A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO MINORS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature recognizes that because minors 2 are different from adults, these differences must be taken into 3 account when minors are sentenced after being convicted in the 4 same circuit courts in which adults are tried. As stated by the 5 Supreme Court of the United States in Miller v. Alabama 567 U.S. 6 460 (2012), "only a relatively small proportion of adolescents" 7 who engage in illegal activity "develop entrenched patterns of 8 problem behavior, " and "developments in psychology and brain 9 science continue to show fundamental differences between 10 juvenile and adult minds, " including "parts of the brain 11 involved in behavior control".

12 The legislature also finds that minors are more vulnerable 13 to negative influences and outside pressures from their family, 14 peers, and others. Minors also have limited control over their 15 environment and lack the ability to extricate themselves from 16 horrific and crime-producing settings. The Miller decision 17 noted that in Roper v. Simmons, 543 U.S. 551 (2005), and Graham



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1 v. Florida 560 U.S. 48 (2010), the Supreme Court emphasized that 2 "the distinctive attributes of youth diminish the penological 3 justifications for imposing the harshest sentences on juvenile 4 offenders, even when they commit terrible crimes". 5 The legislature further acknowledges that the recent trend 6 in the United States has been to give greater discretion to 7 judges when sentencing minors, even allowing judges to depart 8 from mandatory minimums in appropriate cases. 9 The purpose of this Act is to grant a circuit court, when 10 sentencing a minor for a criminal offense, the discretion to: 11 (1)Impose a sentence that includes a period of 12 incarceration that is as much as fifty per cent 13 shorter than any mandatory minimum; and 14 (2) In certain cases, decline to impose a mandatory 15 enhanced sentence, 16 if the court believes that such a reduction is warranted in 17 light of the age of the defendant's age and prospects for 18 rehabilitation. 19 SECTION 2. Chapter 706, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 20 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated



and to read as follows:

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1	" <u>\$706</u>	5- Sentencing of minors. (1) In a case in which
2	the family	v court has waived jurisdiction over a minor pursuant
3	to section	n 571-22 and the minor is convicted of a criminal
4	offense in	n circuit court, the circuit court shall consider, in
5	addition t	to any other factor that the court is required to
6	consider,	the differences between minor and adult offenders,
7	including	the diminished culpability of minors as compared to
8	that of ac	dults, and the typical characteristics of youth.
9	(2)	Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, after
10	considerin	ng the factors set forth in subsection (1), the circuit
11	<u>court, in</u>	its discretion:
12	<u>(a)</u>	May impose a sentence that includes a period of
13		incarceration that is shorter than any mandatory
14		minimum otherwise required by law, provided that the
15		period of incarceration shall not be shorter than half
16		of the mandatory minimum otherwise required by law;
17		and
18	<u>(b)</u>	When imposing any sentence that includes a period of
19		incarceration of five years or more, may decline to
20		impose a mandatory sentencing enhancement otherwise
21		required by law."



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SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
begun before its effective date.

4 SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.

5 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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Ehn M. INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 1 7 2019



Report Title:

Minors; Circuit Courts; Criminal Proceedings; Sentencing

Description:

Grants a circuit court, when sentencing a minor for a criminal offense, the discretion to: (1) impose a sentence that includes a period of incarceration that is as much as fifty per cent shorter than any mandatory minimum; and (2) in certain cases, decline to impose a mandatory enhanced sentence.

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