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As of: June 18, 2008 (1:34pm)

LC7777

**** Bill No. ****

Introduced By *********

By Request of the Law and Justice Interim Committee

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act revising the youth court act; increasing the time limit in which a detention hearing must be held from 24 hours to 48 hours; requiring a youth to be represented by an attorney at a detention hearing unless the right to an attorney is waived after consulting with an attorney; amending sections 41-5-103, 41-5-331, 41-5-332, 41-5-333, and 41-5-349, MCA."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Montana:

- Section 1. Section 41-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:
- "41-5-103. Definitions. As used in the Montana Youth Court Act, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older.
- (2) "Agency" means any entity of state or local government authorized by law to be responsible for the care or rehabilitation of youth.
- (3) "Assessment officer" means a person who is authorized by the court to provide initial intake and evaluation for a youth who appears to be in need of intervention or an alleged delinquent youth.

- (4) "Commit" means to transfer legal custody of a youth to the department or to the youth court.
- (5) "Correctional facility" means a public or private, physically secure residential facility under contract with the department and operated solely for the purpose of housing adjudicated delinquent youth.
- (6) "Cost containment pool" means funds allocated by the department under 41-5-132 for distribution by the cost containment review panel.
- (7) "Cost containment review panel" means the panel established in 41-5-131.
- (8) "Court", when used without further qualification, means the youth court of the district court.
- (9) "Criminally convicted youth" means a youth who has been convicted in a district court pursuant to 41-5-206.
- (10) (a) "Custodian" means a person, other than a parent or quardian, to whom legal custody of the youth has been given.
- (b) The term does not include a person who has only physical custody.
- (11) "Delinquent youth" means a youth who is adjudicated under formal proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act as a youth:
- (a) who has committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a criminal offense; or
- (b) who has been placed on probation as a delinquent youth and who has violated any condition of probation.
 - (12) "Department" means the department of corrections

provided for in 2-15-2301.

- (13) (a) "Department records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by the department pertaining to youth who are committed under 41-5-1513(1)(b) or who are under parole supervision.
- (b) Department records do not include information provided by the department to the department of public health and human services' management information system or information maintained by the youth court through the office of court administrator.
- (14) "Detention" means the holding or temporary placement of a youth in the youth's home under home arrest or in a facility other than the youth's own home for:
- (a) the purpose of ensuring the continued custody of the youth at any time after the youth is taken into custody and before final disposition of the youth's case;
- (b) contempt of court or violation of a valid court order; or
 - (c) violation of a youth parole agreement.
- (15) "Detention facility" means a physically restricting facility designed to prevent a youth from departing at will. The term includes a youth detention facility, short-term detention center, and regional detention facility.
- (16) "Emergency placement" means placement of a youth in a youth care facility for less than 45 days to protect the youth when there is no alternative placement available.
- (17) "Family" means the parents, guardians, legal custodians, and siblings or other youth with whom a youth

ordinarily lives.

- (18) "Final disposition" means the implementation of a court order for the disposition or placement of a youth as provided in 41-5-1422, 41-5-1503, 41-5-1504, 41-5-1512, 41-5-1513, and 41-5-1522 through 41-5-1525.
- (19) (a) "Formal youth court records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, on file with the clerk of district court pertaining to a youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court and includes petitions, motions, other filed pleadings, court findings, verdicts, orders and decrees, and predispositional studies.
- (b) The term does not include information provided by the youth court to the department of public health and human services' management information system.
- (20) "Foster home" means a private residence licensed by the department of public health and human services for placement of a youth.
 - (21) "Guardian" means an adult:
- (a) who is responsible for a youth and has the reciprocal rights, duties, and responsibilities with the youth; and
 - (b) whose status is created and defined by law.
- (22) "Habitual truancy" means recorded absences of 10 days or more of unexcused absences in a semester or absences without prior written approval of a parent or a guardian.
- (23) (a) "Holdover" means a room, office, building, or other place approved by the board of crime control for the temporary detention and supervision of youth in a physically unrestricting

setting for a period not to exceed $\frac{24}{48}$ hours while the youth is awaiting a probable cause hearing, release, or transfer to an appropriate detention or shelter care facility.

- (b) The term does not include a jail.
- (24) (a) "Informal youth court records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by youth court probation offices pertaining to a youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court and includes reports of preliminary inquiries, youth assessment materials, medical records, school records, and supervision records of probationers.
- (b) The term does not include information provided by the youth court to the department of public health and human services' management information system.
- (25) (a) "Jail" means a facility used for the confinement of adults accused or convicted of criminal offenses. The term includes a lockup or other facility used primarily for the temporary confinement of adults after arrest.
- (b) The term does not include a colocated juvenile detention facility that complies with 28 CFR, part 31.
- (26) "Judge", when used without further qualification, means the judge of the youth court.
- (27) "Juvenile home arrest officer" means a court-appointed officer administering or supervising juveniles in a program for home arrest, as provided for in Title 46, chapter 18, part 10.
- (28) "Law enforcement records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by a law enforcement agency, as defined in 7-32-201, pertaining to a youth

covered by this chapter.

- (29) (a) "Legal custody" means the legal status created by order of a court of competent jurisdiction that gives a person the right and duty to:
 - (i) have physical custody of the youth;
- (ii) determine with whom the youth shall live and for what period;
 - (iii) protect, train, and discipline the youth; and
- (iv) provide the youth with food, shelter, education, and ordinary medical care.
- (b) An individual granted legal custody of a youth shall personally exercise the individual's rights and duties as guardian unless otherwise authorized by the court entering the order.
- (30) "Necessary parties" includes the youth and the youth's parents, guardian, custodian, or spouse.
- (31) (a) "Out-of-home placement" means placement of a youth in a program, facility, or home, other than a custodial parent's home, for purposes other than preadjudicatory detention.
- (b) The term does not include shelter care or emergency placement of less than 45 days.
 - (32) (a) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent.
 - (b) The term does not include:
- (i) a person whose parental rights have been judicially terminated; or
- (ii) the putative father of an illegitimate youth unless the putative father's paternity is established by an adjudication or

by other clear and convincing proof.

- (33) "Probable cause hearing" means the hearing provided for in 41-5-332.
- (34) "Regional detention facility" means a youth detention facility established and maintained by two or more counties, as authorized in 41-5-1804.
- (35) "Restitution" means payments in cash to the victim or with services to the victim or the general community when these payments are made pursuant to a consent adjustment, consent decree, or other youth court order.
- (36) "Running away from home" means that a youth has been reported to have run away from home without the consent of a parent or guardian or a custodian having legal custody of the youth.
- (37) "Secure detention facility" means a public or private facility that:
- (a) is used for the temporary placement of youth or individuals accused or convicted of criminal offenses or as a sanction for contempt of court, violation of a parole agreement, or violation of a valid court order; and
- (b) is designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of youth or other individuals held in lawful custody of the facility.
- (38) "Serious juvenile offender" means a youth who has committed an offense that would be considered a felony offense if committed by an adult and that is an offense against a person, an offense against property, or an offense involving dangerous

drugs.

- (39) "Shelter care" means the temporary substitute care of youth in physically unrestricting facilities.
- (40) "Shelter care facility" means a facility used for the shelter care of youth. The term is limited to the facilities enumerated in 41-5-347.
- (41) "Short-term detention center" means a detention facility licensed by the department for the temporary placement or care of youth, for a period not to exceed 10 days excluding weekends and legal holidays, pending a probable cause hearing, release, or transfer of the youth to an appropriate detention facility, youth assessment center, or shelter care facility.
- (42) "State youth correctional facility" means the Pine
 Hills youth correctional facility in Miles City or the Riverside
 youth correctional facility in Boulder.
- (43) "Substitute care" means full-time care of youth in a residential setting for the purpose of providing food, shelter, security and safety, guidance, direction, and, if necessary, treatment to youth who are removed from or are without the care and supervision of their parents or guardians.
 - (44) "Victim" means:
- (a) a person who suffers property, physical, or emotional injury as a result of an offense committed by a youth that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
- (b) an adult relative of the victim, as defined in subsection (44)(a), if the victim is a minor; and
 - (c) an adult relative of a homicide victim.

- (45) "Youth" means an individual who is less than 18 years of age without regard to sex or emancipation.
- (46) "Youth assessment" means a multidisciplinary assessment of a youth as provided in 41-5-1203.
- (47) "Youth assessment center" means a staff-secured location that is licensed by the department of public health and human services to hold a youth for up to 10 days for the purpose of providing an immediate and comprehensive community-based youth assessment to assist the youth and the youth's family in addressing the youth's behavior.
- (48) "Youth care facility" has the meaning provided in 52-2-602.
- (49) "Youth court" means the court established pursuant to this chapter to hear all proceedings in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of intervention and includes the youth court judge, probation officers, and assessment officers.
- (50) "Youth detention facility" means a secure detention facility licensed by the department for the temporary substitute care of youth that is:
- (a) (i) operated, administered, and staffed separately and independently of a jail; or
- (ii) a colocated secure detention facility that complies with 28 CFR, part 31; and
- (b) used exclusively for the lawful detention of alleged or adjudicated delinquent youth or as a sanction for contempt of court, violation of a parole agreement, or violation of a valid

court order.

- (51) "Youth in need of intervention" means a youth who is adjudicated as a youth and who:
- (a) commits an offense prohibited by law that if committed by an adult would not constitute a criminal offense, including but not limited to a youth who:
- (i) violates any Montana municipal or state law regarding alcoholic beverages; or
- (ii) continues to exhibit behavior, including running away from home or habitual truancy, beyond the control of the youth's parents, foster parents, physical custodian, or guardian despite the attempt of the youth's parents, foster parents, physical custodian, or guardian to exert all reasonable efforts to mediate, resolve, or control the youth's behavior; or
- (b) has committed any of the acts of a delinquent youth but whom the youth court, in its discretion, chooses to regard as a youth in need of intervention."

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{Internal References to 41-5-103:
7-6-501
             7-6-501
                             20-4-134
                                            20-4-502
             20-9-327
20-5-321
                             23-5-158
                                            41-5-1416
                                            45-5-501
41-5-1416
             41-5-1908
                             44-4-401
45-5-624
             45-8-318
                             52-2-602
                                            52-2-612
52-5-101
             53-1-203}
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Section 2. Section 41-5-331, MCA, is amended to read:

"41-5-331. Rights of youth taken into custody -questioning -- waiver of rights. (1) When a youth is taken into
custody for questioning upon a matter that could result in a
petition alleging that the youth is either a delinquent youth or

a youth in need of intervention, the following requirements must be met:

- (a) The youth must be advised of the youth's right against self-incrimination and the youth's right to counsel.
- (b) The investigating officer, probation officer, or person assigned to give notice shall immediately notify the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of the youth that the youth has been taken into custody, the reasons for taking the youth into custody, and where the youth is being held. If the parents, guardian, or legal custodian cannot be found through diligent efforts, a close relative or friend chosen by the youth must be notified.
- (2) A youth may waive the rights listed in subsection (1) under the following situations:
- (a) when the youth is 16 years of age or older, the youth may make an effective waiver, subject to the provisions of 41-5-333(2);
- (b) when the youth is under 16 years of age and the youth and the youth's parent or guardian agree, they may make an effective waiver, subject to the provisions of 41-5-333(2); or
- (c) when the youth is under 16 years of age and the youth and the youth's parent or guardian do not agree, the youth may make an effective waiver only with advice of counsel."

{Internal References to 41-5-331: 41-5-1503}

Section 3. Section 41-5-332, MCA, is amended to read:

- "41-5-332. Custody -- hearing for probable cause. (1) When a youth is taken into custody for questioning, a hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the youth is a delinquent youth or a youth in need of intervention must be held within 24 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays. A hearing is not required if the youth is released prior to the time of the required hearing.
- (2) When a youth is taken into custody for a violation of placement under a home arrest program, a hearing to determine whether a violation occurred must be held within $\frac{24}{48}$ hours, excluding weekends and holidays.
- (3) The probable cause hearing required under subsection

 (1) may be held in person or by videoconference by the youth

 court, a justice of the peace, a municipal or city judge, or a

 magistrate having jurisdiction in the case as provided in

 41-5-203. If the probable cause hearing is held by a justice of

 the peace, a municipal or city judge, or a magistrate, a record

 of the hearing must be made by a court reporter or by a tape

 recording of the hearing or by an audio-video tape if the hearing

 is held by videoconference.
- (4) A probable cause hearing may be conducted by telephone if other means of conducting the hearing are impractical. All written orders and findings of the court in a hearing conducted by telephone must bear the name of the judge or magistrate presiding in the case and the hour and date the order or findings were issued.
 - (5) A hearing is not required for a youth placed in

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detention for an alleged parole violation."

{Internal References to 41-5-332: ok 41-5-103 ok 41-5-333 ok 41-5-334 ok 41-5-345 ok 41-5-346 a 41-5-349 ok 41-5-1403}

- Section 4. Section 41-5-333, MCA, is amended to read:
- "41-5-333. Custody -- hearing for probable cause -procedure. (1) At a probable cause hearing held pursuant to
 41-5-332, the youth must be informed of the youth's
 constitutional rights and the youth's rights under this chapter.
- (2) A youth must be represented by counsel at a probable cause hearing unless the right is waived after consultation with an attorney prior to the hearing.
- (2)(3) A parent, guardian, or custodian of the youth may be held in contempt of court for failing to be present at or to participate in the probable cause hearing unless the parent, guardian, or custodian:
- (a) cannot be located through diligent efforts of the investigating peace officer or peace officers; or
 - (b) is excused by the court for good cause.
- $\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ At the probable cause hearing, a guardian ad litem may be appointed as provided in 41-5-1411."

{Internal References to 41-5-333: None.}

- Section 5. Section 41-5-349, MCA, is amended to read:
- "41-5-349. Youth not to be detained in jail -- exceptions
 -- time limitations. (1) A youth may not be detained or otherwise
 placed in a jail or other adult detention facility except as

provided in 41-5-206 and this section.

- (2) A youth who has allegedly committed an offense that if committed by an adult would constitute a criminal offense may be temporarily detained in a jail or other adult detention facility for a period not to exceed:
- (a) 6 hours, but in no case overnight, for the purpose of identification, processing, or transfer of the youth to an appropriate detention facility or shelter care facility; or
- (b) $\frac{24}{48}$ hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, if the youth is awaiting a probable cause hearing pursuant to 41-5-332.
- (3) The exception provided for in subsection (2)(b) applies only if:
- (a) the court having jurisdiction over the youth is outside a metropolitan statistical area;
- (b) alternative facilities are not available or alternative facilities do not provide adequate security; and
- (c) the youth is kept in an area that provides physical as well as sight and sound separation from adults accused or convicted of criminal offenses.
- (4) Whenever, despite all good faith efforts to comply with the time limitations specified in subsection (2), the limitations are exceeded, this circumstance does not serve as grounds for dismissal of the case nor does this circumstance constitute a defense in a subsequent delinquency or criminal proceeding."

 {Internal References to 41-5-349: None.}

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