

S.133

An act relating to juvenile jurisdiction

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. 33 V.S.A. § 5102 is amended to read:

§ 5102. DEFINITIONS AND PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION

As used in the juvenile judicial proceedings chapters:

(1) “Care provider” means a person other than a parent, guardian, or custodian who is providing the child with routine daily care but to whom custody rights have not been transferred by a court.

(2) “Child” means any of the following:

(A) an individual who is under ~~the age of~~ 18 years of age and is a child in need of care or supervision as defined in subdivision (3)(A), (B), or (D) of this section (abandoned, abused, without proper parental care, or truant);

(B)(i) an individual who is under ~~the age of~~ 18 years of age, is a child in need of care or supervision as defined in subdivision (3)(C) of this section (beyond parental control), and was under ~~the age of~~ 16 years of age at the time the petition was filed; or

(ii) an individual who is between ~~the ages of~~ 16 to 17.5 years of age, is a child in need of care or supervision as defined in subdivision (3)(C) of this section (beyond parental control), and who is at high risk of serious harm to himself or herself or others due to problems such as substance abuse, prostitution, or homelessness.

(C) An individual who has been alleged to have committed or has committed an act of delinquency after becoming 10 years of age and prior to becoming 22 years of age, unless otherwise provided in chapter 52 or 52A of this title; provided, however:

~~(i) that an individual who is alleged to have committed an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title after attaining 12 years of age but not 14 years of age may be treated as an adult as provided therein;~~

~~(ii) that an individual who is alleged to have committed an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title after attaining the age of 14 but not the age of 16 shall be subject to criminal proceedings as in cases commenced against adults, unless transferred to the court in accordance with the juvenile judicial proceedings chapters;~~

~~(iii)~~ that an individual who is alleged to have committed an act before attaining the age of 10 years of age which would be murder as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2301 if committed by an adult may be subject to delinquency proceedings; and

~~(iv)~~(ii) that an individual may be considered a child for the period of time the court retains jurisdiction under section 5104 of this title.

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(9) “Delinquent act” means an act designated a crime under the laws of this State, or of another state if the act occurred in another state, or under

federal law. A delinquent act shall include a violation of 7 V.S.A. § 656;

however, it shall not include:

(A) snowmobile offenses in 23 V.S.A. chapter 29, subchapter 1 and motorboat offenses in 23 V.S.A. chapter 29, subchapter 2, except for violations of sections 3207a, 3207b, 3207c, 3207d, and 3323;

(B) pursuant to 4 V.S.A. § 33(b), felony motor vehicle offenses committed by an individual who is 16 years of age or older, except for violations of 23 V.S.A. chapter 13, subchapter 13 and of 23 V.S.A. § 1091.

(10) “Delinquent child” means a child who has been adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act.

(11) “Department” means the Department for Children and Families.

(12) “Guardian” means a person who, at the time of the commencement of the juvenile judicial proceeding, has legally established rights to a child pursuant to an order of a Vermont court or a court in another jurisdiction.

(13) “Judge” means a judge of the Family Division of the Superior Court.

(14) “Juvenile judicial proceedings chapters” means this chapter and chapters 52, 52A, and 53 of this title.

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Sec. 2. 33 V.S.A. § 5103 is amended to read:

§ 5103. JURISDICTION

(a) The Family Division of the Superior Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all proceedings concerning a child who is or who is alleged to be a delinquent child or a child in need of care or supervision brought under the authority of the juvenile judicial proceedings chapters, except as otherwise provided in such chapters.

(b) Orders issued under the authority of the juvenile judicial proceedings chapters shall take precedence over orders in other Family Division proceedings and any order of another court of this State, to the extent they are inconsistent. This section shall not apply to child support orders in a divorce, parentage, or relief from abuse proceedings until a child support order has been issued in the juvenile proceeding.

(c)(1) Except as otherwise provided by this title and by subdivision (2) of this subsection, jurisdiction over a child shall not be extended beyond the child's 18th birthday.

(2)(A) Jurisdiction over a child with a pending delinquency may be extended until six months beyond the child's 19th birthday if the child was 16 or 17 years of age when he or she committed the offense.

(B) In no case shall custody of a child or youth 18 years of age or older be retained by or transferred to the Commissioner for Children and Families.

(C) Jurisdiction over a child in need of care or supervision shall not be extended beyond the child's 18th birthday.

(D) Jurisdiction over a youthful offender shall not extend beyond the youth's 22nd birthday.

(d) The ~~Court~~ court may terminate its jurisdiction over a child prior to the child's 18th birthday by order of the court. If the child is not subject to another juvenile proceeding, jurisdiction shall terminate automatically in the following circumstances:

(1) upon the discharge of a child from juvenile or youthful offender probation, providing the child is not in the legal custody of the Commissioner;

(2) upon an order of the court transferring legal custody to a parent, guardian, or custodian without conditions or protective supervision;

(3) upon the adoption of a child following a termination of parental rights proceeding.

Sec. 3. 33 V.S.A. § 5201 is amended to read:

§ 5201. COMMENCEMENT OF DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS

(a) Proceedings under this chapter shall be commenced by:

(1) transfer to the court of a proceeding from another court as provided in section 5203 of this title; or

(2) the filing of a delinquency petition by a State's Attorney.

(b) If the proceeding is commenced by transfer from another court, no petition need be filed; however, the State's Attorney shall provide to the court the name and address of the child's custodial parent, guardian, or custodian and the name and address of any noncustodial parent if known.

(c) Any proceeding concerning a child who is alleged to have committed an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title after attaining 14 years of age, but not ~~18~~ 22 years of age, shall originate in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, provided that jurisdiction may be transferred in accordance with this chapter and chapter 52A of this title, unless the State's Attorney files the charge directly as a youthful offender petition in the Family Division.

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Sec. 4. 33 V.S.A. § 5280 is amended to read:

§ 5280. COMMENCEMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FAMILY DIVISION

(a) A proceeding under this chapter shall be commenced by:

(1) the filing of a youthful offender petition by a State's Attorney; or

(2) transfer to the Family Court of a proceeding from the Criminal

Division of the Superior Court as provided in section 5281 of this title.

(b) A State's Attorney may commence a proceeding in the Family Division of the Superior Court concerning a child who is alleged to have committed an offense after attaining ~~16~~ 14 years of age but not 22 years of age that could otherwise be filed in the Criminal Division, except that proceedings concerning individuals charged with committing an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title after attaining 18 years of age but not 22 years of age must commence in the Criminal Division.

(c) If a State's Attorney files a petition under subdivision (a)(1) of this section, the case shall proceed as provided under subsection 5281(b) of this title.

(d) Within 15 days after the commencement of a youthful offender proceeding pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the youth shall be offered a risk and needs screening, which shall be conducted by the Department or by a community provider that has contracted with the Department to provide risk and needs screenings. The risk and needs screening shall be completed prior to the youthful offender status hearing held pursuant to section 5283 of this title. Unless the court extends the period for the risk and needs screening for good cause shown, the Family Division shall reject the case for youthful offender treatment if the youth does not complete the risk and needs screening within 15 days of the offer for the risk and needs screening.

(1) The Department or the community provider shall report the risk level result of the screening, the number and source of the collateral contacts made, and the recommendation for charging or other alternatives to the State's Attorney.

(2) Information related to the present alleged offense directly or indirectly derived from the risk and needs screening or other conversation with the Department or community-based provider shall not be used against the youth in the youth's criminal or juvenile case for any purpose, including impeachment or cross-examination. However, the fact of participation in risk and needs screening may be used in subsequent proceedings.

(e) If a youth presents a low to moderate risk to reoffend based on the results of the risk and needs screening, the State's Attorney shall refer a youth directly to court diversion unless the State's Attorney states on the record at the hearing held pursuant to section 5283 of this title why a referral would not serve the ends of justice. If the court diversion program does not accept the case or if the youth fails to complete the program in a manner deemed satisfactory and timely by the provider, the youth's case shall return to the State's Attorney for charging consideration.



Sec. 5. 33 V.S.A. § 5281 is amended to read:

§ 5281. MOTION IN CRIMINAL DIVISION OF SUPERIOR COURT

(a) A motion may be filed in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court requesting that a defendant under 22 years of age in a criminal proceeding who had attained 12 years of age but not 22 years of age at the time the offense is alleged to have been committed be treated as a youthful offender. The motion may be filed by the State's Attorney, the defendant, or the court on its own motion, unless the charged offense is an act specified in subsection 5204(a) of this title and the individual charged had attained 20 years of age but not 22 years of age at the time the act is alleged to have been committed, pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(b) ~~Upon~~ Unless the State's Attorney refers the youth directly to court diversion pursuant to subsection 5280(e) of this title, upon the filing of a motion under this section or the filing of a youthful offender petition pursuant to section 5280 of this title, the Family Division shall hold a hearing pursuant to section 5283 of this title. Pursuant to section 5110 of this title, the hearing shall be confidential. Copies of all records relating to the case shall be forwarded to the Family Division. Conditions of release and any Department of Corrections supervision or custody shall remain in effect until:

(1) the Family Division accepts the case for treatment as a youthful offender and orders conditions of juvenile probation pursuant to section 5284 of this title;

(2) any conditions of release or bail are modified, amended, or vacated pursuant to 13 V.S.A. chapter 229; or

(3) the case is otherwise concluded.

(c)(1) If the Family Division rejects the case for youthful offender treatment pursuant to subsection 5284 of this title, the case shall be transferred to the Criminal Division. The conditions of release imposed by the Criminal Division shall remain in effect, and the case shall proceed as though the motion for youthful offender treatment or youthful offender petition had not been filed.

(2) Subject to Rule 11 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rule 410 of the Vermont Rules of Evidence, the Family Division's denial of the motion for youthful offender treatment and any information related to the youthful offender proceeding shall be inadmissible against the youth for any purpose in the subsequent Criminal Division proceeding.

(d) If the Family Division accepts the case for youthful offender treatment, the case shall proceed to a confidential merits hearing or admission pursuant to sections 5227–5229 of this title.

(e) For individuals charged with committing an act specified in subsection 5204(a) who had attained 20 years of age but not 22 years of age at the time the act is alleged to have been committed, only the State's Attorney may file a motion in the Criminal Division requesting the individual be treated as a youthful offender.

Sec. 6. 33 V.S.A. § 5282 is amended to read:

§ 5282. REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(a) Within 30 days after the youth has completed the risk and needs screening pursuant to section 5280 of this title, unless the court extends the period for good cause shown or the State's Attorney refers the youth directly to court diversion pursuant to subsection 5280(e) of this title, the Department for Children and Families shall file a report with the Family Division of the Superior Court.

(b) A report filed pursuant to this section shall include the following elements:

(1) a recommendation as to whether diversion is appropriate for the youth because the youth is a low to moderate risk to reoffend;

(2) a recommendation as to whether youthful offender status is appropriate for the youth; and

(3) a description of the services that may be available for the youth.

(c) A report filed pursuant to this section is privileged and shall not be disclosed to any person other than:

- (1) the Department;
- (2) the court;
- (3) the State's Attorney;
- (4) the youth, the youth's attorney, and the youth's guardian ad litem;
- (5) the youth's parent, guardian, or custodian if the youth is under

18 years of age, unless the court finds that disclosure would be contrary to the best interest of the child;

(6) the Department of Corrections; or

(7) any other person when the court determines that the best interests of the youth would make such a disclosure desirable or helpful.

Sec. 7. 33 V.S.A. § 5283 is amended to read:

§ 5283. HEARING IN FAMILY DIVISION

(a) Timeline. ~~A~~ Unless the State's Attorney refers the youth directly to court diversion pursuant to subsection 5280(e) of this title, a youthful offender status consideration hearing shall be held no later than ~~35~~ 60 days after the transfer of the case from the Criminal Division or filing of a youthful offender petition in the Family Division.

(b) Notice. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the State's Attorney; the youth; the youth's parent, guardian, or custodian; the Department; and the Department of Corrections.

(c) Hearing procedure.

(1) If the motion is contested, all parties shall have the right to present evidence and examine witnesses. Hearsay may be admitted and may be relied on to the extent of its probative value. If reports are admitted, the parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine those persons making the reports, but sources of confidential information need not be disclosed.

(2) All youthful offender proceedings shall be confidential.

(d) Burden of proof. The burden of proof shall be on the moving party to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a child should be granted youthful offender status. If the court makes the motion, the burden shall be on the youth.

(e) Further hearing. On its own motion or the motion of a party, the court may schedule a further hearing to obtain reports or other information necessary for the appropriate disposition of the case.

Sec. 8. 33 V.S.A. § 5286 is amended to read:

§ 5286. REVIEW PRIOR TO 18 YEARS OF AGE

(a) If a youth is ~~adjudicated~~ adjudicated on probation as a youthful offender prior to reaching 18 years of age, the Family Division shall review the youth's case

before he or she reaches 18 years of age and set a hearing to determine whether the court's jurisdiction over the youth should be continued past 18 years of age. The hearing may be joined with a motion to terminate youthful offender status under section 5285 of this title. The court shall provide notice and an opportunity to be heard at the hearing to the State's Attorney, the youth, the Department for Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections.

(b) After receiving a notice of review under this section, the State may file a motion to modify or revoke pursuant to section 5285 of this title. If such a motion is filed, it shall be consolidated with the review under this section and all options provided for under section 5285 of this title shall be available to the court.

(c) The following reports shall be filed with the court prior to the hearing:

(1) The Department for Children and Families and the Department of Corrections shall jointly report their recommendations, with supporting justifications, as to whether the Family Division should continue jurisdiction over the youth past 18 years of age and, if continued jurisdiction is recommended, propose a case plan for the youth to ensure compliance with and completion of the juvenile disposition.

(2) If the Departments recommend continued supervision of the youthful offender past 18 years of age, the Departments shall report on the services which would be available for the youth.

(d) If the court finds that it is in the best ~~interest~~ interests of the youth and consistent with community safety to continue the case past 18 years of age, it shall make an order continuing the court's jurisdiction up to 22 years of age. The Department for Children and Families and the Department of Corrections shall jointly develop a case plan for the youth and coordinate services and share information to ensure compliance with and completion of the juvenile disposition.

(e) If the court finds that it is not in the best ~~interest~~ interests of the youth to continue the case past 18 years of age, it shall terminate the disposition order, discharge the youth, and dismiss the case in accordance with subsection 5287(c) of this title.

Sec. 9. 3 V.S.A. § 164 is amended to read:

§ 164. ADULT COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM

(a) The Attorney General shall develop and administer an adult court diversion program in all counties. In consultation with diversion programs, the Attorney General shall adopt a policies and procedures manual in compliance with this section.

(b) The program shall be designed for two purposes:

(1) To assist adults who have been charged with a first or a second misdemeanor or a first nonviolent felony.

(2) To assist adults with substance abuse or mental health treatment needs regardless of the person's prior criminal history record. Programming for these persons is intended to support access to appropriate treatment or other resources with the aim of improving the person's health and reducing future adverse involvement in the justice system. A person charged with a felony offense that is a listed crime pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 5301 shall not be eligible under this section.

(c) The program shall support the operation of diversion programs in local communities through grants of financial assistance to, or contracts for services with, municipalities, private groups, or other local organizations. The Attorney General may require local financial contributions as a condition of receipt of program funding.

(d) The Office of the Attorney General shall develop program outcomes following the designated State of Vermont performance accountability framework and, in consultation with the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs, the Office of the Defender General, the Center for Crime Victim Services, and the Judiciary, report annually on or before December 1 to the General Assembly on services provided and outcome indicators.

(e) All adult court diversion programs receiving financial assistance from the Attorney General shall adhere to the following provisions:



(1)~~(A)~~ The diversion program shall accept only persons against whom charges have been filed and the court has found probable cause, but are not yet adjudicated. The prosecuting attorney may refer a person to diversion either before or after arraignment and shall notify in writing the diversion program and the court of his or her intention to refer the person to diversion. The matter shall become confidential when notice is provided to the court. If a person is charged with a qualifying crime as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 7601(4)(A) and the crime is a misdemeanor, the prosecutor shall provide the person with the opportunity to participate in the court diversion program unless the prosecutor states on the record at arraignment or a subsequent hearing why a referral to the program would not serve the ends of justice. If the prosecuting attorney refers a case to diversion, the prosecuting attorney may release information to the victim upon a showing of legitimate need and subject to an appropriate protective agreement defining the purpose for which the information is being released and in all other respects maintaining the confidentiality of the information; otherwise files held by the court, the prosecuting attorney, and the law enforcement agency related to the charges shall be confidential and shall remain confidential unless:

~~(A)~~(i) the diversion program declines to accept the case;

~~(B)~~(ii) the person declines to participate in diversion;

~~(C)~~(iii) the diversion program accepts the case, but the person does not successfully complete diversion; or

~~(D)~~(iv) the prosecuting attorney recalls the referral to diversion.

(B)(i) The prosecuting attorney shall refer to a post-plea adult drug or DUI treatment docket an offender:

(I) charged with a new criminal offense or a violation of conditions of a probationary sentence if the offense is associated with a substance use disorder; and

(II) screened with a validated instrument by a treatment docket coordinator as having a high prognostic risk and high criminogenic needs.

(ii) An offender charged with a crime pursuant to subdivision (1)(B)(i) of this subsection (e) shall be presumed eligible for participation in a treatment docket unless the prosecutor, after consultation with the victim, states on the record why a referral to the program would not serve the ends of justice because:

(I) evidence demonstrates that the offender cannot be managed safely or effectively in a treatment docket; or

(II) adequate treatment is not available to the offender in the treatment docket's jurisdiction.

(iii) Referrals to determine eligibility for a treatment docket may be made by the court, the defense counsel, or the State within 90 days of

arraignment, but a person will not be deemed ineligible if a referral is made  
after 90 days from arraignment.

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Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.