

Dispositions

Aptitude Testing
Community Service
Community-Based Programs
Delinquency Prevention Programs
Deportation
Detention Home
Educational Programs
Essay Writing
Family Counseling
Geographical Restrictions
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Home Chores
Home Detention
Individual Counseling
Letter of Apology
Neighborhood Courts Mediation
Outreach Programs
Persons Restrictions
Physical/Medical Examination
Probation
Restitution
Shelter Facilities
Substance Abuse Treatment
Vocational Testing
Youth-Initiated Programs

This criminal justice flow chart was produced to give the general public a better understanding of the criminal justice system. This is a basic model and portrays the most common sequence of events in response to serious criminal behavior. It is not representative of any individual case.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336, this material is available in an altered format, upon request. If you require an altered format, please call the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division at (808) 586-1150.

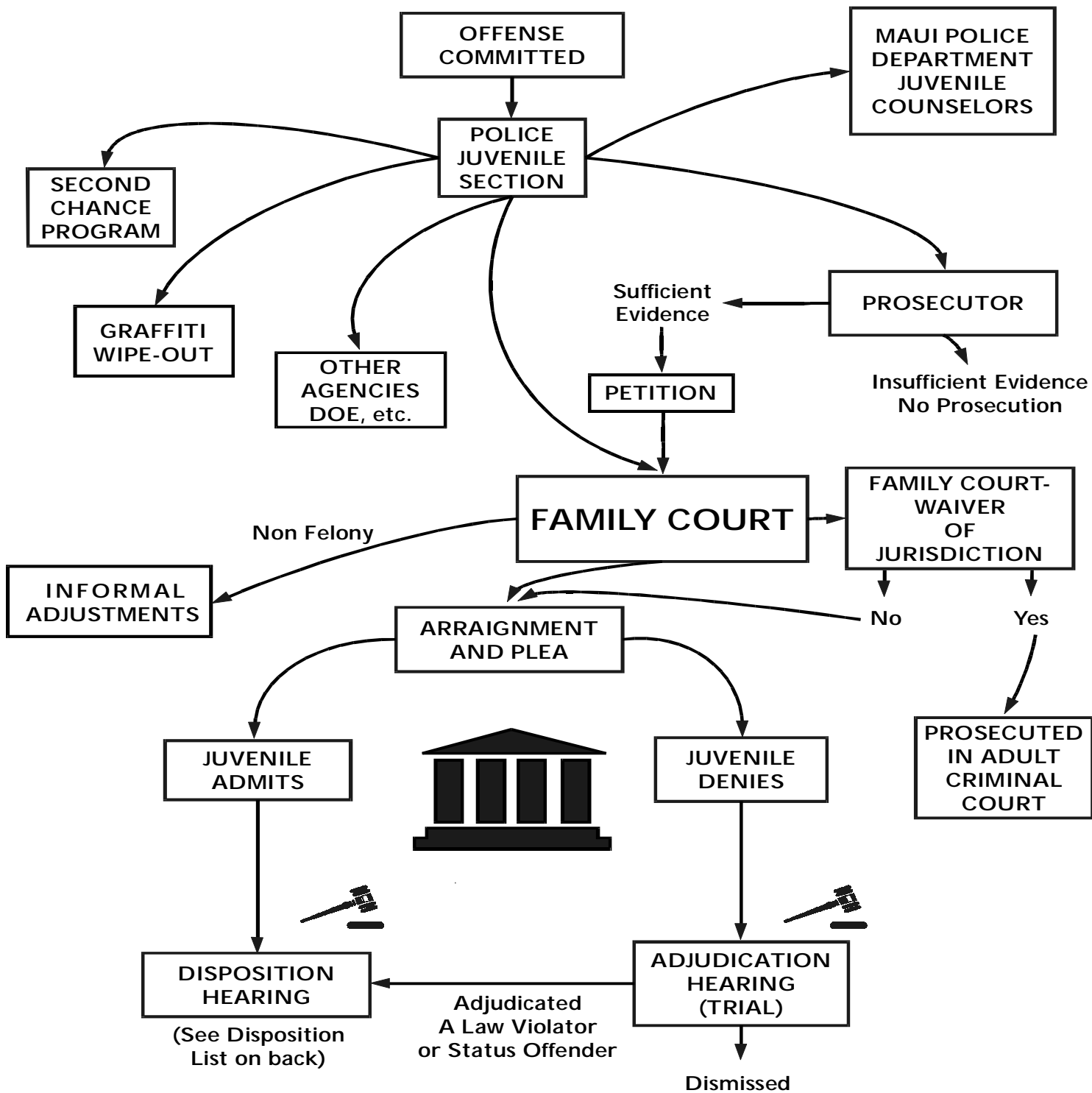


Maui County Criminal Justice Flow Chart

Juvenile Cases

Department of the Attorney general
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division
425 Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Ph: (808) 586-1150 Fax: (808) 586-1373

Juvenile Cases - Maui County



Definitions

Adjudication hearing — Similar to a trial for adults; determines whether or not the juvenile committed the offense.

Arraignment — A hearing in which the juvenile is advised formally of the law violation charges against him or her, is advised of his or her constitutional rights and given the opportunity to enter a plea. If the juvenile pleads innocent, the case is set for an adjudication hearing (i.e., trial).

Dismissed — Similar to adult found not guilty.

Disposition — Similar to a sentence in adult court. The court determines the consequences of a juvenile who has been adjudicated for or who has admitted to the commission of an offense. (See Disposition List on back.)

Felony — A crime which is considered more serious than a *misdemeanor* and with harsher penalties.

Graffiti Wipe-Out — Saturday voluntary program for offender to clean up and/or paint over graffiti.

Informal Adjustments — A non-judicial, administrative disposition of a referral, where the juvenile and parents agree to certain terms, without a court hearing.

Juvenile Counselors — Located physically within the Maui Police Department Juvenile Section, these social workers are available Monday through Friday during regular working hours to provide immediate counseling to the juvenile offender.

Misdemeanor — A crime which is less serious than a *felony* but more serious than a petty misdemeanor.

Petition — A legal document filed in Family Court alleging an offense (law violation or status offense) committed by a juvenile.

Plea — The juvenile's formal answer to a petition (admits or denies).

Prosecutor — The government's attorney who is assigned to prosecute the pending petition against the juvenile.

Second Chance Program — A series of 4, one-hour presentations for parents and juveniles who voluntarily agree to participate. Subjects covered: juvenile laws, anti-gang, anti-drug, and anti-domestic violence.

Status Offender — A person under 18 years of age, who commits the act of truancy, runaway or incorrigibility.

Waiver of Jurisdiction — The judicial process through which the Family Court may transfer the juvenile to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. If jurisdiction is waived, the juvenile will be tried as an adult in the adult criminal court.