

# State of South Dakota

NINETIETH SESSION  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2015

400W0403

## SENATE BILL NO. 73

Introduced by: Senators Solano, Bradford, Brown, Buhl O'Donnell, Cammack, Curd, Ewing, Frerichs, Greenfield (Brock), Haggar (Jenna), Haverly, Heineman (Phyllis), Heinert, Holien, Hunhoff (Bernie), Lederman, Monroe, Novstrup (David), Otten (Ernie), Parsley, Peters, Peterson (Jim), Rampelberg, Rave, Rusch, Soholt, Sutton, Tidemann, Tieszen, Vehle, and White and Representatives Gosch, Anderson, Bartling, Beal, Brunner, Conzet, Craig, Cronin, Deutsch, DiSanto, Dryden, Duvall, Feickert, Gibson, Greenfield (Lana), Haggar (Don), Harrison, Haugaard, Hawks, Hawley, Heinemann (Leslie), Hickey, Holmes, Hunhoff (Jean), Hunt, Jensen (Alex), Johns, Kirschman, Klumb, Langer, May, McCleerey, Mickelson, Munsterman, Novstrup (Al), Otten (Herman), Partridge, Peterson (Kent), Qualm, Rasmussen, Ring, Romkema, Rounds, Rozum, Schoenbeck, Schoenfish, Schrempp, Sly, Soli, Solum, Stalzer, Stevens, Tulson, Verchio, Werner, Westra, Wiik, Willadsen, Wink, Wollmann, and Zikmund

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to improve public safety regarding juvenile justice.

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

3 Section 1. Terms used in this Act mean:

4 (1) "Community response team" or "team," a support team tasked with finding viable  
5 community resources to help rehabilitate delinquent children and children in need of  
6 supervision in community-based settings who are at risk for commitment to the  
7 Department of Corrections;

8 (2) "Juvenile cited violation," designated delinquency or children in need of supervision  
9 violation handled by law enforcement with the uniform traffic ticket pursuant to



- 1           § 23-1A-2;
- 2       (3) "Juvenile Justice Oversight Council," the council established by section 11 of this
- 3           Act;
- 4       (4) "Quality assured," monitored to determine the extent to which individuals delivering
- 5           treatment to juveniles are administering that treatment consistently and as designed;
- 6       (5) "Recidivism," for the Department of Corrections for the purposes of this Act, within
- 7           one year, two years, or three years of discharge from the custody of the Department
- 8           of Corrections, a juvenile commitment or conviction in adult court for a felony
- 9           resulting in a sentence to the Department of Corrections. For the Unified Judicial
- 10          System for the purposes of this Act, the term means being adjudicated delinquent
- 11          while on probation or adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony in adult court
- 12          within one year, two years, or three years after discharge from juvenile probation;
- 13       (6) "Risk factors," characteristics and behaviors that, when addressed or changed, affect
- 14          a child's risk for committing delinquent acts. The term includes prior and current
- 15          offense history, antisocial behavior, antisocial personality, attitude and thinking about
- 16          delinquent activity, family dysfunction, low levels of education or engagement in
- 17          school, poor use of leisure time and recreation, and substance abuse;
- 18       (7) "Specialized transition services," independent living; foster care; respite; crisis
- 19          stabilization; short-term assessment; a residential setting intended to transition the
- 20          juvenile from a residential treatment center, intensive residential treatment center, or
- 21          more restrictive group care or juvenile corrections facility; or other transitional
- 22          setting authorized by the secretary of the Department of Corrections;
- 23       (8) "Treatment," when used in a juvenile justice context, targeted interventions that
- 24          utilize evidence-based practices to focus on juvenile risk factors, to improve mental

1 health, and to reduce the likelihood of delinquent behavior;

2 (9) "Validated risk and needs assessment," a tool scientifically proven to identify factors  
3 for delinquency and predict a child's risk to reoffend.

4 Section 2. That § 26-7A-11 be amended to read as follows:

5 26-7A-11. A report of a preliminary investigation involving ~~an~~ any apparent child in need  
6 of supervision or ~~an~~ any apparent delinquent child may be referred ~~under § 26-7A-10~~ for  
7 informal adjustment or informal action pursuant to subdivision 26-7A-10(4) only if:

8 (1) The child and the child's parents, guardian, or other custodian were informed of their  
9 constitutional and legal rights, including being represented by an attorney at every  
10 stage of the proceedings if a petition is filed;

11 (2) The facts are admitted and establish prima facie jurisdiction; and

12 (3) Written consent is obtained from the child's parents, guardian, or custodian and from  
13 the child if the child is of sufficient age and understanding. Efforts to effect informal  
14 adjustment or informal action may extend no longer than ~~six~~ four months from the  
15 date of ~~such~~ the consent.

16 The state's attorney may include in the referral to a court-approved juvenile diversion  
17 program a requirement that restitution be imposed as a condition of the diversion program.

18 Section 3. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read as  
19 follows:

20 Any apparent child in need of supervision or any apparent delinquent child shall be referred  
21 for informal adjustment or informal action pursuant to subdivision 26-7A-10(4) if the following  
22 criteria are met:

23 (1) The child has no prior adjudications;

24 (2) The child has had no informal adjustment or informal action within the last twelve

1 months;

2 (3) The child is an apparent child in need of supervision pursuant to § 26-8B-2 or an  
3 apparent delinquent pursuant to § 26-8C-2 and the alleged conduct constitutes a  
4 misdemeanor;

5 (4) The child's alleged conduct did not include use of violence or force against another;  
6 and

7 (5) All of the requirements in § 26-7A-11 are met.

8 If the state's attorney has good cause to believe that informal adjustment or informal action  
9 is insufficient to meet the purposes of this chapter and chapters 26-8B and 26-8C, the state's  
10 attorney may file a delinquency petition pursuant to subdivision 26-7A-10(5). The petition shall  
11 include notice of the departure from informal adjustment or informal action and notice to the  
12 child of the child's right to move for informal adjustment or informal action. Upon motion of  
13 the child and upon a finding that no good cause exists, the court may refer the child to informal  
14 adjustment or informal action pursuant to subdivision 26-7A-10(4).

15 Section 4. That § 26-7A-10 be amended to read as follows:

16 26-7A-10. When a state's attorney is informed by a law enforcement officer or any other  
17 person that a child is, or appears to be, within the purview of this chapter and chapter 26-8A,  
18 26-8B, or 26-8C, the state's attorney shall make a preliminary investigation to determine  
19 whether further action ~~should~~ shall be taken. On the basis of the preliminary investigation, the  
20 state's attorney may:

21 (1) Decide that no further action is required;

22 (2) If the report relates to an apparent abused or neglected child and if additional  
23 information is required, refer the matter to the Department of Social Services for  
24 further investigation and recommendations;

1 (3) If the report relates to a juvenile cited violation, proceed on the complaint;

2 (4) If the report relates to an apparent child in need of supervision ~~or,~~ an apparent  
3 delinquent child, or a juvenile cited violation, refer the matter to a court services  
4 officer for any informal adjustment to the supervision of the court that is practicable  
5 without a petition or refer the matter to a court-approved juvenile diversion program  
6 for any informal action outside the court system that is practicable without the filing  
7 of a petition; or

8 ~~(4)~~(5) File a petition to commence appropriate proceedings in any case that the youth does  
9 not meet the criteria provided in section 3 of this Act.

10 Section 5. The Department of Corrections shall develop a fiscal incentive program to  
11 incentivize county use of diversion opportunities. Beginning on September 1, 2016, any  
12 application for funding from the fiscal incentive program shall be submitted to the Department  
13 of Corrections before September first each year by a county. The fiscal incentive program  
14 includes the following requirements:

15 (1) An application shall include data on the number of children annually referred by the  
16 county to a diversion program, as well as the number of referred children that  
17 successfully completed a diversion program. In addition, each application shall  
18 provide specific data about the children the county referred to diversion, including  
19 the type of program or type of diversion referred to, the name and location of each  
20 diversion provider, and whether the child completed a diversion program;

21 (2) The allotment of funds shall be based on the number of children referred by each  
22 county that complete a court-approved diversion program at a rate of two hundred  
23 fifty dollars per child. That amount shall be prorated if the number of children  
24 completing a diversion program statewide results in an amount that exceeds the

1           allotted funds;

2           (3)   No county may receive any state funds provided by this section until its application  
3           has been received; and

4           (4)   Payments to counties shall be transferred on or about November first each year.

5           The Department of Corrections shall report data collected from participating counties  
6           semiannually to the oversight council.

7           Section 6. The Department of Social Services may provide for and implement treatment for  
8           juvenile system involved youth. The Department of Social Services, in coordination with the  
9           Department of Corrections and Unified Judicial System, shall identify community-based  
10          treatment to be made available to juveniles with justice system involvement based on the needs  
11          of the youth. The Unified Judicial System and the Department of Corrections shall annually  
12          provide aggregated risk factor data to the Department of Social Services. Any treatment  
13          identified for implementation shall be quality assured and shown through research or  
14          documented evidence to reduce recidivism and other juvenile risk factors.

15          In cooperation with the Department of Corrections and the Unified Judicial System, the  
16          Department of Social Services shall establish a juvenile treatment referral process incorporating  
17          a risk and needs assessment tool for use by the Unified Judicial System and Department of  
18          Corrections, and supplemental mental health and substance abuse screening tools.

19          The Department of Corrections and Unified Judicial System shall use a validated risk and  
20          needs assessment, and either a mental health or substance abuse assessment, or both, if the risk  
21          and needs assessment indicates a mental health or substance abuse issue, to guide referrals to  
22          interventions identified under this section, consistent with the process established by the  
23          Department of Social Services.

24          Section 7. The Department of Social Services shall collect data, in the aggregate and by

1 provider, on the number of juveniles referred to treatment, the number and percent of juveniles  
2 completing treatment and not completing treatment for juveniles receiving treatment paid for  
3 by the Department of Social Services pursuant to this Act. The Department of Social Services  
4 shall report this information semiannually to the oversight council and regularly review the  
5 information, data, and other performance measures with the Unified Judicial System and  
6 Department of Corrections.

7 The Department of Social Services shall provide the Unified Judicial System and  
8 Department of Corrections with treatment program referral and completion data in the  
9 aggregate, by provider, and on the individual level.

10 Section 8. The Department of Tribal Relations, in coordination with necessary state  
11 agencies, treatment providers, law enforcement, and stakeholders, shall evaluate and make  
12 recommendations to the oversight council to improve outcomes for Native American children  
13 in the juvenile justice system. Options for consideration may include sharing of treatment  
14 resources, information sharing about children under probation supervision, and joint  
15 supervision.

16 Section 9. The Department of Tribal Relations shall report to the oversight council by  
17 December 31, 2016, the progress of the evaluation required by section 8 of this Act. The  
18 Department of Tribal Relations shall submit its final recommendations to the oversight council,  
19 the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Legislature by July 1, 2017.

20 Section 10. That chapter 26-11A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
21 as follows:

22 For any child in the custody of the Department of Corrections and placed in a residential  
23 facility, state-run or private, the department shall participate in a monthly treatment team  
24 meeting with the residential facility. The department shall:

- 1 (1) Review progress on the treatment plan goals and evaluate the effectiveness of the  
2 service;
- 3 (2) Determine whether any less restrictive treatment alternative is appropriate and  
4 available; and
- 5 (3) Develop an aftercare plan designed to facilitate release that identifies release options  
6 and timeframes, if appropriate.

7 Each treatment plan shall be designed to achieve release at the earliest possible time and to  
8 maximize the child's development and acquisition of skills that enables the child to successfully  
9 transition to community living.

10 The Department of Corrections shall train department staff on effective participation in  
11 treatment team meetings.

12 Section 11. There is hereby established a Juvenile Justice Oversight Council responsible for  
13 monitoring and reporting performance and outcome measures related to the provisions set forth  
14 in this Act.

15 Section 12. The oversight council shall consist of the following nineteen members:

- 16 (1) The Governor shall appoint the following six members:
  - 17 (a) A representative from the Department of Corrections;
  - 18 (b) A representative from the Department of Social Services;
  - 19 (c) A representative who is a state's attorney;
  - 20 (d) A representative from a youth care provider; and
  - 21 (e) Two at large members;
- 22 (2) The Chief Justice shall appoint the following six members:
  - 23 (a) A representative who is a criminal defense attorney;
  - 24 (b) A representative who is a judge; and



- 1 (c) Four at large members;
- 2 (3) The majority leader of the Senate shall appoint the following three members:
  - 3 (a) Two legislative members of the Senate, one from each political party; and
  - 4 (b) One at large member;
- 5 (4) The majority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint the following three
- 6 members:
  - 7 (a) Two legislative members of the House of Representatives, one from each
  - 8 political party; and
  - 9 (b) One member who is a county commissioner; and
- 10 (5) The attorney general shall appoint one member.

11 The oversight council shall select a chair and a vice chair.

12 Section 13. The oversight council shall meet within ninety days following appointment and  
13 shall meet semiannually thereafter. The oversight council terminates five years after its first  
14 meeting, unless the Legislature, by joint resolution, continues the oversight council for a  
15 specified period of time. The oversight council may:

- 16 (1) Review the recommendations of the juvenile justice reinvestment initiative work  
17 group in the final report dated November 2014, track implementation, and evaluate  
18 compliance with this Act;
- 19 (2) Review performance measures and outcome measures required by this Act and  
20 proposed by the Department of Corrections, Unified Judicial System, and  
21 Department of Social Services;
- 22 (3) Review performance measures and outcome measures submitted semiannually by the  
23 Department of Corrections, Unified Judicial System, and Department of Social  
24 Services pursuant to sections 7, 18, 24, 26, 34, and 36 of this Act;

- 1       (4)    Review efforts by the Department of Social Services to ensure delivery of treatment  
2            in rural areas and related performance measures;
- 3       (5)    Track progress and make recommendations to improve outcomes for Native  
4            American children in the juvenile justice system in accordance with sections 8 and  
5            9 of this Act;
- 6       (6)    Review the payments of the diversion incentive program to counties, pursuant to  
7            section 5 of this Act, payments from the juvenile justice detention cost-sharing fund  
8            pursuant to section 45 of this Act, and performance-based reimbursement payments  
9            to group care and residential treatment centers pursuant to sections 32 and 33 of this  
10          Act; and
- 11      (7)    Prepare and submit an annual summary report of the performance and outcome  
12            measures that are part of this Act to the Legislature, Governor, and Chief Justice. The  
13            report shall include any recommendations for improvement related to this Act.

14      Section 14. The presiding judge of each judicial circuit may appoint one or more community  
15      response teams to assist judges by recommending viable community-based interventions for  
16      children in need of supervision and delinquent children. Each team appointed shall include the  
17      court services officer in the jurisdiction where the team is to operate, and designees of the  
18      secretaries of the Departments of Social Services and Corrections. Each team may include a  
19      representative of a public school district in which the team is to operate and one or more  
20      representatives of the public. The Unified Judicial System shall maintain a record of the  
21      membership of each team and report nonidentifying data to the oversight council. The team may  
22      operate telephonically or through electronic communications.

23      The records prepared or maintained by the team are confidential. However, the records may  
24      be inspected by, or disclosed to, justices, judges, magistrates, and employees of the Unified

1 Judicial System in the course of their duties, the attorney for the child and child's parents,  
2 guardian, or other custodian, the state's attorney prosecuting the case, and to any person  
3 specifically authorized by order of the court. The record of the team may only be released to a  
4 third party upon good cause shown to the satisfaction of the court that the release is necessary  
5 and the information contained in the record is not available elsewhere.

6 Section 15. The Supreme Court may establish rules, pursuant to § 16-3-1, regarding  
7 formation of a community response team and the procedures to be followed by the team.

8 Section 16. That § 26-8C-5 be amended to read as follows:

9 26-8C-5. Following adjudication of a child as a delinquent child, the court may continue the  
10 case and may require a court services officer to present to the court a plan of disposition. Where  
11 a community response team as defined in section 1 of this Act has been established, prior to any  
12 disposition to the Department of Corrections, the court may seek a recommendation for a viable  
13 community alternative disposition from the team. If the team is unable to provide any  
14 recommendation within seven days of the referral, the disposing court may exercise its  
15 discretion and make a disposition decision without the input of the team, pursuant to § 26-8C-7.  
16 In each case, the court may adopt the recommendation of the team in part, in full, or reject the  
17 recommendation of the team in its entirety.

18 Section 17. That § 26-8B-4 be amended to read as follows:

19 26-8B-4. Following adjudication of a child as a child in need of supervision, the court may  
20 continue the case and may require a court services officer to present to the court a plan of  
21 disposition. If a community response team as defined in section 1 of this Act has been  
22 established, prior to any disposition to the Department of Corrections, the court may seek a  
23 recommendation for a viable community alternative disposition from the team. If the team is  
24 unable to provide any recommendation within seven days of the referral, the court may exercise

1 its discretion and make a disposition decision without the input of the team, pursuant to  
2 § 26-8B-6. In all cases, the court may adopt the recommendation of the team in part, in full, or  
3 reject the recommendation of the team in its entirety.

4 Section 18. The Unified Judicial System shall provide semiannually to the oversight council  
5 the following nonidentifying aggregate data for any jurisdiction where a community response  
6 team has been established:

- 7 (1) Number of referrals to the team by each judicial circuit;
- 8 (2) The number and percent of referrals by each judicial circuit where the team  
9 recommendation is provided;
- 10 (3) The number and percent of cases where the team located a community based  
11 alternative;
- 12 (4) The recommendation of the team for each case; and
- 13 (5) The disposition of the court.

14 Section 19. That § 26-8C-1 be amended to read as follows:

15 26-8C-1. It is the purpose of this chapter, in conjunction with chapter 26-7A, to establish  
16 an effective state and local system for delinquent children including a focus on community-  
17 based rehabilitation.

18 Section 20. That § 26-8C-7 be amended to read as follows:

19 26-8C-7. If a child has been adjudicated as a delinquent child, the court shall enter a decree  
20 of disposition according to the least restrictive alternative available in keeping with the best  
21 interests of the child. The decree shall contain one or more of the following ~~alternatives:~~

- 22 (1) ~~The court may make any one or more of the dispositions in § 26-8B-6, except that a~~  
23 ~~delinquent child may be incarcerated in a detention facility established pursuant to~~  
24 ~~provisions of chapter 26-7A for not more than ninety days, which may be in addition~~

1 to any period of temporary custody;

2 ~~(2)~~ The court may impose a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars;

3 ~~(3)~~(2) The court may place the child on probation under the supervision of a court services  
4 officer or another designated individual. ~~The child may be required pursuant to § 26-~~  
5 8C-14;

6 (3) The court may require a child as a condition of probation to ~~report for assignment to~~  
7 participate in a supervised ~~work~~ community service program, ~~provided if~~ the child  
8 is not deprived of the schooling that is appropriate for the child's age, needs, and  
9 specific rehabilitative goals. The supervised ~~work~~ community service program shall  
10 be of a constructive nature designed to promote rehabilitation, appropriate to the age  
11 level and physical ability of the child, and shall be combined with counseling by the  
12 court services officer or other guidance personnel. The supervised ~~work~~ community  
13 service program assignment shall be made for a period of time consistent with the  
14 child's best interests, but for not more than ninety days;

15 (4) The court may place the child at the Human Services Center for examination and  
16 treatment;

17 (5) ~~The court may commit the child to the Department of Corrections;~~

18 ~~(6)~~ The court may place the child in a detention facility for not more than ninety days,  
19 which may be in addition to any period of temporary custody;

20 ~~(7)~~(6) The court may place the child in an alternative educational program;

21 ~~(8)~~(7) The court may order the suspension or revocation of the child's right to apply for a  
22 driving privilege, suspend or revoke an existing driving privilege, or restrict the  
23 privilege in such manner as it sees fit, including requiring that financial responsibility  
24 be proved and maintained;

1     ~~(9)~~(8) The court may assess or charge costs and fees permitted by §§ 16-2-41, 23-3-52,  
2           23A-27-26, 23A-28B-42, and 23A-27-27 against the child, parent, guardian,  
3           custodian, or other party responsible for the child; or

4     (9)   The court may only commit a child to the Department of Corrections if the judge  
5           finds that:

6           (a)   No viable alternative exists;

7           (b)   The Department of Corrections is the least restrictive alternative; and

8           (c)   The child is currently adjudicated delinquent for an offense eligible for  
9               transfer proceedings pursuant to § 26-11-3.1; the child is currently adjudicated  
10              delinquent for a crime of violence pursuant to subdivision 22-1-2(9), sex  
11              offense pursuant to § 22-24B-1, felony sexual registry offense pursuant to  
12              chapter 22-24B, or burglary in the second degree pursuant to § 22-32-3; or the  
13              court finds from evidence presented at the dispositional hearing or from the  
14              pre-dispositional report that the youth presents a significant risk of physical  
15              harm to another person.

16       Any finding made pursuant to this section shall be made in the written decree.

17       Section 21. Any child required to participate in a community service program is not an agent  
18       or employee of the recipients of these services. Any recipient of community service, described  
19       in §§ 26-8C-7 and 26-8B-6, does not have to provide the child with unemployment  
20       compensation insurance pursuant to title 61 nor with workers' compensation insurance pursuant  
21       to title 62. Each recipient and the recipient's officers, agents, and employees are immune from  
22       any cause of action for civil damages brought by the child, parents, guardians, or any third party  
23       if the cause of action arises from any act of commission or omission by the recipient or any of  
24       its officers, agents, or employees or any act of commission or omission by the child and the acts

1 arise out of or are in connection with a community service program, except if the cause of action  
2 is the result of gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct of the recipient or its officers,  
3 agents, or employees and except to the extent that the recipient has purchased liability insurance.  
4 Nothing in this section relieves any individual child from responsibility for the child's individual  
5 acts.

6 Section 22. If a judge orders more than fourteen days of detention in a thirty-day period  
7 pursuant to § 26-8C-7 or 26-8B-6, the court shall enter findings of fact and conclusions of law  
8 to include in the dispositional decree justifying the need for extended detention.

9 Section 23. That § 26-8C-14 be amended to read as follows:

10 26-8C-14. The terms; and conditions, ~~and duration~~ of probation of a delinquent child shall  
11 be specified by rules or orders of the court and by court services officers.

12 The duration of juvenile probation shall be specified by order of the court but may not  
13 exceed four months unless:

14 (1) The child is placed in the intensive juvenile probation program; or

15 (2) The child's probation is extended as provided under this section.

16 If the child is placed on intensive juvenile probation, the duration of probation upon order  
17 by the court may be up to eight months.

18 If the child is placed on juvenile probation, a court services officer may request two  
19 extensions up to four months each or one extension up to four months for intensive juvenile  
20 probation. The court may authorize the same in accordance with Unified Judicial System  
21 procedure if the extension is necessary for the child to engage in evidence-based treatment as  
22 required by the case plan. If evidence-based treatment is not available, an extension may be  
23 granted if the youth is engaged in alternative court-approved treatment that will not be  
24 completed before the previously ordered term of probation expires.

1        The total duration of probation, including juvenile intensive probation and any extension  
2 may not exceed twelve months unless the court provides written authorization to allow a child  
3 to complete evidence-based treatment that will not be completed before probation expires.  
4 Probation may not be extended solely to collect restitution. If probation is terminated with  
5 restitution owing, the Unified Judicial System procedure may govern the collection.

6        Each child placed on probation shall be given a written statement of the terms and  
7 conditions of probation, and the probation extension policy. The terms and conditions, as well  
8 as the probation extension policy, shall be ~~fully~~ explained to the child.

9        The court shall review the terms and conditions of probation and the progress of each child  
10 placed on probation at least once every ~~six~~ four months. The court may release a child from  
11 probation or modify the terms and conditions of the child's probation at any time, but any child  
12 who has complied satisfactorily with the terms, conditions, and duration of probation shall be  
13 released from probation and the jurisdiction of the court terminated. If the duration of probation  
14 previously prescribed has expired, the court shall release the child from probation and terminate  
15 jurisdiction.

16        Section 24. The Unified Judicial System shall report semiannually to the oversight council:

- 17        (1)    The number of juvenile probation admissions;
- 18        (2)    The number of juveniles for whom a request for extension is made;
- 19        (3)    The number and percent of juveniles for whom extensions are granted;
- 20        (4)    The number of requests for extension;
- 21        (5)    The number and percent of requests granted;
- 22        (6)    The reason for discharge and length of probation for juveniles discharged from  
23 supervision; and
- 24        (7)    The recidivism rate.



1 The Unified Judicial System shall report semiannually to the oversight council the number  
2 of children placed in a detention facility pursuant to subdivisions 26-8C-7(5) and 26-8B-6(3)  
3 and the duration of each detention stay. The Unified Judicial System shall report semiannually  
4 to the oversight council the number of children eligible for informal adjustment and informal  
5 action pursuant to section 3 of this Act, and the number and percent of children for whom good  
6 cause is found for the state's attorney to proceed on a petition if the child is otherwise eligible  
7 for informal adjustment and informal action pursuant to section 3 of this Act. The Unified  
8 Judicial System shall report semiannually to the oversight council the number of children  
9 summoned to court on a juvenile cited violation pursuant to section 37 of this Act, the number  
10 of children summoned to court on a juvenile cited violation referred for informal adjustment and  
11 informal action pursuant to section 38 of this Act, and the number petitioned under section 38  
12 of this Act.

13 Section 25. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
14 as follows:

15 The Supreme Court shall establish rules, pursuant to § 16-3-1, to develop a graduated  
16 sanctions and incentives procedure and grid to guide court services officers in determining the  
17 appropriate response to a violation of terms or conditions of probation in juvenile cases. If the  
18 graduated sanctions program includes detention, a stay may not exceed forty-eight hours, and  
19 may not exceed twenty-four hours for children in need of supervision pursuant to § 26-8B-3.  
20 The Unified Judicial System shall collect data related to the use of sanctions, grid compliance  
21 and program outcomes, and shall include a process for reviewing sanctions that are challenged  
22 by the juvenile. The system of graduated sanctions shall be created with the following  
23 objectives:

24 (1) Responding to violations of probation quickly, consistently, and proportionally;

- 1 (2) Reducing the time and resources expended by the court to respond to violations; and
- 2 (3) Reducing the likelihood of a new delinquent act.

3 Section 26. The Unified Judicial System shall report semiannually to the oversight council  
4 the number and percent of juvenile probationers who received a graduated response, the number  
5 and percent of juvenile probationers receiving a formal allegation of a probation violation, the  
6 number and percent of juveniles whose probation is revoked, and the action taken as a result of  
7 the revocation.

8 Section 27. That § 26-8C-15 be amended to read as follows:

9 26-8C-15. The following provisions apply if the child is alleged to have violated the terms  
10 and conditions of probation and a formal allegation of a probation violation is filed:

- 11 (1) The court shall set a hearing on the alleged violation and shall give five days' notice  
12 to the child, to the child's parents, guardian, or custodian, and to any other parties to  
13 the proceedings;
- 14 (2) The child and the child's parents, guardian, or custodian shall be given a written  
15 statement concerning the alleged violation;
- 16 (3) The child may be represented by legal counsel at the probation violation hearing and  
17 the child is entitled to the issuance of compulsory process for the attendance of  
18 witnesses;
- 19 (4) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the child violated the terms  
20 and conditions of probation, the court may modify the terms and conditions of  
21 probation, revoke probation, or take other action as permitted by this chapter or  
22 chapter 26-7A which is in the best interests of the child and the public, except  
23 commitment to the Department of Corrections. The court may only commit a child  
24 to the Department of Corrections if the court finds that the violation committed

1 constitutes a new law violation and finds that the aggravated circumstances as  
2 provided in subdivision 26-8C-7(9) exist;

3 (5) For the purposes of this section, new law violation is defined as delinquent behavior  
4 pursuant to § 26-8C-2, a Class 1 misdemeanor violation of title 32, or a violation of  
5 § 32-23-21; and

6 (6) If the court finds that the child did not violate the terms and conditions of probation  
7 as alleged, the court shall dismiss the proceedings and continue the child on  
8 probation under the terms and conditions, and duration previously prescribed. If the  
9 duration of probation previously prescribed has expired, the court shall release the  
10 child from probation and terminate jurisdiction.

11 Section 28. That § 26-8B-1 be amended to read as follows:

12 26-8B-1. It is the purpose of this chapter, in conjunction with chapter 26-7A, to establish  
13 an effective state and local system for children in need of supervision, including a focus on  
14 community-based rehabilitation.

15 Section 29. That § 26-8B-6 be amended to read as follows:

16 26-8B-6. If a child has been adjudicated as a child in need of supervision, the court shall  
17 enter a decree of disposition according to the least restrictive alternative available in keeping  
18 with the best interests of the child. The decree shall contain one or more of the following  
19 **alternatives:**

20 (1) The court may place the child on probation pursuant to § 26-8B-8 or under protective  
21 supervision in the custody of one or both parents, guardian, custodian, relative, or  
22 another suitable person under conditions imposed by the court;

23 (2) The court may require as a condition of probation that the child ~~report for assignment~~  
24 to participate in a supervised work community service program, provided the child

1 is not placed in a detention facility and is not deprived of the schooling that is  
2 appropriate to the child's age, needs, and specific rehabilitative goals. The supervised  
3 ~~work~~ community service program shall be of a constructive nature designed to  
4 promote rehabilitation, shall be appropriate to the age level and physical ability of the  
5 child, and shall be combined with counseling by a court services officer or other  
6 guidance personnel. The supervised ~~work~~ community service program assignment  
7 shall be made for a period of time consistent with the child's best interests, but may  
8 not exceed ninety days;

9 (3) If the court finds that the child has violated a valid court order, the court may place  
10 the child in a detention facility for not more than ninety days, which may be in  
11 addition to any period of temporary custody, for purposes of disposition if:

12 (a) The child is not deprived of the schooling that is appropriate for the child's  
13 age, needs, and specific rehabilitative goals;

14 (b) The child had a due process hearing before the order was issued; and

15 (c) A plan of disposition from a court services officer is provided to the court;

16 (4) The court may require the child to pay for any damage done to property or for  
17 medical expenses under conditions set by the court if payment can be enforced  
18 without serious hardship or injustice to the child;

19 ~~The court may commit the child to the Department of Corrections for placement in~~  
20 ~~a juvenile correctional facility, foster home, group home, group care center,~~  
21 ~~residential treatment center, or other community-based services, if those community-~~  
22 ~~based services were not provided prior to commitment, pursuant to chapter 26-11A.~~

23 ~~Prior to placement in a juvenile correctional facility, an interagency team comprised~~  
24 ~~of representatives from the Department of Human Services, Department of Social~~

1           ~~Services, Department of Education, the Department of Corrections, and the Unified~~  
 2           ~~Judicial System shall make a written finding that placement at a Department of~~  
 3           ~~Corrections facility is the least restrictive placement commensurate with the best~~  
 4           ~~interests of the child. Subsequent placement in any other Department of Corrections~~  
 5           ~~facility may be authorized without an interagency review;~~

6     ~~(6)~~ The court may place a child in an alternative educational program;

7     ~~(7)~~(6) The court may order the child to be examined and treated at the Human Services  
 8           Center;

9     ~~(8)~~(7) The court may impose a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars;

10   ~~(9)~~(8) The court may order the suspension or revocation of the child's right to apply for a  
 11           driving privilege, suspend or revoke an existing driving privilege, or restrict the  
 12           privilege in such manner as the court sees fit or as required by § 32-12-52.4,  
 13           including requiring that financial responsibility be proved and maintained;

14   ~~(10)~~(9)       The court may assess or charge the same costs and fees as permitted by §§ 16-  
 15                   2-41, 23-3-52, 23A-27-26, 23A-28B-42, and 23A-27-27 against the child,  
 16                   parent, guardian, custodian, or other party responsible for the child; or

17   (10) The court may only commit a child to the Department of Corrections if the judge  
 18           finds that:

19           (a) No viable alternatives exist;

20           (b) The Department of Corrections is the least restrictive alternative; and

21           (c) The court finds from evidence presented at the dispositional hearing or from  
 22           the pre-dispositional report that the youth presents a significant risk of  
 23           physical harm to another person.

24   Any finding made pursuant to this section shall be made in the written decree.

1 After disposition, but prior to placement in a juvenile correctional facility, a state  
2 interagency team comprised of representatives from the Department of Human Services, the  
3 Department of Social Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections,  
4 and the Unified Judicial System shall make a written finding that placement at a Department of  
5 Corrections facility is the least restrictive placement commensurate with the best interests of the  
6 child. Subsequent placement in any other Department of Corrections facility may be authorized  
7 without an interagency review.

8 No adjudicated child in need of supervision may be incarcerated in a detention facility  
9 except as provided in subdivision (3) or ~~(5)~~ (10) of this section.

10 Section 30. That § 26-8B-8 be amended to read as follows:

11 26-8B-8. The terms; and conditions; ~~and duration~~ of probation of a child in need of  
12 supervision shall be specified by rules or orders of the court and by a court services officer.

13 The duration of juvenile probation shall be specified by order of the court but may not  
14 exceed four months unless:

15 (1) The child is placed in the intensive juvenile probation program; or

16 (2) The child's probation is extended as provided under this section.

17 If the child is placed on intensive juvenile probation, the duration of probation ordered by  
18 the court may be up to eight months.

19 If the child is placed on juvenile probation, a court services officer may request two  
20 extensions up to four months each or one extension up to four months for intensive juvenile  
21 probation. The court may authorize the same in accordance with Unified Judicial System  
22 procedure if the extension is necessary for the child to complete evidence-based treatment as  
23 required by the case plan. If evidence-based treatment is not available, an extension may be  
24 granted if the youth is engaged in alternative court-approved treatment that will not be

1 completed before the previously ordered term of probation expires.

2 The total duration of probation, including juvenile intensive probation and extensions in all  
3 cases, may not exceed twelve months unless the court provides written authorization to allow  
4 a child to complete evidence-based treatment that will not be completed before probation  
5 expires. Probation may not be extended solely to collect restitution. If probation is terminated  
6 with restitution owing, Unified Judicial System procedure may govern the collection.

7 Each child placed on probation shall be given a written statement of the terms and  
8 conditions of probation and the probation policy. The terms and conditions, as well as the  
9 probation extension policy, shall be ~~fully~~ explained to the child.

10 The court shall review the terms and conditions of probation and the progress of each child  
11 placed on probation at least once every ~~six~~ four months. The court may release a child from  
12 probation or modify the terms and conditions of the child's probation at any time, but any child  
13 who has complied satisfactorily with the terms, conditions, and duration of probation shall be  
14 released from probation and the jurisdiction of the court terminated. If the duration of probation  
15 previously prescribed has expired, the court shall release the child from probation and terminate  
16 jurisdiction.

17 Section 31. That § 26-8B-9 be amended to read as follows:

18 26-8B-9. The following provisions apply if the child is alleged to have violated the terms  
19 and conditions of probation and a formal petition is filed with the court:

20 (1) The court shall set a hearing on the alleged violation and shall give five days' notice  
21 to the child, to the child's parents, guardian, or custodian, and to any other parties to  
22 the proceedings;

23 (2) The child and the child's parents, guardian, or custodian shall be given a written  
24 statement concerning the alleged violation;

- 1 (3) The child may be represented by legal counsel at the probation violation hearing and  
2 the child is entitled to the issuance of compulsory process for the attendance of  
3 witnesses;
- 4 (4) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the child violated the terms  
5 and conditions of probation, the court may modify the terms and conditions of  
6 probation, revoke probation, or take other action as permitted by this chapter or  
7 chapter 26-7A, according to the least restrictive alternative which is in the best  
8 interests of the child; and the public, and the state except commitment to the  
9 Department of Corrections. The court may only commit a child to the Department of  
10 Corrections if the court finds that the violation committed constitutes a new law  
11 violation and finds that the aggravated circumstances provided in subdivision 26-8B-  
12 6(10) exist;
- 13 (5) For the purposes of this section, a new law violation is defined as delinquent  
14 behavior pursuant to § 26-8C-2, a Class 1 misdemeanor violation of title 32, or a  
15 violation of § 32-23-21; and
- 16 (6) If the court finds that the child did not violate the terms and conditions of probation  
17 as alleged, the court shall dismiss the proceedings and continue the child on  
18 probation under the terms ~~and~~, conditions, and duration previously prescribed. If the  
19 duration of probation previously prescribed has expired, the court shall release the  
20 child from probation and terminate jurisdiction.

21 Section 32. The Department of Corrections, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 26-11A  
22 and § 26-8C-7 or 26-8B-6, may place a child in a group care center operated and maintained by  
23 a nonstate entity only in accordance with a performance-based reimbursement rate structure as  
24 provided in the provider contract and as provided by this section.



1        If a provider is able to substantially accomplish the treatment goals and release a child from  
2 group care within the performance expectation period, a performance-based reimbursement  
3 payment shall be included in the payment allocation. The maximum performance-based  
4 reimbursement payment shall be allocated when a provider is able to substantially accomplish  
5 the treatment goals and release a child within three months. A diminished performance-based  
6 reimbursement payment shall be allocated when a provider is able to substantially accomplish  
7 the treatment goals and release a child in more than three months but less than four months. The  
8 performance-based reimbursement payment is in addition to the provider reimbursement rate  
9 as established by the Department of Social Services.

10        The Department of Corrections shall determine the need for placement in a group care  
11 facility upon admission and review the placement monthly thereafter. Upon finding that the  
12 child is no longer in need of placement, the child shall be released to aftercare pursuant to  
13 § 26-11A-12. If the child cannot be released to aftercare at no fault of the provider, a  
14 performance-based reimbursement payment shall be added to the payment allocation as long as  
15 the provider otherwise qualifies for that payment.

16        If a provider terminates a child prior to substantial completion of the treatment goals and the  
17 Department of Corrections transfers the child to another facility, the transferring provider does  
18 not qualify for a performance-based payment under this section for that child.

19        Juvenile corrections facilities maintained and operated by the Department of Corrections  
20 shall design and operate programs to achieve substantial accomplishment of treatment goals and  
21 the release to aftercare within three months.

22        Specialized transition services are exempt from the performance-based reimbursement rate  
23 structure.

24        After January 1, 2019, the Department of Corrections may promulgate rules, pursuant to

1 chapter 1-26, to continue or create additional or alternative performance-based reimbursement  
2 period timeframes.

3 Section 33. The Department of Corrections, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 26-11A  
4 and § 26-8C-7 or 26-8B-6, may place a child in a residential treatment center or intensive  
5 residential treatment center only in accordance with a performance-based reimbursement rate  
6 structure as provided in the provider contract and provided by this section.

7 If a provider is able to substantially accomplish the treatment goals and release a child from  
8 residential or intensive residential treatment within the performance expectation period, a  
9 performance-based reimbursement payment shall be added to the payment allocation. For those  
10 providers that substantially meet the treatment goals and release within three months, a  
11 maximum performance-based reimbursement payment shall be added to the payment allocation.  
12 For those providers that substantially meet the treatment goals and release within five, seven,  
13 or nine months, a diminished performance-based reimbursement payment, which decreases as  
14 length of stay increases, shall be added to the payment allocation.

15 The provider contracts shall provide how the Department of Corrections may use state  
16 general fund dollars in the performance expectation allocation. The performance-based  
17 reimbursement payment is in addition to the provider reimbursement rate as established by the  
18 Department of Social Services.

19 The Department of Corrections shall evaluate monthly the need for continued placement in  
20 a residential treatment center or intensive residential treatment center. Upon a finding that the  
21 child is no longer in need of placement, the child shall be released to aftercare pursuant to  
22 § 26-11A-12 or specialized transition services. If the child cannot be released to aftercare at no  
23 fault of the provider, a performance-based reimbursement payment shall be added to the  
24 payment allocation as long as the provider otherwise qualifies for that payment.

1 If a provider terminates a child prior to substantial completion of the treatment goals and the  
2 Department of Corrections transfers the child to another facility, the transferring provider does  
3 not qualify for additional performance-based reimbursement payment under this section for that  
4 child.

5 After January 1, 2019, the Department of Corrections may promulgate rules, pursuant to  
6 chapter 1-26, to continue or create additional or alternative performance-based reimbursement  
7 period timeframes.

8 Section 34. The Department of Corrections shall report semiannually to the oversight  
9 council the number of children committed, number of recommitments, the average length of stay  
10 in residential placement in total and by provider, and average length of commitment among  
11 children discharged from the Department of Corrections.

12 Section 35. That § 26-11A-15 be amended to read as follows:

13 26-11A-15. If the independent hearing officer finds probable cause that the terms and  
14 conditions of aftercare have been violated by committing an act subject to transfer proceedings  
15 pursuant to § 26-11-3.1, a crime of violence pursuant to subdivision 22-1-2(9), sex offense  
16 pursuant to § 22-24B-1, felony sexual registry offense pursuant to chapter 22-24B, or burglary  
17 in the second degree pursuant to § 22-32-3; or that the juvenile presents a significant risk of  
18 physical harm to another person and has committed a new law violation, an aftercare revocation  
19 hearing shall be held before a member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles created in § 24-13-1  
20 within thirty days of the temporary detention or shelter hearing. For the purposes of this section,  
21 a new law violation is defined as delinquent behavior pursuant to § 26-8B-2, a Class 1  
22 misdemeanor violation of title 32, or a violation of § 32-23-21. The juvenile, with the consent  
23 of a parent, guardian, or custodian, has the right to waive this hearing at any time after the  
24 juvenile is detained and after advisement that waiver of the right to appear before the Board of

1 Pardons and Paroles may result in the juvenile being returned to placement.

2 If the hearing officer does not find probable cause that the terms and conditions of aftercare  
3 have been violated by committing an act subject to transfer proceedings pursuant to § 26-11-3.1,  
4 a crime of violence pursuant to subdivision 22-1-2(9), sex offense pursuant to § 22-24B-1,  
5 felony sexual registry offense pursuant to chapter 22-24B, or burglary in the second degree  
6 pursuant to § 22-32-3; or that the juvenile presents a significant and likely risk of physical harm  
7 to another person and has committed a new law violation, the juvenile shall be returned to  
8 aftercare or released.

9 The member of the board shall set the aftercare revocation hearing and shall give five days  
10 notice to the juvenile, to the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian, and to any other parties  
11 to the hearing.

12 The juvenile and the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian, shall be given a written  
13 statement of the allegations against the juvenile.

14 The juvenile shall have the opportunity to appear in person, present witnesses, or  
15 documentary evidence in the juvenile's behalf, and cross-examine witnesses unless the member  
16 of the board makes a written determination that doing so is not in the best interests of the  
17 juvenile.

18 The juvenile may be represented by legal counsel at the hearing.

19 Section 36. The Department of Corrections shall report semiannually to the oversight  
20 council the number and percent of juveniles violating aftercare, the number and percent of  
21 juveniles whose aftercare is revoked, and the action taken as a result of the revocation.

22 Section 37. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
23 as follows:

24 The following allegations of delinquency and children in need of supervision shall be treated

1 as juvenile cited violations by law enforcement:

- 2 (1) Petty theft in the second degree pursuant to § 22-30A-17.3;
- 3 (2) Intentional damage to property, four hundred dollars or less, pursuant to § 22-34-1;
- 4 (3) Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverage by person under  
5 twenty-one years pursuant to § 35-9-2 in accordance with subdivision 26-8B-2(5);  
6 and
- 7 (4) Truancy pursuant to subdivision 26-8B-2(1).

8 The issuing officer shall notify the child and the child's parent, guardian, or custodian that  
9 a hearing on the complaint for a cited violation shall be held before a judicial circuit court judge  
10 within ten days of issuance of the summons or on the next available court date and be treated  
11 as a confidential juvenile matter. The hearing shall be held pursuant to § 26-7A-36 and the case  
12 records shall be treated as confidential consistent with the provisions of §§ 26-7A-114,  
13 26-7A-115, 26-7A-116, 26-7A-120, and 26-7A-27. A cited violation is not an adjudication or  
14 a child in need of supervision or delinquency proceeding.

15 Section 38. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
16 as follows:

17 When a state's attorney is informed that a complaint has been issued for a juvenile cited  
18 violation, the state's attorney may take any action permitted pursuant to § 26-7A-10, except that  
19 a state's attorney may only file a petition pursuant to subdivision 26-7A-10(5) if:

- 20 (1) The child is cited pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 37 of this Act; or
- 21 (2) The child is cited pursuant to subdivisions (3) and (4) of section 37 of this Act, and  
22 has two or more prior judgments for the same violation.

23 Section 39. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
24 as follows:

1 If the state's attorney elects to proceed on the complaint pursuant to subdivision  
2 26-7A-10(3), the child shall be asked for an admission or denial of the alleged violation. If the  
3 child admits to the violation, the court shall accept the admission and enter a judgment pursuant  
4 to section 40 of this Act. If the child denies committing the violation, the case may be tried  
5 according to procedure adopted by the presiding judge of each judicial circuit and approved by  
6 the Supreme Court, but a jury trial may not be granted.

7 If the child fails to appear in court at the time set in the summons or set by subsequent  
8 postponement, the court may either issue a new summons to appear and set a new date for  
9 hearing to show cause, or the court may consider that failure to appear constitutes an admission  
10 to the allegations contained in the complaint and may accordingly enter a judgment for payment.

11 If the child fails to comply with the terms of the judgment, the court may either issue a  
12 summons to appear and show cause, or issue a forfeiture against the child's parents or guardians  
13 for the amount of the citation and any restitution owed pursuant to section 40 of this Act.

14 Section 40. That chapter 26-7A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
15 as follows:

16 If a child is found to be in violation of the complaint, the court shall enter a judgment against  
17 the child for one or more of the following:

- 18 (1) A fine and court costs not to exceed one hundred dollars;
- 19 (2) Restitution as determined appropriate by the court; or
- 20 (3) Suspension or revocation of the child's driving privilege if the judgment is entered  
21 on a violation pursuant to subdivision (3) of section 37 of this Act.

22 The court may set a hearing to review compliance with the judgment. If a child is unable to  
23 pay a fine, court costs, or restitution as ordered by the court, any party may request that the court  
24 order community service in lieu of the monetary judgment. At no time shall a court order a child

1 to probation or detention upon entry of a judgment on a cited violation. A judgment on a cited  
2 violation shall be a confidential matter pursuant to subsection 15-15A-7(p).

3 Section 41. That chapter 23-1A be amended by adding thereto a NEW SECTION to read  
4 as follows:

5 The attorney general may revise the uniform traffic ticket created pursuant to chapter 23-1A  
6 to be used for juvenile cited violations.

7 Section 42. The juvenile justice detention cost-sharing fund is hereby created in the  
8 Department of Corrections for the purpose of assisting counties with increased costs due to  
9 increased juvenile detention expenses paid by counties.

10 Section 43. Any county that provides the Department of Corrections with documentation  
11 showing juvenile detention bed days paid by the county for calendar years 2013, 2014, and 2015  
12 by March 1, 2016, is considered a participating county. All other counties are nonparticipating  
13 counties. A nonparticipating county may become a participating county in subsequent years by  
14 submitting the data in this section and complying with the requirements in section 44 of this  
15 Act.

16 Section 44. Beginning on March 1, 2017, and March first of each year thereafter, each  
17 participating county shall submit to the Department of Corrections the number of juvenile  
18 detention bed days paid by the county in the preceding calendar year. Only a participating  
19 county is eligible for reimbursement from the juvenile justice detention cost-sharing fund. The  
20 participating counties shall be determined on an annual basis.

21 Section 45. The Department of Corrections shall compare the number of detention bed days  
22 each county paid in the preceding calendar year to the average number of detention bed days  
23 paid in calendar years 2013, 2014, and 2015. If the days paid in the calendar year in question  
24 exceed the average, the Department of Corrections shall pay the county two hundred dollars per

1 day for each day exceeding the average. If the amount owed the participating counties exceeds  
2 the amount of money in the fund, the amount reimbursed per bed day shall be prorated to fulfill  
3 all requests.

4 Section 46. Sections 42 to 45, inclusive, of this Act, are repealed on June 30, 2019, and any  
5 remaining moneys in the juvenile justice detention cost-sharing fund shall be transferred to the  
6 general fund.

7 Section 47. Sections 14 to 18, inclusive, sections 23 to 27, inclusive, sections 29 to 33,  
8 inclusive, sections 37 to 41, inclusive, and sections 7, 20, and 35 of this Act are effective on  
9 January 1, 2016.