



whereabouts and condition shall be furnished at no cost to the child, his family, or counsel. Proposed law further creates an irrebuttable presumption of indigence if the child is represented by a public defender.

Present law requires review of a child's record after the first 60 days, after 120 days, and every 180 days after the child's commitment to a mental institution for being found not guilty by reason of insanity or after a court determines that the child lacks mental capacity to proceed to determine if the child is able to be discharged, placed on probation, or capable of proceeding.

Proposed law retains present law and requires an in-person review hearing to occur not more than six months after commitment for a child committed to the custody of the office of juvenile justice, unless waived by counsel.

Proposed law provides that the in-person hearings shall be to ensure the child is receiving necessary treatment and services and consider any motions for modification.

Proposed law further requires the child be physically transported to the committing court for the review hearing.

Proposed law provides a child is deemed "committed by a court to the custody of the office of juvenile justice" if he is judicially committed to the legal custody of the office of juvenile justice, regardless of where the child is physically held.

Present law provides that except when a child has been found not guilty by reason of insanity or lacking mental capacity to proceed, DPSC shall have sole authority over the placement, care, treatment, or any other consideration deemed necessary from the resources available for children judicially committed to the department.

Proposed law retains present law and clarifies that the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, youth services, office of juvenile justice has sole authority over the placement, care, and treatment for children judicially committed to the department.

Present law requires a written, individualized transitional plan be developed with a child and any agency assuming his custody at least six month prior to the child's release and sent to the court, child's counsel, and the district attorney.

Proposed law retains present law and requires that a copy of the transitional plan be sent to the child's legal guardian.

Proposed law requires the department provide to each child and his counsel a complete copy of all records regarding the child's condition, supervision, treatment, rehabilitation program, education, health, discipline, and transition planning before or at the time of the child's release.

Proposed law further provides that all records shall be furnished at no cost to the child if the child, child's family, legal guardian, or counsel is deemed indigent and representation by a public defender

creates an irrebuttable presumption of indigence.

Proposed law provides the following definitions:

- (1) "Board" means the Louisiana Public Defender Board, or any successor to that board, which is authorized to regulate the providing of legal services to indigent persons in criminal proceedings in which the right to counsel attaches under the United States and Louisiana Constitutions.
- (2) "Custody" means the legal custody of the office of juvenile justice, which follows on commitment by a Louisiana court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to the office of juvenile justice as provided in present law.
- (3) "District office" means the office of a district public defender.
- (4) "District public defender", "chief indigent defender", or "chief public defender" means an attorney employed by or under contract with the board to supervise service providers and enforce standards and guidelines within a judicial district or multiple judicial districts.
- (5) "Safe Return Program" or "the program" means the Safe Return Representation Program administered pursuant to proposed law.
- (6) "Indigent child representation" means the providing of legal services to indigent children committed to the custody of the office of juvenile justice pursuant to present law.
- (7) "Office of juvenile justice" and "the office" means the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, youth services, office of juvenile justice.
- (8) "Public defender" or "indigent defender" means an attorney employed by or under contract with the board, the district public defender, or a nonprofit organization contracting with the board or the district public defender to provide representation as required by the provisions of the Louisiana Children's Code.

Proposed law creates the "Safe Return Representation Program" to provide qualified legal representation to indigent children committed to the custody of the Office of Juvenile Justice and promote safe return and reentry for youth in custody.

Proposed law grants the Louisiana Public Defender Board the power to administer the program and all regulatory authority, control, supervision, and power necessary to administer the program.

Proposed law establishes requirements for the board in the administration of the Safe Return Program. Proposed law requires the board to:

- (1) Regularly collect detailed data from judicial districts, where applicable, of workload, resources, employees, and expenditures relating to representation of children in the custody

of the office of juvenile justice.

- (2) Review and evaluate the operations of the program and emphasize special training for counsel representing children in the custody of the office of juvenile justice.
- (3) Review and approve an annual budget for the program.
- (4) Review and approve an annual report on the operation of the program and submit such report to the legislature, the governor, and the chief justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.
- (5) Submit an annual report to the legislature regarding the state of the program.
- (6) Ensure all policies, procedures, and public pronouncements of the board recognize the role of attorneys in safeguarding fundamental rights and promoting the safety, reintegration, and well-being of children in the custody of the office of juvenile justice.
- (7) Promote accessible family preservation, medical resources, educational resources, substance abuse treatment, vocational training, and mental health resources for children in the custody of the office of juvenile justice.
- (8) Take such actions as necessary and appropriate to secure private and state, federal, or other public funds to help support the program.
- (9) Institute or cause to be instituted legal proceedings as necessary to enforce any of the duties or powers of the program.
- (10) Provide for the employing or contracting with and training of attorneys and other professional and nonprofessional staff that may be necessary to carry out the functions of the program. Require all attorneys representing indigent children through this program shall be licensed to practice law in Louisiana and qualified in accordance with the standards and guidelines adopted by rule of the board.
- (11) Have the ability to contract with organizations or individuals for the legal services for indigent children in the custody of the office of juvenile justice.
- (12) Administer an efficient and effective statewide program for the representation of indigent children which safeguards their rights and facilitates timely and fair decision-making concerning safety, reentry, reintegration, and well-being.
- (13) Establish and modify, a plan of organization to conduct the business of regulating and controlling the delivery of program services.
- (14) Develop and disseminate standards, procedures, and policies that will ensure that quality representation of indigent children in the custody of the office of juvenile justice is provided consistently throughout the state.

- (15) Prepare and submit to the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget on or before March first of each year an annual financial report which outlines the expenditures of all program funds, including local, state, and federal funds, for the previous calendar year.
- (16) Prepare as of June first of each year, an estimate of unexpended balances in every account in the custody of the board and submit a copy to the governor, the legislative auditor, and the legislative fiscal officer.
- (17) Develop and maintain a comprehensive information system on the revenues received by the board and any district from local, state, and federal sources, as well as the expenditure of any revenue, and submit a summary of the information annually to the legislature.
- (18) Assign appropriate staff to coordinate attorneys and aide in compliance.
- (19) Work with public and private representatives, including but not limited to, judges, social service personnel, district attorneys, and service providers to promote sound juvenile justice policy and practice.

Proposed law grants the board authority to adopt rules necessary to implement the program and requires the rules to include mandatory statewide standards and guidelines for the program and adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act with legislative oversight.

Proposed law creates the "Louisiana Safe Return Representation Program Fund" within the state treasury to administer the Safe Return Representation Program to be funded by appropriations from the legislature or any other source.

Proposed law requires the fund to be segregated from all other funds and allows monies in the fund to supplement the judicial district indigent defender funds.

Proposed law provides the fund shall be administered by the Public Defender Board and the board shall develop a program to consider establishing a flexible delivery system that is responsive to the jurisdictional variances and local community needs. The board can implement the program incrementally with a full implementation goal of July 1, 2017.

Present law gives the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, office of juvenile justice full control of all juvenile institutions and allowing the deputy secretary to establish rules and treatment plans for juveniles in the care of his department.

Proposed law retains present law and further requires the deputy secretary's rules and regulations to include provisions providing for:

- (1) Daily access to each child by defense counsel, and for adequate and confidential meeting space in each juvenile facility for defense counsel and children they represent.
- (2) Direct, confidential, and readily accessible telephone or audio-visual connections, to be

provided at no cost to children in custody or to their families, between children and defense counsel designated by the Public Defender Board. Telephones or audio-visual connections to counsel must be available, by reasonable oral request on a daily basis to all children.

Proposed law establishes definitions of:

- (1) A child is deemed "in the custody of the office of juvenile justice" if he is judicially committed to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, youth services, office of juvenile justice, regardless of where the child is physically held, including but not limited to state-run secure facilities, state-run non-secure facilities, contracted facilities, and detention centers.
- (2) A "juvenile facility" is any facility in which a child judicially committed to the office of juvenile justice is placed, whether the facility is run directly by the state or contracted with by any agency or agencies of the state.

Proposed law allows electronic submission of certain reports whenever practicable.

Effective August 1, 2016.

(Amends Ch.C. Arts. 412(C), 905, 906(A) and (B), and 908(A) and (C)(2), and R.S. 15:905(A) and (B); adds Ch.C. Arts. 412(D)(12), and 908(C)(5) and (6), and R.S. 15:186.1 - 186.6)

#### Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

##### Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary B to the original bill

1. Technical amendments.
2. Deletes requirement that progress reports provided to counsel for a child be made in the same manner as made to the court.
3. Allows for electronic submission of progress reports to courts whenever practicable.
4. Deletes requirement that telephone or audio-visual connections to a child's counsel be made available on an hourly basis.