

## New York State YMCA Youth And Government

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	Committee Assignment: Assembly Liberty 4 Bill #: AL-30
1 2	Sponsors: Madison Brown, Leah Alaimo, Ashtyn Bishop, Meghan Gleason
- 3 4	<u>An Act To</u> Amend Juvenile Law 508 section 2 c&d
5 6	The People of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:
7 8 9	<b>Purpose</b> To provide behavioral counseling and community service obligations to minors committing misdemeanors for the first time rather than serving jail time.
10	Summary of Provisions
11	Section 1: Definitions
12	Behavioral counseling: A type of therapy focusing on improving the behavioral
13	habits of patients.
14	Misdemeanor: A crime less serious than a felony; usually in a minor's wrongdoing
15	resulting in incarceration.
16	<ul> <li><u>Class A: One step down from a felony; can spend up to 12 months in jail</u></li> </ul>
17	(assault, theft, drug position, etc.)
18	<u>Class B: Crimes involving behind the wheel intoxication or impairment</u>
19	(vandalism, shoplifting); less offensive than Class A.
20	Minor: A person who is under the age of 18.
21 22	<u>Larceny: The theft of personal property.</u> <u>Incarcerated: The imprisonment or confinement of a person.</u>
23	Section 2: Provisions
24 24	* § 510.15 Commitment of principal under seventeen or eighteen.
25	- 1. When a principal who is under the age of sixteen is committed to the
26	custody of the sheriff the court must direct that the principal be taken to and
27	lodged in a place certified by the office of children and family services as a juvenile
28	detention facility for the reception of children. When a principal who (a)
29	commencing October first, two thousand eighteen, is sixteen years of age; or
30	(b) commencing October first, two thousand nineteen, is sixteen or seventeen
31	years of age, is committed to the custody of the sheriff, the court must direct
32	that the principal be taken to and lodged in a place certified by the office of
33	children and family services in conjunction with the state commission of correction
34	as a specialized secure juvenile detention facility for older youth. Where such a
35	direction is made the sheriff shall deliver the principal in accordance therewith
36	and such person shall although lodged and cared for in a juvenile detention facility
37	continue to be deemed to be in the custody of the sheriff. No principal under the
38	age specified to whom the provisions of this section may apply shall be detained in
39	any prison, jail, lockup, or other place used for adults convicted of a crime or under
40	arrest and charged with the commission of a crime without the approval of the
11 10	office of children and family services which shall consult with the commission of
12	correction if the principal is sixteen years of age or older in the case of each
13 1 4	principal and the statement of its reasons therefor. The sheriff shall not be liable for
14	any acts done to or by such principal resulting from negligence in the detention



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45 of and care for such principal, when the principal is not in the actual custody of
46 the sheriff.

- 47 2. Except upon consent of the defendant or for good cause shown, in any case
- 48 in which a new securing order is issued for a principal previously committed
- 49 to the custody of the sheriff pursuant to this section, such order shall further
- 50 direct the sheriff to deliver the principal from a juvenile detention facility to 51 the person or place specified in the order.
- 52 Minors that commit misdemeanors for the first time will receive behavioral
- 53 counseling and be required to do community service. The duration of counseling will
- 54 <u>be determined by the director.</u>
- 55

### 56 Justification

57 Misdemeanors include vandalism, petty theft, simple assault, drunkenness in public

- and other minor crimes. Misdemeanors are still public offenses and will be applied
- to a minor's criminal record even though time in juvie is not being served, unless
- 60 the court petitions otherwise. The most common crimes committed by minors are
- 61 theft and larceny. These crimes are not dangerous to the wellbeing of others,
- 62 especially when they are first time offenses. Minors are often impulsive in
- 63 performing actions that seem to be unjust. Most of the time those individuals who 64 have never before commited a petit or misdemeanor crime are doing so without
- 65 complete knowledge or recognition of their actions and the consequences of that
- 66 action. Some may even be in the wrong place at the wrong time. Instead of
- 67 spending time in juvie for first time misdemeanors, minors will perform community
- 68 service and receive counseling. Considering the amount of time these minors would
- 69 be serving in juvie, it most likely wouldn't be as beneficial as spending up to a year 70 or more in counseling facilities or performing community service. Nor would time in
- 71 juvie teach them the severity of the specific crime they've committed or help them
- refrain from committing another misdemeanor or even a greater crime in the
- 73 future. By participating in community service, youth will have the opportunity to
- 74 give back to their community and reflect on their wrongdoings.
- 75

### 76 Fiscal Implications

- 77 The average cost to incarcerate juvenile delinquents is \$407 per person per day.
- 78 This bill allows New York State to save money by having less individuals in prison
- who are not considered a danger to the public. The only fiscal implication would be
- 80 payment towards behavioral counseling for the offender. The cost of therapy in NYS
- 81 varies greatly depending on location, duration and the therapist. Most behavioral
- 82 therapists charge \$75-\$200.
- 83

#### 84 Effective Date

85 This bill will go into effect 1 year after its passage.