## CHAPTER 215 HB 1624-FN – FINAL VERSION

12Feb2014... 0336h 19Mar2014... 0891h 04/24/14 1405s 05/08/14 1617s 15May2014... 1889EBA

#### 2014 SESSION

14-2088 05/04

HOUSE BILL 1624-FN

AN ACT modernizing the juvenile justice system to ensure rehabilitation of juveniles and

preservation of juvenile rights.

SPONSORS: Rep. Walz, Merr 23; Rep. Wallner, Merr 10; Rep. Ulery, Hills 37; Sen. Kelly,

Dist 10; Sen. Fuller Clark, Dist 21; Sen. Odell, Dist 8

COMMITTEE: Children and Family Law

#### AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

- I. Changes the age of minority for juvenile delinquency proceedings from 17 to 18 years of age.
- II. Clarifies competency determinations in juvenile proceedings.
- III. Clarifies right to counsel in juvenile hearings under RSA 621:19, I-a.
- IV. Changes waiver of counsel procedure for juvenile proceedings.
- V. Directs the department of health and human services to collect certain data regarding the juvenile justice program.
- VI. Requires the judicial council to adopt standards relative to the appointment and qualification of juvenile defense counsel.

VII. Requires the department of health and human services to submit a juvenile justice services report to the legislature.

.....

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in bold italics.

Matter removed from current law appears [in brackets and struckthrough.]

Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

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#### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Fourteen

AN ACT modernizing the juvenile justice system to ensure rehabilitation of juveniles and preservation of juvenile rights.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

- 1 215:1 Department of Corrections; Definition of Adult. Amend RSA 21-H:2, I to read as follows:
- I. "Adult" means[, notwithstanding RSA 21:44,] any person [17] 18 years of age or older or any person under the age of [17] 18 who has been certified as an adult pursuant to RSA 169-B:24.
- 4 215:2 Department of Corrections; Definition of Delinquent. Amend RSA 21-H:2, IV to read as follows:
  - IV. "Delinquent" or "delinquent child" means[, notwithstanding RSA 21:44,] a person who has committed an offense before reaching the age of [17] 18 years which would be a felony or misdemeanor under the criminal code of this state if committed by an adult.
  - 215:3 Delinquent Children; Definition of Delinquent. Amend RSA 169-B:2, IV to read as follows:
  - IV. "Delinquent" means a person who has committed an offense before reaching the age of [17] 18 years which would be a felony or misdemeanor under the criminal code of this state if committed by an adult, and is expressly found to be in need of counseling, supervision, treatment, or rehabilitation as a consequence thereof.
- 14 215:4 Delinquent Children; Definition of Minor. Amend RSA 169-B:2, VI to read as follows:
  - VI. "Minor" means a person under the age of [17] 18.
  - 215:5 Delinquent Children; Jurisdiction. Amend RSA 169-B:4, I to read as follows:
  - I. The court shall have jurisdiction over any minor with respect to whom a petition is filed under this chapter after the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth and before the minor's [eighteenth] nineteenth birthday for an alleged delinquency offense committed before the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday.
- 21 215:6 Delinquent Children; Jurisdiction. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 169-B:4, II 22 to read as follows:
- II. The court may retain jurisdiction over any minor during the period after the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday as justice may require for any minor who, prior to the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday, was adjudicated delinquent and:

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- 1 215:7 Delinquent Children; Jurisdiction. Amend RSA 169-B:4, II(b) to read as follows:
- 2 (b) Who has, prior to the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday, consented to the court's retention of jurisdiction; and
- 4 215:8 Delinquent Children; Jurisdiction. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 169-B:4, IV to read as follows:
  - IV. The court shall close the case when the minor reaches age [17] 18 or, if jurisdiction is extended pursuant to paragraph II, when:
  - 215:9 Delinquent Children; Jurisdiction. Amend RSA 169-B:4, VII to read as follows:

- VII. In any instance in which the statute of limitations has not tolled and no juvenile petition has been filed based upon acts committed before the minor's [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday, the state may proceed against the person in the criminal justice system after that person's eighteenth birthday.
- 215:10 Delinquent Children; Dispositional Hearing; Age of Juvenile. Amend RSA 169-B:19, III-a(a) to read as follows:
- III-a.(a) Prior to the [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday of a minor who had been adjudicated delinquent for committing a violent crime as defined in RSA 169-B:35-a, I(c), or who had been petitioned to court on 4 or more occasions and adjudicated delinquent in 4 separate adjudicatory hearings which alleged misdemeanor or felony offenses, the prosecutor or the department of health and human services may file a motion with the court to extend jurisdiction pursuant to RSA 169-B:4, V. The department of youth development services may file a motion to extend jurisdiction for any minor committed to its custody pursuant to RSA 169-B:19, I(j). The department of corrections shall be served a copy of the motion and be a party to the proceeding.
- 215:11 Delinquent Children; Petition by County Attorney or Attorney General; Age of Juvenile. Amend RSA 169-B:25 to read as follows:
- 169-B:25 Petition by County Attorney or Attorney General. If facts are presented to the county attorney or attorney general establishing that a person under the age of [‡7] 18 has been guilty of conduct which constitutes a felony or would amount to a felony in the case of an adult and if such person is not within the jurisdiction of this state, the county attorney or attorney general may file a petition with the judge of the municipal or district court which would otherwise have jurisdiction under the provisions of this chapter. The petition shall set forth the nature of the offense with which the person is charged and shall specify the person's whereabouts if known. On receipt of such petition, the court may summarily authorize the county attorney or attorney general to proceed against such person under regular criminal procedures, and without regard to the provisions of this chapter. Pending determination by the superior court as provided in this section and pending final disposition of the matter, such persons shall be bailable with sufficient sureties as in the case of adults and, in default thereof, may be committed to the custody of the juvenile probation and parole

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- officer or detained at a county correctional facility unless detention elsewhere is ordered by the superior court. The superior court shall determine, after hearing, whether such person shall be treated as a juvenile under the provisions of this section or whether the case shall be disposed of according to regular criminal procedures.
  - 215:12 Juvenile Delinquency; Petition by Minor; Age. Amend RSA 169-B:26 to read as follows:

- 6 169-B:26 Petition by Minor. At any time prior to hearing pursuant to RSA 169-B:16, a minor
  7 who is charged with an act of delinquency committed after the minor's [sixteenth] seventeenth
  8 birthday may petition the court to be tried as an adult and to have such case dealt with in the same
  9 manner as any other criminal prosecution.
  - 215:13 Delinquent Children; Juvenile Court Records; Age. Amend RSA 169-B:35, III(a) and (b) to read as follows:
  - (a) Police officers and prosecutors involved in the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts shall be authorized to access police records concerning juvenile delinquency, including the files of persons who at the time of the inquiry are over the age of [17] 18, and to utilize for the purposes of investigation and prosecution of criminal cases police investigative files on acts of juvenile delinquency, including information from police reports, exemplars, and forensic investigations.
  - (b) Prosecutors involved in the prosecution of criminal acts shall be authorized to access police records concerning juvenile delinquency or records of adjudications of delinquency, including the files of persons who at the time of the inquiry are over the age of [47] 18, if the prosecutor has reason to believe that the individual may be a witness in a criminal case. The prosecutor may disclose the existence of an adjudication for juvenile delinquency only when such disclosure is constitutionally required or after the court having jurisdiction over the criminal prosecution orders its disclosure.
  - 215:14 Parole of Delinquents; Effect of Recommittal; Age of Delinquent. Amend RSA 170-H:11 to read as follows:
  - 170-H:11 Effect of Recommittal. Any delinquent whose parole is revoked shall be returned to the custody of the commissioner. The offender may at any time prior to his or her [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday be paroled again. If not paroled, a delinquent shall remain in custody until his or her [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday.
  - 215:15 Youth Development Center; Definition of Child. Amend RSA 621:3, II to read as follows:
  - II. "Child," "minor," or "juvenile" means a person under the age of [17] 18 years.
- 33 215:16 Youth Development Center; Definition of Delinquent. Amend RSA 621:3, V to read as follows:

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V. "Delinquent" or "delinquent child" means a minor who has committed an offense before 1 2 reaching the age of [17] 18 years which would be a felony or misdemeanor under the criminal code of 3 this state if committed by an adult. 4 215:17 Youth Development Center; Definition of Child. Amend RSA 621:3, VII to read as 5 follows: 6 VII. "Minority" means the period of time before the age of [17] 18 years and terminates on 7 the [seventeenth] eighteenth birthday. 8 215:18 Youth Development Center; Effect of Release; Conditions of Release; Age of Minor. 9 Amend RSA 621:24 and the introductory paragraph of RSA 621:25 to read as follows: 10 621:24 Effect of Release. No administrative release or parole of a child shall operate as a 11 discharge of the child from the center. The department shall continue to have control of children on 12 administrative release to parole or parole until they reach the age of [17] 18 years, and the control 13 conferred by the department upon others shall be conferred upon them as agents of the department, 14 except where a child is discharged under RSA 621:19. 15 621:25 Remands and Changes in Conditions of Release. The board or the commissioner, subject 16 to the approval of the board, may modify or cancel any arrangements or conditions relative to 17 release, other than discharge of a child, or may order a child remanded to the center, until the child 18 reaches the age of [17] 18 years or is discharged under RSA 621:19. Under the direction of the board 19 and subject to rules adopted by the commissioner the department shall: 20 215:19 Determination of Competence. RSA 169-B:20 is repealed and reenacted to read as 21follows: 22 169-B:20 Determination of Competence. 23 I. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have 24the following meanings: (a) "Chronological immaturity" means a condition based on a juvenile's chronological age 25 26 and significant lack of developmental skills when the juvenile has no significant mental illness or 27 mental retardation. 28 (b) "Mental illness" means any diagnosable mental impairment supported by the most 29 current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, published by the 30 American Psychiatric Association. 31 (c) "Developmental disability" means a disability which is attributable to an intellectual 32 disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or a specific learning disability, or any other condition of 33 an individual found to be closely related to an intellectual disability as it refers to general 34 intellectual functioning or impairment in adaptive behavior or requires treatment similar to that 35 required for persons with an intellectual disability.

"Intellectual disability" means significantly subaverage general intellectual

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- II. A minor is competent to proceed in a delinquency proceeding if the minor has:
  - (a) A rational as well as a factual understanding of the proceedings; and
- (b) A sufficient present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.
- III. The issue of a competency to proceed may be raised by the minor, by the prosecutor, or by the court at any point in the proceeding. A competency determination is necessary whenever the court has a bona fide or legitimate doubt as to a competency to proceed.
- IV. If the court determines that a competency determination is necessary, it shall order that a minor be examined to evaluate the minor's competency to proceed. The court shall set the time within which the competency evaluation report shall be filed with the court, which shall be no later than 21 days of the court's order in cases in which at the time of the order the minor is detained, not later than 30 days of the court's order in cases in which at the time of the order the minor is in an out-of-home placement, and not later than 60 days of the court's order in cases in which at the time of the order the minor remains in the home. So that detention or placement outside the home is not unnecessarily extended by the determination of competency, the time within which the report shall be filed with the court shall be appropriately modified by the court in cases in which during the pendency of the competency evaluation the minor's placement changes. Following notice and an opportunity to be heard to the parties, upon a showing of good cause, the court may extend the time for filing of the evaluation report. Any such extension shall be limited to the time necessary for completion of the evaluation report and shall be set out in a written order which details the basis for the extension.
- V. A competency evaluation may be conducted by an entity approved by the commissioner of health and human services, which may include an agency other than the Philbrook center, a psychiatrist, or psychologist licensed in the state of New Hampshire. The commissioner shall adopt standards establishing the process for approval as an examiner as well as the qualifications required for approval, which shall be based on generally accepted standards for forensic psychiatrists and psychologists. The expense of such evaluation shall be borne by the department of health and human services as provided in RSA 169-B:40, I(a) and shall not be subject to reimbursement under RSA 169-B:40, I(c).
- VI. Pending a competency examination, the court shall suspend proceedings on the petition. The suspension shall remain in effect pending the outcome of a competency determination hearing.
  - VII.(a) The examiner's report shall address the juvenile's capacity and ability to:
    - (1) Appreciate the allegations of the petition.
- (2) Appreciate the nature of the adversarial process, including:

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1	(A) Having a factual understanding of the participants in the juvenile's
2	proceeding, including the judge, defense counsel, prosecutor, and mental health expert; and
3	(B) Having a rational understanding of the role of each participant in the
4	proceeding.
5	(3) Appreciate the range of possible dispositions that may be imposed in the
6	proceedings against the minor and recognize how possible dispositions imposed in the proceedings
7	will affect the minor;
8	(4) Appreciate the impact of the minor's actions on others;
9	(5) Disclose to counsel facts pertinent to the proceedings at issue including:
10	(A) Ability to articulate thoughts.
11	(B) Ability to articulate emotions.
12	(C) Ability to accurately and reliably relate to a sequence of events.
13	(D) Display logical and autonomous decision making.
14	(E) Display appropriate courtroom behavior.
15	(F) Testify relevantly at proceedings.
16	(G) Demonstrate any other capacity or ability either separately identified by the
17	court or determined by the examiner to be relevant to the court's determination.
18	(b) In assessing the minor's competency, the examiner shall compare the minor being
19	examined to juvenile norms that are broadly defined as those skills typically possessed by the
20	average minor defendant adjudicated in the juvenile justice system.
21	(c) The examiner shall determine and report if the minor suffers from mental illness,
22	developmental disability, or chronological immaturity.
23	(d) If the minor suffers from mental illness, developmental disability, or chronological
24	immaturity, the examiner shall report the severity of the impairment and its potential effect on the
25	minor's competency to proceed.
26	(e) If the examiner determines that the minor suffers from chronological immaturity, the
27	examiner shall report a comparison of the minor to the average juvenile defendant.
28	(f) If the examiner determines that the minor suffers from a mental illness, the examiner
29	shall provide the following information:
30	(1) The prognosis of the mental illness; and
31	(2) Whether the minor is taking any medication and, if so, what medication.
32	VIII. Following receipt of the competency examination report from the examiner, the court
33	shall provide copies of the report to the parties and hold a competency determination hearing. The
34	court may consider the report of the examiner, together with all other evidence relevant to the issue

of competency, including a subsequent evaluation requested by defense under RSA 604-A, in its

determination whether the minor is competent to proceed. If the court finds that the minor is

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competent to proceed, the court shall promptly resume the proceedings. If the court is not satisfied that the minor is competent to proceed, the court shall dismiss the petition.

- IX. The prosecution shall have the burden of proving competence by a preponderance of the evidence.
  - X. Statements made by the minor in the course of a competency examination shall not be admitted as evidence in the adjudicatory or dispositional stage of the proceedings. The evaluation facility, agency, or individual shall keep records; but no reports or records of information shall be made available, other than to the court and parties, except upon the written consent of the minor if an adult at the time of consent or of the minor's parent or guardian.
  - XI.(a) Notwithstanding a finding by the court that the minor is competent to proceed in a juvenile proceeding, if the minor is subsequently transferred to the superior court, the issue of the minor's competency may be revisited.
  - (b) If a juvenile is found not competent to stand trial, the judge may refer the juvenile to the department of health and human services to assess eligibility for services through the department.
- 215:20 Appointment and Waiver of Counsel. RSA 169-B:12, I-II are repealed and reenacted to read as follows:
- I. Absent a valid waiver, the court shall appoint counsel at the time of arraignment of an indigent minor, provided that an indigent minor detained pursuant to RSA 169-B:11, III, shall have counsel appointed upon the issuance of the detention order. For purposes of the appointment of counsel under this section, an indigent minor shall be a minor who satisfies the court, after appropriate inquiry, that the minor is financially unable to independently obtain counsel. If the court has received information indicating that the minor has a cognitive, emotional, learning, or sensory disability, the court shall require the minor to consult with counsel.
- I-a. When an attorney is appointed as counsel for a child, representation shall include counsel and investigative, expert, and other services, including process to compel the attendance of witnesses, as may be necessary to protect the rights of the child.
  - II. The court may accept a waiver of counsel in a delinquency proceeding only when:
    - (a) The minor is represented by a non-hostile parent, guardian, or custodian;
    - (b) Both the minor and parent, guardian, or custodian agree to waive counsel;
- (c) In the court's opinion the waiver is made competently, voluntarily, and with full understanding of the consequences;
- (d) The petition does not allege a violation of RSA 631:1, RSA 631:2, RSA 635:1, or any violation of RSA 630, RSA 632-A, RSA 633, or RSA 636; and
- 35 (e) The prosecution has informed the court that it does not intend to seek certification 36 pursuant to RSA 169-B:24, RSA 169-B:25, or any other provision of law permitting adult prosecution

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1 of the minor.

 215:21 Delinquent Children; Dispositional Hearing; Commitment. RSA 169-B:19, I(j) is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

(j) Commit the minor to the custody of the department of health and human services for the remainder of minority. Commitment under this subparagraph may only be made following written findings of fact by the court, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that commitment is necessary to protect the safety of the minor or of the community, and may only be made if the minor has not waived the right to counsel at any stage of the proceedings. Commitment may not be based on a finding of contempt of court if the minor has waived counsel in the contempt proceeding or at any stage of the proceedings from which the contempt arises. Commitment may include, but is not limited to, placement by the department of health and human services at a facility certified for the commitment of minors pursuant to RSA 169-B:19, VI, administrative release to parole pursuant to RSA 621:19, or administrative release consistent with the cap on youth development center population under RSA 621:10, provided that the appropriate juvenile probation and parole officer is notified.

215:22 Release and Discharge from Youth Development Center. RSA 621:19, I-a is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

I-a. The board shall release, pursuant to paragraph I, any child committed to its care for a delinquency adjudication based on an offense other than a violent crime as defined in RSA 169-B:35-a no later than 6 months from the date of the child's commitment pursuant to RSA 169-B:19, I(j), unless the board determines that continued commitment is necessary in order to protect the safety of the child or the community, and in such case declines to release the child. If the board declines to release a child pursuant to this paragraph, it shall provide written notice to the child of his or her right to seek review of the board's decision, of his or her right to the assistance of counsel during the review process, and of the procedure the child may follow to initiate such a review. Parole review and release under this paragraph are not required during the period that a child is the subject of a delinquency petition which is awaiting adjudication or disposition.

I-b. Any child denied parole under this section may petition the court that committed the child to order the child released on parole. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall schedule the matter for hearing within 15 business days. At a hearing on the petition, the child shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel. At a hearing on the petition, the court shall consider the findings of the juvenile parole board, the offense and placement history of the child, and the need for continued commitment in order to protect the safety of the child or the community. Unless the court, after a hearing, finds by clear and convincing evidence that continued commitment is necessary in order to protect the safety of the child or the community, the court shall order that the child be released by the board on parole and take such further action the court may deem appropriate.

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I-c. The right to counsel provided for in this section shall not be waived except following consultation between the child and a parent or counsel. Consultation between a child and parent is not sufficient to support waiver under this section if the parent was a victim or complainant in the underlying proceeding or has been a witness or provided information in support of the basis for revocation in a parole revocation proceeding involving the child. Children known to the department of health and human services or the court to have an emotional disorder, intellectual disability, or any other condition which may be expected to interfere with the child's ability to understand the proceedings, make decisions, or otherwise handle the proceedings without the assistance of counsel shall not waive the right to counsel guaranteed by this section.

215:23 Case Closure and Review of Disposition. RSA 169-B:31 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

169-B:31 Case Closure and Review of Disposition. Upon making a finding that the purposes of this chapter have been met with regard to the minor named in the petition, or for such other reason the court may deem appropriate and consistent with the purposes of this chapter, the court may order a case closed. Any case remaining open for 12 months after the date of the disposition shall be reviewed by the court annually and closed, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the continued provision of services and court involvement are necessary and shall be fruitful to rehabilitate the minor or protect the public interest. All such findings shall be in writing and shall include the basis upon which those findings were made. Upon request by the child, the court shall also review any case in which the child remains at the youth development center more than 6 months after the order of commitment without having been released on parole or having been returned to the youth development center following revocation of parole. Successive requests for review shall be granted upon request by the child but the court may deny such requests without a hearing if a review was held less than 90 days prior to receipt of a request for review. In each instance that the court reviews a case in which the child remains at the youth development center at the time of review, the child shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel, which may not be waived except following consultation between the child and a parent or counsel. Consultation between a child and parent is not sufficient to support waiver under this section if the parent was a victim or complainant in the underlying proceeding or has been a witness or provided information in support of the basis for revocation in a parole revocation proceeding involving the child. Children known to the department of health and human services or the court to have an emotional disorder, intellectual disability, or any other condition which may be expected to interfere with a child's ability to understand the proceedings, make decisions, or otherwise handle the proceedings without the assistance of counsel may not waive the right to counsel guaranteed by this section.

215:24 New Section; Data Collection; Reporting Requirement. Amend RSA 169-B by inserting after section 31-a the following new section:

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1	169-B:31-b Data Collection; Reporting Requirement.			
2	I. The department shall establish a system to collect data related to:			
3	(a) Charges which led to involvement with the juvenile justice system.			
4	(b) The racial and ethnic identity of the child.			
5	(c) The length of time a child receives services under this chapter, beginning at the time			
6	of arraignment.			
7	(d) The identity of paid services or programs to whom the department has referred a			
8	child or family.			
9	(e) Any other information, including outcome data, that may assist the department and			
10	the court in evaluating the availability and effectiveness of services for children who receive			
11	assistance under this chapter.			
12	(f) The type of services ordered by the court after adjudication and disposition.			
13	II. The department shall, upon request, make available to members of the public,			
14	compilations of the data which do not contain identifying information.			
15	III. Beginning on or before December 30, 2014, the department shall provide quarterly			
16	reports regarding cases handled pursuant to this chapter to the chair of the house children and			
17	family law committee, the chair of the senate health, education and human services committee, or to			
18	the chairs of their successor committees, as well as the chair of the joint fiscal committee. The			
19	reports shall include:			
20	(a) Total census at Sununu Youth Services Center (SYSC) at the beginning of each			
21	quarterly reported period reported by:			
22	(1) Sex.			
23	(2) County of residence.			
24	(3) Status (i.e. pre-trial, confinement).			
25	(4) Criminal charge.			
26	(5) Re-entry into the juvenile justice system.			
27	(b) The number of 6 month parole hearings and the outcomes during the previous			
28	quarter and year to date.			
29	215:25 New Section; Juvenile Defense; Assigned Counsel. Amend RSA 604-A by inserting after			
30	section 2-d the following new section:			
31	604-A:2-e Counsel in Juvenile Delinquency Cases. Courts assigning counsel in RSA 169-B			
32	proceedings shall do so in accordance with standards adopted by the judicial council.			
33	215:26 New Paragraph; Juvenile Defense; Qualifications. Amend RSA 604-A:10 by inserting			
34	after paragraph IV the following new paragraph:			
35	V. The judicial council shall adopt standards relative to appointment for juvenile counsel.			

Such standards shall establish training, experience, and other qualifications for attorneys to

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represent minors in such proceedings, and shall be developed with consideration of relevant national standards including, but not limited to, the Juvenile Justice Standards of the Institute of Judicial Administration and American Bar Association.

215:27 Department of Health and Human Services; Juvenile Justice Services Report. The department of health and human services shall review the services provided by the state for juveniles and determine if the services, placements, and programs provided are consistent with current evidence-based practice, and cost effective when compared to other states and service alternatives. Such review shall consider the cost of services on a per person basis compared to other states and service alternatives, and the effectiveness of those services in reducing juvenile delinquency and recidivism. The results of the review shall include a ranking of the services by age group, based on effectiveness, cost per person, and total cost. The department shall report the results of the review to the house and senate finance committees, the house children and family law committee, the senate health, education and human services committee, and the senate judiciary committee no later than January 15, 2015.

- 15 215:28 Effective Date.
- 16 I. Sections 22 and 27 of this act shall take effect upon its passage.
  - II. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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- 19 Approved: July 11, 2014
- 20 Effective Date: I. Sections 22 & 27 shall take effect July 11, 2014.
- 21 II. Remainder shall take effect July 1, 2015.