



University of Washington  
Native American Law Center

Model Tribal Juvenile Codes



UW Native American  
Law Center  
Model Tribal  
Juvenile Codes

## **USER STATEMENT**

The Model Tribal Juvenile Codes were promulgated to provide guidance, support and direction to tribal communities and their juvenile courts. These codes are general in scope and in order to have full force and effect, must be used and adapted in concert with controlling tribal constitutional, statutory and traditional law. Nothing contained in these codes should be considered to be the rendering of legal advice with respect to specific cases.

## **UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON NATIVE AMERICAN LAW CENTER**

The University of Washington Native American Law Center promotes the development of Indian law, and encourages Native Americans, and others with an interest in Indian law, to attend law school. We act as a resource to Indian tribes, other governments and individuals in the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and across the country. In addition to a challenging and prestigious academic program, we are part of an extensive network of scholars, practitioners and students dedicated to the field of Indian law.

## **MODELS FOR CHANGE**

Models for Change is an effort to create successful and replicable models of juvenile justice reform through targeted investments in key states, with core support from the John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Models for Change seeks to accelerate the progress toward a more efficient, fair, and developmentally sound juvenile justice system that holds young people accountable for their actions, provides for their rehabilitation, protect them from harm, increases their life chances, and manages the risk they pose to themselves and the public. The initiative is underway in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Washington, with action networks focusing on key issues in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

## **MODEL TRIBAL JUVENILE CODES**

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## **FORWARD**

American Indian and Alaska Natives groups recognized by the United States as sovereign entities maintain governmental powers recognized by the United States Constitution's "Indian Commerce Clause" and United States Supreme Court decree. This sovereignty allows tribes to exercise authority over their members and lands, including the ability to pass laws, criminally prosecute members of federally recognized tribes, provide health care services for tribal members and pass codes regulating both non-Indian and Indian activity on tribal lands. In addition to a Tribe's inherent authority, Congressional acts such as the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 and the Tribal Self-Governance Act allowed tribes to take over federal functions in a variety of areas including law enforcement, tribal courts and juvenile protection. Since passage of these Acts, many of the U.S. tribes have created tribal courts and most exercise juvenile protection and/or juvenile criminal jurisdiction.

These courts have significant challenges. American Indians and Alaska Natives suffer marked disparities when compared to all U.S. races, including rates of depression, suicide, violence (general, domestic and sexual), and poverty. These stark statistics demonstrate the challenges tribal courts face in their effort to reduce crime and delinquency by addressing individuals while they are young. Support for tribal justice systems is provided predominantly by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Department of Justice through tribal court grants. Too few resources exist, however, for unique issues arising in juvenile justice systems.

In 2009, the University of Washington Native American law center was funded by the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change initiative to bring tribes in Washington State together to prioritize reforms that those tribes felt were needed in their systems. 20 of the 29 Washington State Indian tribes attended including judges, prosecutors, police officers, public defenders, court staff, elected officials, and other agencies and nonprofits working in tribal court systems. During this gathering, the tribal representatives identified several priorities they felt were needed to reform the juvenile justice systems used by their tribes. One of the highest priorities identified was archaic juvenile codes which largely mirror adult criminal systems.

In 2010, Models for Change funded the University of Washington Native American Law Center to develop model tribal juvenile codes addressing the concerns addressed by the tribal participants.

We recognize that it is impossible to develop a model code which can be verbatim implemented at any single tribe. This code is an attempt to provide a detailed framework from which a tribe can start with an adaptation of a code meeting its particular priorities and needs. These model codes also do not address what role traditional and customary tribal law plays in a juvenile justice system. We believe that the incorporation of custom and tradition into a model code would be inappropriate and leave that work to each implementing tribe.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The development and promulgation of these model tribal juvenile codes was made possible by the generous support of the John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation through the Models for Change Initiative – a national initiative designed to accelerate the pace of juvenile justice reform across the country. These codes represent the most current development of model tribal juvenile codes which provide for diversion at each decision point in a juvenile delinquency, truancy, and child-in-need of services proceeding. We are indebted to the Foundation, especially Laurie Garduque, Director of Justice Reform, for their support and vision.

## INTRODUCTION

The model tribal juvenile codes reflect a core commitment to providing tribes with juvenile statutes assuring the fundamental rights of children and their parents, guardians and custodians, and allowing opportunity for restorative diversions at each decision point in the juvenile justice process. In our many years of work in Indian country, we have seen for ourselves and heard from tribal judges and attorneys that too many tribal juvenile codes exist which are in fact, adult criminal codes without right to jury and confidentiality provisions. Too many tribal juvenile codes provide few diversion points to services, and rely too heavily on community service, fines, and detention. Many judges have voiced frustration with the lack of a comprehensive and flexible code which encourages the use of alternatives to standard juvenile delinquency, truancy and child-in-need of services codes.

In addition to our model, we would like to note that there are also very good model juvenile codes provided by the Tribal Law and Policy Institute, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Georgia State Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division Model Youth Code. These models were very helpful in the development of these model codes and we recommend that any tribe seeking to implement a new juvenile code also consider the decisions made by these codes. There are two main differences between our model code and the other model tribal juvenile codes is our commitment to the provision of appointed counsel to each juvenile brought into a juvenile justice system. Research has shown that provision of counsel to juveniles significantly decreases recidivism and inclusion of counsel for the juvenile increases the efficiency of the court and is vital to achieving fundamental fairness in the juvenile justice system. Another key difference in our codes from most juvenile codes is the hesitation to ever use detention. Detention is only used as a last case, and is not an option in either our child-in-need of services or truancy codes. Again, research has found that detention is not a deterrent to risky or delinquent behavior and can, in fact, reduce rates of success of delinquency, child-in-need of services and truancy proceedings.

One point the authors wish to address that has been brought up several times by tribal commentators is the lack of provisions related to traditional justice. Traditional justice are indigenous forms of justice used by a particular indigenous group. Because traditional justice is so personal to each tribal community, the authors felt that it is inappropriate to try to capture traditional justice in model code. Instead, the authors have followed a format which many tribes follow, providing a comprehensive system for adjudication of juvenile justice issues, and also providing ample points to divert out of the adversarial process and into traditional forums which are appropriate to a particular tribal community. This choice in no way means that the authors believe traditional justice is not appropriate to achieving the goals of a juvenile justice system.



# CHAPTER 1

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## **PURPOSE & POLICY**

### **1.01.110 Purpose**

This article shall be construed and interpreted to fulfill the following purposes:

- (a) to secure the care, protection, and mental and physical welfare of children coming within the jurisdiction of the [Tribe] Juvenile Court;
- (b) to preserve and retain the unity of the family and to carry out the other purposes of this article in a family environment whenever possible, separating the child from the child's parents only when necessary for the child's welfare or the safety and protection of the community;
- (c) to distinguish, in judicial and other processes affecting children coming within the provisions of this article, between the child who has committed a delinquent act and the child in need of services, and to provide appropriate and distinct dispositional options for these children and their families;
- (d) to remove from children committing delinquent acts the legal consequences of criminal behavior, and to substitute therefore programs of supervision, treatment, and rehabilitation which:
  - (1) hold them accountable for their actions;
  - (2) provide for the safety and protection of the community; and
  - (3) promote the development of competencies which will enable them to become responsible and productive members of the community;
- (e) to set forth procedures through which the provisions of this article are to be executed and enforced, while ensuring the rights of the parties are recognized and protected; and
- (f) to coordinate services for children and their families, with an emphasis on prevention, early intervention, diversion and community-based alternatives.

## DEFINITIONS

### 1.05.110 Definitions

**(a) Adult:** A person who:

- (1) is eighteen (18) years of age or older; and
- (2) is not a “child” as defined herein.

**(b) Child:** A person who:

- (1) is under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (2) is eighteen (18) years of age or older and:
  - (A) is alleged, or found by the Juvenile Court, to have committed a delinquent act; and
  - (B) therefore comes or remains within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court under the provisions of this title.

**(c) Child in Need of Services:** A child who is found by the Juvenile Court:

- (1) to habitually engage in conduct that:
  - (A) is disobedient of the reasonable and lawful commands of the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian; and
  - (B) poses an imminent threat to the physical safety of the child or others.
- (2) to be a runaway as defined [herein];
- (3) to have engaged in conduct prohibited by a provision of the tribal code that applies only to children; or
- (4) following the filing of a delinquency petition in accordance with [the provisions of this title]:
  - (A) to be unrestorably incompetent to be adjudicated; and
  - (B) in proceedings conducted in accordance with the provisions of [this chapter]:
    - (i) to have engaged in conduct that would otherwise warrant a finding of delinquency under [the delinquency provisions of this title]; and
    - (ii) to be in need of supervision, treatment or rehabilitation.

**(d) Custodian:** A person who has been entrusted with the custodial, personal and/or financial care of a child under tribal custom or to whom temporary physical care, custody, and control has been given by the parent(s) of such youth.

**(e) Delinquent Act:** An act, committed by a child, that would be a criminal violation of [the tribal code] if committed by an adult.

**(f) Guardian:** A person, usually other than the youth's biological or adoptive parent, to whom the Court has given certain rights and responsibilities to care for another person and/or the person's real and/or personal property.

**(g) Juvenile Advocate:** The attorney who, where private counsel has not been retained to represent the child:

- (1) shall be appointed by the Juvenile Court to represent the child in all delinquency proceedings conducted pursuant to [the provisions of this title]; and
- (2) may be appointed to represent the child in any other proceedings conducted pursuant to [the provisions of this title].

**(h) Juvenile Case Coordinator:** The individual who shall be responsible for:

- (1) acting as an unbiased liaison between:
  - (A) the child;
  - (B) the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (C) tribal agencies, service providers, school officials, and other individuals and entities entrusted with the care and supervision of children who are members of the tribal community;
  - (D) alleged victims or other members of the community affected by the child's alleged conduct, condition, or circumstances;
  - (E) the juvenile presenting officer; and
  - (F) the Juvenile Court;
  - (G) coordinating services for all children coming within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court under the provisions of this title;
- (2) providing recommendations to the juvenile presenting officer regarding the initiation of proceedings before the Juvenile Court, as well as diversion options and other alternatives to judicial proceedings;
- (3) providing recommendations regarding the disposition of matters coming before the Juvenile Court in proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title;
- (4) monitoring and facilitating compliance by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian with:
  - (A) the conditions of diversion agreements and deferrals;
  - (B) conditions of release imposed by the Juvenile Court;
  - (C) disposition and other orders entered by the Juvenile Court.
- (5) performing related functions specifically delegated to the juvenile case coordinator under the provisions of this title.

**(i) Juvenile Presenting Officer:** The attorney who shall represent the Tribe in all proceedings before the Juvenile Court.

**(j) Parent:** The term “parent” as used in this title:

(1) shall include, subject to the provisions of subsection (b), all biological or adoptive parents of the child, whether singular or plural; and

(2) shall not include a person whose parental rights have been legally terminated, nor an unwed father whose paternity has not been acknowledged or established.

**(k) Runaway:** The term “runaway” as used in this title means:

(1) A child who, without good cause and without the consent of his or her parent, guardian or custodian, is intentionally absent from the child’s home or legal residence:

(A) with the intent to abandon the child’s home or legal residence;

(B) for a period of more than 12 hours;

(C) between the hours of 8:00pm and 5:00am; or

(D) in circumstances presenting an imminent threat to the child’s physical safety.

(2) A child who has intentionally abandoned a placement ordered by the Juvenile Court or another court having jurisdiction over the child.

## **1.07 JUVENILE COURT**

### **1.07.110 Juvenile Court – Name**

There is hereby established the [Tribe] Juvenile Court., hereinafter referred to as the Juvenile Court.

### **1.07.130 Juvenile Court – Jurisdiction**

The Juvenile Court shall have personal, subject matter and territorial jurisdiction to the extent permitted under the Constitution and Laws of the [Tribe] and in which an Indian residing in or domiciled on the [Reservation] is:

- (a) alleged to have committed a delinquent act as defined [herein].
- (b) alleged to be a truant as defined [herein]; or
- (c) alleged to be a child in need of services as defined [herein].

### **1.07.150 Non-Criminal Proceedings**

No adjudication upon the status of any child coming within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court shall be deemed a conviction of a crime.

### **1.07.170 Juvenile Court, Relations with Other Agencies**

The Juvenile Court:

- (a) is authorized to cooperate fully with any tribal, federal, state, public or private agency in order to participate in diversion, rehabilitation or training programs to carry out the purposes of this code;
- (b) may utilize such social services as may be furnished by any tribal, federal or state agency; and
- (c) may accept or decline transfers from other tribal or state courts for the purposes of adjudication or disposition of children alleged to have committed juvenile or status offenses.

## **1.10 RIGHTS OF PARTIES**

### **1.10.010 Due Process Rights**

In all proceedings conducted under [the provisions of this title], the parties shall have the right to due process, including:

- (a) the right to adequate notice of all proceedings, and the opportunity to be heard before an unbiased finder of fact;
- (b) the right to discovery [as provided for herein];
- (c) the right to testify, the right to subpoena witnesses, and the right to introduce evidence on the party's own behalf;
- (d) the right to cross-examine witnesses, except in such cases as this [title] expressly permits the use of hearsay testimony; and
- (e) the right to findings which are based solely upon evidence properly admitted in hearings before the Juvenile Court.

### **1.10.030 Right to Counsel**

- (a) Neither a child nor the child's parent, guardian or custodian may waive the child's right to be represented by counsel.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the Juvenile Court shall appoint the juvenile advocate, or other qualified and competent counsel, to represent the child at the child's first appearance before the Juvenile Court.
- (c) Prior to the child's first appearance before the Juvenile Court, the juvenile advocate shall be authorized to represent the child, without formal appointment by the Juvenile Court, in any proceedings conducted under the provisions of this title.
- (d) Upon presentation by counsel for the child of an order of appointment or a court order specifically allowing such access, any tribal agency, department, authority, institution, school, or health care provider shall permit counsel for the child to inspect and copy, without the consent of the child or the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, any records relating to the child involved in the case.

### **1.10.050 Privilege Against Self-Incrimination**

Every child coming within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court shall be accorded and advised of the privilege against self-incrimination, and the child's exercise of the privilege shall not be used against the child in any proceedings conducted pursuant to [the provisions of this title].

### **1.10.070 Fingerprinting and Photographs**

(a) A child shall not be fingerprinted, photographed or have any tissue sample taken except by written order of the Juvenile Court.

(b) Fingerprints, photographs or tissue samples from a child taken pursuant to a written order of the Juvenile Court shall be used only as specified in the written order.

(c) This provision, however, shall not disallow photographs taken or fingerprints collected during an investigation.

### **1.10.090 Secure Detention**

In no case shall a child be detained:

(a) in a secure juvenile detention facility, except in accordance with [the relevant provisions of the delinquency code, where the child is alleged or found to have committed a delinquent act]; or

(b) in a jail, adult lock-up or other adult detention facility.

### **1.10.120 Confidentiality**

(a) All Juvenile Court hearings and informal conferences held pursuant to this article shall be closed to the public.

(b) Only the Juvenile Court judges, juvenile case coordinators, juvenile presenting officers, counsel, law enforcement officers, witnesses, the parties, service providers and such family and friends of the child to whose presence the parties have no reasonable objection, may be present.

(c) All records concerning a child are open to inspection only by his or her parent, custodian or guardian, their counsel or other legal representative, or other parties to related proceedings before the court. With the consent of the court, records may be inspected by the child.

(e) The name, picture, place of residence, or any other identifying information concerning any child, parent, custodian or guardian, or person appearing as a witness in any proceeding held pursuant to this article, shall not be published in any newspaper, newsletter, electronic publication, internet site, nor be given for any other publicity.

(f) Unless otherwise provided in this article, and except as is necessary to conduct an investigation or properly adjudicate the matter, no person shall disclose any identifying information concerning a matter conducted pursuant to this title. The Juvenile Court judge shall so warn those in attendance at each proceeding held pursuant to this title.

(g) Any person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to a civil contempt order by the Juvenile Court.





## **1.13 RULES OF PROCEDURE**

### **1.13.110 Rules – Generally**

Proceedings before the Juvenile Court shall be governed by the rules of evidence and procedure which govern proceedings before the Tribal Court, to the extent that such rules are not in conflict with the provisions of this [chapter].

### **1.13.130 Hearings – Scheduling**

(a) All hearings conducted under [the provisions of this chapter] shall be closed to the public, and shall be scheduled, to the extent possible:

- (1) on a calendar or in a location separate from hearings before the Tribal Court;
- (2) so as to assign the highest priority to cases in which the child is currently detained in a secure juvenile detention facility; and
- (3) outside of school hours.

### **1.13.150 Hearings – Notice**

Unless the provisions of this [title] specify otherwise, notice of any hearing conducted under [the provisions of this title] shall be served on the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, counsel for the child, and any other person the Juvenile Court deems necessary for the hearing, at least five (5) days prior to the hearing, in accordance with [the service provisions of this title].

### **1.13.170 Hearings – Continuances**

- (a) The time limit within which any hearing is required to be held required under this article may be extended only if the Juvenile Court grants a continuance pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall grant a continuance only upon a showing of good cause and only for that period of time shown to be necessary by the moving party. Neither the stipulation nor the convenience of the parties shall constitute good cause.
- (c) Whenever the Juvenile Court grants a continuance, it shall enter the facts which require the continuance into the court record.
- (d) If a party makes no objection to a continuance, the absence of such an objection shall be deemed consent to the continuance.
- (e) If the child is detained, no continuance may be granted without the child's consent.

### **1.13.190 No Derivative Proceedings**

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), and other provisions [of the tribal code] notwithstanding, the fact that a child has violated an order of the Juvenile Court shall not be the basis for subjecting the child to:

- (1) punitive sanctions;
- (2) charges of delinquency; or
- (3) a finding of contempt.

(b) Where the violation consists of an act which would constitute a delinquent act in the absence of the order violated, the act may be the basis for a delinquency petition filed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2 of this title.

### **1.13.210 Child Welfare Referral**

If there is reason to believe that a child who is the subject of any proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title may be abused or neglected, the Juvenile Court shall direct the juvenile case coordinator to request that the tribe's child welfare agency review the underlying facts of the case and take appropriate action.

### **1.13.230 Use of Disposition and Evidence in Other Proceedings**

The disposition of a child and evidence adduced in a hearing in the Juvenile Court may not be used against such child in any proceeding in any court other than for a proceeding for delinquency or a child in need of services, whether before or after reaching majority, except;

- (a) in the establishment of conditions of bail, plea negotiations, and sentencing in felony offenses; and
- (b) in such excepted cases, such records of dispositions and evidence shall be available to prosecutors, judges and the accused and may be used in the same manner as adult records.

## **1.16 SERVICES**

### **1.16.110 Directory of Services**

(a) The juvenile case coordinator shall compile and maintain a directory of public, private, and tribal services and resources available to children and families who are members of the tribal community, which may include, but need not be limited to:

- (1) crisis intervention services;
- (2) individual, group, or family counseling;
- (3) family mediation;
- (4) victim-offender mediation or reconciliation;
- (5) delinquency prevention and diversion programs;
- (6) assistance and education for victims or perpetrators of domestic violence;
- (7) parent training, education and support;
- (8) homemaker or parent aide services;
- (9) housekeeping and childcare services;
- (10) short-term respite care;
- (11) runaway centers and emergency shelters;
- (12) residential placement options for children in the juvenile justice system;
- (13) chemical dependency evaluations, treatment and interventions;
- (14) mental health screening, assessment, treatment and services;
- (15) educational assessments, evaluations and advocacy;
- (16) special education, tutorial, and remedial academic services;
- (17) vocational, job training, and employment services;
- (18) programs for building resiliency skills; and
- (19) community, cultural, social and recreational activities.

(b) In order to ensure that the directory of services is current and comprehensive, in compiling and maintaining the directory the juvenile case coordinator shall consult periodically with:

- (1) tribal and community agencies or other entities providing or coordinating services to children and families;
- (2) local school officials;
- (3) tribal and local law enforcement officials;
- (4) the juvenile presenting officer;
- (5) the juvenile advocate;
- (6) the Juvenile Court.

(c) The juvenile case coordinator shall provide regularly updated copies of the directory of services to:

- (1) the Juvenile Court;
- (2) the juvenile presenting officer;
- (3) the juvenile advocate;
- (4) tribal law enforcement;
- (5) all persons appearing before the Juvenile Court as guardians *ad litem*; and
- (6) any tribal agencies or departments providing or coordinating services to children and families.

(d) Within 30 days of the enactment of the provisions herein by the [tribal council], the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order:

- (1) directing the juvenile case coordinator to compile the directory of services, and to furnish copies thereof as required by subsection (c), within a period not to exceed 60 days from the enactment of the provisions herein;
- (2) establishing a schedule for maintaining and updating the directory of services, allowing for a period not to exceed one year between updates.

**1.16.130 Screening, Evaluation, and Treatment – Privilege Against Self-Incrimination**

(a) No statement, admission or confession, or incriminating information obtained from a child in the course of any screening that is undertaken in conjunction with proceedings under this chapter, including but not limited to that which is court-ordered, shall be admitted into evidence in any proceeding under this chapter.

(b) No statement, admission or confession, or incriminating information obtained from a child in the course of any assessment or evaluation, or any treatment that is undertaken in conjunction with proceedings under this chapter, including but not limited to that which is court-ordered, shall be admitted into evidence against the child, or used as a basis for such evidence, in any adjudication or disposition hearings or criminal proceedings.

(c) No statements, admissions or confessions made by, or incriminating information obtained from, a child in the course of any screening that is undertaken in conjunction with proceedings under this chapter, including but not limited to that which is court-ordered, shall be admitted into evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding.

(d) No statements, admissions or confessions made by, or incriminating information obtained from, a child in the course of any assessment or evaluation, or any treatment provided by or at the direction of a clinician or health care professional, that is undertaken in conjunction with proceedings under this chapter, including but not limited to that which is court-ordered, shall be admitted into evidence against the child on the issue of whether the child committed a delinquent act in any juvenile court proceeding, or on the issue of guilt in any criminal proceeding.

**1.16.150 Guardian ad Litem – Appointment**

(a) The Juvenile Court shall appoint a separate guardian ad litem whenever:

(1) it appears to the Juvenile Court that the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unable or unwilling fulfill the responsibilities imposed [herein];

(2) it appears to the Juvenile Court that the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unable or unwilling to make decisions in the best interests of the child with respect to proceedings under this [chapter];

(3) the Juvenile Court has, in accordance with [1100(b)], excused the child's parent, guardian or custodian from the responsibilities imposed by [1000 Parental Responsibilities]; or

(4) the court finds that it is otherwise in the child's best interests to do so.

(b) Neither counsel for the child nor the child's parent, guardian or custodian shall prohibit or impede access to the child by the guardian ad litem, provided that the child shall have the right to the presence of counsel during any meeting or conversation with the guardian ad litem.

## **1.19 PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **1.19.110 Parental Responsibilities**

The parent, guardian or custodian of a child alleged to have committed a juvenile offense or to be a child in need of services shall have the following responsibilities:

- (a) to attend all Juvenile Court hearings involving the child, or to show cause to the Juvenile Court why they should be excused from any hearing they are unable to attend;
- (b) to bring the child before the Juvenile Court when so ordered; and
- (c) to monitor the child's compliance with all orders entered or conditions imposed by the Juvenile Court, and to make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the child complies with such orders or conditions.

### **1.19.130 Excuse from Parental Responsibilities**

- (a) The child's parent shall be excused from the responsibilities imposed by [1000 Parental Responsibilities] if the child is under the care and control of a guardian or custodian as the result of a court order.
- (b) The child's parent, guardian or custodian may be excused from the responsibilities imposed by § 1.19.110 if it appears to the Juvenile Court that there may be a conflict of interest between the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) A showing that a parent, guardian or custodian has voluntarily turned physical custody of the child over to another person does not excuse the parent, guardian or custodian from the responsibilities imposed by § 1.19.110.

### **1.19.150 Parental Non-Compliance**

Any parent, guardian or custodian who does not comply with § 1.19.110 may be ordered to appear before the Juvenile Court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt.

## 1.22 SUMMONS AND SERVICE

### 1.22.110 Summons

(a) Upon the filing of a delinquency petition, a child-in-need-of-services petition or a truancy petition under [the provisions of this title], the Juvenile Court shall issue a written summons, to be served in accordance with [the provisions of this title], to:

- (1) the child,
- (2) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (3) any other person whose presence the Juvenile Court deems necessary for the initial hearing.

(b) The summons issued under subsection (a) shall:

- (1) contain the name of the court, the title of the proceedings, and the date, time, and location of the initial hearing;
- (2) advise the parties of their rights under [the provisions of this code]; and
- (3) be accompanied by a copy of the delinquency petition.

(c) The Juvenile Court may endorse upon the summons an order directing the child's parent, guardian or custodian, to bring the child before the Juvenile Court.

(d) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, a copy of the summons shall be served upon the juvenile advocate in accordance with [the provisions of this title].

### 1.22.130 Summons or Other Notice – Service

(a) Whenever notice of any hearing is required under [the provisions of this chapter], such notice shall be delivered:

- (1) personally, by a law enforcement officer or an officer of the Juvenile Court;
- (2) by registered or certified mail, with the return receipt to be signed only by the addressee, in which case service shall be deemed effective upon delivery; or
- (3) electronically, in accordance with § 1.22.150.

(b) If notice cannot be delivered by one of the means authorized in subsection (a), it may be delivered by regular first-class mail, in which case service shall be deemed effective on the third day after mailing.

(c) Counsel for any represented party shall be served, in accordance with the provisions of this section, with a copy of any notice required under [the provisions of this chapter].



(d) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the written notice to counsel required by subsection (c) shall be served on the juvenile advocate.

### **1.22.150 Electronic Service and Filing**

(a) The Juvenile Court may adopt rules permitting the parties to file motions, pleadings, and other documents by e-mail, facsimile, or other electronic means.

(b) Service of any notice or filing upon a party may be accomplished by e-mail, facsimile, or other electronic means, if that party has filed written notice in the Juvenile Court consenting to service by such means.

(c) A party may withdraw consent to electronic service by written notice, filed in the Juvenile Court and served upon the other parties in accordance with [the service provisions of this chapter].

(d) Electronic service or filing under the provisions of this section shall be deemed effective on the business day following its electronic transmission, unless rules adopted and published by the Juvenile Court provide otherwise.

(e) Electronic service or filing by any party under the provisions of this section shall be reasonably calculated to comply with [the confidentiality provisions of this title].

(f) The written notice required under subsection (b) shall include an affirmation that the consenting party has taken appropriate measures to ensure the confidentiality of electronic notices or filings to be received by that party.

(g) Safeguards required for compliance with subsections (e) and (f) shall include:

(1) restricting, to the extent necessary for compliance with [the confidentiality provisions of this title], access to e-mail accounts, fax machines, or other accounts, hardware or software within the party's control and used by the party to send or receive electronic notice or service;

(2) securing access to such accounts, hardware or software by the use of passwords, security codes, or other security measures reasonably calculated to ensure the confidentiality of electronic notices or filings to be sent or received by the party;

(3) reasonable measures to ensure the confidentiality of any printed, archival, backup, or other electronic or hard copies of such notices or filings shall be likewise protected;

(4) any other appropriate measures or procedures which may be required under the circumstances.

### **1.22.170 Service – Waiver**

- (a) Service may be waived by any person by written stipulation or by voluntary appearance before the Juvenile Court.
- (b) The child may waive service only if the child has consulted with counsel and the Juvenile Court, after personally addressing the child and counsel for the child, finds such waiver to be knowing, voluntary, and in the child's best interests.

## **1.25 APPEALS**

### **1.25.110 Appellate Proceedings**

Appeals from the Juvenile Court shall be conducted in accordance with the appellate rules governing appeals from the Tribal Court, to the extent that:

- (a) such rules are not in conflict with [the provisions of this title];
- (b) the time limits imposed by those rules, when applied in conjunction with the provisions of this title, do not unduly burden the right to appeal.

### **1.25.030 Right to Appeal**

- (a) Subject to the limitation set forth in subsection (b), any party to any proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title may appeal from:
  - (1) any final order of the Juvenile Court, including but not limited to all disposition orders; and
  - (2) a finding that the child committed a delinquent act, is a child in need of services or is a truant.
- (b) The Tribe shall not be permitted to appeal an order dismissing a delinquency petition in accordance with § 2.11.290(b).

### **1.25.050 Time Limit for Appeal**

Written notice of the appeal shall be filed within fourteen (14) calendar days after the entry of the final order or finding of the Juvenile Court.

### **1.25.070 Record of Proceedings**

- (a) Within three (3) business days of the filing of the notice to appeal, a record of the proceedings shall be made available to the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and counsel for the child.
- (b) The record of the proceedings shall be provided without cost, except that the costs of any transcription services shall be payable by the party seeking the appeal.

**1.25.090 Stay on Appeal**

(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the Juvenile Court shall stay any order from which a party has filed written notice of appeal in accordance with § 1.25.050.

(b) The Juvenile Court shall not be required to stay an order in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) if, upon consideration of any reasonable alternatives, the Juvenile Court finds that enforcement of the order is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others.

# CHAPTER 2 DELINQUENCY

## **RULES IN DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS**

### **2.01.110 Rules – Generally**

Delinquency proceedings before the Juvenile Court shall be governed by the rules of evidence and procedure governing criminal proceedings before the Tribal Court, to the extent that such rules are not in conflict with the provisions of this title.

### **2.01.130 Jeopardy**

In all proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, jeopardy begins when:

- (a) the court accepts a valid admission in accordance with § 2.11.230; or
- (b) the first witness is sworn at an adjudication hearing conducted pursuant to § 2.11.270.

### **2.01.150 Admissibility of Evidence**

In any proceedings on a delinquency petition brought under the provisions of this chapter:

- (a) no out-of-court statement which would be inadmissible in criminal proceedings before the Tribal Court shall be admissible to establish the allegations of the delinquency petition;
- (b) no evidence which would be inadmissible in criminal proceedings before the Tribal Court because such evidence was illegally seized or obtained shall be admissible to establish the allegations of the delinquency petition;
- (c) no statement of the child made to the juvenile case coordinator, nor any evidence derived from such a statement, shall be admissible to establish the allegations of the delinquency petition, unless the statement is made after consultation with and in the presence of counsel;
- (d) an out-of-court statement by the child shall be insufficient to support a finding that the child committed the acts alleged in the delinquency petition, unless the statement is corroborated by other evidence; and
- (e) the fact that a child has at any time been a party to child-in-need-of-services proceedings shall be inadmissible to establish the allegations of the delinquency petition, and any statement made by the child during the pendency of such proceedings shall be treated as a statement made in response to custodial interrogation, and subject to the provisions of § 2.04.150.

### **2.01.170 Failure to Appear**

In all proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter:

- (a) In the event that a child 16 years of age or older fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
  - (1) upon a first or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a new summons in accordance with [GP/Summons]; and
    - (B) issue a warning to the child regarding the potential consequences of a subsequent failure to appear ;
  - (2) upon a second or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a custody order in accordance with § 2.03.110; and
    - (B) following a hearing on the matter, impose additional or modified conditions of release in accordance with § 2.05.170;
  - (3) upon a third or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may conduct a hearing to review the need for detention in accordance with §§ 2.05.110, *et seq.*
- (b) In the event that a child under 16 years of age fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
  - (1) if the Juvenile Court finds, based on the sworn testimony of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, that the child has willfully refused to appear, the Juvenile Court may proceed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a); or
  - (2) in the absence of such a finding, the Juvenile Court may proceed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c).

- (c) In the event that the child's parent, guardian or custodian fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered, or fails to bring the child before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
  - (1) upon a first or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a new summons in accordance with [GP/Summons]; and
    - (B) issue a warning to the child's parent, guardian or custodian regarding the potential consequences of a subsequent failure to appear ;
  - (2) upon a second or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a bench warrant, in accordance with [the provisions of the tribal code], directing that the child's parent, guardian or custodian be brought before the Juvenile Court to show cause why they should not be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of this section; and
    - (B) absent a showing of good cause for the failure to appear, impose upon the child's parent, guardian or custodian a fine of up to \$100 (one hundred dollars);
  - (3) upon a third or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may initiate proceedings for contempt against the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with [the provisions of the tribal code].
- (d) The other provisions of this section notwithstanding, whenever it appears from a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court that the child has failed to appear as the result of circumstances posing a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others, the Juvenile Court may:
  - (1) issue a custody order in accordance with § 2.03.110;
  - (2) following a hearing on the matter, impose additional or modified conditions of release in accordance with § 2.05.170; and
  - (3) conduct a hearing to review the need for detention in accordance with §§ 2.05.110, *et seq.*
- (e) Other provisions of the [tribal code] notwithstanding, no sanctions other than those authorized by this section shall be sought or imposed for a failure to appear before the Juvenile Court in any proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

## **RIGHTS OF PARTIES**

### **2.02.110 Parties in Delinquency Proceedings**

The parties to all proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be:

- (a) the child;
- (b) the Tribe; and
- (c) following adjudication, the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **2.02.130 Right to Counsel**

- (a) The child shall be represented by counsel at all stages of any proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- (b) The child's parent, guardian or custodian shall have the right to be represented by counsel at disposition, and in any proceedings for contempt brought against the child's parent, guardian or custodian pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

### **2.02.150 Hearings – Advisement of Rights**

At the commencement of all hearings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Juvenile Court shall advise the child, in language the child will easily understand:

- (a) of the nature and purpose of the proceedings;
- (b) of the right to counsel;
- (c) of the right to remain silent, and that any statement made by the child may be considered by the Juvenile Court as evidence that the child committed a delinquent act;
- (d) of the right to appeal any final order of the Juvenile Court.



## **CUSTODY AND RELEASE**

### **2.03.110 Custody Orders**

The Juvenile Court may issue a written order that a law enforcement officer shall take a child into immediate custody if:

- (a) the issuance of a custody order is authorized under § 2.01.170; or
- (b) the Juvenile Court finds, based on a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court, that there is probable cause to believe:
  - (1) the child has violated conditions of release imposed by the Juvenile Court under § 2.05.170; or
  - (2) the child has committed a delinquent act or has violated a disposition order entered by the Juvenile Court under § 2.13.230, and:
    - (A) the conduct, condition or surroundings of the child pose a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others; or
    - (B) there is a substantial risk that the child may leave or be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, or will not be brought before the Juvenile Court, notwithstanding the service of a summons.

### **2.03.130 Taking a Child Into Custody**

- (a) A law enforcement officer may take a child into custody if:
  - (1) the Juvenile Court has issued a custody order in accordance with § 2.03.110; or
  - (2) the officer has probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act.
- (b) Whenever a child is taken into custody pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a), the law enforcement officer taking the child into custody shall advise the child as required by § 2.04.130(a):
  - (1) at the earliest reasonable opportunity; and
  - (2) whether or not the law enforcement officer intends to interrogate the child.

### **2.03.150 Release or Delivery from Custody**

- (a) A law enforcement officer taking a child into custody without a custody order or warrant shall:
  - (1) if the law enforcement officer determines that no further action is required, release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and issue verbal counsel or a warning as may be appropriate;
  - (2) if the law enforcement officer determines that the matter should be referred to the juvenile case coordinator pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3, proceed in accordance with § 3.03.150; or
  - (3) if the law enforcement officer determines that the matter should be reviewed by the juvenile case coordinator pursuant to the provisions of this chapter:
    - (A) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian upon their promise to bring the child before the Juvenile Court upon the issuance of a summons under [GP/Summons]; or
    - (B) if the law enforcement officer determines that the child cannot be safely released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, deliver the child to the juvenile case coordinator or to a juvenile facility designated by the Juvenile Court.
- (b) When the law enforcement officer believes that the child is in need of prompt medical attention, the law enforcement officer shall deliver the child to a medical facility or otherwise obtain such medical attention for the child before proceeding under subsection (a).
- (c) Upon releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the law enforcement officer shall refer the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources which may be appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **2.03.170 Notification of Parents and Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) If a child is taken into custody and not released, the law enforcement officer taking the child into custody shall immediately notify:
  - (1) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (2) the juvenile case coordinator.
- (b) All reasonable efforts shall be made to advise the parent, guardian or custodian of the reason the child was taken into custody, and the location where the child is being held.
- (c) If the child's parent, guardian or custodian cannot be notified, all reasonable efforts shall be made to notify a member of the child's extended family.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, "reasonable efforts" shall include telephone and personal contacts at the home, place of employment, or other locations the person to be notified is known to frequent.

### **2.03.190 Review by Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) Upon being notified that a child has been taken into custody and not released, the juvenile case coordinator shall immediately review the need for continued detention under § 2.05.110, and shall:
  - (1) if the juvenile case coordinator determines that no further action is required, release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) if the juvenile case coordinator determines that the matter should be addressed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3, proceed in accordance with § 3.03.190; or
  - (3) if the juvenile case coordinator determines that the matter requires further action in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:
    - (A) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian upon their promise to bring the child before the Juvenile Court upon the issuance of a summons under [GP/Summons]; or
    - (B) if the juvenile case coordinator determines that continued detention is necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110, arrange for the placement of the child in accordance with § 2.05.150.
- (b) Upon releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall refer the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources which may be appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

- (c) If the juvenile case coordinator does not release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall immediately:
  - (1) notify the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with § 2.03.170;
  - (2) file written notice in the Juvenile Court of:
    - (A) the reason the child was taken into custody;
    - (B) the location where the child is being detained; and
    - (C) the need to conduct a detention hearing in accordance with § 2.05.230;
  - (3) provide copies of the written notice required under subsection (c)(2) to the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile presenting officer, and counsel for the child; and
  - (4) inform the child of the steps taken by the juvenile case coordinator to comply with the requirements of this subsection.
- (d) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the written notice required by subsection (c)(2) shall be provided to the juvenile advocate.

**2.03.210 Release to Relative or Responsible Adult**

Where the provisions of this chapter permit or require the release of a child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the child may instead be released to a relative or other responsible adult, if the child's parent, guardian or custodian consents to the release.

## **INTERROGATION**

### **2.04.110 Interrogation and Custodial Interrogation – Definitions**

For the purposes of this chapter:

- (a) an interrogation occurs whenever a law enforcement officer or other official asks a child a question, or subjects a child to any words or actions, that the law enforcement officer or other official knows or should know is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response; and
- (b) a custodial interrogation is any interrogation during which a reasonable person of the child's age and in the child's position would consider himself or herself to be unable to terminate the encounter.

### **2.04.130 Advisement of Rights**

- (a) Prior to interrogating a child, the law enforcement officer or other official shall advise the child, in language the child will easily understand:
  - (1) that the child has the right to remain silent, and anything the child says may be used against the child in court;
  - (2) that the child has the right to have his or her parent, guardian or custodian present during any questioning;
  - (3) that the child has the right:
    - (A) to be represented by counsel;
    - (B) to consult with counsel prior to any questioning; and
    - (C) to have counsel present during any questioning.
- (b) Prior to initiating or resuming the interrogation of any child, the law enforcement officer or other official shall again advise the child as required by subsection (a):
  - (1) if there has been any lapse in time since the prior advisement, including but not limited to circumstances in which the interrogation is resumed or reinitiated after ceasing or being interrupted for any reason; or
  - (2) if the law enforcement officer or other official is not the person who most recently advised the child as required by subsection (a), and:
    - (A) the law enforcement officer or other official was not present during the prior advisement; or
    - (B) the child was unaware that the law enforcement officer or other official was present during the prior advisement.

#### **2.04.150 Inadmissible Statements and Derivative Evidence**

- (a) An oral, written, or other statement of a child made as a result of any interrogation shall be inadmissible as evidence against the child in any delinquency or criminal proceedings, unless:
  - (1) the child was advised in accordance with § 2.04.130; and
  - (2) the child clearly and affirmatively waived his or her rights before being questioned.
- (b) An oral, written, or other statement of a child made as a result of a custodial interrogation shall be inadmissible as evidence against the child in any delinquency or criminal proceedings, unless:
  - (1) the statement is made after consultation with and in the presence of counsel;
  - (2) an electronic recording is made of the custodial interrogation; and
  - (3) the recording is accurate and not intentionally altered.
- (c) An oral, written, or other statement of a child made as a result of any interrogation prior to or during which the child was subjected to threats or physical punishment shall be inadmissible as evidence against the child in any delinquency or criminal proceedings.
- (d) If the Juvenile Court finds that a statement is inadmissible under this section, then any statements or other evidence derived from the inadmissible statement, including subsequent statements made by the child, shall be likewise inadmissible as evidence against the child in any delinquency or criminal proceedings.

#### **2.04.170 Other Statements**

- (a) The provisions of § 2.04.150 shall not preclude the admission of:
  - (1) a statement made by the child in open court in any Juvenile Court or Tribal Court proceeding in which the child was represented by counsel;
  - (2) a spontaneous statement not made in response to interrogation; or
  - (3) a statement made in response to a question that is:
    - (A) routinely asked during the processing of a child being taken into custody; and
    - (B) not a question that the law enforcement officer knows or should know is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response.
- (b) The Tribe shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a statement falls within one of the exceptions identified in subsection (a).

#### **2.04.190 Factors Relating to Admissibility**

Before permitting any child's statement to be introduced as evidence against the child, the Juvenile Court must find that the statement was voluntarily and knowingly made, taking into account these and any other relevant factors:

- (a) whether the child had the opportunity to consult with his or her parent, guardian or custodian, or counsel before making the statement;
- (b) the child's age, maturity, and level of education;
- (c) the child's level of intelligence and mental development; as well as the presence of any cognitive or mental disability or impairment;
- (d) the child's physical and mental condition at the time the statement was made;
- (e) the length of time the child was detained prior to interrogation, and the length of time the child was interrogated before making the statement;
- (f) the environment in which the interrogation took place;
- (g) the number of law enforcement officers who conducted or were present during the interrogation, as well as their physical characteristics and demeanor;
- (g) any use of deception by the law enforcement officer(s) conducting the interrogation;
- (h) whether, either prior to or during the interrogation, the child was held in isolation, deprived of food or sleep, or subjected to other potentially coercive measures.

#### **2.04.210 Electronic Recording – Preservation and Confidentiality**

- (a) Any electronic recording of any statement made by a child during a custodial interrogation shall be preserved until:
  - (1) the child's adjudication for any delinquent acts relating to the statement is final, or the initiation of proceedings relating to such delinquent acts is barred by law;
  - (2) all direct appeals or actions on petitions for the writ of habeas corpus have been exhausted, or the time limit for bringing such appeals or petitions has expired;
  - (3) the child has been released from any detention, restrictions or other conditions or obligations imposed by the Juvenile Court in connection with any proceedings relating to the statement; and
  - (4) a minimum of three (3) years has passed since the original recording was made.
- (b) Any electronic recording of any statement made by a child during a custodial interrogation shall be subject to [the confidentiality provisions of this title].

## **DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

### **2.05.010 Adoption and Safe Families Act Compliance**

- (a) Before entering an order authorizing detention, the Juvenile Court shall determine, on a case-by-case basis:
  - (1) whether continuation in the home of the child's parent, guardian or custodian is contrary to the child's welfare; and
  - (2) whether there are available services that would prevent or eliminate the need for detention.
- (b) If the child can be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian through the provision of services to prevent or eliminate the need for removal, the Juvenile Court shall release the child to his or her parent, guardian or custodian, and order that those services be provided.
- (c) If the child cannot be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall, as soon as possible, provide referrals for services to enable the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to obtain any assistance that may be needed to effectively provide the care and control necessary for the child to return to the home.
- (d) Upon entering an order authorizing detention, and in no event later than 60 days following the child's removal from the home of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court shall determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to safely maintain the child in the home.
- (e) Upon making the determinations required by this section, the Juvenile Court shall enter written findings of fact referencing any and all evidence relied upon in reaching its decision.



#### **2.05.110 Detention – Grounds**

- (a) A child shall not be detained unless:
  - (1) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act;
  - (2) no less restrictive alternatives will suffice; and
  - (3) there is clear and convincing evidence that the child should be detained because:
    - (A) such detention is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others; or
    - (B) there is a substantial risk that the child may leave or be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
- (b) A child shall not be detained for any of the following reasons:
  - (1) to treat or rehabilitate the child prior to adjudication;
  - (2) to punish the child or to satisfy demands by a victim, the police, or the community;
  - (3) to allow a parent to avoid his or her legal responsibilities;
  - (4) to permit more convenient administrative access to the child; or
  - (5) to facilitate further interrogation or investigation.

#### **2.05.130 Least Restrictive Alternatives**

- (a) When a child is detained or subject to conditional or supervised release pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Juvenile Court shall order only the least restrictive conditions or placement consistent with:
  - (1) the best interests of the child; and
  - (2) the safety of the community.
- (b) Whenever the Juvenile Court orders the detention of a child, or enters an order imposing conditions upon the child's release, the order shall include a statement of the Juvenile Court's reasons for rejecting less restrictive alternatives.

**2.05.150 Place of Detention**

- (a) A child alleged to have committed a delinquent act may be detained only in:
  - (1) a licensed foster home or a home approved by the Juvenile Court, which may be a public or private home or the home of a noncustodial parent or of a relative;
  - (2) a juvenile residential care facility such as a group home, staff-secure facility, or other residential facility operated by a licensed child welfare agency;
  - (3) a secure juvenile detention facility designated by the Juvenile Court; or
  - (4) a residential treatment facility, detoxification facility, or halfway house, if there is evidence of recent or ongoing alcohol or substance abuse by the child, and:
    - (A) there is clear and convincing evidence that such placement is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health or welfare of the child; or
    - (B) detention is otherwise necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110, and the child requests or agrees to such placement in lieu of a more restrictive placement.
- (b) Detention in a secure juvenile detention facility shall in all cases be subject to the time limits set forth in § 2.13.250.

**2.05.170 Alternatives to Detention**

- (a) Before ordering that a child be detained, the Juvenile Court shall consider less restrictive alternatives such as:
  - (1) a court-imposed curfew;
  - (2) a requirement that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian report to the juvenile case coordinator at specified intervals;
  - (3) an order requiring the child to remain at home at all times when the child is not:
    - (A) in the presence of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
    - (B) attending school or participating in other activities approved by the Juvenile Court; or
    - (C) legally required to be elsewhere;
  - (4) electronic home monitoring or similar means of monitoring the child's whereabouts;
  - (5) community supervision; and
  - (6) other types of conditional or supervised release.

- (b) Conditions of release the Juvenile Court may impose under subsection (a) shall not include bail, but may include:
- (1) law-abiding behavior, including refraining from using or possessing alcohol or non-prescribed drugs;
  - (2) regular school attendance or continuation in a course of study designed to lead to achieving a high school diploma or the equivalent;
  - (3) compliance with a statutory curfew;
  - (4) compliance with orders prohibiting or restricting contact between the child and the alleged victim or other persons or locations connected with the alleged delinquent act;
  - (5) other reasonable conditions calculated to ensure the child's appearance at future hearings and to protect the safety of the child and the community.

**2.05.190 No-Contact Orders – Special Considerations**

- (a) An order prohibiting or restricting contact between a child and a member of the child's immediate or extended family shall be narrowly tailored, and the scope and terms of such an order shall be appropriately limited, to protect the safety of the child and the child's family.
- (b) Before entering such an order, the Juvenile Court shall carefully consider:
- (1) the nature of the relationship between the child and the family member;
  - (2) the expressed concerns and preferences of the family member;
  - (3) the potential effects of the proposed order on:
    - (A) the child's contact and relationships with other family members; and
    - (B) the relationships between the child's other family members;
  - (4) the likelihood that the proposed order will place undue emotional or practical burdens on the child or the child's family; and
  - (5) the ability and willingness of the child's family to supervise contact between the child and the family member, or otherwise address the concerns to which the proposed order is directed, without the formal intervention of the Juvenile Court.

#### **2.05.210 Conditional Release Orders – Violations**

If it appears from a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court that the child has violated conditions of release imposed in accordance with § 2.05.170, the Juvenile Court may:

- (a) issue a custody order in accordance with § 2.03.110;
- (b) following a hearing on the matter, impose additional or modified conditions of release in accordance with § 2.05.170; and
- (c) conduct a hearing to review the need for detention in accordance with § 2.05.110.

#### **2.05.230 Detention Hearing – Requirement and Time Limit**

- (a) Whenever a child is taken into custody pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and is not released, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a detention hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.
- (b) If the forty-eight (48) hour time limit imposed by subsection (a) would expire on a weekend or holiday, the Juvenile Court shall conduct the detention hearing on the first business day after the child is taken into custody.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of [GP/Hearings – Continuances], the detention hearing shall not be continued so as to fall outside the time limits imposed by this section.
- (d) If the detention hearing is not held within the time limits imposed by this section, the child shall be released:
  - (1) to the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) to a relative or other responsible adult in accordance with § 2.03.210; or
  - (3) to a juvenile shelter care facility or an appropriate service agency until the child's parent, guardian or custodian can be notified.

**2.05.250 Detention Hearing – Notice**

- (a) Written notice of the detention hearing:
  - (1) shall be served on the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and counsel for the child as soon as the time for the detention hearing has been set;
  - (2) shall in all other respects be served in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice – Service];
  - (3) shall contain the name of the court, the nature and purpose of the proceedings, and the date, time, and place of the hearing;
  - (4) shall advise the parties of their rights under the provisions of this title; and
  - (5) shall specify the delinquent act the child is alleged to have committed.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the written notice required by subsection (a) shall be served on the juvenile advocate.

**2.05.270 Detention Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the detention hearing for the purpose of determining:

- (a) whether there is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act, unless the Juvenile Court has entered a finding of probable cause, in accordance with § 2.05.290 or § 2.09.150, at a prior hearing;
- (b) whether the child can be released without conditions;
- (c) if the child cannot be released without conditions, what alternatives to detention or conditions of release, imposed in accordance with § 2.05.170, would render detention unnecessary; and
- (d) if detention is necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110, where the child should be placed pending the child's next appearance before the Juvenile Court.

### **2.05.290 Order on Detention Hearing**

- (a) At the detention hearing, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order releasing the child without conditions unless the Juvenile Court finds, based on a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court, that there is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds that there is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act, the Juvenile Court shall, at the conclusion of the detention hearing, enter a written order:
  - (1) releasing the child without conditions;
  - (2) releasing the child from custody, and setting forth conditions of release imposed in accordance with § 2.05.170; or
  - (3) specifying where the child is to be detained until the next hearing.
- (c) If the child is in custody as the result of a failure to appear before the Juvenile Court, the written order entered by the Juvenile Court shall be consistent with the provisions of § 2.01.170.
- (d) If the child is to be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility, the written order shall specify the date and time of the first detention review hearing to be held in accordance with § 2.05.330.
- (e) No provision of this chapter shall be interpreted to prohibit the Juvenile Court from releasing the child from detention prior to the appointment or appearance of counsel for the child.

### **2.05.310 Detention – Rehearing**

Upon the filing of a motion for rehearing and a declaration stating the relevant facts, the Juvenile Court shall rehear the detention matter without unnecessary delay if:

- (a) the child was not released from custody at the detention hearing;
- (b) the child's parent, guardian or custodian did not receive notice of the detention hearing;  
and
- (c) the child's parent, guardian or custodian did not appear or waive appearance at the detention hearing.

### **2.05.330 Mandatory Detention Review Hearings**

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall conduct a detention review hearing before the end of each seven-calendar-day period in which the child is detained in a secure juvenile detention facility.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall conduct the detention review hearing for the purpose of determining:
  - (1) whether the circumstances of the child, the posture of either party, the availability of less restrictive alternatives, or other material facts have changed since the last hearing;
  - (2) whether continued detention remains necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110;
  - (3) whether the child should be released from secure detention in favor of a less restrictive alternative.
- (c) At the conclusion of each detention review hearing conducted pursuant to this section, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order revoking, modifying, or extending its prior detention order.
- (e) If the child is to remain in a secure juvenile detention facility, the written order shall specify the date and time of the next detention review hearing to be held in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of [GP/Hearings – Continuances], no detention review hearing shall be continued so as to fall outside the time limits imposed by this section.

### **2.05.350 Detention and Conditional Release Orders – Termination**

An order of the Juvenile Court providing for either continued detention or conditional or supervised release shall immediately and automatically terminate, and the child shall immediately be released from any detention, restrictions or other conditions or obligations imposed thereby, if a delinquency petition is not filed within the time limits imposed by § 2.08.130.

## **PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **2.06.110 Preliminary Investigation – Requirement**

Whenever a child is alleged to have committed a delinquent act, the juvenile case coordinator shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the interests of the child or the community require that further action be taken.

### **2.06.130 Preliminary Investigation – Time Limit**

The juvenile case coordinator shall conduct the preliminary investigation:

- (a) within twenty-four (24) hours after the detention hearing, if the child remains in custody; or
- (b) within five (5) days after the detention hearing, if the child has been released on conditions pursuant to § 2.05.170.

### **2.06.150 Informal Conference – Requirement**

- (a) Subject to the provisions of § 2.06.190, the juvenile case coordinator shall, during the course of the preliminary investigation, conduct an informal conference to include:
  - (1) the child;
  - (2) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (3) counsel for the child.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the juvenile case coordinator shall notify the juvenile advocate prior to conducting the informal conference.

### **2.06.170 Informal Conference – Purpose and Conduct**

- (a) The purpose of the informal conference shall be to identify and discuss services, interventions, agreements or other alternatives which would render the filing of a delinquency petition unnecessary.
- (b) To the extent possible, the informal conference shall be treated as a non-adversarial effort to resolve the issues presented by the child's alleged conduct, without the intervention of the Juvenile Court.



- (c) Subsection (b) shall not be interpreted:
  - (1) to require the waiver of any right or privilege by the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian, including but not limited to the privilege against self-incrimination;
  - (2) to require disclosure by counsel for the child of any matter that would otherwise be confidential or protected from disclosure by any applicable rule or statute;
  - (3) to relieve counsel for the child of any ethical or professional obligations otherwise imposed by statute, rules of professional conduct or similar court rules; or
  - (4) to require counsel for the child to proceed in a manner that is inconsistent with those obligations.
- (d) Statements made by the child at the informal conference shall be inadmissible, in any subsequent hearing or proceedings, as evidence that the child committed a delinquent act, but may be considered at a disposition hearing conducted in accordance with § 2.13.150.

**2.06.190 Informal Conference – Attendance and Participation Voluntary**

- (a) Prior to conducting the informal conference, the juvenile case coordinator shall inform the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian:
  - (1) of their rights under the provisions of this title;
  - (2) of the nature and purpose of the informal conference; and
  - (3) that participation in the informal conference is voluntary.
- (b) The juvenile case coordinator shall conduct the informal conference:
  - (1) without the participation of the child, if the child declines to attend or participate; or
  - (2) without the participation of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, if:
    - (A) the child's parent, guardian or custodian declines to attend or to participate; and
    - (B) the child's parent, guardian or custodian consents to the child's participation.
- (c) If the child declines to attend or to participate directly in the informal conference, counsel for the child may, to the extent that such efforts are consistent with counsel's professional and ethical obligations to the child:
  - (1) attend and participate in the informal conference on behalf of the child; and
  - (2) otherwise confer with the juvenile case coordinator to further the purpose of the informal conference, as set forth in 2.06.170.

### **2.06.210 Recommendation by Juvenile Case Coordinator**

Upon concluding the preliminary investigation, the juvenile case coordinator shall make one of the following recommendations to the juvenile presenting officer:

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend that no further action be taken in the matter, if the juvenile case coordinator determines that:
  - (1) the alleged facts are insufficient to support the filing of a delinquency petition ; or
  - (2) the best interests of neither the child nor the community require that further action be taken.
- (b) The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian enter into a diversion agreement in accordance with § 2.07.110, if the juvenile case coordinator determines that:
  - (1) the alleged facts are sufficient to support the filing of a delinquency petition; and
  - (2) the interests of both the child and the community may be adequately addressed through one or more of the diversion options set forth in § 2.07.150.
- (c) The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend the initiation of proceedings under Chapter 3 of this title, if the juvenile case coordinator determines that:
  - (1) the alleged facts are sufficient to support the filing of a request for services under § 3.05.110;
  - (2) the best interests of both the child and the community may be adequately addressed through child-in-need-of-services proceedings.
- (d) The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend that the juvenile presenting officer file a delinquency petition in accordance with § 2.08.110, if the juvenile case coordinator determines that:
  - (1) the alleged facts are sufficient to support the filing of a delinquency petition;
  - (2) the best interests of either the child or the community require the intervention of the Juvenile Court; and
  - (3) the best interests of either the child or the community cannot be adequately addressed through proceedings conducted pursuant to Chapter 3 of this title.

#### **2.06.230 Recommendation – Factors to be Considered**

In determining the appropriate recommendation to be made in accordance with § 2.06.210, the juvenile case coordinator shall consider factors including:

- (a) the nature and seriousness of the alleged act;
- (b) the child's previous contacts with the police, the juvenile case coordinator, or the Juvenile Court;
- (c) the age, maturity, and individual circumstances of the child;
- (d) the willingness of the child to participate in a voluntary program;
- (e) the participation and input of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (f) any statement by the complainant or the alleged victim expressing support for diverting the matter or addressing the matter informally and without the intervention of the Juvenile Court;
- (g) the likelihood that services and resources to meet the child's needs can be identified and secured without the intervention of the Juvenile Court.

#### **2.06.250 Notice to Juvenile Court**

- (a) The juvenile presenting officer shall immediately file written notice in the Juvenile Court whenever:
  - (1) the Juvenile Court has entered a detention order, or any order imposing restrictions or other conditions or obligations upon the child in connection with the matter; and
  - (2) the juvenile presenting officer, having received and considered the recommendation of the juvenile case coordinator, determines that:
    - (A) no further action should be taken in the matter;
    - (B) the matter should proceed by way of a diversion agreement; or
    - (C) the matter should proceed under Chapter 3 of this title.
- (b) Upon the filing of the written notice required by subsection (a):
  - (1) the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order releasing the child from any detention, restrictions or other conditions or obligations previously imposed in connection with the matter; and
  - (2) if the child is being detained, the juvenile case coordinator shall ensure that the child is released within 12 hours of the entry of the order of release.

## **DIVERSION AGREEMENT**

### **2.07.110 Diversion Agreement – Form and Substance**

- (a) Upon the juvenile presenting officer's acceptance of a recommendation for diversion pursuant to § 2.06.210(b), the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian may enter into a written diversion agreement with the juvenile case coordinator.
- (b) The diversion agreement shall specify particular conditions, which may include any of the options specified in § 2.07.150, to be fulfilled by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian over a period not to exceed six (6) months.
- (c) The juvenile case coordinator shall advise the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and the written diversion agreement shall state:
  - (1) that entry into a diversion agreement is voluntary, and that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian may withdraw from the diversion agreement at any time; and
  - (2) that withdrawal from the diversion agreement may lead to the filing of a delinquency petition.

### **2.07.130 Diversion Agreement – Fulfillment of Conditions**

- (a) If the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian fulfill the conditions of the diversion agreement, no further action shall be taken in the matter.
- (b) If the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian do not fulfill the conditions of the diversion agreement, the juvenile case coordinator may:
  - (1) confer with the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian for the purpose of effecting necessary or recommended modifications to the diversion agreement; or
  - (2) recommend that the juvenile presenting officer file a delinquency petition in accordance with § 2.08.110.
- (c) Upon finding by a preponderance of the evidence that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have fulfilled the conditions of the diversion agreement, the Juvenile Court shall dismiss with prejudice any subsequent delinquency petition arising out of the alleged incident.

## 2.07.150 Diversion Options

- (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the conditions of a diversion agreement entered into pursuant to § 2.07.110, an order deferring adjudication entered in accordance with § 2.10.130, or an order deferring disposition entered in accordance with § 2.13.170(b), may include any of the following:
- (1) referral of the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to social, community, or tribal services or resources appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) referral of the matter to a tribal elders panel, community accountability board, tribal council, or other forum suitable for addressing the needs of both the child and the community;
  - (3) participation in tribal peacemaking or other extrajudicial alternatives for resolving conflicts or disputes;
  - (4) participation by the child in cultural, educational, or other programs or activities aimed at rehabilitation, community involvement, or competency development, or which are otherwise appropriate for addressing the child's needs;
  - (5) participation by the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian in an educational or counseling program designed to deter delinquent acts or other conduct or conditions which would be harmful to the child or society;
  - (6) participation by the child's parent, guardian or custodian in an educational or counseling program designed to contribute to their ability to care for and supervise the child, including but not limited to parenting classes;
  - (7) a requirement that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination or treatment;
  - (8) a requirement that the child pay restitution;
  - (9) performance by the child of community service;
  - (10) a requirement that the child maintain satisfactory school attendance, or otherwise pursue a course of study designed to lead to achieving a high school diploma or the equivalent;
  - (11) participation by the child in structured after-school, evening, or other court-approved programs appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and providing for the safety of the community; and
  - (12) other reasonable conditions aimed at:
    - (A) holding the child accountable for his or her actions;
    - (B) providing for the safety and protection of the community; or
    - (C) promoting the development of competencies which will enable the child to become a responsible and productive member of the community.

- (b) The conditions of a diversion agreement entered into pursuant to § 2.07.110, an order deferring adjudication entered in accordance with § 2.10.130, or an order deferring disposition entered in accordance with § 2.13.170(b):
  - (1) shall not include detention in a secure juvenile detention facility, nor participation in alternative programs or services specifically intended as alternatives to secure detention or otherwise directed solely at meeting the needs of adjudicated youth; and
  - (2) shall not include a requirement that the child's parent, guardian, or custodian undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, unless such treatment is:
    - (A) recommended by a qualified medical, psychological, or psychiatric professional; and
    - (B) necessary to:
      - (i) address conditions which contributed to the alleged delinquent act; or
      - (ii) allow the child to remain with or be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

## DELINQUENCY PETITION

### 2.08.110 Delinquency Petition – Contents

- (a) Adjudicative proceedings under this chapter shall be initiated by a petition:
  - (1) signed and filed by the juvenile presenting officer on behalf of the Tribe;
  - (2) certifying that, to the best of the juvenile presenting officer's knowledge, information and belief, there are sufficient grounds to believe the child has committed a delinquent act;
  - (3) setting forth with specificity:
    - (A) the name, birth date, residence, and tribal affiliation of the child;
    - (B) the name and residence of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
    - (C) a citation to the specific section(s) of this title which give the Juvenile Court jurisdiction over the proceedings;
    - (D) a citation to the specific criminal statute or other law or ordinance which the child is alleged to have violated;
    - (E) a plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the allegations are based, including the date, time, and location at which the alleged acts occurred.
- (b) The delinquency petition shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the juvenile case coordinator and:
  - (1) certifying that the requirements of §§ 2.06.110, *et seq.*, were satisfied prior to the filing of the petition;
  - (2) stating whether the juvenile case coordinator was able to conduct an informal conference as required by § 2.06.150, and if so, who was in attendance at the informal conference;
  - (3) stating whether the child was afforded the opportunity to enter into a diversion agreement with the juvenile case coordinator pursuant to § 2.07.110, and if so, whether the child entered into a diversion agreement prior to the filing of the petition; and
  - (4) stating whether the juvenile case coordinator recommended the filing of the petition.

### **2.08.130 Delinquency Petition – Time for Filing**

When the child has been taken into custody and has not been released without conditions, the delinquency petition shall be filed:

- (a) within forty-eight (48) hours after the detention hearing, if the child remains in custody;  
or
- (b) within ten (10) days after the detention hearing, if the child has been released on conditions pursuant to § 2.05.170.

### **2.08.150 Delinquency Petition – Amendment**

- (a) The delinquency petition may be amended to cure defects of form at any time.
- (b) The delinquency petition may be amended to allege additional delinquent acts:
  - (1) at any time prior to the initial hearing;
  - (2) after the initial hearing, but no later than three (3) business days prior to the adjudication hearing, upon a showing of good cause;
  - (3) within three (3) business days of the adjudication hearing, only upon:
    - (A) a showing of good cause based on exceptional and unforeseeable circumstances;  
and
    - (B) a finding by the Juvenile Court that the amendment will not prejudice the rights of the child.
- (c) The delinquency petition shall not be amended to allege additional delinquent acts after jeopardy has attached.
- (d) Whenever the delinquency petition is amended, the amended petition shall be served in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice – Service].
- (e) Whenever the delinquency petition is amended to allege additional delinquent acts, the Juvenile Court shall, upon a motion by the child, continue the adjudication hearing for such a period as is required in the interests of justice.



## **INITIAL HEARING**

### **2.09.110 Initial Hearing – Time Limit**

The initial hearing shall be held:

- (a) within ten (10) days of the filing of the delinquency petition, if the child is in custody; or
- (b) within thirty (30) days of the filing of the delinquency petition, if the child has been released from custody or was not taken into custody.

### **2.09.130 Initial Hearing – Conduct**

- (a) At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall advise the child, in language the child will easily understand, of the following:
  - (1) the nature and purpose of the proceedings;
  - (2) the contents of the delinquency petition;
  - (3) the possible consequences if the child is found to have committed a delinquent act;
  - (4) the right to counsel;
  - (5) the privilege against self-incrimination;
  - (6) the right to an adjudication in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;
  - (7) the right to cross-examine witnesses;
  - (8) the right to testify, the right to subpoena witnesses, and the right to introduce evidence on the child's own behalf;
  - (9) the right to appeal any final order of the Juvenile Court.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall not accept an admission at the initial hearing.

### **2.09.150 Initial Hearing – Probable Cause Determination**

At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order dismissing the delinquency petition unless the Juvenile Court finds that the delinquency petition establishes probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act.

### **2.09.170 Initial Hearing – Judicial Diversion**

- (a) If the Juvenile Court finds that there is probable cause to believe the child has committed a delinquent act, the Juvenile Court in its discretion may enter a written order dismissing the delinquency petition without prejudice, if the Juvenile Court determines that:
  - (1) the interests of both the child and the community may be adequately addressed through one or more of the diversion options set forth in § 2.07.150;
  - (2) the child, after consulting with and being advised by counsel, is willing to participate in an informal conference pursuant to § 2.06.150; and
  - (3) either of the following conditions is met:
    - (a) prior to the filing of the delinquency petition, the child did not enter into a diversion agreement pursuant to § 2.07.110; or
    - (b) notwithstanding the failure of a previous diversion agreement, the Juvenile Court finds reason to believe that further efforts to divert the matter may be successful.
- (b) Following the dismissal of a delinquency petition under subsection (a):
  - (1) the juvenile case coordinator may enter into a written diversion agreement with the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian pursuant to § 2.07.110; and
  - (2) the juvenile presenting officer may re-file the delinquency petition in accordance with § 2.08.110 if:
    - (A) the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian do not enter voluntarily into a diversion agreement; or
    - (B) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian do not fulfill the conditions of the diversion agreement.

**2.09.190 Initial Hearing – Discretionary Dismissal**

The Juvenile Court may, upon its own motion or the motion of the child, dismiss the delinquency petition if:

- (a) the Juvenile Court finds that the alleged conduct:
  - (1) did not actually cause or threaten the harm sought to be prevented by the statute defining the alleged delinquent act, or did so only to a trivial extent; or
  - (2) cannot reasonably be regarded as within the contemplation of the [tribal council] in enacting the statute defining the alleged delinquent act;
- (b) the alleged victim is a members of the child’s family, and the Juvenile Court finds that the alleged conduct may be more appropriately addressed by the child’s parent, guardian or custodian; or
- (c) upon the recommendation or agreement of the alleged victim, the Juvenile Court finds that the alleged conduct may be more appropriately addressed, by:
  - (1) the child’s parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) voluntary participation in tribal peacemaking or other extrajudicial alternatives for resolving conflicts or disputes;
  - (3) voluntary restitution or other conciliatory efforts or conduct on the part of the child; or
  - (4) other informal, traditional or community-based alternatives.

## **DEFERRED ADJUDICATION**

### **2.10.110 Motion for Deferred Adjudication**

- (a) At any time after the filing of the delinquency petition, but prior to adjudication, the Tribe and the child may agree to move the Juvenile Court for an order deferring adjudication.
- (b) The motion for deferred adjudication shall propose particular conditions, which may include any of the options specified in § 2.07.150, to be fulfilled by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian over a period specified in accordance with § 2.10.150.
- (c) The motion for deferred adjudication shall include a statement by the child that contains an acknowledgment of his or her rights under the provisions of this title, and a waiver of the time limits for adjudication set forth in § 2.11.110.

### **2.10.130 Order on Motion for Deferred Adjudication**

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall grant the motion for deferred adjudication only upon finding, after inquiring of both the child and counsel for the child, that the child:
  - (1) fully understands his or her rights under the provisions of this title;
  - (2) has voluntarily, intelligently, and knowingly waived the time limits for adjudication set forth in § 2.11.110; and
  - (3) fully understands the conditions to be imposed.
- (b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall grant the motion for deferred adjudication unless the Juvenile Court finds that the proposed conditions are unreasonable, excessive or insufficient, considering:
  - (1) the nature and seriousness of the allegations;
  - (2) the needs of the child; and
  - (3) the safety of the community.
- (c) Upon granting the motion for deferred adjudication, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order setting forth:
  - (1) the findings required under subsection (a), as well as any findings required under § 2.10.150(d);
  - (2) the conditions to be fulfilled by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian during the deferral period; and
  - (3) the duration and ending date of the deferral period.

- (d) Upon denying the motion for deferred adjudication, the Juvenile Court:
  - (1) shall enter a written order setting forth the findings required under subsection (b); and
  - (2) may propose alternative conditions to be considered by the parties.

**2.10.150 Deferred Adjudication – Initial Deferral Period**

The initial period of a deferred adjudication:

- (a) shall be specified in both the motion for deferred adjudication and the order deferring adjudication;
- (b) shall be limited to the period of time reasonably necessary for the fulfillment of the deferral conditions;
- (c) shall not exceed six (6) months, except as provided in subsection (d); and
- (d) may exceed six (6) months, but shall not exceed one (1) year, where the order deferring adjudication includes specific findings by the Juvenile Court that:
  - (1) due to treatment recommendations or similar considerations, fulfillment of the deferral conditions will require a longer deferral period; and
  - (2) the purposes of the deferral cannot be accomplished by the imposition of alternative conditions requiring a shorter deferral period.

**2.10.170 Deferred Adjudication – Review Hearings**

- (a) Upon entering an order deferring adjudication under § 2.10.130, the Juvenile Court shall set a hearing to determine whether the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have fulfilled the deferral conditions.
- (b) Prior to the ending date of the deferral period, the Juvenile Court may set one or more interim review hearings to monitor compliance with or fulfillment of the deferral conditions.
- (c) At any review hearing conducted pursuant to this section:
  - (1) the child shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with any affirmative requirement set forth in the order deferring adjudication; and
  - (2) the Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian has engaged in any conduct prohibited by the order deferring adjudication.

**2.10.190 Deferred Adjudication – Fulfillment of Conditions**

- (a) If the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian fulfill the deferral conditions, the Juvenile Court shall, no later than the ending date of the deferral period, enter a written order:
  - (1) dismissing the delinquency petition with prejudice; and
  - (2) releasing the child from any restrictions or other conditions or obligations previously imposed by the Juvenile Court.
- (b) If the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian does not fulfill the deferral conditions, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order:
  - (1) continuing the review hearing to allow additional time for the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to fulfill the deferral conditions;
  - (2) modifying the deferral conditions;
  - (3) extending the deferral for an additional period not to exceed three (3) months; or
  - (4) revoking the order deferring adjudication and setting the case for adjudication in accordance with §§ 2.11.110, *et seq.*
- (c) The Juvenile Court shall not enter an order extending the deferral period or modifying the deferral conditions unless the child, after consulting with and being advised by counsel, consents to the proposed extension or modification.

## **ADJUDICATION**

### **2.11.110 Adjudication Hearing – Time Limit**

The adjudication hearing shall be held:

- (a) within ten (10) days of the initial hearing, if the child is in custody; or
- (b) within thirty (30) days of the initial hearing, if the child has been released from custody or was not taken into custody.

### **2.11.130 Adjudication Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing for the purpose of determining whether the child has committed a delinquent act.

### **2.11.150 Adjudication Hearing – Burden of Proof**

The Tribe shall bear the burden of proving the allegations of the delinquency petition beyond a reasonable doubt.

### **2.11.170 Adjudication Hearing – Conduct**

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing without a jury and, to the fullest extent practicable, in language the child will easily understand.
- (b) At the commencement of the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court:
  - (1) shall first advise the child in accordance with § 2.02.150; and
  - (2) shall then inquire whether the child admits or denies the allegations of the delinquency petition.

### 2.11.190 Proffer of Admission – Inquiry by Juvenile Court

- (a) Before accepting an admission by the child to the allegations of the delinquency petition, the Juvenile Court:
  - (1) shall inquire of the child, in language the child will easily understand:
    - (A) concerning the number and duration of meetings between the child and counsel;
    - (B) whether the child is satisfied that counsel has conducted a thorough factual investigation of the matter;
    - (C) whether the child is satisfied that counsel has answered to the child's questions, and has clearly explained:
      - (i) the nature of the proceedings, including the purpose of the adjudication hearing and the procedures to be followed if the child denies the allegations or if the Juvenile Court does not accept an admission by the child;
      - (ii) the child's rights under the provisions of this chapter;
      - (iii) the alternatives to an admission by the child; and
      - (iv) the likely consequences of an admission by the child;
  - (2) shall inquire of counsel for the child:
    - (A) concerning the number and duration of meetings between the child and counsel;
    - (B) whether counsel has conducted a thorough factual investigation of the matter;
    - (C) whether counsel has thoroughly researched, investigated, and addressed any legal issues presented by the matter; and
    - (D) whether counsel is satisfied:
      - (i) that the child understands each of the items set forth in subsection (a)(1)(C); and
      - (ii) that there are no compelling factual or legal defenses or arguments which the Juvenile Court should hear or consider before accepting an admission by the child;
  - (3) shall inquire of the juvenile presenting officer, whether the juvenile presenting officer is satisfied that there is independent evidence, admissible in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, to corroborate an admission by the child;
  - (4) shall inquire of the parties and the juvenile case coordinator, whether the proffer of admission by the child is based upon an agreement between the parties regarding disposition recommendations to be submitted to the Juvenile Court in accordance with §§ 2.12.110, *et seq.*];
  - (5) shall provide the child's parent, guardian or custodian an opportunity to be heard with regard to any matter addressed pursuant the preceding subsections.



- (b) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted:
- (1) to require disclosure by counsel for the child of any matter that would otherwise be confidential or protected from disclosure by any applicable rule or statute;
  - (2) to relieve counsel for the child of any ethical or professional obligations otherwise imposed by statute, rules of professional conduct or similar court rules; or
  - (3) to require counsel for the child to proceed in a manner that is inconsistent with those obligations.

#### **2.11.210 Admission on Agreed Recommendations**

- (a) If the proffer of admission by the child is based upon an agreement regarding the disposition recommendations to be submitted to the Juvenile Court:
- (1) the juvenile case coordinator shall provide the Juvenile Court with a written summary of those recommendations, prepared in accordance with § 2.12.130(c); and
  - (2) the Juvenile Court shall review the written summary, and make further inquiries as necessary, to determine:
    - (A) whether the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian fully understand the disposition recommendations; and
    - (B) whether the child and the juvenile case coordinator have in fact reached an agreement regarding the disposition recommendations.
- (b) If the recommendations set forth in the full predisposition report are materially different from those presented to the Juvenile Court prior to the acceptance of an admission by the child, the child shall be permitted to withdraw the admission.

#### **2.11.230 Admission – Acceptance by Juvenile Court**

The Juvenile Court shall accept an admission by the child and proceed to disposition only upon finding:

- (a) that the child fully understands each of the items set forth in § 2.11.190(a)(1)(C);
- (b) that the child voluntarily, intelligently, and knowingly admits facts sufficient to support a finding that the child committed a delinquent act;
- (c) that the child has not, in his or her admission or in response to the inquiries required by § 2.11.190(a)(1), set forth facts which, if found to be true by the Juvenile Court, would be a defense to the allegations;
- (d) that there are no other compelling factual or legal bases for declining to accept the admission.

#### **2.11.250 Admission of Allegations – Substance**

An admission by the child to the allegations of the delinquency petition shall not require an admission to all of the alleged facts, but only to those facts necessary to support a finding by the Juvenile Court that the child committed a delinquent act.

#### **2.11.270 Denial of Allegations**

- (a) If the child denies the allegations, the Juvenile Court shall proceed to hear evidence on the delinquency petition.
- (b) If the child stands mute, refuses to answer, or answers evasively, the Juvenile Court shall enter a denial of the allegations and proceed to hear evidence on the delinquency petition.

#### **2.11.290 Finding on Adjudication**

- (a) If, having accepted an admission by the child, or upon hearing all evidence properly admitted at the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court finds that the allegations of the delinquency petition have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, the Juvenile Court shall:
  - (1) enter its finding in writing;
  - (2) set the matter for disposition in accordance with §§ 2.13.110, *et seq.*; and
  - (3) specify in writing whether the child is to be continued in any out-of-home placement pending the disposition hearing.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds that the allegations of the delinquency petition have not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, it shall enter a written order dismissing the petition and releasing the child from any detention, restrictions or other conditions previously imposed in connection with the delinquency proceedings.

## **PREDISPOSITION REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS**

### **2.12.110 Predisposition Report – Requirement**

Prior to the disposition hearing, the juvenile case coordinator shall prepare a written predisposition report setting forth recommendations concerning the disposition of the case, including a specific plan for the supervision, treatment or rehabilitation of the child, and giving preference to the least restrictive dispositional alternatives appropriate for:

- (a) holding the child accountable for his or her actions;
- (b) providing for the safety of the child and the community; and
- (c) developing competencies which will enable the child to become a responsible and productive member of the community.

### **2.12.130 Predisposition Report – Contents**

- (a) The predisposition report shall address, in a concise, factual, and unbiased manner, only those matters relevant to the disposition of the case, which may include but shall not be limited to:
  - (1) a description of the child's home environment, family relationships, and background;
  - (2) information regarding the child's maturity, cognitive and emotional development, and emotional and mental health;
  - (3) the results and recommendations of any relevant medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other examinations or evaluations conducted by a qualified professional;
  - (4) a discussion of the child's educational status, including, but not limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and special educational needs;
  - (5) the identification of appropriate educational and vocational goals for the child, examples of which may include:
    - (A) regular school attendance and completion of the child's current grade;
    - (B) attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent;
    - (C) successful completion of literacy or vocational courses; or
    - (D) enrollment in an apprenticeship, internship or similar program;
  - (6) a summary of the Juvenile Court's factual findings, along with relevant information regarding the nature and circumstances of the delinquent act;
  - (7) the impact on the community of the delinquent act, as well as any restitution or conciliatory efforts voluntarily undertaken by the child; and
  - (8) a summary of the child's prior contacts with the juvenile justice system.

- (b) The predisposition report shall include a detailed explanation of:
  - (1) the sources of all information included;
  - (2) the necessity of the proposed disposition, taking into account the particular needs of the child and the safety of the community; and
  - (3) the anticipated benefits to the child and the community of the proposed disposition.
- (c) If, prior to adjudication, the child and the juvenile case coordinator reach an agreement regarding the disposition recommendations to be submitted to the Juvenile Court, the juvenile case coordinator shall:
  - (1) prepare a written summary of the agreed recommendations; and
  - (2) prior to the adjudication hearing, furnish copies of the written summary to the juvenile presenting officer, the child, counsel for the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

**2.12.150 Alternative Predisposition Reports or Recommendations**

The child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian may prepare alternative predisposition reports or recommendations to be submitted for consideration by the Juvenile Court in accordance with § 2.12.210.

### **2.12.170 Predisposition Examinations and Investigations**

- (a) Following an adjudication hearing at which the child is found to have committed a delinquent act, and prior to the entry of any disposition orders, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order:
  - (1) requiring the child undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination; or
  - (2) requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination, where their ability to care for or supervise the child is an issue before the Juvenile Court;
  - (3) directing the juvenile case coordinator:
    - (A) to investigate any matter relevant to the disposition of the case, including but not limited to any matter described in § 2.12.130(a); and
    - (B) to address the results of that investigation in the predisposition report or, where the predisposition report has already been submitted, in a supplemental report.
- (b) Where the results of any examination or investigation ordered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section are not available at the disposition hearing:
  - (1) the Juvenile Court may enter such orders on disposition as the Juvenile Court finds appropriate, considering the evidence before it at the disposition hearing; and
  - (2) upon receiving the results of any such examination or investigation, the Juvenile Court:
    - (A) may, upon the Juvenile Court's own motion, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 2.13.270; and
    - (B) shall, upon the motion of any party, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 2.13.270.

### **2.12.190 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Confidentiality**

Any reports prepared and the results of any examinations ordered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to [the confidentiality provisions of this title].

### **2.12.210 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Filing and Service**

- (a) Any reports or examination results to be considered by the Juvenile Court at any hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be filed in the Juvenile Court and served upon the juvenile presenting officer, the juvenile case coordinator, counsel for the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, at least three (3) days prior to the hearing, in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice – Service].
- (b) The time limit imposed by subsection (a) may be waived upon the agreement of the parties and the Juvenile Court.

## **DISPOSITION**

### **2.13.110 Disposition Hearing – Time Limit**

- (a) The disposition hearing shall be held:
  - (1) within ten (10) days of the adjudication hearing, if the child is in custody; or
  - (2) within twenty (20) days of the adjudication hearing, if the child has been released from custody or was not taken into custody.

### **2.13.130 Disposition Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the disposition hearing for the purpose of determining:

- (a) whether the child is in need of supervision, treatment or rehabilitation; and
- (b) the appropriate disposition of the matter.

### **2.13.150 Disposition Hearing – Conduct**

At the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court:

- (a) shall afford the parties the opportunity:
  - (1) to present documentary or testimonial evidence concerning the appropriate disposition of the matter; and
  - (2) to controvert, and to cross-examine the sources of, the contents and conclusions of any reports, testimony, or other evidence to be considered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section;
- (b) shall consider the predisposition report and recommendations prepared by the juvenile case coordinator, as well as any alternative predisposition report or recommendations prepared by the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) may consider any evidence, including hearsay, which it finds to be relevant, reliable, and helpful in making the determinations required under § 2.13.130.

### 2.13.170 Orders on Disposition

- (a) If the Juvenile Court finds that the child is not in need of supervision, treatment or rehabilitation, it shall dismiss the proceedings and enter a written order releasing the child from any detention, restrictions or other conditions previously imposed in connection therewith.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds that the child is in need of supervision, treatment or rehabilitation, the Juvenile Court may enter:
  - (1) any written disposition orders authorized under § 2.13.230; or
  - (2) a written order deferring disposition for a period not to exceed six (6) months, and setting forth:
    - (A) particular conditions, which may include any of the options specified in § 2.07.150, to be fulfilled by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian during the deferral period; and
    - (B) the ending date of the deferral period.
- (c) In exercising its discretion under subsection (b), the Juvenile Court:
  - (1) shall enter a written order deferring disposition, in accordance with subsection (b)(2), unless the Juvenile Court determines that the best interests of either the child or the community cannot be adequately addressed through one or more of the diversion options set forth in § 2.07.150; and
  - (2) shall in all cases enter the least restrictive orders appropriate considering:
    - (A) the nature and seriousness of the delinquent act;
    - (B) the circumstances, age, mental and physical condition of the child;
    - (C) the child's culpability, as indicated by the circumstances of the particular case; and
    - (D) the child's past record of delinquency, if any.
- (d) All orders entered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to subsection (b) shall be:
  - (1) explained to the child in language the child will easily understand; and
  - (2) accompanied by a written statement of:
    - (A) the facts relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering those orders; and
    - (B) the reasons for rejecting less restrictive alternatives.

### **2.13.190 Deferred Disposition – Review Hearings**

- (a) Upon entering an order deferring disposition under § 2.13.170(b)(2), the Juvenile Court shall set a hearing to determine whether the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have fulfilled the deferral conditions.
- (b) Prior to the ending date of the deferral period, the Juvenile Court may also set one or more interim review hearings to monitor compliance with or fulfillment of the deferral conditions.
- (c) At any review hearing conducted pursuant to this section:
  - (1) the child shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with any affirmative requirement set forth in the order deferring disposition; and
  - (2) the Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian has engaged in any conduct prohibited by the order deferring disposition.

### **2.13.210 Deferred Disposition – Fulfillment of Conditions**

- (a) If the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian fulfill the deferral conditions, the Juvenile Court shall, no later than the ending date of the deferral period, enter a written order:
  - (1) dismissing the delinquency petition with prejudice; and
  - (2) releasing the child from any restrictions or other conditions or obligations previously imposed by the Juvenile Court.
- (b) If the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian does not fulfill the deferral conditions, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order:
  - (1) continuing the review hearing to allow additional time for the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to fulfill the deferral conditions;
  - (2) modifying the deferral conditions;
  - (3) extending the deferral for an additional period not to exceed three (3) months; or
  - (4) revoking the order deferring disposition.
- (c) Upon revoking the order deferring disposition, the Juvenile Court may proceed to enter any written disposition orders authorized under § 2.13.230.



### 2.13.230 Disposition Options

- (a) Pursuant to § 2.13.170(b)(1), the Juvenile Court may enter written orders including any of the following, as best suited to the needs of the child and the safety of the community:
- (1) an order permitting the child to remain with his or her parent, guardian or custodian, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Juvenile Court may prescribe;
  - (2) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to participate in an educational or counseling program designed to deter delinquent acts or other conduct or conditions which would be harmful to the child or society;
  - (3) an order requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian to participate in an educational or counseling program designed to contribute to their ability to care for and supervise the child, including but not limited to parenting classes;
  - (4) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric evaluation, in accordance with § 2.12.170;
  - (5) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, where such treatment is:
    - (A) recommended by a qualified medical, psychological, or psychiatric professional; and
    - (B) necessary to:
      - (i) address conditions which contributed to the child's adjudication; or
      - (ii) allow the child to remain with or be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
  - (6) an order requiring the child to pay restitution;
  - (7) an order requiring the child to perform community service;
  - (8) an order requiring the child to attend structured after-school, evening, educational, vocational or other court-approved programs appropriate for meeting the needs of the child and providing for the safety of the community;
  - (9) an order prohibiting the child from driving a motor vehicle for a period not to exceed the date on which the child reaches 18 years of age;
  - (10) an order placing the child in the temporary legal custody of a relative or other suitable person, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Juvenile Court may prescribe;
  - (11) an order providing for supervised or conditional release in accordance with § 2.05.170; and
  - (12) an order providing for the detention or other out-of-home placement of the child in accordance with § 2.05.150.

- (b) If a child found by the Juvenile Court to have committed a delinquent act has not achieved a high school diploma or the equivalent, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order requiring that the child pursue a course of study designed to lead to the achievement of a high school diploma or the equivalent.

**2.13.250 Detention – Limitations**

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall not enter a disposition order providing for the detention or other out-of-home placement of the child unless:
  - (1) no less restrictive alternatives will suffice; and
  - (2) there is clear and convincing evidence that the child should be detained because:
    - (A) such detention is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others;
    - (B) there is a substantial risk that the child may leave or be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; or
    - (C) each of the following conditions is met:
      - (i) the child has repeatedly failed to comply with the disposition orders of the Juvenile Court;
      - (ii) less restrictive alternatives have repeatedly failed to bring the child into compliance; and
      - (iii) detention or out-of-home placement is reasonably calculated to bring the child into compliance.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall not enter a disposition order providing for the detention or other out-of-home placement of the child for any of the reasons set forth in § 2.05.110(b).
- (c) In no event shall a child be subject to placement in a secure juvenile detention facility for a total period exceeding that for which an adult could be incarcerated for the same act under the Tribal Code.
- (d) For the purposes of interpreting and applying subsection (c), the total period of secure detention:
  - (1) shall include any period during which the child was placed in a secure juvenile detention facility prior to adjudication; and
  - (2) shall be limited, where the child is found to have committed multiple delinquent acts in connection with a single incident, to the period for which an adult could be incarcerated for the most serious of those acts under the Tribal Code.

**2.13.270 Disposition Orders – Review**

- (a) At least once every six (6) months, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of reviewing any disposition orders entered pursuant to § 2.13.170(b)(1), and determining:
  - (1) whether the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian are in compliance with those disposition orders;
  - (2) the extent to which those disposition orders have accomplished their intended purposes;
  - (3) whether those disposition orders should:
    - (A) continue in effect without modification or extension;
    - (B) be terminated in accordance with § 2.13.290(b); or
    - (C) be modified or extended in accordance with § 2.13.310.
- (b) At any review hearing conducted pursuant to this section:
  - (1) the child shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with any affirmative requirement set forth in the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court; and
  - (2) the Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the child or the child’s parent, guardian or custodian has engaged in any conduct prohibited by the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court.

**2.13.290 Disposition Orders – Duration and Termination**

- (a) Disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court shall continue in force for not more than one year, unless they are extended in accordance with § 2.13.310.
- (b) The Juvenile Court may terminate a disposition order prior to its expiration if it appears to the Juvenile Court, following a hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, that the purposes of the disposition order have been accomplished.
- (c) With the exception of an order requiring the child to pay restitution, all disposition orders affecting the child shall automatically terminate, and the child shall be discharged from any further obligations in connection with the delinquency proceedings, when the child reaches 21 years of age.

### **2.13.310 Disposition Orders – Modification or Extension**

- (a) Following a modification hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, the Juvenile Court may modify or extend its disposition orders if the Juvenile Court finds by clear and convincing evidence that such modification or extension is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the orders to be modified.
- (b) The modification hearing shall be held:
  - (1) within 10 days of the detention hearing, if the child is in custody as the result of an alleged violation of a disposition order; or
  - (2) within thirty (30) days of the filing of the motion for modification, if the child has been released from custody or was not taken into custody as the result of an alleged violation of a disposition order.
- (c) Where the modification hearing is to be held upon the motion of the Juvenile Court, notice of the modification hearing shall be accompanied by a statement of the specific facts upon which the motion for modification is based.
- (d) In making the determination required by subsection (a), the Juvenile Court may consider:
  - (1) the extent to which the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have complied with any disposition orders previously entered by the Juvenile Court;
  - (2) evidence that the child has committed a subsequent delinquent act;
  - (3) changes in treatment or other recommendations relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering the orders to be modified; and
  - (4) any other material changes in the circumstances of the child or the child's family, parent, guardian or custodian.
- (e) All modified disposition orders shall be subject to the requirements of § 2.13.170(c) and § 2.13.170(d).
- (f) An extension ordered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not exceed six (6) months from the expiration of the prior order, and in no event shall the duration of a disposition order be extended:
  - (1) for longer than reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of the order;
  - (2) beyond a total of three (3) years; or
  - (3) past the date on which the child shall reach 21 years of age.

**2.13.330 Disposition Orders – Violations**

- (a) The violation of a disposition order entered under § 2.13.170(b)(1) may be reported to the juvenile case coordinator, who may file a motion for modification pursuant to § 2.13.310.
- (b) A child detained as the result of an alleged violation of a disposition order shall be immediately released from custody unless a modification hearing is held within the time limits imposed by § 2.13.310(b), and
  - (1) the Juvenile Court enters, in accordance with § 2.13.310, modified disposition orders providing for continued detention; or
  - (2) the alleged violation includes the commission of a delinquent act, and:
    - (A) a new delinquency petition is filed prior to the modification hearing; and
    - (B) continued detention, pending further delinquency proceedings, is necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110.

**CHAPTER 3**  
**CHILD-IN-NEED OF SERVICES**

## **RULES IN CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-SERVICES PROCEEDINGS**

### **3.01.110 Failure to Appear**

- (a) In the event that a child 16 years of age or older fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
  - (1) upon a first or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a new summons in accordance with [GP/Summons]; and
    - (B) issue a warning to the child regarding the potential consequences of a subsequent failure to appear;
  - (2) upon a second or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) when feasible, issue a temporary custody order, in accordance with § 3.03.110, directing that the child be brought immediately before the Juvenile Court; and
    - (B) following a hearing on the matter, issue a written order imposing additional or modified supervisory conditions in accordance with § 3.04.170;
  - (3) upon a third or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a temporary custody order in accordance with § 3.03.110; and
    - (B) conduct a hearing to review the need for placement in accordance with §§ 3.04.110, *et seq.*
- (b) In the event that a child under 16 years of age fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
  - (1) if the Juvenile Court finds, based on the sworn testimony of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, that the child has willfully refused to appear, the Juvenile Court may proceed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a); or
  - (2) in the absence of such a finding, the Juvenile Court may proceed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c).

- (c) In the event that the child's parent, guardian or custodian fails to appear before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered, or fails to bring the child before the Juvenile Court after being so ordered:
- (1) upon a first or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a new summons in accordance with [GP/Summons]; and
    - (B) issue a warning to the child's parent, guardian or custodian regarding the potential consequences of a subsequent failure to appear ;
  - (2) upon a second or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may:
    - (A) issue a bench warrant, in accordance with [the provisions of the tribal code], directing that the child's parent, guardian or custodian be brought before the Juvenile Court to show cause why they should not be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of this section; and
    - (B) absent a showing of good cause for the failure to appear, impose upon the child's parent, guardian or custodian a fine of up to \$100 (one hundred dollars);
  - (3) upon a third or subsequent failure to appear, the Juvenile Court may initiate proceedings for contempt against the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with [the provisions of the tribal code].
- (d) The other provisions of this section notwithstanding, whenever it appears from a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court that the child has failed to appear as the result of circumstances posing a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others, the Juvenile Court may:
- (1) issue a temporary custody order in accordance with § 3.03.110;
  - (2) following a hearing on the matter, issue a written order imposing supervisory conditions in accordance with § 3.04.170; and
  - (3) conduct a hearing to review the need for placement in accordance with §§ 3.04.110, *et seq.*
- (e) Other provisions of the [tribal code] notwithstanding, no sanctions other than those authorized by this section shall be sought or imposed for a failure to appear before the Juvenile Court in any proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.



## RIGHTS OF PARTIES

### 3.02.110 Right to Counsel

- (a) The child shall be represented by counsel:
  - (1) at any services planning conference conducted pursuant to the provisions of §§ 3.07.110, *et seq.*, and at all stages of any subsequent proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter; and
  - (2) at all stages of any proceedings conducted pursuant to the filing of a child in need of services petition in accordance with § 3.08.130.
- (b) The child's parent, guardian or custodian shall have the right to be represented by counsel [at disposition, and] in any proceedings for contempt brought against the child's parent, guardian or custodian pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

## TEMPORARY CUSTODY

### 3.03.110 Temporary Custody Orders

- (a) The Juvenile Court may issue a written order that a law enforcement officer shall take a child into temporary custody if:
  - (1) the issuance of a custody order is authorized under § 3.01.110; or
  - (2) the Juvenile Court finds, based on a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court, that there are reasonable grounds to believe:
    - (A) the child is a runaway as defined in [GP/Definitions]; or
    - (B) the present circumstances of the child pose an imminent threat to the child's physical safety.
- (b) A temporary custody order issued in accordance with subsection (a) may specify:
  - (1) that the child is to be brought immediately before the Juvenile Court;
  - (2) that the child is to be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian; or
  - (3) where the child is to be placed, in accordance with § 3.04.150, pending a placement hearing to be conducted in accordance with §§ 3.04.210, *et seq.*

### **3.03.130 Taking a Child into Temporary Custody**

A law enforcement officer may take a child into temporary custody if:

- (a) the Juvenile Court has issued a temporary custody order in accordance with § 3.03.110;
- (b) the child voluntarily agrees to or requests services or shelter;
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe:
  - (1) the child is a runaway as defined in [GP/Definitions];
  - (2) the present circumstances of the child pose an imminent threat to the child's physical safety; or
  - (3) the child is absent from school without permission.

### **3.03.150 Release or Delivery from Temporary Custody**

- (a) A law enforcement officer taking a child into temporary custody shall, without unreasonable delay:
  - (1) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) deliver the child to the juvenile case coordinator, a juvenile shelter care facility, or an appropriate service agency until the child's parent, guardian or custodian can be notified;
  - (3) transport the child to the child's school, or to an appropriate educational center or agency; or
  - (4) if the Juvenile Court has issued a temporary custody order in accordance with § 3.03.110, bring the child before the Juvenile Court or place the child as specified in the temporary custody order.
- (b) Upon releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the law enforcement officer shall refer the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources which may be appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **3.03.170 Notification of Parents and Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) If a child taken into temporary custody is not released to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the law enforcement officer taking the child into temporary custody shall immediately notify:
  - (1) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (2) the juvenile case coordinator.
- (b) All reasonable efforts shall be made to advise the parent, guardian or custodian of the reason the child was taken into custody, and the location where the child has been placed or transported.
- (c) If the child's parent, guardian or custodian cannot be notified, all reasonable efforts shall be made to notify a member of the child's extended family.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, "reasonable efforts" shall include telephone and personal contacts at the home, place of employment, or other locations the person to be notified is known to frequent.

### **3.03.190 Delivery to Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) Upon receiving a child who has been taken into temporary custody in accordance with § 3.03.130, the juvenile case coordinator shall:
  - (1) release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) deliver to the child to a juvenile shelter care facility or an appropriate service agency until the child's parent, guardian or custodian can be notified; or
  - (3) if the Juvenile Court has issued a temporary custody order in accordance with § 3.03.110, bring the child before the Juvenile Court or place the child as specified in the temporary custody order.
- (b) Upon releasing the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall refer the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources which may be appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) If the juvenile case coordinator does not release the child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall immediately notify the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with § 3.03.170.

### **3.03.210 Release to Relative or Responsible Adult**

Where the provisions of this chapter permit or require the release of a child to the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the child may instead be released to a relative or other responsible adult, if the child's parent, guardian or custodian consents to the release.

## **OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT AND SUPERVISORY CONDITIONS**

### **3.04.10 Adoption and Safe Families Act Compliance**

- (a) Before entering an order subjecting the child to out-of-home placement, the Juvenile Court shall determine, on a case-by-case basis:
  - (1) whether continuation in the home of the child's parent, guardian or custodian is contrary to the child's welfare; and
  - (2) whether there are available services that would prevent or eliminate the need for out-of-home placement.
- (b) If the child can be returned to the custody of his or her parent, guardian or custodian through the provision of services to prevent or eliminate the need for removal, the Juvenile Court shall return the child to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and order that those services be provided.
- (c) If the child cannot be returned to the custody of his or her parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator shall, as soon as possible, provide referrals for services to enable the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to obtain any assistance that may be needed to effectively provide the care and control necessary for the child to return to the home.
- (d) Upon entering an order subjecting the child to out-of-home placement, and in no event later than 60 days following the child's removal from the home of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court shall determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to safely maintain the child in the home.
- (e) Upon making the determinations required by this section, the Juvenile Court shall enter written findings of fact referencing any and all evidence relied upon in reaching its decision.

**3.04.110 Out-of-Home Placement – Grounds**

- (a) A child shall not be subject to out-of-home-placement under the provisions of this chapter unless:
  - (1) there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is a child in need of services;
  - (2) no less restrictive alternatives will suffice; and
  - (3) there is clear and convincing evidence that such placement is necessary:
    - (A) to avert a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others; or
    - (B) because there is a substantial risk that the child may leave or be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
- (b) A child shall not be subject to out-of-home-placement for any of the following reasons:
  - (1) to treat or rehabilitate the child prior to adjudication;
  - (2) to punish the child or to satisfy demands by a victim, the police, or the community;
  - (3) to allow a parent to avoid his or her legal responsibilities;
  - (4) to permit more convenient administrative access to the child; or
  - (5) to facilitate further interrogation or investigation.

**3.04.130 Least Restrictive Alternatives**

- (a) When a child is subject to supervisory conditions or out-of-home placement under the provisions of this chapter, the Juvenile Court shall order only the least restrictive conditions or placement consistent with the best interests of the child.
- (b) Whenever the Juvenile Court enters an order imposing supervisory conditions or subjecting the child to out-of-home placement, the order shall include a statement of the Juvenile Court's reasons for rejecting less restrictive alternatives.

### **3.04.150 Out-of-Home Placement – Options**

A child alleged to be a child in need of services may be placed only in:

- (1) a licensed foster home or a home approved by the Juvenile Court, which may be a public or private home or the home of a noncustodial parent or of a relative;
- (2) a juvenile residential care facility, such as a group home, staff-secure facility, or other residential facility operated by a licensed child welfare agency; or
- (3) a residential treatment facility, detoxification facility, or halfway house, if there is evidence of recent or ongoing alcohol or substance abuse by the child, and:
  - (A) there is clear and convincing evidence that such placement is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health or welfare of the child; or
  - (B) out-of-home placement is otherwise necessary and authorized under § 3.04.110, and the child requests or agrees to such placement in lieu of a more restrictive placement.

### **3.04.170 Supervisory Conditions**

- (a) Before ordering that a child be subject to out-of-home placement, the Juvenile Court shall consider the imposition of supervisory conditions such as:
  - (1) a court-imposed curfew;
  - (2) a requirement that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian report to the juvenile case coordinator at specified intervals;
  - (3) an order requiring the child to remain at home at all times when the child is not:
    - (A) in the presence of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
    - (B) attending school or participating in other activities approved by the Juvenile Court; or
    - (C) legally required to be elsewhere;
  - (4) electronic home monitoring or similar means of monitoring the child's whereabouts;
  - (5) community supervision; and
  - (6) other conditions calculated to ensure adequate supervision of the child during the pendency of the proceedings.



- (b) Supervisory conditions the Juvenile Court may impose shall not include bail, but may include:
  - (1) law-abiding behavior, including refraining from using or possessing alcohol or non-prescribed drugs;
  - (2) regular school attendance or continuation in a course of study designed to lead to achieving a high school diploma or the equivalent;
  - (3) compliance with a statutory curfew; and
  - (4) other reasonable conditions calculated to ensure the child's appearance at future hearings and to protect the safety of the child and the community.

#### **3.04.190 Supervisory Conditions – Violations**

If it appears from a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court that the child has violated supervisory conditions imposed in accordance with § 3.04.170, the Juvenile Court may:

- (a) issue a temporary custody order in accordance with the provisions of § 3.03.110;
- (b) following a hearing on the matter, impose additional or modified supervisory conditions in accordance with § 3.04.170; and
- (c) conduct a hearing to review the need for out-of-home placement in accordance with § 3.04.110

#### **3.04.210 Placement Hearing – Requirement and Time Limit**

- (a) Whenever a child is taken into temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of § 3.03.130 and is not returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a placement hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.
- (b) If the forty-eight (48) hour time limit imposed by subsection (a) would expire on a weekend or holiday, the Juvenile Court shall conduct the placement hearing on the first business day after the child is taken into temporary custody.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of [GP/Hearings – Continuances], the placement hearing shall not be continued so as to fall outside the time limits imposed by this section.
- (d) If the placement hearing is not held within the time limits imposed by this section, the child shall be released:
  - (1) to the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) to a relative or other responsible adult in accordance with § 3.03.210; or
  - (3) to a juvenile shelter care facility or an appropriate service agency until the child's parent, guardian or custodian can be notified.

### **3.04.230 Placement Hearing – Notice**

- (a) Written notice of the placement hearing:
  - (1) shall be served on the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and counsel for the child as soon as the time for the placement hearing has been set;
  - (2) shall in all other respects be served in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice – Service];
  - (3) shall contain the name of the court, the nature and purpose of the proceedings, and the date, time, and place of the hearing; and
  - (4) shall advise the parties of their rights under the provisions of this title; and
  - (5) shall specify the Juvenile Court's reason for considering an out-of-home placement.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the written notice required by subsection (a) shall be served on the juvenile advocate.

### **3.04.250 Placement Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the placement hearing for the purpose of determining:

- (a) whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is a child in need of services, unless the Juvenile Court has made such a finding, in accordance with § 3.04.270 or § 3.10.150, at a prior hearing;
- (b) whether the child can be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian without supervisory conditions;
- (c) if the child cannot be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian without supervisory conditions, what supervisory conditions, imposed in accordance with § 3.04.170, would render out-of-home placement unnecessary; and
- (d) if out-of-home placement is necessary and authorized under § 3.04.110, where the child should be placed pending the child's next appearance before the Juvenile Court.

### **3.04.270 Order on Placement Hearing**

- (a) At the placement hearing, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order returning the child to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, without conditions, unless the Juvenile Court finds, based on a filed affidavit or sworn testimony before the Juvenile Court, that there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is a child in need of services.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe the child is a child in need of services, the Juvenile Court shall, at the conclusion of the detention hearing, enter a written order:
  - (1) returning the child to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian without conditions;
  - (2) returning the child to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and setting forth any supervisory conditions imposed by the Juvenile Court; or
  - (3) specifying where the child is to be placed until the next hearing.
- (c) If the child is in custody as the result of a failure to appear before the Juvenile Court, the written order entered by the Juvenile Court shall be consistent with the provisions of § 3.01.110.
- (d) No provision of this chapter shall be interpreted to prohibit the Juvenile Court from returning the child to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian prior to the appointment or appearance of counsel for the child.

### **3.04.290 Placement – Rehearing**

Upon the filing of a motion for rehearing and a declaration stating the relevant facts, the Juvenile Court shall rehear the placement matter without unnecessary delay if:

- (a) the child was not returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian at the placement hearing;
- (b) the child's parent, guardian or custodian did not receive notice of the placement hearing; and
- (c) the child's parent, guardian or custodian did not appear or waive appearance at the placement hearing.

### **3.04.310 Orders for Out-of-Home Placement or Supervisory Conditions – Termination**

An order of the Juvenile Court subjecting the child to out-of-home placement or supervisory conditions shall immediately and automatically terminate, and the child shall immediately be released from any restrictions, conditions or obligations imposed thereby, if a child-in-need-of-services petition is not filed within five (5) days.

## CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-SERVICES PROCEEDINGS

### 3.05.110 Request for Services

- (a) Proceedings under this chapter shall be initiated by a written request for services, submitted to the juvenile cases coordinator by any of the following who has knowledge or is informed of the alleged facts and believes that they are true:
- (1) the child;
  - (2) the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (3) a member of the child's extended family;
  - (4) the child's guardian *ad litem*;
  - (5) a social services agency;
  - (6) a school official;
  - (7) the juvenile case coordinator; or
  - (8) a law enforcement officer.
- (b) To the extent possible, the request for services shall set forth plainly and with specificity:
- (1) the name, age, residence address, and present location of the child;
  - (2) the name and age of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian;
  - (3) the name, age, and relationship to the child of all persons living within the child's home;
  - (4) the reason(s) for the request, and the nature of the services requested;
  - (5) whether any of the information required under this subsection is unknown.

### **3.05.130 Review by Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) Upon receiving the request for services, the juvenile case coordinator shall review the request to determine if the alleged facts give rise to a reasonable belief that the child is a child in need of services as defined in [GP/Definitions].
- (b) If the request for services is incomplete, or if the juvenile case coordinator is unable to make the determination required under subsection (a), the juvenile case coordinator:
  - (1) may conduct an initial consultation with the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, in accordance with § 3.05.190; and
  - (2) shall conduct additional inquiries as necessary, provided that, subject to the provisions of § 3.05.210, such inquiries may be directed only to:
    - (A) the person who submitted the request for services;
    - (B) any source of information identified by the person who submitted the request for services; and
    - (C) the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) In conducting additional inquiries pursuant to subsection (b), the juvenile case coordinator:
  - (1) shall exercise discretion so as to protect the privacy of the child and the child's family; and
  - (2) subject to the provisions of § 3.05.210, shall not disclose the substance of the request for services to persons other than:
    - (A) the child;
    - (B) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
    - (C) counsel for the child.

### **3.05.150 Residential Respite Services**

The juvenile case coordinator shall attempt to secure short-term residential respite services for any child alleged to be a child in need of services, if:

- (1) the juvenile case coordinator determines that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian would benefit from residential respite services;
- (2) the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian agree; and
- (3) residential respite services are available within a reasonable distance from the child's home.

### **3.05.170 Determination by Juvenile Case Coordinator**

- (a) If it does not appear to the juvenile case coordinator that the child is a child in need of services, the juvenile case coordinator:
  - (1) shall nonetheless refer the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources which may be appropriate to address issues or concerns raised by the alleged facts;
  - (2) shall inform the person who submitted the request for services, in writing, of the juvenile case coordinator's determination, including a brief statement of the reasons for that determination; and
  - (3) subject to the provisions of § 3.05.210, shall take no further action in the matter.
- (b) If it appears to the juvenile case coordinator that the child is a child in need of services, the juvenile case coordinator shall, within five (5) business days of receiving the request:
  - (1) provide a copy of the request for services to counsel for the child or, where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, to the juvenile advocate; and
  - (2) conduct an initial consultation with the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **3.05.190 Initial Consultation – Purpose and Conduct**

- (a) The purpose of the initial consultation shall be:
  - (1) to review with the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian the contents of the request for services;
  - (2) to assist the juvenile case coordinator in making, confirming or reviewing the determination required under § 3.05.130(a); and
  - (3) to identify and discuss:
    - (A) the particular needs and circumstances of the child and the child’s family;
    - (B) any additional issues or concerns raised by the alleged facts; and
    - (C) services and resources available to address those needs, issues and concerns.
- (b) If, at the conclusion of the initial consultation, it does not appear to the juvenile case coordinator that the child is a child in need of services, the juvenile case coordinator shall proceed in accordance with § 3.05.170(a).
- (c) If, at the conclusion of the initial consultation, it appears to the juvenile case coordinator that the child is a child of need of services, the juvenile case coordinator shall:
  - (1) together with the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian, develop a written plan for services in accordance with § 3.06.110; or
  - (2) convene, within ten (10) business days of the initial consultation, a services planning conference in accordance with §§ 3.07.110, *et seq.*

### **3.05.210 Additional Inquiries or Disclosures – Where Permitted**

No provision of this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the juvenile case coordinator from making additional inquiries or disclosure as permitted by law, or from taking further action pursuant to [the provisions of the tribal code or other applicable laws], where the alleged facts give rise to:

- (a) a reasonable belief that a crime or delinquent act has been committed; or
- (b) a legal duty to report the alleged facts, including but not limited to cases of alleged child abuse or neglect.

## VOLUNTARY PLAN FOR SERVICES

### 3.06.110 Plan for Services – Contents

- (a) A written plan for services developed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall set forth:
- (1) the rights of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian under the provisions of this title, including the right to an adjudication hearing to determine whether the child is a child in need of services;
  - (2) an acknowledgment that participation in the plan for services is voluntary, and neither the child nor the child's parent, guardian or custodian is obligated to comply with the plan for services;
  - (3) the anticipated course of action to be taken if:
    - (A) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian declines to participate in or does not comply with the plan for services; or
    - (B) the outcomes and goals set forth in the plan for services are not accomplished within a reasonable period of time, to be specified in accordance with subsection (a)(9);
  - (4) the specific conduct and circumstances upon which the allegation that the child is a child in need of services is based;
  - (5) the specific services and resources available to address:
    - (A) the particular needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
    - (B) any additional issues or concerns raised by the alleged facts;
  - (6) a comprehensive plan for ensuring that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian obtain the services and resources needed;
  - (7) the specific actions to be taken by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the plan, including the frequency and location of appointments for services and contact with the juvenile case coordinator;
  - (8) the anticipated outcomes of the plan and its implementation, including measurable, individualized goals for the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (9) an estimate of the time which will be needed to accomplish the anticipated outcomes, which shall not exceed six (6) months;
  - (10) a schedule for reviewing the effectiveness of the plan and the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward achieving the anticipated outcomes.



- (b) The plan for services shall become effective upon being signed by:
  - (1) the child;
  - (2) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (3) the juvenile case coordinator.

**3.06.130 Plan for Services – Monitoring and Review**

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall periodically review the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward accomplishing the anticipated outcomes of the plan for services.
- (b) The periodic review required under subsection (a):
  - (1) shall include regular, scheduled contact between the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (2) where appropriate given the circumstances and needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, may include:
    - (A) home visits at times and intervals set forth in the plan for services and agreed to by the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
    - (B) subject to written consent by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, as may be necessary, communication between the juvenile case coordinator and:
      - (i) any person or agency providing services to the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the plan for services; and
      - (ii) school officials or support staff responsible for meeting the child's educational needs and monitoring the child's educational progress.

## SERVICES PLANNING CONFERENCE

### 3.07.110 Services Planning Conference – Requirement

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall convene a services planning conference:
  - (1) if the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian cannot agree on a plan for services;
  - (2) if the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian agree on a plan for services, and:
    - (A) the plan proves ineffective or unsuccessful; or
    - (B) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian does not comply with the plan;
  - (3) if the juvenile case coordinator requires additional assistance in developing an appropriate plan for services; or
  - (4) at the request of the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the juvenile case coordinator shall notify the juvenile advocate prior to convening the services planning conference.

### **3.07.130 Services Planning Conference – Purpose and Conduct**

- (a) The purpose of the services planning conference shall be to assemble a multidisciplinary committee to identify and discuss:
  - (1) the particular needs and circumstances of the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (2) any additional issues or concerns raised by the alleged facts; and
  - (3) services and resources available to address those needs, issues and concerns.
- (b) The composition of the services planning committee shall be based on the particular needs of the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian, and may include, in addition to the juvenile case coordinator:
  - (1) an official from the child’s school;
  - (2) a juvenile mental health professional;
  - (3) a substance abuse treatment professional;
  - (4) tribal elders or community leaders;
  - (5) service providers;
  - (6) a family counselor or mediator;
  - (7) trained and responsible peer or youth representatives;
  - (8) other professionals or community members requested or recommended by:
    - (A) the child;
    - (B) the child’s parent guardian or custodian;
    - (C) the juvenile case coordinator; or
    - (D) other members of the services planning committee.
- (c) The child shall be represented by counsel at the services planning conference.
- (d) At the conclusion of the services planning conference, the services planning committee shall, together with the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian, develop a written plan for services in accordance with § 3.06.110.

### **3.07.150 Review Conferences**

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall convene a review conference with the services planning committee:
  - (1) within ten (10) business days of a request by the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, or any member of the services planning committee; or
  - (2) upon determining:
    - (A) that adjustments or modifications to the plan for services are necessary; or
    - (B) that the plan for services is likely to be ineffective or unsuccessful.
- (b) The purpose of the review conference shall be:
  - (1) to review the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward accomplishing the anticipated outcomes of the plan for services;
  - (2) to address any issues or concerns raised by the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator, or members of the services planning committee; and
  - (2) where necessary, to consider and effect adjustments or modifications to the plan for services.

### **3.07.170 Conferences – Time and Location**

The time and location selected for any conference with the services planning committee shall be convenient for the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **3.07.190 Termination of Proceedings**

- (a) Prior to the filing of a child-in-need-of-services petition, the juvenile case coordinator shall terminate all proceedings initiated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, upon a determination by the juvenile case coordinator, or the consensus of the services planning committee, that:
  - (1) the outcomes and goals of the plan for services have been accomplished; or
  - (2) it otherwise appears that the child is no longer a child in need of services.
- (b) Upon terminating the proceedings pursuant to subsection (a), the juvenile case coordinator:
  - (1) shall refer the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources from which they may continue to benefit;
  - (2) shall inform the person who submitted the request for services, in writing, that the matter has been resolved; and
  - (3) subject to the provisions of § 3.05.210, shall take no further action in the matter.

## **CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-SERVICES PETITION**

### **3.08.110 Recommendation for Child-in-Need-of-Services Petition**

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend that the juvenile presenting officer file a child-in-need-of-services petition in accordance with § 3.08.130, upon a determination by the services planning committee or, where the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in a services planning conference, by the juvenile case coordinator, that:
  - (1) the alleged facts are sufficient to support the filing of a child-in-need-of-services petition;
  - (2) the filing of a child-in-need-of-services petition will serve the best interests of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (3) services and resources to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian are available, and an order of the Juvenile Court will make the timely delivery of those services and resources more likely; and
  - (4) there is no substantial likelihood that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian will benefit from further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a plan for services, because:
    - (A) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in an initial consultation, a services planning conference, or the implementation of a plan for services; or
    - (B) repeated efforts to implement a plan for services, including multiple conferences with a services planning committee, have been unsuccessful in resolving the matter.
- (b) The juvenile case coordinator and the members of the services planning committee shall diligently attempt to prevent the filing of a child-in-need-of-services petition.
- (c) The juvenile presenting officer shall not file a child-in-need-of-services petition except upon the recommendation of the juvenile case coordinator.

### **3.08.130 Child-in-Need-of-Services Petition – Contents**

- (a) Adjudicative proceedings under this chapter shall be initiated by a petition:
  - (1) signed and filed by the juvenile presenting officer on behalf of the Tribe;
  - (2) certifying that, to the best of the juvenile presenting officer's knowledge, information and belief, there are sufficient grounds to believe that the child is a child in need of services;
  - (3) setting forth with specificity:
    - (A) the name, birth date, residence, and tribal affiliation of the child;
    - (B) the name and residence of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
    - (C) a citation to the specific section(s) of this code which give the Juvenile Court jurisdiction over the proceedings;
    - (D) a plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the petition is based.
- (b) The child-in-need-of-services petition shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the juvenile case coordinator and:
  - (1) certifying that the requirements of §§ 3.05.130, *et seq.*, were satisfied prior to the filing of the petition;
  - (2) briefly setting forth all efforts taken by the juvenile case coordinator, the services planning committee, the child, and the child's parent guardian or custodian, to resolve the matter prior to the filing of the petition; and
  - (3) affirming that:
    - (A) the services planning committee or, where the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in a services planning conference, the juvenile case coordinator, has made each of the determinations required under § 3.08.110(a); and
    - (B) the juvenile case coordinator has therefore recommended the filing of the petition.

### **3.08.150 Child-in-Need-of-Services Petition – Time for Filing**

The child-in-need-of-services petition shall be filed within five (5) days after the recommendation by the juvenile case coordinator.

## SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS

### 3.09.110 Motion to Suspend Proceedings

- (a) At any time following the filing of the child-in-need-of-services petition, the child may move the Juvenile Court to suspend adjudicative proceedings for a period of up to six (6) months, to allow for further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall grant a motion brought pursuant to subsection (a) if:
  - (1) the child's parent, guardian or custodian agrees to participate in further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a plan for services;
  - (2) the juvenile case coordinator agrees that:
    - (A) further efforts to resolve the matter without the intervention of the Juvenile Court will serve the best interests of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
    - (B) services and resources to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian are available, and the timely delivery of those services and resources may be accomplished without the intervention of the Juvenile Court.
- (c) Upon granting a motion brought pursuant to subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order:
  - (1) suspending all adjudicative proceedings in the matter for a period to be specified by the Juvenile Court;
  - (2) tolling all time limits for adjudicative proceedings, as set forth in § 3.11.110, until a corresponding date to be specified by the Juvenile Court; and
  - (3) in the discretion of the Juvenile Court, or upon the request of any party, setting a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the proceedings should be dismissed or reinstated in accordance with § 3.09.130.



**3.09.130 Dismissal of Petition or Reinstatement of Proceedings**

- (a) Prior to the date specified in accordance with § 3.09.110(c)(2), the juvenile case coordinator shall notify the Juvenile Court, in writing, whether the matter has been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services.
- (b) A copy of the notice required under subsection (a) shall be served upon the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and the juvenile presenting officer in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice - Service].
- (c) Upon the filing of the notice required under subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall:
  - (1) if the matter has been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services, enter a written order dismissing the child-in-need-of-services petition; or
  - (2) if the matter has not been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services:
    - (A) enter a written order reinstating adjudicative proceedings in the matter; and
    - (B) issue a new summons in accordance with [GP/Summons].

## **INITIAL HEARING**

### **3.10.110 Initial Hearing – Time Limit**

The initial hearing shall be held within fourteen (14) days of the filing of the child-in-need-of-services petition.

### **3.10.130 Initial Hearing – Conduct**

At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall advise the child, in language the child will easily understand, of the following:

- (a) the nature and purpose of the proceedings;
- (b) the contents of the child-in-need-of-services petition;
- (c) the possible consequences if the child is found to be a child in need of services;
- (d) the right to counsel;
- (e) the privilege against self-incrimination;
- (f) the right to an adjudication in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;
- (g) the right to cross-examine witnesses;
- (h) the right to testify, the right to subpoena witnesses, and the right to introduce evidence on the child's own behalf;
- (i) the right to appeal any final order of the Juvenile Court.

### **3.10.150 Initial Hearing – Determination of Reasonable Grounds**

At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order dismissing the child-in-need-of-services petition unless the Juvenile Court finds that the child-in-need-of-services petition sets forth reasonable grounds to believe the child is a child in need of services.

## ADJUDICATION

### 3.11.110 Adjudication Hearing – Time Limit

The adjudication hearing shall be held within fourteen (14) days of the initial hearing.

### 3.11.130 Adjudication Hearing – Purpose

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing for the purpose of determining whether the child is a child in need of services.

### 3.11.150 Adjudication Hearing – Burden of Proof

The Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by clear and convincing evidence, that the child is a child in need of services.

### 3.11.170 Adjudication Hearing – Conduct

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing without a jury and, to the fullest extent practicable, in language the child will easily understand.
- (b) At the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court may consider any evidence, including hearsay, which the Juvenile Court finds to be:
  - (1) relevant to the determination of whether the child is a child in need of services; and
  - (2) sufficiently reliable to satisfy the requirements of due process.

### 3.11.190 Finding on Adjudication

- (a) If, upon hearing all evidence properly admitted at the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court finds that the child is a child in need of services, the Juvenile Court shall enter its finding in writing and:
  - (1) proceed immediately to a disposition hearing, to be conducted in accordance with §§ 3.13.130, *et seq.*; or
  - (2) if the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing:
    - (A) set the matter for disposition in accordance with the time limits set forth in § 3.13.110; and
    - (B) specify in writing whether the child is to be continued in any out-of-home placement pending the disposition hearing.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court does not find that the child is a child in need of services, it shall enter a written order dismissing the petition and releasing the child from any obligations or conditions previously imposed in connection with the child-in-need-of-services proceedings.

## **PREDISPOSITION REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS**

### **3.12.110 Predisposition Report – Requirement**

Prior to the disposition hearing, the juvenile case coordinator shall prepare a written predisposition report setting forth recommendations concerning the disposition of the case, including a specific plan for services to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **3.12.130 Predisposition Report – Contents**

- (a) The predisposition report shall address, in a concise, factual, and unbiased manner, only those matters relevant to the disposition of the case, which may include but shall not be limited to:
- (1) a description of the child's home environment, family relationships, and background;
  - (2) information regarding the child's maturity, cognitive and emotional development, and emotional and mental health;
  - (3) the results and recommendations of any relevant medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other examinations or evaluations conducted by a qualified professional; and
  - (4) a discussion of the child's educational status, including, but not limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and special educational needs; and
  - (5) the identification of appropriate educational and vocational goals for the child, examples of which may include:
    - (A) regular school attendance and completion of the child's current grade;
    - (B) attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent;
    - (C) successful completion of literacy or vocational courses; or
    - (D) enrollment in an apprenticeship, internship or similar program.
  - (6) a summary of any factual findings entered by the Juvenile Court; and
  - (7) a summary of the child's prior contacts with the juvenile justice system.
- (b) The predisposition report shall include a detailed explanation of:
- (1) the sources of all information included;
  - (2) the necessity of the proposed disposition and plan for services, taking into account the particular needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
  - (3) the anticipated benefits to the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian of the proposed disposition and plan for services.

### **3.12.150 Alternative Predisposition Reports or Recommendations**

The child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian may prepare alternative predisposition reports or recommendations to be submitted for consideration by the Juvenile Court in accordance with the provisions of § 3.12.210.

### **3.12.170 Predisposition Examinations and Investigations**

- (a) Following an adjudication hearing at which the child is found to be a child in need of services, and prior to the entry of any disposition orders, the Juvenile Court may enter a written orders:
  - (1) requiring the child undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination;
  - (2) requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination, where their ability to care for or supervise the child is an issue before the Juvenile Court; or
  - (3) directing the juvenile case coordinator:
    - (A) to investigate any matter relevant to the disposition of the case, including but not limited to any matter described in § 3.12.130(a); and
    - (B) to address the results of that investigation in the predisposition report or, where the predisposition report has already been submitted, in a supplemental report.
- (b) Where the results of any examination or investigation ordered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section are not available at the disposition hearing:
  - (1) the Juvenile Court may enter such orders on disposition as the Juvenile Court finds appropriate, considering the evidence before it at the disposition hearing; and
  - (2) upon receiving the results of any such examination or investigation, the Juvenile Court:
    - (A) may, upon the Juvenile Court's own motion, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 3.13.230; and
    - (B) shall, upon the motion of any party, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 3.13.230.

### **3.12.190 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Confidentiality**

Any reports prepared and the results of any examinations ordered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to [the confidentiality provisions of this title].

### **3.12.210 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Filing and Service**

- (a) Any reports or examination results to be considered by the Juvenile Court at any hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be filed in the Juvenile Court and served upon the juvenile presenting officer, the juvenile case coordinator, counsel for the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, at least three (3) days prior to the hearing, in accordance with [GP/Summons or Other Notice - Service].
- (b) The time limits imposed by subsection (a) may be waived upon the agreement of the parties and the Juvenile Court.

## **DISPOSITION**

### **3.13.110 Disposition Hearing – Time Limit**

- (a) The disposition hearing shall be held immediately following the adjudication hearing, unless the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing, the disposition hearing shall be held:
  - (1) within ten (10) days of the adjudication hearing, if the child is in an out-of-home placement; or
  - (2) within twenty (20) days of the adjudication hearing, if the child continues to reside with the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **3.13.130 Disposition Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the disposition hearing for the purpose of determining:

- (a) what services and resources are most likely to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (b) the appropriate disposition of the matter.

### **3.13.150 Disposition Hearing – Conduct**

At the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court:

- (a) shall afford the parties the opportunity:
  - (1) to present documentary or testimonial evidence concerning the appropriate disposition of the matter; and
  - (2) to controvert, and to cross-examine the sources of, the contents and conclusions of any reports, testimony, or other evidence to be considered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section;
- (b) shall consider the predisposition report and recommendations prepared by the juvenile case coordinator, as well as any alternative predisposition report or recommendations prepared by the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) may consider any evidence, including hearsay, which it finds to be relevant, reliable, and helpful in making the determinations required under § 3.13.130.

### **3.13.170 Orders on Disposition**

- (a) Upon the conclusion of the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court may enter any written disposition orders authorized under § 3.13.190.
- (b) In exercising its discretion under subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall enter the least restrictive orders appropriate considering the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) All orders entered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to subsection (a) shall be:
  - (1) explained to the child in language the child will easily understand;
  - (3) accompanied by a written statement of:
    - (A) the facts relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering those orders; and
    - (B) the reasons for rejecting less restrictive alternatives.

### **3.13.190 Disposition Options**

- (a) Pursuant to § 3.13.170, the Juvenile Court may enter written orders including any of the following, as best suited to the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian:
  - (1) an order permitting the child to remain with his or her parent, guardian or custodian, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Juvenile Court may prescribe;
  - (2) an order referring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to social, community, or tribal services or resources appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (3) an order referring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to a tribal elders panel or other body capable of addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (4) an order requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian to participate in an educational or counseling program designed to contribute to their ability to care for and supervise the child, including but not limited to parenting classes;
  - (5) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric evaluation, in accordance with the provisions of § 3.12.170;
  - (6) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, where such treatment is:
    - (A) recommended by a qualified medical, psychological, or psychiatric professional; and
    - (B) necessary to:
      - (i) address conditions which contributed to the child's adjudication; or
      - (ii) allow the child to remain with or be returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

- (7) an order requiring the child to attend structured after-school, evening, educational, vocational or other court-approved programs appropriate for meeting the needs of the child;
  - (8) an order prohibiting the child from driving a motor vehicle for a period not to exceed the date on which the child reaches 18 years of age;
  - (9) an order placing the child in the temporary legal custody of a relative or other suitable person, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Juvenile Court may prescribe;
  - (10) an order imposing supervisory conditions in accordance with § 3.04.170; and
  - (11) an order providing for the out-of-home placement of the child in accordance with § 3.04.150.
- (b) If a child found by the Juvenile Court to be a child in need of services has not achieved a high school diploma or the equivalent, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order requiring that the child pursue a course of study designed to lead to the achievement of a high school diploma or the equivalent.
- (c) If a child is found by the Juvenile Court to be a child in need of services as the result of the child engaging in sexual intercourse or other sexual activity, the Juvenile Court may enter a written order requiring the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian to participate in an educational program that provides comprehensive information about pregnancy prevention, reproductive health and disease prevention, including HIV/AIDS education.



### 3.13.210 Out-of-Home Placement – Limitations

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall not enter a disposition order providing for the out-of-home placement of the child unless:
  - (1) no less restrictive alternatives will suffice; and
  - (2) there is clear and convincing evidence that the child should be placed outside the child's home because:
    - (A) such placement is necessary to avert a substantial risk to the health, welfare, person or property of the child or others;
    - (B) there is a substantial risk that the child may leave or be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; or
    - (C) each of the following conditions is met:
      - (i) the child has repeatedly failed to comply with the disposition orders of the Juvenile Court;
      - (ii) less restrictive alternatives have repeatedly failed to bring the child into compliance; and
      - (iii) the out-of-home placement is reasonably calculated to bring the child into compliance.
- (b) The Juvenile Court shall not enter a disposition order providing for the out-of-home placement of the child for any of the reasons set forth in § 3.04.110(b).
- (c) In no event shall a child be subject to secure detention or placement in a facility or institution intended for the supervision, treatment or rehabilitation of delinquent children, unless:
  - (1) the child is alleged, or is found by the Juvenile Court, to have committed a delinquent act; and
  - (2) such detention or placement is necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110.

### **3.13.230 Disposition Orders – Review**

- (a) At least once every three (3) months, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of reviewing any disposition orders entered pursuant to § 3.13.170, and determining:
  - (1) whether the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian are in compliance with those disposition orders;
  - (2) the extent to which those disposition orders have accomplished their intended purposes;
  - (3) whether those disposition orders should:
    - (A) continue in effect without modification or extension;
    - (B) be terminated in accordance with § 3.13.250(b); or
    - (C) be modified or extended in accordance with § 3.13.270.
- (b) At any review hearing conducted pursuant to this section:
  - (1) the child shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with any affirmative requirement set forth in the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court; and
  - (2) the Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the child or the child’s parent, guardian or custodian has engaged in any conduct prohibited by the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court.

### **3.13.250 Disposition Orders – Duration and Termination**

- (a) Disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court shall continue in force for not more than six (6) months, unless they are extended in accordance with § 3.13.270.
- (b) The Juvenile Court may terminate a disposition order prior to its expiration if it appears to the Juvenile Court, following a hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, that the purposes of the disposition order have been accomplished.
- (c) All disposition orders affecting the child shall automatically terminate, and the child shall be discharged from any further obligations in connection with the child-in-need-of-services proceedings, when the child reaches 18 years of age.

### **3.13.270 Disposition Orders – Modification or Extension**

- (a) Following a modification hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, the Juvenile Court may modify or extend its disposition orders if the Juvenile Court finds by clear and convincing evidence that such modification or extension is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the orders to be modified.
- (b) The modification hearing shall be held:
  - (1) within 10 days of the placement hearing, if the child is in an out-of-home placement as the result of an alleged violation of a disposition order; or
  - (2) within thirty (30) days of the filing of the motion for modification, if the child is in the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) Where the modification hearing is to be held upon the motion of the Juvenile Court, notice of the modification hearing shall be accompanied by a statement of the specific facts upon which the motion for modification is based.
- (d) In making the determination required by subsection (a), the Juvenile Court may consider:
  - (1) the extent to which the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have complied with any disposition orders previously entered by the Juvenile Court;
  - (2) evidence that the child has either continued or desisted engaging in conduct bringing the child within the definition of a child in need of services, as set forth in [GP/Definitions] ;
  - (3) changes in treatment or other recommendations relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering the orders to be modified; and
  - (4) any other material changes in the circumstances of the child or the child's family, parent, guardian or custodian.
- (e) All modified disposition orders shall be subject to the requirements of § 3.13.170(b) and § 3.13.170(c).
- (f) An extension ordered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not exceed three (3) months from the expiration of the prior order, and in no event shall the duration of a disposition order be extended:
  - (1) for longer than reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of the order;
  - (2) beyond a total of one (1) year; or
  - (3) past the date on which the child shall reach 18 years of age.

### **3.13.290 Disposition Orders – Violations**

- (a) The violation of a disposition order entered under § 3.13.170 may be reported to the juvenile case coordinator, who may file a motion for modification pursuant to § 3.13.270.
- (b) A child in an out-of-home placement as the result of an alleged violation of a disposition order shall be immediately returned to the custody of the child's parent, guardian or custodian unless a modification hearing is held within the time limits imposed by § 3.13.270(b), and:
  - (1) the Juvenile Court enters, in accordance with § 3.13.270, modified disposition orders providing for out-of-home placement; or
  - (2) the alleged violation includes the commission of a delinquent act, and:
    - (A) a delinquency petition is filed prior to the modification hearing; and
    - (B) continued detention, pending further delinquency proceedings, is necessary and authorized under § 2.05.110.

# Chapter 4

## Truancy

## **4.01 COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**

### **4.01.110 Notice to Students and Parents**

- (a) Students and the parents of the students under the jurisdiction of [the provisions of this chapter] shall be notified about the compulsory education requirements under this chapter.
- (b) The Tribe shall provide notice at least annually. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent, guardian or custodian submits a written request for this information to be provided in written form.
- (c) Pursuant to this code, the parents of the students under the jurisdiction of [the provisions of this chapter] shall provide to the tribe, consent for the tribe's access to school records for children under the jurisdiction of this chapter.

### **4.01.130 Attendance Mandatory; Age; Exceptions**

- (a) All parents of any child required to attend school under the jurisdiction of [the provisions of this chapter] and under eighteen years of age are responsible to ensure a child regularly attends a public school; and
- (b) All children are responsible to attend school full-time when school may be in session unless:
  - (1) The child is attending an private school certified by the [state or other certifying government], for the same time;
  - (2) The child is receiving home-based instruction as provided in subsection (c) of this section;
  - (3) The school district superintendent of the district in which the child resides shall have excused such child from attendance because:
    - (A) the child is physically or mentally unable to attend school,
    - (B) is attending a residential school certified by the [state or other certifying government]to meet the needs of the child;
    - (C) is detained in a juvenile detention facility or an adult correctional facility; or
    - (D) has been temporarily excused upon the request of his or her parents, custodian or guardian for purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and the parent:
    - (E) The child is sixteen years of age or older and:

(i) The child is regularly and lawfully employed and either the parent agrees that the child should not be required to attend school or the child is emancipated in accordance applicable law; or

(ii) The child has already met graduation requirements in accordance with state board of education rules and regulations; or

(c) For the purposes of this chapter instruction shall be home-based if it;

(1) consists of planned and supervised instructional and related educational activities established by the [state or other certifying government];and

(2) such activities are provided by a parent who is instructing his or her child only and are supervised by a person certified for such instruction by the [state or other certifying government]; or

(3) provided by a parent who is deemed sufficiently qualified to provide home-based instruction by the superintendent of the local school district in which the child resides.

#### **4.01.130 Tribe's Duties Upon Child's Failure To Attend School**

(a) If a child required to attend school fails to attend school without valid justification, the juvenile case coordinator shall after the child has had 3 unexcused absences within any single month, or 6 unexcused absences in a current school year:

- (1) inform the child's parents, guardian or custodian by a notice in writing or by telephone;
- (2) inform the parent of the potential consequences of additional unexcused absences;
- (3) schedule a conference with the parents, guardian or custodian and the child, with staff from the tribal education department, to review the causes of the child's absences;
- (4) take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences which may include:
  - (A) adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment;
  - (B) providing more individualized or remedial instruction
  - (C) providing appropriate vocational courses or work experience
  - (D) referring the child to the tribal community truancy board;
  - (E) if available, requiring the child to attend an alternative school or program; or,
  - (F) assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school.
- (5) If the child's parent does not attend the scheduled conference, the conference may be conducted with the child and tribal education department official. However, the parent shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the child's absence.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means that a child:

- (1) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive school district policy; and
- (2) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused absences.

(c) If a child transfers from one school district to another during the school year, the Tribe shall include the unexcused absences accumulated at the previous school or from the previous school district for purposes of this section.



#### **4.01.145 Custody and disposition of child absent from school without excuse**

(a) Any school district official, tribal law enforcement, state law enforcement, or any other officer authorized to make arrests, may take into custody without a warrant a child who is required under the provisions of [the provisions of this chapter] to attend school and is absent from school without an approved excuse, and shall deliver the child to:

- (1) the custody of a person in parental relation to the child;
- (2) the school from which the child is absent; or,
- (3) a program designated by the tribal education department or the school district.

#### **4.01.160 Plan for Services**

(a) A written plan for services developed pursuant to [the provisions herein] shall set forth:

- (1) the rights of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian under the provisions of this title, including the right to a [hearing] to determine whether the child is a truant;
- (2) an acknowledgment that participation in the plan for services is voluntary, and neither the child nor the child's parent, guardian or custodian is obligated to comply with the plan for services;
- (3) the anticipated course of action to be taken if:
  - (A) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian declines to participate in or does not comply with the plan for services; or
  - (B) the outcomes and goals set forth in the plan for services are not accomplished within a reasonable period of time, to be specified in accordance with subsection \_\_\_;
- (4) the specific conduct and circumstances upon which the allegation that the child is a truant is based;
- (5) the specific services and resources available to address the particular needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian which are acting as a barrier to the child's school attendance; and
- (6) a comprehensive plan for ensuring that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian obtain the services and resources needed;
- (7) the specific actions to be taken by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the plan, including the frequency and location of appointments for services and contact with the juvenile case coordinator;
- (8) the anticipated outcomes of the plan and its implementation, including measurable, individualized goals for the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;

(9) an estimate of the time which will be needed to accomplish the anticipated outcomes, which shall not exceed six (6) months;

(10) a schedule for reviewing the effectiveness of the plan and the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward achieving the anticipated outcomes.

(b) The plan for services shall become effective upon being signed by:

(1) the child;

(2) the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(3) the juvenile case coordinator.

#### **4.01.175 Plan for Services – Monitoring and Review**

(a) The juvenile case coordinator shall periodically review the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward accomplishing the anticipated outcomes of the plan for services.

(b) The periodic review required under subsection (a):

(1) shall include regular, scheduled contact between the juvenile case coordinator officer, the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(2) where appropriate given the circumstances and needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, may include:

(A) school visits at any time;

(B) home visits at times and intervals set forth in the plan for services and agreed to by the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(C) subject to written consent by the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, as may be required by law, communication between the juvenile case coordinator and:

(i) any person or agency providing services to the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian in accordance with the plan for services; and

(ii) school officials or support staff responsible for meeting the child's educational needs and monitoring the child's educational progress.

## **4.02 TRIBAL COMMUNITY TRUANCY BOARD**

### **4.02.110 Tribal Community Truancy Board – Requirement**

- (a) The juvenile case coordinator shall convene tribal community truancy board:
  - (1) if the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian cannot agree on a plan for services;
  - (2) if the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian agree on a plan for services, and:
    - (A) the plan proves ineffective or unsuccessful; or
    - (B) the child or the child’s parent, guardian or custodian does not comply with the plan;
  - (3) if the juvenile case coordinator requires additional assistance in developing an appropriate plan for services; or
  - (4) at the request of the child or the child’s parent, guardian or custodian.
- (b) Where counsel has not already been appointed or retained to represent the child, the juvenile case coordinator shall notify the juvenile advocate prior to convening the tribal community truancy board.

### **4.02.130 Tribal Community Truancy Board – Composition and Duties**

- (a) The “tribal community truancy board” means a board composed of members of the tribal community and specialized staff.
- (b) Duties of the tribal community truancy board shall include, but not be limited to:
  - (1) identifying and discussing the particular needs for the child and the child’s family for improving school attendance;
  - (2) assisting the parent or the child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or reduce the causes for the absences;
  - (3) suggesting to the school district that the child enroll in another school, an alternative education program, an education center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or another public or private educational program.
- (c) The composition of the tribal community truancy board shall be based on the particular needs of the child and the child’s parent, guardian or custodian, and may include:
  - (1) an official from the tribe’s education department and/or the child’s school;

- (2) a juvenile mental health professional;
- (3) a substance abuse treatment professional;
- (4) tribal elders or community leaders;
- (5) service providers;
- (6) a family counselor or mediator;
- (7) trained and responsible peer or youth representatives;
- (8) other professionals or community members requested or recommended by:
  - (A) the child;
  - (B) the child's parent guardian or custodian;
  - (C) the juvenile case coordinator; or
  - (D) other members of the tribal community truancy board.

(d) The child shall be represented by counsel at the tribal community truancy board.

(e) At the conclusion of the tribal community truancy board conference, the tribal community truancy board shall, together with the juvenile case coordinator, the child, and the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and the child's counsel, develop a plan for services in accordance with [the provisions to follow].

#### **4.02.130 Review Conferences**

(a) The juvenile case coordinator shall convene a review conference with the tribal community truancy board within ten (10) business days of a request by the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, or any member of the tribal community truancy board; or

(b) upon determining:

- (1) that adjustments or modifications to the plan for services are necessary; or
- (2) that the plan for services is likely to be ineffective or unsuccessful.

(c) The purpose of the review conference shall be:

- (1) to review the progress of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian toward accomplishing the anticipated outcomes of the plan for services;
- (2) to address any issues or concerns raised by the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, the juvenile case coordinator, or members of the tribal community truancy board; and
- (3) where necessary, to consider and effect adjustments or modifications to the plan for services.

#### **4.02.150 Conferences – Time and Location**

The time and location selected for any conference with the tribal community truancy board shall be convenient for the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian and shall not take place during school hours.

#### **4.02.170 Termination of Proceedings Prior to Petition**

(a) Prior to the filing of a truancy petition, the juvenile case coordinator shall terminate all proceedings initiated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, upon a determination by the juvenile case coordinator, or the consensus of the tribal community truancy board, that:

- (1) the outcomes and goals of the plan for services have been accomplished; or
- (2) it otherwise appears that the child is no longer a child in need of services.

(b) Upon terminating the proceedings pursuant to subsection (a), the juvenile case coordinator:

- (1) shall refer the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian to any social, community, or tribal services or resources from which they may continue to benefit;
- (2) shall inform the person who submitted the request for services, in writing, that the matter has been resolved; and
- (3) subject to [the provisions herein], shall take no further action in the matter.

### **4.03 TRUANCY PETITION**

#### **4.03.110 Recommendation for Truancy Petition**

The juvenile case coordinator shall recommend that the juvenile presenting officer file a truancy petition in accordance with [the provisions herein], upon a determination by the tribal community truancy board or, where the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in a tribal community truancy board planning conference, by the juvenile case coordinator, that:

- (a) the alleged facts are sufficient to support the filing of a truancy petition;
- (b) the filing of a truancy petition will serve the best interests of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
- (c) services and resources to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian and custodian are available, and an order of the Juvenile Court will make the timely delivery of those services and resources more likely; and
- (d) there is no substantial likelihood that the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian will benefit from further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a plan for services, because:
  - (1) the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in an initial consultation, a tribal community truancy board planning conference, or the implementation of a plan for services; or
  - (2) repeated efforts to implement a plan for services, including multiple conferences with the tribal community truancy board, have been unsuccessful in resolving the matter.

(e) The juvenile case coordinator and the members of the tribal community truancy board shall diligently attempt to prevent the filing of a truancy petition under [the provisions of this chapter].

(f) The juvenile presenting officer shall not file a truancy petition except upon the recommendation of the juvenile case coordinator.

#### **4.03.110 Truancy Petition – Contents**

(a) Adjudicative proceedings under this [chapter] shall be initiated by a petition:

- (1) signed and filed by the juvenile presenting officer on behalf of the Tribe;
- (2) certifying that, to the best of the juvenile presenting officer's knowledge, information and belief, there are sufficient grounds to believe that the child needs court intervention to encourage re-engagement in educational services;
- (3) setting forth with specificity:
  - (A) the name, birth date, residence, and tribal affiliation of the child;
  - (B) the name and residence of the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (C) a citation to the specific section(s) of this code which give the Juvenile Court jurisdiction over the proceedings;
  - (D) a plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the petition is based.

(b) The truancy petition shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the juvenile case coordinator and:

- (1) certifying that the requirements of § 4.03.110 were satisfied prior to the filing of the petition;
- (2) briefly setting forth all efforts taken by the juvenile case coordinator, the tribal community truancy board, the child, and the child's parent guardian or custodian, to resolve the matter prior to the filing of the petition; and
- (3) affirming that:
  - (A) the tribal community truancy board or, where the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian is unwilling to participate in a tribal community truancy board planning conference, the juvenile case coordinator, has made each of the determinations required under § 4.03.110; and
  - (B) the juvenile case coordinator has therefore recommended the filing of the petition.

#### **4.03.130 Truancy Petition – Time for Filing**

The truancy petition shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after the recommendation by the juvenile case coordinator.

### **4.04 SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS**

#### **4.04.110 Motion to Suspend Proceedings**

(a) At any time following the filing of the truancy petition, the child may move the Juvenile Court to suspend adjudicative proceedings for a period of up to three (3) months, to allow for further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services.

(b) The Juvenile Court shall grant a motion brought pursuant to subsection (a) if:

(1) the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian agrees to participate in further attempts to resolve the matter through the implementation of a plan for services;

(2) the juvenile case coordinator agrees that:

(A) further efforts to resolve the matter without the intervention of the Juvenile Court will serve the best interests of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(B) services and resources to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian are available, and the timely delivery of those services and resources may be accomplished without the intervention of the Juvenile Court.

(c) Upon granting a motion brought pursuant to subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order:

(1) suspending all adjudicative proceedings in the matter for a period to be specified by the Juvenile Court;

(2) tolling all time limits for adjudicative proceedings, as set forth in § 3.11.110, until a corresponding date to be specified by the Juvenile Court; and

(3) in the discretion of the Juvenile Court, or upon the request of any party, setting a hearing for the purpose of determining whether the proceedings should be dismissed or reinstated in accordance with § 4.04.130.

#### **4.04.130 Dismissal of Petition or Reinstatement of Proceedings**

(a) Prior to the date specified in accordance with § 4.04.110(c)(2), the juvenile case coordinator shall notify the Juvenile Court, in writing, whether the matter has been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services.

(b) A copy of the notice required under subsection (a) shall be served upon the child, the child's parent, guardian or custodian, and the juvenile presenting officer in accordance with § 1.22.130.

(c) Upon the filing of the notice required under subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall:

(1) if the matter has been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services, enter a written order dismissing the truancy petition; or

(2) if the matter has not been resolved through the implementation of a voluntary plan for services:

- (A) enter a written order reinstating adjudicative proceedings in the matter; and
- (B) issue a new summons in accordance with § 1.22.

#### **4.05 INITIAL HEARING**

##### **4.05.110 Initial Hearing – Time Limit**

The initial hearing shall be held within seven (7) days of the filing of the truancy petition.

##### **4.05.130 Initial Hearing – Conduct**

At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall advise the child, in language the child will easily understand, of the following:

- (a) the nature and purpose of the proceedings;
- (b) the contents of the truancy petition;
- (c) the possible consequences if the child is found to be a truant;
- (d) the right to counsel;
- (e) the privilege against self-incrimination;
- (f) the right to an adjudication in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;
- (g) the right to cross-examine witnesses;
- (h) the right to testify, the right to subpoena witnesses, and the right to introduce evidence on the child's own behalf;
- (i) the right to appeal any final order of the Juvenile Court.

##### **4.05.150 Initial Hearing – Determination of Reasonable Grounds**

At the initial hearing, the Juvenile Court shall enter a written order dismissing the truancy petition unless the Juvenile Court finds that the truancy petition sets forth reasonable grounds to believe the child is a truant.



## **4.06 ADJUDICATION**

### **4.06.110 Adjudication Hearing – Time Limit**

The adjudication hearing shall be held within seven (7) days of the initial hearing.

### **4.06.130 Adjudication Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing for the purpose of determining whether the child is a truant.

### **4.06.150 Adjudication Hearing – Burden of Proof**

The Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by clear and convincing evidence, that the child is a truant.

### **4.06.170 Adjudication Hearing – Conduct**

- (a) The Juvenile Court shall conduct the adjudication hearing without a jury and, to the fullest extent practicable, in language the child will easily understand.
- (b) At the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court may consider any evidence, including hearsay, which the Juvenile Court finds to be:
  - (1) relevant to the determination of whether the child is a truant; and
  - (2) sufficiently reliable to satisfy the requirements of due process.

### **4.06.190 Finding on Adjudication**

- (a) If, upon hearing all evidence properly admitted at the adjudication hearing, the Juvenile Court finds that the child is a truant, the Juvenile Court shall enter its finding in writing and:
  - (1) proceed immediately to a disposition hearing, to be conducted in accordance with §§ 4.08.130, *et seq.*; or
  - (2) if the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing:
    - (A) set the matter for disposition in accordance with the time limits set forth in § 4.08.110; and
    - (B) specify in writing whether the child is to be continued in any out-of-home placement pending the disposition hearing.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court does not find that the child is a truant, it shall enter a written order dismissing the petition and releasing the child from any obligations or conditions previously imposed in connection with the truancy proceedings.

## **4.07 PREDISPOSITION REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS**

### **4.07.110 Predisposition Report – Requirement**

Prior to the disposition hearing, the juvenile case coordinator shall prepare a written predisposition report setting forth recommendations concerning the disposition of the case, including a specific plan for services to meet the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.

### **4.07.130 Predisposition Report – Contents**

(a) The predisposition report shall address, in a concise, factual, and unbiased manner, only those matters relevant to the disposition of the case, which may include but shall not be limited to:

- (1) a description of the child's home environment, family relationships, and background;
- (2) information regarding the child's maturity, cognitive and emotional development, and emotional and mental health;
- (3) the results and recommendations of any relevant medical, psychological, psychiatric, or other examinations or evaluations conducted by a qualified professional; and
- (4) a discussion of the child's educational status, including, but not limited to, the child's strengths, abilities, and special educational needs; and
- (5) the identification of appropriate educational and vocational goals for the child, examples of which may include:
  - (A) regular school attendance and completion of the child's current grade;
  - (B) attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent;
  - (C) successful completion of literacy or vocational courses; or
  - (D) enrollment in an apprenticeship, internship or similar program.

- (6) a summary of any factual findings entered by the Juvenile Court; and
- (7) a summary of the child's prior contacts with the juvenile justice system.

(b) The predisposition report shall include a detailed explanation of:

- (1) the sources of all information included;
- (2) the necessity of the proposed disposition and plan for services, taking into account the particular needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (3) the anticipated benefits to the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian of the proposed disposition and plan for services.

### **4.07.150 Alternative Predisposition Reports or Recommendations**

The child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian may prepare alternative predisposition reports or recommendations to be submitted for consideration by the Juvenile Court in accordance with the provisions of § 4.07.210.

#### **4.07.170 Predisposition Examinations and Investigations**

(a) Following an adjudication hearing at which the child is found to be a truant, and prior to the entry of any disposition orders, the Juvenile Court may enter a written orders:

(1) requiring the child undergo educational, medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination;

(2) requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric examination, where their ability to care for or supervise the child is an issue before the Juvenile Court; or

(3) directing the juvenile case coordinator:

(A) to investigate any matter relevant to the disposition of the case, including but not limited to any matter described in § 4.07.130(a); and

(B) to address the results of that investigation in the predisposition report or, where the predisposition report has already been submitted, in a supplemental report.

(b) Where the results of any examination or investigation ordered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section are not available at the disposition hearing:

(1) the Juvenile Court may enter such orders on disposition as the Juvenile Court finds appropriate, considering the evidence before it at the disposition hearing; and

(2) upon receiving the results of any such examination or investigation, the Juvenile Court:

(A) may, upon the Juvenile Court's own motion, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 4.08.230; and

(B) shall, upon the motion of any party, conduct a hearing to review its disposition orders in accordance with § 4.08.230.

#### **4.07.190 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Confidentiality**

Any reports prepared and the results of any examinations ordered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to § 1.10.120.

#### **4.07.210 Predisposition Reports and Examinations – Filing and Service**

(a) Any reports or examination results to be considered by the Juvenile Court at any hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be filed in the Juvenile Court and served upon the juvenile presenting officer, the juvenile case coordinator, counsel for the child, and the child's parent, guardian or

custodian, at least three (3) days prior to the hearing, in accordance with § 1.22.130.

(b) The time limits imposed by subsection (a) may be waived upon the agreement of the parties and the Juvenile Court.

## **4.08 DISPOSITION**

### **4.08.110 Disposition Hearing – Time Limit**

- (a) The disposition hearing shall be held immediately following the adjudication hearing, unless the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing.
- (b) If the Juvenile Court finds good cause to continue the disposition hearing, the disposition hearing shall be held within ten (10) days of the adjudication hearing.

### **4.08.130 Disposition Hearing – Purpose**

The Juvenile Court shall conduct the disposition hearing for the purpose of determining:

- (a) what services and resources are most likely to meet the educational needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (b) the appropriate disposition of the matter.

### **4.08.150 Disposition Hearing – Conduct**

At the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court:

- (a) shall afford the parties the opportunity:
  - (1) to present documentary or testimonial evidence concerning the appropriate disposition of the matter; and
  - (2) to controvert, and to cross-examine the sources of, the contents and conclusions of any reports, testimony, or other evidence to be considered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to the provisions of this section;
- (b) shall consider the predisposition report and recommendations prepared by the juvenile case coordinator, as well as any alternative predisposition report or recommendations prepared by the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian; and
- (c) may consider any evidence, including hearsay, which it finds to be relevant, reliable, and helpful in making the determinations required under § 4.08.130.

#### **4.08.170 Orders on Disposition**

- (a) Upon the conclusion of the disposition hearing, the Juvenile Court may enter any written disposition orders authorized under § 4.08.190.
- (b) In exercising its discretion under subsection (a), the Juvenile Court shall enter the least restrictive orders appropriate considering the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) All orders entered by the Juvenile Court pursuant to subsection (a) shall be:
  - (1) explained to the child in language the child will easily understand;
  - (3) accompanied by a written statement of:
    - (A) the facts relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering those orders; and
    - (B) the reasons for rejecting less restrictive alternatives.

#### **4.08.190 Disposition Options**

- (a) Pursuant to § 4.08.170, the Juvenile Court may enter written orders including any of the following, as best suited to the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian:
  - (1) Attend the child's current school, and set forth minimum attendance requirements, including suspensions;
  - (2) an order referring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to educational, social, community, or tribal services or resources appropriate for addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (3) an order referring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to a tribal elders panel or other body capable of addressing the needs of the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
  - (4) an order requiring the child's parent, guardian or custodian to participate in an educational or counseling program designed to contribute to their ability to care for and supervise the child, including but not limited to parenting classes;
  - (5) If there is space available and the program can provide educational services appropriate for the child, order the child to attend another public school, an alternative education program, center, a skill center, dropout prevention program, or another public educational program;
  - (6) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo a medical, psychological, or psychiatric evaluation, in accordance with the provisions of § 4.07.170; or
  - (4) Be referred back to the tribal community truancy board; or

(5) an order requiring the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian to undergo medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, where such treatment is:

(A) recommended by a qualified medical, psychological, or psychiatric professional; and

(B) necessary to address conditions which contributed to the child's adjudication.

#### **4.08.230 Disposition Orders – Review**

(a) At least once a month, excluding summer vacations, the Juvenile Court shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of reviewing any disposition orders entered pursuant to § 4.08.170, and determining:

(1) whether the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian are in compliance with those disposition orders;

(2) the extent to which those disposition orders have accomplished their intended purposes;

(3) whether those disposition orders should:

(A) continue in effect without modification or extension;

(B) be terminated in accordance with § 4.08.250(b); or

(C) be modified or extended in accordance with § 4.08.270.

(b) At any review hearing conducted pursuant to this section:

(1) the child shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with any affirmative requirement set forth in the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court; and

(2) the Tribe shall bear the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the child or the child's parent, guardian or custodian has engaged in any conduct prohibited by the disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court.

#### **4.08.250 Disposition Orders – Duration and Termination**

(a) Disposition orders entered by the Juvenile Court shall continue in force for not more than six (6) months, unless they are extended in accordance with § 4.08.270.

(b) The Juvenile Court may terminate a disposition order prior to its expiration if it appears to the Juvenile Court, following a hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, that the purposes of the disposition order have been accomplished.

(c) All disposition orders affecting the child shall automatically terminate, and the child shall be discharged from any further obligations in connection with the truancy proceedings, when the child;

- (1) graduates; or
- (2) reaches 18 years of age.

#### **4.08.270 Disposition Orders – Modification or Extension**

(a) Following a modification hearing conducted upon its own motion or the motion of any party, the Juvenile Court may modify or extend its disposition orders if the Juvenile Court finds by clear and convincing evidence that such modification or extension is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the orders to be modified.

(b) The modification hearing shall be held within ten (10) days of the filing of the motion for modification.

(c) Where the modification hearing is to be held upon the motion of the Juvenile Court, notice of the modification hearing shall be accompanied by a statement of the specific facts upon which the motion for modification is based.

(d) In making the determination required by subsection (a), the Juvenile Court may consider:

- (1) the extent to which the child and the child's parent, guardian or custodian have complied with any disposition orders previously entered by the Juvenile Court;
- (2) evidence that the child has either continued or desisted engaging in conduct bringing the child within the definition of truant;
- (3) changes in services or other recommendations relied upon by the Juvenile Court in entering the orders to be modified; and
- (4) any other material changes in the circumstances of the child or the child's family, parent, guardian or custodian.

(e) All modified disposition orders shall be subject to the requirements of § 4.08.170(b) and § 4.08.170(c).

(f) An extension ordered in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not exceed three (3) months from the expiration of the prior order, not including summer vacation, and in no event shall the duration of a disposition order be extended:

- (1) for longer than reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of the order;
- (2) beyond a total of one (1) year; or
- (3) past the date on which the child shall reach 18 years of age.



#### **4.08.290 Disposition Orders – Violations**

A violation of a disposition order entered under § 4.08.170 may be reported to the juvenile case coordinator, who may file a motion for modification pursuant to § 4.08.270.

