrete, small number of conditions within a short  
22 time period, and without regular court appearances.



1       "Case plan" means a plan designed to ensure that a child on  
2 probation receives services and programming to achieve  
3 rehabilitation, proper care, and case management. The case plan  
4 may include rules and conditions of probation, goals related to  
5 reducing criminogenic needs, and evidence-based practices,  
6 requirements, services, and opportunities to incorporate the  
7 family.

8       "Coordinated services" means treatment, education, care,  
9 services, and other resources provided by one or more distinct  
10 state or local agencies in a coordinated manner for a child who  
11 is involved with two or more youth-serving agencies.

12       "Evidence-based practices" means supervision policies,  
13 procedures, and practices, as well as treatment and intervention  
14 programs, that research demonstrates are likely to reduce  
15 delinquency amongst children in the juvenile justice system.

16       "Home visit" means an announced or unannounced visit to a  
17 child's place of residence, conducted by the child's probation  
18 officer.

19       "Interdepartmental cluster" means the regular coordination  
20 of several agencies, directed by the judiciary, to more  
21 efficiently provide services for high-need, court-involved  
22 children.



1       "Presumptive sanction" means a probation violation sanction  
2 determined by a probation officer from a range of graduated  
3 sanctions for the most common types of violation, adopted by the  
4 judiciary pursuant to section 571-A(4) and based upon  
5 consideration of factors including the nature and severity of  
6 the violation and the child's risk level.

7       "Risk and needs assessment" means a determination, based on  
8 an actuarial tool validated on Hawaii's juvenile justice system-  
9 involved population, of specific factors that predict a child's  
10 likelihood of recidivating and criminogenic factors that, when  
11 properly addressed, can reduce the likelihood of recidivating.

12       "Statewide cluster" means the statewide juvenile justice  
13 interdepartmental cluster as established under section 571-C."

14       SECTION 7. Section 571-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
15 amended to read as follows:

16       "**§571-5 Board of family court judges.** A board of family  
17 court judges, which shall consist of all the State's family  
18 court judges and district family judges is hereby created. The  
19 board shall annually elect from among its members a chairperson  
20 who shall preside at meetings of the board. The chairperson  
21 shall have no other authority not specifically authorized under  
22 this chapter, or any applicable rule of the supreme court, or



1 specifically delegated by a majority of the board. The board  
2 shall meet at stated times to be fixed by it but not less often  
3 than once every six months, and on call of the chairperson.

4 The board shall discuss and shall attempt to achieve  
5 agreement upon general policies for the conduct of the family  
6 courts and forms for use in such courts. The board shall  
7 recommend, for adoption by the supreme court, rules of court  
8 governing procedure and practices in such courts. The board  
9 shall provide the guidelines and procedures necessary to  
10 implement a single statewide standardized tool to conduct risk  
11 and needs assessments and validation of the tool every five  
12 years. The board may, within the limitations of the facilities  
13 available to the family courts of the State, seek the  
14 consolidation of the statistical and other data on the work and  
15 services of such courts and research studies that may be made of  
16 the problems of families and children dealt with by such courts  
17 to the end that the treatment of children and families subject  
18 to the jurisdiction of such courts shall achieve the highest  
19 possible degree of uniformity throughout the State and to the  
20 further end that knowledge of treatment, methods and therapeutic  
21 practices be shared among such courts. The board may also  
22 formulate recommendations for remedial legislation. All actions



1 by the board shall be subject to the regulatory supervision of  
2 the chief justice of the supreme court."

3 SECTION 8. Section 571-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
4 amended to read as follows:

5 "§571-6 Appointment and duties of employees. (a) For  
6 each family court, the judge, or the senior judge when there is  
7 more than one judge, shall appoint a chief administrative and  
8 executive officer who shall have the title of director of the  
9 family court. Under the general supervision of the senior judge  
10 or the judge, the director shall:

- 11 (1) Prepare an annual budget for the court;
- 12 (2) Formulate procedures governing the routine  
13 administration of court services;
- 14 (3) Make recommendations to the court for improvement in  
15 court services;
- 16 (4) Make recommendations to the senior judge or the judge  
17 for the appointment of administrative, supervisory,  
18 consultant, and necessary professional and clerical  
19 and other personnel to perform the duties assigned to  
20 the court and the director;
- 21 (5) Provide supervision and consultation to the  
22 administrative and supervisory staff regarding the





1 administration of court services, recruitment of  
2 personnel, in-service training, and fiscal and office  
3 management; and

4 (6) Perform other duties as the senior judge or the judge  
5 shall specify.

6 (b) For each family court the judge or senior judge where  
7 there is more than one shall appoint necessary probation  
8 officers, social workers, and marital counselors and may  
9 appoint, or make arrangements for the services of physicians,  
10 psychologists, psychiatrists, and other professionally competent  
11 persons, to carry on the work of the court.

12 (c) Pursuant to subsection (a) (5), the deputy chief court  
13 administrator shall require each probation officer to complete  
14 training annually on juvenile justice or probation supervision  
15 best practices; provided that funding is available. The form  
16 and length of the training shall be determined by the deputy  
17 chief court administrator, or a designee, and at the discretion  
18 of the several deputy chief court administrators, training may  
19 be conducted jointly between judicial circuits, as defined in  
20 section 603-1."

21 SECTION 9. Section 571-31.2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
22 amended to read as follows:



1           "§571-31.2 Juvenile intake and diagnostic services. (a)

2 The court or other designated agency shall:

3           (1) Notify the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian  
4                 or take reasonable action to ensure that such notice  
5                 has been given;

6           (2) Require the child, the child's parent, the child's  
7                 guardian or legal custodian, or both, to appear at the  
8                 court or other designated agency as soon as  
9                 practicable for a family counseling session to attempt  
10                a quick resolution of their problem;

11          (3) Investigate, evaluate, make necessary determination,  
12               and take appropriate actions regarding:

13            (A) Diversion from justice system processing, formal  
14               or informal, and closure of the case;

15            [~~(A)~~] (B) Release of a child to the care of the  
16               child's parent or other responsible adult;

17            [~~(B)~~] (C) Extending to or making arrangement for the  
18               securing of suitable informal adjustment under  
19               section 571-31.4, 571-31.5 or 571-31.6;

20            [~~(C)~~] (D) Initiation of the filing of a complaint or  
21               petition;



1           ~~[(D)]~~   (E)   Detention of a child, utilizing the standard  
2                                   set out in section 571-31.1 or temporary shelter  
3                                   in a nonsecure shelter; and

4           ~~[(E)]~~   (F)   Making such other informal disposition as  
5                                   may be suitable.

6           (b)   If the intake officer believes it desirable, such  
7   officer may take action to obtain the child or the written  
8   promise of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian to take the  
9   child to the court or other designated agency as in section  
10   571-31(c).  The failure of a parent, guardian, or other legal  
11   custodian to produce the child in court or at the other  
12   designated agency as required by an authorized notice may be  
13   pursued as provided in section 571-31(d).

14           (c)   For cases diverted under subsection (a)(3)(A), intake  
15   officers shall compile reports at least monthly enumerating the  
16   aggregate number of cases diverted and the types of alleged  
17   offenses precipitating the referral of the child to the court.  
18   These reports shall be submitted to the administrator of the  
19   juvenile client services branch in each judicial circuit, who  
20   shall compile the reports into an annual report for each  
21   judicial circuit, to be submitted to the board of family court  
22   judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice state advisory council."



1 SECTION 10. Section 571-31.4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
2 amended to read as follows:

3 "§571-31.4 Informal adjustment, law violators. (a) When  
4 a child reasonably believed to come within section 571-11(1) is  
5 referred to the court or other designated agency, and is not  
6 diverted from processing, informal adjustment may be provided to  
7 the child by an intake officer duly authorized by the family  
8 court only where the facts reasonably appear to establish prima  
9 facie jurisdiction and are admitted and where a consent is  
10 obtained from the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian,  
11 and the child, if of sufficient age and understanding.

12 (b) The deputy chief court administrators of each circuit  
13 shall together establish a framework that includes the criteria  
14 probation officers shall use to guide the exercise of discretion  
15 in providing informal adjustment.

16 [~~(b)~~] (c) Informal adjustment under this section may  
17 include, among other suitable methods, programs, and procedures,  
18 the following:

- 19 (1) Participation in restitution projects to obtain  
20 appropriate victim satisfaction;
- 21 (2) Participation in community service projects so as to  
22 establish the child's self value in the community;



- 1 (3) Participation in community-based programs which work  
2 with the child and family to maintain and strengthen  
3 the family unit so that the child may be retained in  
4 the child's own home;
- 5 (4) Submission to neighborhood courts or panels upon  
6 procedures to be established by the court. As used in  
7 this paragraph "neighborhood courts or panels" are  
8 community organizations designed to settle minor  
9 disputes between parties on a voluntary basis using  
10 mediation or nonbinding arbitration;
- 11 (5) Participation in programs to support, counsel, or  
12 provide work and recreational opportunities to help  
13 prevent delinquency;
- 14 (6) Participation in educational programs or supportive  
15 services designed to help delinquents and to encourage  
16 other youths to remain in elementary and secondary  
17 schools or in alternative learning situations;
- 18 (7) Participation in youth-initiated programs and outreach  
19 programs designed to assist youth and families;
- 20 (8) Appropriate physical and medical examinations,  
21 vocational and aptitude testing, examinations for



1 learning disabilities or emotional dysfunctions, and  
2 suitable counseling and therapy;

3 (9) Placement with nonsecure or secure shelter facilities;

4 (10) Restitution providing for monetary payment by the  
5 parents of the child; or

6 (11) Participation in a restorative justice program where  
7 the child and the child's parents or guardian, and  
8 other supporters of the child, may meet with the  
9 victim harmed by the child's law violation and the  
10 victim's supporters.

11 [~~e~~] (d) Informal adjustment projects, programs, and  
12 services may be provided through public agencies or private  
13 agencies.

14 [~~d~~] (e) In the event resources and services for informal  
15 adjustment are not available, have failed, are reasonably  
16 believed to fail if attempted, or are unable to respond to the  
17 needs of the child or family, the intake officer shall proceed  
18 with formal action, or take such action as is otherwise allowed  
19 under this chapter.

20 (f) Intake officers shall compile annual reports that  
21 include the number and per cent of referrals informally  
22 adjusted, and the number and per cent of children informally



1 adjusted who avoided further system processing. The  
2 administrator of the juvenile client services branch in each  
3 judicial circuit shall compile the annual reports from the  
4 probation intake sections into a single annual report for each  
5 judicial circuit and shall submit the final report to the board  
6 of family court judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice state  
7 advisory council."

8 SECTION 11. Section 571-31.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
9 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

10 "(a) When a child reasonably believed to come within  
11 section 571-11(2) is referred to the court or other designated  
12 agency, informal adjustment [~~may~~] shall be provided to the child  
13 by an intake officer duly authorized by the family court only  
14 where the facts reasonably appear to establish prima facie  
15 jurisdiction and are admitted and where a consent is obtained  
16 from the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and the  
17 child, if of sufficient age and understanding. Informal  
18 adjustment under this section may include, among other suitable  
19 methods, programs, and procedures, listed in section  
20 [~~571-31.4(b)-7~~] 571-31.4(c), except section [~~571-31.4(b)(1)-7~~],  
21 571-31.4(c)(1), and provided that placement with shelter  
22 facilities under section [~~571-31.4(b)(9)-7~~] 571-31.4(c)(9) shall



1 be on a nonsecure basis unless the child is processed under  
2 subsection (b) [~~of this section~~]."

3 SECTION 12. Section 571-31.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
4 amended to read as follows:

5 "§571-31.6 Informal adjustment, minor who may be both law  
6 violator and status offender. When a child is reasonably  
7 believed to come within section 571-11(1) and (2), the intake  
8 officer may exercise discretion to process informal adjustment  
9 under section 571-31.4 [~~or 571-31.5~~]. In making that  
10 determination, the officer shall be guided by the criteria set  
11 out in section 571-31.1(c) (1) to (5) [~~7~~] and the criteria in the  
12 framework established pursuant to section 571-31.4(b), taking  
13 into account the availability of suitable method, program, or  
14 procedure for the child."

15 SECTION 13. Section 571-41, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
16 amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

17 "(d) In the disposition part of the hearing any relevant  
18 and material information, including [~~that~~] information contained  
19 in a written report, study, or examination, and the results of a  
20 risk and needs assessment of the child conducted pursuant to  
21 section 571-45, shall be admissible, and may be relied upon to  
22 the extent of its probative value; provided that the maker of





1 the written report, study, or examination shall be subject to  
2 both direct and cross-examination upon demand and when the maker  
3 is reasonably available. The disposition shall be based only  
4 upon the admitted evidence, and findings adverse to the child as  
5 to disputed issues of fact shall be based upon a preponderance  
6 of such evidence."

7 SECTION 14. Section 571-45, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
8 amended to read as follows:

9 "§571-45 [Investigation] Assessment and investigation  
10 prior to disposition[-]; suspension of delinquency proceedings;  
11 denial of services reporting. (a) Prior to disposition, the  
12 court shall conduct a risk and needs assessment, using the tool  
13 procured and validated pursuant to section 571-5, for each child  
14 concerning whom a petition has been filed pursuant to section  
15 571-11(1) and (2).

16 (b) [Except where the requirement is waived by the judge]  
17 In addition to the risk and needs assessment, a social study and  
18 a report in writing shall be made in the case of a [minor] child  
19 concerning whom a petition has been filed under section  
20 571-11(1) and (2) [-], except where the judge waives the  
21 requirement to make a social study and a report in writing. The  
22 study shall be initiated upon the filing of a petition except in



1 petitions filed under section 571-11(1) when it is ascertained  
2 that the [~~minor~~] child denies the allegations set forth in the  
3 petition. In such case the study shall proceed only after the  
4 court after hearing has made a finding as to the allegations of  
5 the petition.

6 Except where the requirement is waived by the judge, social  
7 studies shall also be made in proceedings to decide disputed or  
8 undetermined legal custody and in custody disputes arising out  
9 of a divorce action. In all other awards of custody arising out  
10 of a divorce action, including those where an agreement with  
11 respect to custody has been made by the parties, and in any  
12 other case or class of cases, the judge may order a social study  
13 when the judge has reason to believe such action is necessary to  
14 assure adequate protection of the [~~minor~~] child or of any other  
15 person involved in the case. By special order of the judge or  
16 by rule of court a social study may be required in support cases  
17 covering financial ability and other matters pertinent to making  
18 an order of support. The use of such studies in custody and  
19 support hearings shall be subject to the applicable provisions  
20 of section 571-41.

21 (c) [~~Social~~] The results of the risk and needs assessment  
22 and any social studies required by this section shall be

1 presented to and considered by the judge prior to making  
2 disposition[-] pursuant to section 571-41(d).

3 The judge may order and use a presentence investigation  
4 with respect to any criminal action under the jurisdiction of  
5 the court in accordance with the existing provisions of the law  
6 with respect to the making and use of such studies.

7 (d) If the results of the risk and needs assessment  
8 indicate a substance abuse or mental health need, the probation  
9 officer shall immediately refer the child to the department of  
10 health for an eligibility determination.

11 (e) The court, upon the motion of the child or on its own  
12 motion, may order the suspension of the delinquency proceedings,  
13 prior to adjudication, for a period of up to one year to obtain  
14 substance abuse or mental health treatment if the court finds:

15 (1) The child presently needs and is likely to benefit  
16 from treatment; and

17 (2) The suspension of the delinquency proceedings will  
18 advance the interests of justice.

19 No later than one month before the end of the period of  
20 suspension of the delinquency proceedings, the treatment  
21 provider shall submit a report on whether the child has  
22 completed the treatment program.

1       If the court, on the motion of the child or on its own  
2 motion, finds that the child has successfully completed the  
3 treatment program, the court may dismiss the suspended  
4 delinquency proceedings. If the court does not find that the  
5 child has satisfactorily completed treatment, the court may  
6 terminate the suspension and proceed with the case.

7       (f) A probation officer referring a child to the  
8 department of health under this section shall report any  
9 subsequent denial of services to the administrator of the  
10 juvenile client services branch in each judicial circuit. The  
11 administrators of the juvenile client services branch shall  
12 submit an annual report compiling all such denials to the board  
13 of family court judges and the Hawaii juvenile justice state  
14 advisory council."

15       SECTION 15. Section 571-48, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
16 amended to read as follows:

17       "§571-48 Decree, if informal adjustment or diversion to a  
18 private or community agency or program has not been effected.

19 When a [~~minor~~] child is found by the court to come within  
20 section 571-11, the court shall so decree and in its decree  
21 shall make a finding of the facts upon which the court exercises



1 its jurisdiction over the [~~minor-~~] child. Upon the decree the  
2 court, by order duly entered, shall proceed as follows:

3 (1) As to a child adjudicated under section 571-11(1):

4 (A) The court may place the child on probation:

5 (i) In the child's own home; or

6 (ii) In the custody of a suitable person or  
7 facility elsewhere, upon conditions  
8 determined by the court.

9 An order by the court placing a child on  
10 probation under this subparagraph shall include a  
11 definite term of probation stated in months or  
12 years, subject to extension or modification by  
13 the court pursuant to section 571-50. When  
14 conditions of probation include custody in a  
15 youth correctional facility, the custody shall be  
16 for a term not to exceed one year, after which  
17 time the [~~person~~] child shall be allowed to  
18 reside in the community subject to additional  
19 conditions as may be imposed by the court;

20 (B) The court may vest legal custody of the child,  
21 after prior consultation with the agency or  
22 institution [~~in~~]:

1           (i) In a Hawaii youth correctional facility[~~7~~  
2           ~~in]~~ if the child has been adjudicated for a  
3           felony-level offense or a violation or  
4           revocation of probation, or is committed to  
5           the facility from juvenile drug court or  
6           girls court on a court order. For a child  
7           eligible for placement in a Hawaii youth  
8           correctional facility, the court shall enter  
9           a finding of fact in the record stating the  
10           reasons the child is a public safety risk  
11           warranting placement in the correctional  
12           facility. No such finding of fact shall be  
13           required if the child is adjudicated for a  
14           felony against a person or a sex offense;

15           (ii) In a local public agency or institution[~~7~~er  
16           ~~in];~~

17           (iii) In any private institution or agency  
18           authorized by the court to care for  
19           children; or [place the child in]

20           (iv) In a private home.

21           If legal custody of the child is vested in a  
22           private agency or institution in another state,



1 the court shall select one that is approved by  
2 the family or juvenile court of the other state  
3 or by that state's department of social services  
4 or other appropriate department; [~~or~~]

5 (C) The court may place a child on administrative  
6 monitoring, as defined in section 571-2, pending  
7 completion of conditions as may be imposed by the  
8 court, to preempt the need for disposition to a  
9 full probation term, and to afford the child the  
10 opportunity to demonstrate behavior adjustments.  
11 Upon completion of the court-ordered conditions,  
12 the court shall discharge the child pursuant to  
13 section 571-50. If a child fails to complete the  
14 court-ordered conditions, the court may extend or  
15 modify the order pursuant to section 571-50, or  
16 dispose the child to probation status under  
17 paragraph (1) (A); or

18 [~~(C)~~] (D) The court may fine the child for a violation  
19 which would be theft in the third degree by  
20 shoplifting if committed by an adult. The court  
21 may require the child to perform public services  
22 in lieu of the fine;



- 1           (2) As to a child adjudicated under section 571-11(2) :
- 2           (A) The court may place the child under protective
- 3           supervision, as hereinabove defined, in the
- 4           child's own home, or in the custody of a suitable
- 5           person or agency elsewhere, upon conditions
- 6           determined by the court; or
- 7           (B) The court may vest legal custody of the child,
- 8           after prior consultation with the agency or
- 9           institution, in a local governmental agency or
- 10          institution licensed or approved by the State to
- 11          care for children, with the exception of an
- 12          institution authorized by the court to care for
- 13          children. If legal custody of the child is
- 14          vested in a private agency or institution in
- 15          another state, the court shall select one that is
- 16          approved by the family or juvenile court of the
- 17          other state or by that state's department of
- 18          social services or other appropriate department;
- 19          provided that the child may not be committed to a
- 20          public or private institution operated solely for
- 21          the treatment of law violators;





1           (3) An order vesting legal custody of a minor in an  
2           individual, agency, or institution under section  
3           571-11(2) shall be for an indeterminate period but  
4           shall not remain in force or effect beyond three years  
5           from the date entered, except that the individual,  
6           institution, or agency may file with the court a  
7           petition for renewal of the order and the court may  
8           renew the order if it finds such renewal necessary to  
9           safeguard the welfare of the child or the public  
10          interest. The court, after notice to the parties, may  
11          conduct a hearing on the petition. Renewal may be  
12          periodic during minority, but no order shall have any  
13          force or effect beyond the period authorized by  
14          section 571-13. An agency granted legal custody shall  
15          be subject to prior approval of the court in any case  
16          in which the child is to reside without the  
17          territorial jurisdiction of the court and may be  
18          subject to prior approval in other cases. An  
19          individual granted legal custody shall exercise the  
20          rights and responsibilities personally unless  
21          otherwise authorized by the court;



1           (4) Whenever the court commits a child to the care of the  
2           director of human services or executive director of  
3           the office of youth services, or vests legal custody  
4           of a child in an institution or agency, it shall  
5           transmit with the order copies of the clinical  
6           reports, social study, results of the risk and needs  
7           assessment conducted by the court, and other  
8           information pertinent to the care and treatment of the  
9           child, and the institution or agency shall give to the  
10          court any information concerning the child that the  
11          court may at any time require. An institution or  
12          agency receiving a child under this paragraph shall  
13          inform the court whenever the status of the child is  
14          affected through temporary or permanent release,  
15          discharge, or transfer to other custody. An  
16          institution to which a child is committed under  
17          section 571-11(1) or (2) shall not transfer custody of  
18          the child to an institution for the correction of  
19          adult offenders, except as authorized in this chapter  
20          and under chapter 352;



- 1           (5) The court may order, for any child within its  
2           jurisdiction, whatever care or treatment is authorized  
3           by law;
- 4           (6) In placing a child under the guardianship or custody  
5           of an individual or of a private agency or private  
6           institution, the court shall give primary  
7           consideration to the welfare of the child;
- 8           (7) In support of any order or decree under section  
9           571-11(1) or (2), the court may require the parents or  
10          other persons having custody of the child, or any  
11          other person who has been found by the court to be  
12          encouraging, causing, or contributing to the acts or  
13          conditions which bring the child within the purview of  
14          this chapter and who are parties to the proceeding, to  
15          do or to omit doing any acts required or forbidden by  
16          law, when the judge deems this requirement necessary  
17          for the welfare of the child. The court may also make  
18          appropriate orders concerning the parents or other  
19          persons having custody of the child and who are  
20          parties to the proceeding. If such persons fail to  
21          comply with the requirement or with the court order,



1 the court may proceed against them for contempt of  
2 court;

3 (8) In support of any order or decree for custody or  
4 support, the court may make an order of protection  
5 setting forth reasonable conditions of behavior to be  
6 observed for a specified time, binding upon both  
7 parents or either of them. This order may require  
8 either parent to stay away from the home or from the  
9 other parent or children, may permit the other to  
10 visit the children at stated periods, or may require a  
11 parent to abstain from offensive conduct against the  
12 children or each other;

13 (9) The court may dismiss the petition or otherwise  
14 terminate its jurisdiction at any time;

15 (10) In any other case of which the court has jurisdiction,  
16 the court may make any order or judgment authorized by  
17 law;

18 (11) The court may order any person adjudicated pursuant to  
19 section 571-11(1) to make restitution of money or  
20 services to any victim who suffers loss as a result of  
21 the child's action, or to render community service;



1 (12) The court may order any person adjudicated pursuant to  
2 section 571-11(2) to participate in community service;  
3 and

4 (13) The court may order the parents of an adjudicated  
5 [~~minor~~] child to make restitution of money or services  
6 to any victim, person, or party who has incurred a  
7 loss or damages as a result of the child's action."

8 SECTION 16. (a) There is established a juvenile justice  
9 oversight advisory council, deemed to be temporary and for a  
10 special purpose. The purpose of the advisory council is to  
11 oversee implementation and issue necessary reports to carry out  
12 the juvenile justice reforms in this Act.

13 (b) The duties of the advisory council are as follows:

14 (1) To review, evaluate, and make recommendations  
15 regarding the implementation of the reforms in this  
16 Act;

17 (2) To develop a uniform process for establishing and  
18 reviewing performance and outcome standards for the  
19 office of youth services and the family court division  
20 of the judiciary, as well as other interrelated  
21 agencies. The uniform process shall include the  
22 performance and outcome measures for each agency that



1 shall be reviewed annually, the deadlines and format  
2 for the submission of the performance and outcome  
3 measures, and the entity to which the measures shall  
4 be reported;

5 (3) To review data and information submitted to the  
6 advisory council and submit annual reports to the  
7 executive, legislative, and judicial branches for the  
8 term the advisory council is in existence, evaluating  
9 implementation of the reforms in this Act and juvenile  
10 justice system effectiveness; and

11 (4) To review current eligibility requirements for mental  
12 health services for youth, with a focus on expanding  
13 access to services to ensure that youth determined to  
14 be at-risk and with a need for mental health services  
15 receive those services in a more comprehensive and  
16 timely manner, through the department of health or its  
17 contracted mental health providers, collaborating and  
18 consulting with any relevant agency, and submit a  
19 report no later than twenty days prior to the  
20 convening of the 2016 regular session to the  
21 executive, legislative, and judicial branches,  
22 including the current eligibility requirements, recent



1 changes to eligibility requirements, and  
2 recommendations for further changes to the eligibility  
3 requirements.

4 (c) The advisory council shall be composed of seventeen  
5 members to be selected as follows, without regard to section  
6 26-34, Hawaii Revised Statutes:

- 7 (1) One member from the executive branch, appointed by the  
8 governor;
- 9 (2) One member from the house of representatives,  
10 appointed by the speaker of the house of  
11 representatives, or designee;
- 12 (3) One member from the senate, appointed by the president  
13 of the senate, or designee;
- 14 (4) One member from the judiciary, appointed by the chief  
15 justice of the supreme court, or designee;
- 16 (5) Four members to represent each of the four judicial  
17 circuits defined in section 603-1, Hawaii Revised  
18 Statutes, appointed by the chief justice of the  
19 supreme court, or designee;
- 20 (6) The executive director of the office of youth  
21 services;



- 1           (7) Two members from the child and adolescent mental  
2           health division of the department of health, appointed  
3           by the director of health;
- 4           (8) Two members from the department of education,  
5           appointed by the superintendent of education;
- 6           (9) One member from the department of human services,  
7           appointed by the director of human services;
- 8           (10) One juvenile justice stakeholder from the advocacy  
9           community, appointed by the executive director of the  
10          office of youth services;
- 11          (11) One juvenile crime victim advocate, selected from a  
12          list submitted by the victim-witness coordinators, and  
13          appointed by the governor; and
- 14          (12) One member from a law enforcement agency or a county  
15          prosecutor's office, appointed by the governor.

16          The advisory council shall meet within ninety days after  
17          appointment and organize itself by electing one of its members  
18          as chair and such other officers as the advisory council may  
19          consider necessary. Thereafter, the advisory council shall meet  
20          at least quarterly and at the call of the chair or by a majority  
21          of the members. The advisory council shall provide  
22          teleconferencing or videoconferencing capabilities for members





1 to attend meetings remotely. A quorum shall consist of eight  
2 members.

3 (d) The advisory council shall receive copies of all data,  
4 reports, performance measures, and other evaluative materials  
5 submitted to any agency or branch of government under this Act  
6 and may request further data analysis or information from youth-  
7 serving agencies to carry out its duties. The advisory council  
8 may also request recidivism data from the attorney general.

9 (e) The judiciary shall provide staff support to the  
10 advisory council, at the request of the advisory council. The  
11 members shall serve without compensation.

12 (f) The advisory council shall cease to exist on the last  
13 day of the regular session of 2016, unless the advisory council  
14 is extended by concurrent resolution of the legislature.

15 SECTION 17. There is appropriated out of the general  
16 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$1,260,500 or so much  
17 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2014-2015 for the  
18 necessary costs and expenses incurred in carrying out the  
19 purposes of this Act; provided that any funds not expended or  
20 encumbered by the Hawaii youth correctional facility due to  
21 savings from updated services and programs implemented by this  
22 Act shall not lapse at the conclusion of the fiscal year.



1       The sum appropriated shall be expended by the office of  
2 youth services for the purposes of this Act.

3       SECTION 18. This Act shall not be applied so as to impair  
4 any contract existing as of the effective date of this Act in a  
5 manner violative of either the Hawaii State Constitution or  
6 Article I, section 10, of the United States Constitution.

7       SECTION 19. In codifying the new sections added by section  
8 3 of this Act, the revisor of statutes shall substitute  
9 appropriate section numbers for the letters used in designating  
10 the new sections in this Act.

11       SECTION 20. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed  
12 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

13       SECTION 21. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2014,  
14 and apply to delinquent behavior committed on or after that  
15 date; provided that:

16       (1) Section 15 shall take effect on October 1, 2014, and  
17       apply to delinquent behavior committed on or after  
18       that date; and

19       (2) Sections 3 and 14 shall take effect on November 1,  
20       2014, and apply to delinquent behavior committed on or  
21       after that date.



**Report Title:**

Juvenile Justice; Juvenile Probation; Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council; Appropriation

**Description:**

Enhances the juvenile justice system by concentrating secure bed space on serious juvenile offenders. Strengthens disposition, adjustment, diversion, and services available for juvenile offenders to ensure family court judges, court staff, departmental staff, and service providers have the tools needed to keep youth safely and effectively in their communities. Increases interagency collaboration. Establishes a temporary Juvenile Justice Oversight Advisory Council. Makes an appropriation. (HB2490 CD1)

*The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.*

