

Dispositions

Aptitude Testing
Community Service
Community-Based Programs
Delinquency Prevention Programs
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

These criminal justice flow charts were produced to give the general public a better understanding of the criminal justice system. These are basic models and portray the most common sequence of events in response to serious criminal behavior. It is not representative of any individual case.

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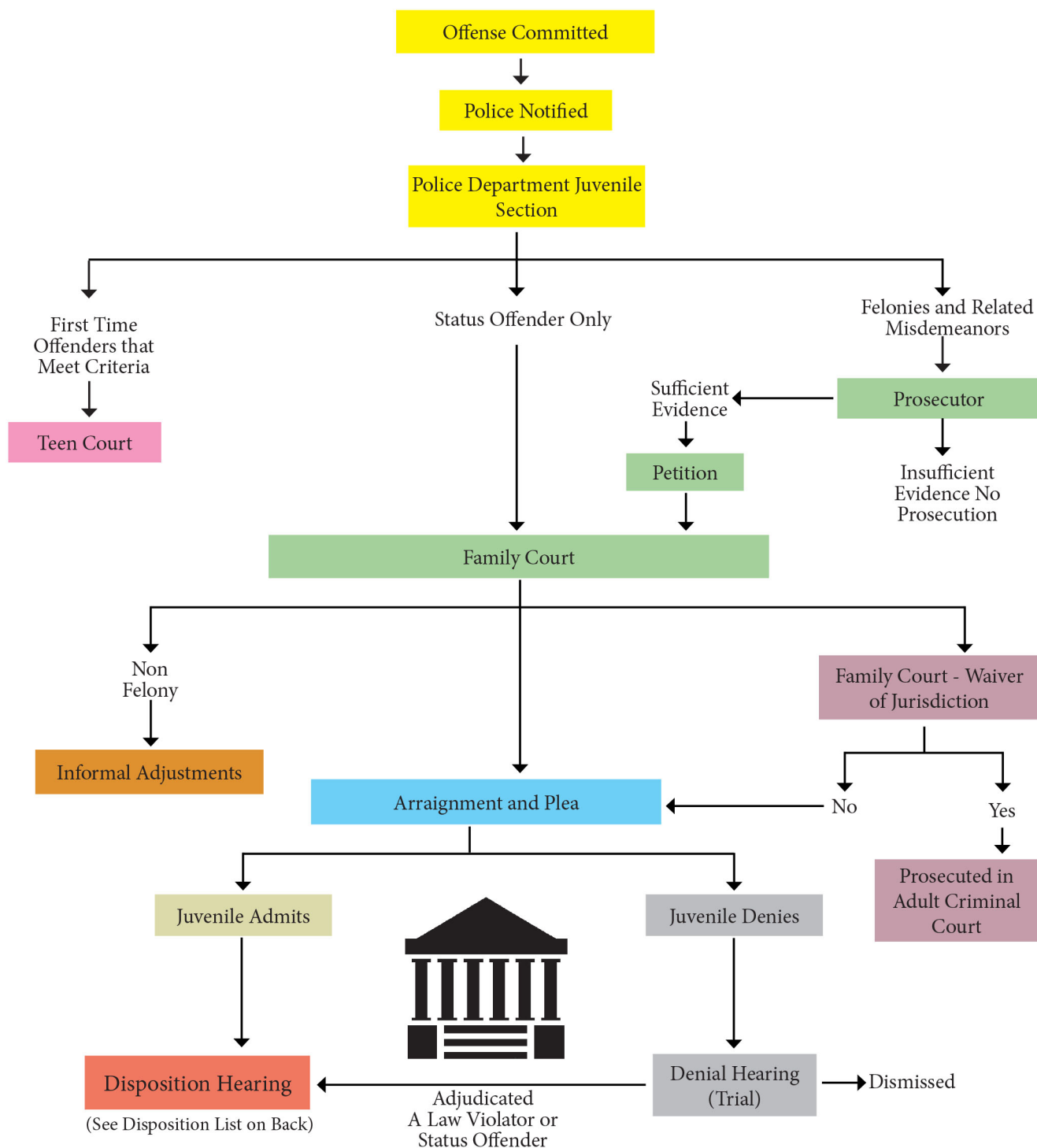
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FLOW CHART

County of Kauai Juvenile Cases



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County of Kauai - Juvenile Cases



Definitions

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

Denial Hearing: Similar to a trial for adults; determines whether or not the juvenile committed the offense.

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 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.

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

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.

Teen Court: A program which focuses on helping first-arrest students avoid further arrests for law violations, therefore contributing towards the reduction of youth crime. Students who admit their guilt are sentenced by a jury or peers, assisted by volunteers consisting of intermediate and high school students, practicing attorneys, and community agencies.

Status Offenders: 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 court. If jurisdiction is waived, the juvenile will be tried as an adult in the adult criminal court.