# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1069
2	(Filing No. H- 406)
3	STATE OF MAINE
4 5 6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 112TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION
7 8 9	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " $m{H}$ " to H.P. 746, L.D. 1069, Bill, "AN ACT to Amend and Clarify the Maine Juvenile Code."
10 11 12	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in its place the following:
13 14	'Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2-A. Attendant; attendant care. "Attendant" means an agent of a county sheriff or of the Department of Corrections who is authorized to provide temporary supervision of a juvenile alleged to have committed a juvenile crime. Supervision shall be exercised during that period beginning with receipt of the juvenile by the attendant and ending upon the release of the juvenile to his legal custodian or other responsible adult. This supervision constitutes "attendant care."
25 26	<pre>Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§10, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:</pre>
27 28 29 30 31	10. Informal adjustment. "Informal adjustment" means a voluntary arrangement between an intake werker a juvenile caseworker and a juvenile referred to him which provides sufficient basis for a decision by the intake werker juvenile caseworker not to file a petition under chapter 507.

Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§12, as amended by PL 1981, c. 493, §2, is repealed.

Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§§14-A and 14-B are

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enacted to read:

1	<pre>14-A. Juvenile arrest. "Juvenile arrest" means</pre>
2	14-A. Juvenile arrest. "Juvenile arrest" means the taking of an accused juvenile into custody in
3	conformance with the law governing the arrest of per-
4	
+	sons believed to have committed a crime.
5	14-B. Juvenile caseworker. "Juvenile casework-
6	er" means an agent of the Department of Corrections
7	authorized:
,	ad chorized.
_	
8	A. To perform juvenile probation functions;
9	B. To provide appropriate services to juveniles
10	committed to the Maine Youth Center who are on
11	leave or in the community on entrustment; and
11	leave of in the community on entrustment; and
12	C. To perform all caseworker functions estab-
13	lished by this Part for a juvenile alleged to
14	have committed a juvenile crime.
15	Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§24, as amended by PL
16	1981, c. 493, §2, is repealed.
17	Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§24-A is enacted to
18	read:
19	24-A. Secure detention facility. "Secure deten-
	24-A. Secure detention facility. Secure deten-
20	tion facility" means a facility characterized by
21	physically restrictive construction or procedures, or
22	both, that are intended to prevent a person who is
23	placed or admitted to the facility from departing at
24	will.
	TALL.
25	Co. 7 15 MDC) 12002
25	Sec. 7. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§§26 and 27 are en-
26	acted to read:
27	26. Temporary holding resource. "Temporary
28	holding resource" means an area consisting of not
29	more than 2 rooms, with a capacity to serve no more
30	than 4 juveniles, which may be used to provide secure
31	or nonsecure shelter for a juvenile for a period not
2.0	- 1 70 1 m 1 1 1 C 11 11



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	is dependent on the intensity of personal supervision
2	employed rather than on the physical characteristics
3	of the facility.
-	<u></u>
4	0.7 m
4	27. Temporary supervision. "Temporary supervi-
5	sion" means that supervision provided by an attendant
6	delivering attendant care as defined in subsection
7	2-A.
,	<u>4"B.</u>
_	
8	Sec. 8. 15 MRSA §3203, as amended by PL 1983, c.
9	581, §1, is repealed.
10	Com O 15 MDCA 12202 A in amounted to mand
10	Sec. 9. 15 MRSA §3203-A is enacted to read:
11	§3203-A. Arrested juveniles; release; detention; no-
12	tification
3.0	
13	1. Notification of a juvenile caseworker. A ju-
14	venile caseworker shall receive notification under
15	the following circumstances.
16	
	A. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement
17	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be
	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be
17 18	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is
17 18 19	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall
17 18 19 20	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible
17 18 19 20 21	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the
17 18 19 20 21 22	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement
17 18 19 20 21	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement
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17 18 19 20 21 22	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in juvenile court, the law
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, ar juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in juvenile court, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify a
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in juvenile court, the law
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17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in juvenile court, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify a juvenile caseworker.  (1) Detention under this section shall be requested by the law enforcement officer
17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, but detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after such a determination is made; but if the juvenile has been arrested, the law enforcement officer shall notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours following the arrest.  B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in juvenile court, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify a juvenile caseworker.

1 2 3 4 5 6		(2) After the law enforcement office fies the juvenile caseworker and detention, the juvenile caseworker sider the conditional or unconditional or shall effect a detention placemen 12 hours following the juvenile's ar	requests hall or- release t within
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16		(3) During the 12-hour period refin subparagraph (2), any secure confinement of the juvenile shall the approval of the juvenile cast. The juvenile caseworker shall approve physical confinement during the custriod only when it is necessary to imminent escape or to prevent the from harming himself or others. Physical confinement exists when the nile is placed within a locked setting.	physical require eworker. e secure tody pe- prevent juvenile Secure he juve-
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	law the l torne ants ers	In cases under Title 5, section 200 enforcement officer shall immediatel Department of the Attorney General. ey General or any of his deputies or shall act as and shall possess all tand responsibilities of a juvenile caified in this section.	y notify The At- assist- he pow-
25 26 27	custodia	Notification of legal custodian.  n shall receive notification under tircumstances.	A legal he fol-
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	ment tify unne juve numb cont dete be h	when a juvenile is arrested, the law officer or the juvenile caseworker so the legal custodian of the juvenile cessary delay and inform him nile's whereabouts, the name and the er of the juvenile caseworker who had acted and, if a juvenile has been plantion facility, that a detention hear eld within 48 hours following this plent that this paragraph does not require hearing to be held on a Saturday, Su	hall no- without of the elephone as been ced in a ing will acement, uire any

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1	legal holiday.
2 3 4 5	B. Notification required by paragraph A may be made to a person of sufficient maturity with whom the juvenile is residing if the juvenile's legal custodian cannot be located.
6 7 8 9 10 11	3. Law enforcement officer's report. An officer who notifies a juvenile caseworker pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph A or B shall file a brief written report with the juvenile caseworker, stating the facts which led to the referral. The report shall contain sufficient information to establish the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
13 14 15 16 17	A report pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph A, must be filed within 24 hours of the referral, excluding nonjudicial days. A report pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph B, must be filed within 24 hours of the referral.
18 19 20	4. Release or detention ordered by juvenile caseworker. The release or detention of a juvenile may be ordered by a juvenile caseworker as follows.
21 22 23	A. A juvenile caseworker shall direct the re- lease or detention of a juvenile pending his ini- tial appearance before the court.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	B. Release may be unconditional or conditioned upon the juvenile's promise to appear for subsequent official proceedings or, if a juvenile cannot appropriately be released on one of these 2 bases, upon the least onerous of the following conditions, or combination of conditions, necessary to ensure his appearance:
31 32 33 34 35	(1) Upon the written promise of his legal custodian to produce the juvenile for subsequent offical proceedings or at any place or time when so ordered by the juvenile caseworker or the Juvenile Court;

1 2 3	(2) Upon the juvenile's voluntary agreement to placement into the care of a responsible person or organization;
4 5 6 7 8 9	(3) Upon prescribed conditions, reasonably related to securing the juvenile's presence at subsequent official proceedings or at any place or time when so ordered by the juvenile caseworker or the court, restricting the juvenile's activities, associations, residence or travel; or
11 12 13 14 15	(4) Upon such other prescribed conditions as may be reasonably related to securing the juvenile's presence at subsequent official proceedings or at any place or time when so ordered by the juvenile caseworker or the court.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Upon imposition of any condition of release described in subparagraph (2), (3) or (4), the juvenile caseworker shall provide the juvenile with a copy of the condition imposed and inform the juvenile of the right to have the condition reviewed by the Juvenile Court pursuant to subsection 10 of the consequences applicable to violation of any condition.
25 26 27 28 29	C. Detention, if ordered, shall be in the least restrictive residential setting that will serve the purposes of the Maine Juvenile Code as provided in section 3002 and one of the following purposes of detention:
30 31	(1) To ensure the presence of the juvenile at subsequent court proceedings;
32 33 34 35	(2) To provide physical care for a juvenile who cannot return home because there is no parent or other suitable person willing and able to supervise and care for him adequate-

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1	<u>ly;</u>
2 3 4 5	(3) To prevent the juvenile from harming or intimidating any witness or otherwise threatening the orderly progress of the court proceedings;
6 7	(4) To prevent the juvenile from inflicting bodily harm on others; or
8 9	(5) To protect the juvenile from an immediate threat of bodily harm.
10 11 12 13	D. Detention of a juvenile in a detention facil- ity may be ordered by the Juvenile Court or a ju- venile caseworker when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile:
14 15 16	(1) Has committed an act which would be murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime if committed by an adult;
17 18	(2) Has refused to participate voluntarily in a conditional release placement;
19 20 21 22 23 24	(3) Has intentionally or knowingly violated a condition imposed as part of conditional release on a pending offense or has committed an offense subsequent to that release, which would be a crime if committed by an adult;
25 26 27	(4) Hãs committed the juvenile crime which would be escape if the juvenile was an adult;
28 29 30 31 32 33	(5) Has escaped from a facility to which the juvenile had been committed pursuant to an order of adjudication or is absent without authorization from a prior placement by a juvenile caseworker or the Juvenile Court; or

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1 2 3 4 5	(6) Has a prior record of failure to appear in court when so ordered or summonsed by a law enforcement officer, juvenile caseworker or the court or has stated his intent not to appear.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Nonetheless, when, in the judgment of the juve- nile caseworker or the Juvenile Court, it is not necessary or appropriate to detain a juvenile who satisfies the criteria for detention, the juve- nile caseworker or the Juvenile Court may order the placement of the juvenile in the juvenile's home or in an alternative facility or service, such as a temporary holding resource, group home,
14 15 16 17 18	emergency shelter, foster placement or attendant care, subject to specific conditions, including supervision by a juvenile caseworker or a designated supervisor. Such a placement shall be considered a conditional release.
19 20 21 22 23 24	E. If a juvenile caseworker orders a juvenile detained, the juvenile caseworker shall, within 24 hours, petition the Juvenile Court for a review of the detention, unless the juvenile caseworker has ordered the release of the juvenile prior to the expiration of the 24-hour period.
25 26 27	5. Detention hearing. Upon petition by a juvenile caseworker, the Juvenile Court shall renew the decision to detain a juvenile.
28 29 30	A. A detention hearing shall precede and shall be separate from a bind-over or adjudicatory hearing.
31 32 33 34 35 36	B. Following a detention hearing, a court shall order a juvenile's release, in accordance with subsection 4, unless it finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that continued detention is necessary to meet one of the purposes of detention provided in that subsection. The Juvenile Court

1 2 3	shall ensure, by appropriate order, that any such continued detention is otherwise in accordance with the requirements of subsection 4.
4 5 6 7 8 9	C. No continued detention may be ordered unless the Juvenile Court shall determine that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed a juvenile crime. That determination shall be made on the basis of evidence, including reliable hearsay evidence, presented in testimony or affidavits.
11 12 13 14 15 16	6. Availability of judges. The Chief Judge of the District Court shall provide that a Juvenile Court Judge, not necessarily a judge of the division where a juvenile is being held, is available to preside at the detention hearing, described in subsection 5, on all days except Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.
18 19 20	7. Restriction on place of detention. The following restrictions are placed on the facilities in which a juvenile may be detained.
21 22 23 24	A. A juvenile may be detained in a jail or other security facility intended for use or primarily used for the detention of adults only when the receiving facility:
25 26	(1) Contains a separate section for juveniles;
27 28 29	(2) Provides for no regular contact between the juveniles with the adult detainees or inmates; and
30 31 32	(3) Has an adequate staff to monitor and supervise the juvenile's activities at all times.
33 34	Juveniles detained in the adult receiving facili- ties shall be placed only in the separate juve-

1	nile_sections.
2 3 4 5 6	B. A juvenile may be held in custody or detention in any detention facility approved or operated by the Department of Corrections exclusively for juveniles, pending his release or hearing in the Juvenile Court.
7 8 9 10 11	C. Upon the request of the Commissioner of Corrections or his designee, a judge may approve the transfer of a juvenile, who is detained at the Maine Youth Center, to any jail or to another secure facility intended for use or used for the detention of adults:
13 14	(1) If the judge finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
15 16 17 18	(a) Jurisdiction of the matter as a juvenile case has been waived and the juvenile has been bound over pursuant to section 3101, subsection 4; or
19 20 21 22 23 24	(b) A prosecutor has requested the court to bind over the juvenile, pursuant to section 3101, subsection 4, because he is accused of having committed a subsequent offense, while committed to the center;
25 26 27	(2) If the judge finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the juvenile's behavior:
28 29	(a) Presents an imminent danger of harm to himself or to others; or
30 31 32	(b) Presents a substantial likelihood that the juvenile will absent himself from the center; and
33	(3) If the judge finds, by clear and con-

- vincing evidence that there is no less restrictive alternative to detention in an
  adult facility which will meet the purposes
  of detention.
- 5 8. Detention. In the event that the court or-6 ders detention, after detention hearing in accordance 7 with subsection 5, paragraph B, a petition shall be filed within 10 days from the date of detention, un-less the time therefore is extended by the court by 8 9 10 further order. In the event a petition is not 11 filed, then detention shall be terminated and the ju-12 venile discharged from detention.
- 9. Violation of conditions of release. Upon notification that a juvenile has intentionally or knowingly violated a condition of his release, a juvenile caseworker or a law enforcement officer may apply to the Juvenile Court for a warrant of arrest.
- A law enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a juvenile has violated a condition of release in his presence may arrest the juvenile without a warrant.
- 22 Following the arrest of a juvenile for violation of a 23 condition of his release, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify the juvenile caseworker. 24 25 The juvenile caseworker shall either direct the re-26 lease of the juvenile with or without imposing dif-27 ferent or additional conditions for release of the 28 juvenile or shall revoke release and order the juve-29 nile detained for reasons set forth in subsection 4, 30 paragraph D.
- If different or additional conditions of release are imposed, the juvenile may request the Juvenile Court to review the conditions pursuant to subsection 10.

  The review of additional or different conditions shall include a hearing to determine if the preponderance of the evidence indicates that the juvenile intentionally or knowingly violated a condition of

1	release.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	10. Juvenile Court to review for abuse of discretion. Upon the request of a juvenile or legal custodian, the Juvenile Court shall, at the juvenile's first appearance or within 7 days, review for abuse of discretion, any condition of release imposed pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph B, subparagraph (2), (3) or (4).
9	<pre>Sec. 10. 15 MRSA §3204, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §14 is further amended to read:</pre>
11	§3204. Statements not admissible in evidence
12 13 14	No statements of a juvenile made to an intake worker shall a juvenile caseworker may be admissible in evidence in any proceeding against that juvenile.
15 16	Sec. 11. 15 MRSA §3301, as amended by PL 1981, c. 679, §§6 and 7 are further amended to read:
17 18	§3301. Preliminary investigation, informal adjust- ment and petition initiation
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	1. Preliminary investigation. When a juvenile accused of having committed a juvenile crime is referred to an intake werker a juvenile caseworker, the intake werker juvenile caseworker shall, except in cases in which an investigation is conducted pursuant to Title 5, section 200-A, conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the interests of the juvenile or of the community require that further action be taken.
28 29	On the basis of the preliminary investigation, the intake worker juvenile caseworker shall:
30 31 32	A. Decide that no further action is required, either in the interests of the public or of the juvenile;

- B. Make whatever informal adjustment is practicable without a petition; or
- 3 C. Request a petition to be filed.

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- 5. Juvenile caseworker alternatives. On the basis of the preliminary investigation, the intake werker juvenile caseworker shall choose one of the following alternatives:
  - A. Decide that no further action is required either in the interests of the public or of the juvenile. If the intake worker juvenile caseworker determines that the facts in the report prepared for him by the referring officer pursuant to section 3203, subsection 3, are sufficient to file a petition, but in his judgment the interest of the juvenile and the public will be served best by providing the juvenile with services voluntarily accepted by the juvenile and his parents, guardian or legal custodian if the juvenile is not worker juvenile emancipated, the intake caseworker may refer the juvenile for that care and treatment and not request that a petition be filed;
    - B. Make whatever informal adjustment is practicable without a petition. The intake werker juvenile caseworker may effect whatever informal adjustment is agreed to by the juvenile and his parents, guardian or legal custodian if the juvenile is not emancipated, including a restitution contract with the victim of the crime. Informal adjustments shall extend no longer than 6 months and informal adjustments shall not be commenced unless:
      - (1) The intake werker juvenile caseworker determines that the juvenile and his parents, guardian or legal custodian, if the juvenile is not emancipated, were advised of their constitutional rights, including the

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- right to an adjudicatory hearing, the right to be represented by counsel and the right to have counsel appointed by the court if indigent;
  - (2) The facts establish prima facie jurisdiction, except that any admission made in connection with this informal adjustment cannot be used in evidence against the juvenile if a petition based on the same facts is later filed; and
    - (3) Written consent to the informal adjustment is obtained from the juvenile and his parents, guardian or legal custodian if the juvenile is not emancipated; or
      - C. If the intake worker juvenile caseworker determines that the facts are sufficient for the filing of a petition, he may request the prosecuting attorney to file a petition.
    - 6. Review by prosecuting attorney. If the intake werker juvenile caseworker decides not to request the prosecuting attorney to file a petition, the complainant, the law enforcement officer and the victim shall be informed of the decision and of the reasons therefor as soon as practicable and shall be advised that they may submit their complaint to the prosecuting attorney for review.
- The prosecuting attorney on his own motion or upon receiving a request for review by the law enforcement officer, the complainant or the victim, shall consider the facts of the case, consult with the intake werker juvenile caseworker who made the initial decision and then make a final decision as to whether the petition shall be filed.
  - 7. Nonapplication of section. The provisions of this section do not apply to a juvenile charged with the juvenile crime defined in section 3103, subsec-

- tion 1, paragraph F, and a petition may be filed without recommendation by an intake worker a juvenile
- caseworker. The provisions of section 3203 apply in 3
- the case of a juvenile charged with the juvenile crime defined in section 3103, subsection 1, para-4 5
- 6 graph F.
- 7 Sec. 12. 15 MRSA §3303, as amended by PL c. 176, Pt. A, §6, is further amended to read:
- 9 §3303. Dismissal of petition with prejudice
- 10 On motion made by or on behalf of a juvenile, or 11 by the court itself, a petition shall be dismissed 12
- with prejudice if it was not filed within 6 months 13 from the date the juvenile was referred to the intake
- 14 werker juvenile caseworker for an intake assessment,
- 15 unless the prosecuting attorney either before or af-
- 16 ter the expiration of the 6-month period files a
- 17 motion for an extension of time for the filing of a 18
- petition, accompanied by the reasons for this exten-19 sion. The court may for good cause extend the time
- 20 for bringing a petition for any period of time that
- 21 is less than the limitation established in section
- 22 3105.
- 23 Sec. 13. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§6-A, as enacted by 24 PL 1979, c. 681, §17, is amended to read:
- 25 Effect of nonappearance of parent or custo-6-A. 26
- dian. The failure of a parent, guardian or legal custodian to appear in response to the summons or for a 27
- 28 later hearing, or the inability to serve such a par-
- 29 shall not prevent the court from continuing with
- 30 the proceedings against a juvenile who is before the 31 court, except as provided in section 3314, subsection
- 32 1, paragraphs D and E.
- 33 Sec. 14. 15 MRSA §3308, sub-§5, as enacted by PL
- 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read: 34
- 35 Other records. Police records,

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- werkers' juvenile caseworkers' records, probation of-ficers' records and all other reports of social and clinical studies shall not be open to inspection ex-4 cept with consent of the court or except to the extent that such records, reports and studies were made a part of the record of a hearing that was open to 5 6 7 the general public under section 3307.
- 8 Sec. 15. 15 MRSA §3314, sub-§1, ¶C, as amended 9 by PL 1983, c. 480, Pt. B, §17, is further amended to 10 read:
  - The court may commit a juvenile to the Department of Corrections for placement in a group home or residential facility when the continuation of the juvenile remaining in his own home would be contrary to the welfare of that juvenile or to the Department of Human Services for placement in a fester home, group care home or residential facility, or to either department for the provision of services to a juvenile in his own home or for any other placement the department deems appropriate.
- 22 Sec. 16. 15 MRSA §3314, sub-§1, ¶¶C-1 and C-2 23 are enacted to read:
- 24 C-1. The court may commit a juvenile to the cus-25 tody of the Department of Human Services when the 26 court has determined that reasonable efforts have 27 been made to prevent or eliminate the need for 28 removal of the juvenile from his home and that continuation therein would be contrary to the 29 30 welfare of the juvenile. The court may not enter 31 an order under this paragraph unless the parents 32 have had notice and an opportunity to be heard at 33 the dispositional hearing.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not commit a juvenile to the custody of the Department of Human Services until at 34 35 36 least 10 days have elapsed from the date on which 37

- service pursuant to section 3304 was effected.
- The Department of Human Services shall provide for the care and placement of the juvenile as for other children in the department's custody pursuant to the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act, Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VII.
- 8 C-2. The court may commit a juvenile to the cus9 tody of a relative or other person when the court
  10 determines that this is in the best interest of
  11 the juvenile. The court may not enter an order
  12 under this paragraph unless the parents have had
  13 notice and an opportunity to be heard at the dis14 positional hearing.
- 17 §3317. Disposition after return to Juvenile Court

In instances of commitment of a juvenile to the Department of Corrections, the Department of Human Services or the Maine Youth Center, the commissioner of either department or the superintendent of the youth center following the commitment may for good cause petition the Juvenile Court having original jurisdiction in the case for a judicial review of the disposition, including extension of the period of commitment. In all cases in which a juvenile is returned to a Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Court may make any of the dispositions otherwise provided in section 3314. When reviewing a commitment to the Department of Human Services, the court shall consider efforts made by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Human Services to reunify the juvenile with his parents or custodians, shall make a finding regarding those efforts and shall return custody of the juvenile to the parent or legal custodian if the return of the juvenile would not be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile. A petition for judicial re-

- view of a disposition committing the child to the Department of Human Services shall be served on the parents at least 7 days prior to the hearing.
- 4 Sec. 18. 15 MRSA §3501, sub-§7, ¶B, as enacted
  5 by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
- 6 B. Notwithstanding paragraph A, a juvenile taken 7 into interim care may be held, if no other appro-8 priate placement is available, in the public sec-9 tions of a jail or other secure correctional fa-10 cility if there is an adequate staff to supervise the juvenile's activities at all times, including 11 12 an approved detention facility operated exclu-13 sively for juveniles.
- 14 Sec. 19. 15 MRSA §3502, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 619, §10, is amended to read:
- A. The Department of Corrections shall provide for a placement referral service, staffed by intake werkers juvenile caseworkers for 24 hours a day. This referral service shall make emergency detention or conditional release decisions pursuant to chapter 505 for all juveniles referred to the department by law enforcement officers.
- 23 Sec. 20. 15 MRSA §3502, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 619, §10, is amended to read:
- 26 Placement procedures. Emergency placements 27 shall arranged by intake workers juvenile be 28 caseworkers or the Department of Human Services' per-29 sonnel according to procedures and standards jointly 30 adopted by the Department of Corrections and the De-31 partment of Human Services. Placement may include 32 voluntary care or short-term emergency services under 33 Title 22, sections 4021 to 4023.
- 34 Sec. 21. 15 MRSA §3507, as enacted by PL 1977, 35 c. 520, §1, is amended to read:

1	§3507. Runaway juveniles returned from another state
2 3 4 5 6 7	When a juvenile who has left the care of his parents, guardian or legal custodian without that person's consent, is returned to Maine from another state, he shall be referred immediately to an intake worker a juvenile caseworker and shall be processed according to the provisions of this chapter.
8 9 10	Sec. 22. 34-A MRSA §5602, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 459, §6, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
11	§5602. Juvenile caseworker
12 13	1. Departmental employees. A juvenile caseworker is an employee of the Department of Corrections.
14 15	2. Juvenile caseworker's functions. A juvenile caseworker's functions are:
16	A. To serve as a juvenile probation officer;
17	B. To carry out all functions of a juvenile
18	caseworker delineated in the Maine Juvenile Code,
19	Title 15, Part 6; and
20	C. To provide appropriate services to juveniles
21	committed to the Maine Youth Center who are on
22	leave or in the community on entrustment.
23	3. Juvenile caseworker's duties. A juvenile
24	caseworker shall:
25	A. When directed, provided information to the
26	Maine Youth Center on juveniles committed to the
27	Maine Youth Center;
28	B. Make such investigations as the Juvenile
28 29	B. Make such investigations as the Juvenile Court may direct and shall keep written records
28 29 30	B. Make such investigations as the Juvenile Court may direct and shall keep written records of the investigations as the Juvenile Court may

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1	direct;
2 3 4 5 6	C. Use all suitable means, including counseling, to aid each juvenile under his supervision and shall perform such duties in connection with the care and custody of juveniles as the court may direct;
7 8 9 10 11	D. Keep informed as to the condition and conduct of each juvenile placed under his supervision and shall report on the condition and conduct to the court and to the department as the court or department may direct;
12 13 14 15	E. When a juvenile is placed under his supervision, give the juvenile a written statement of the conditions of his supervision and shall fully explain the conditions to him; and
16	F. Keep complete records of all work done.
17 18 19 20	4. Juvenile caseworkers' powers. Juvenile caseworkers shall have the same arrest powers as other law enforcement officers with respect to juveniles placed under their supervision.'
21	STATEMENT OF FACT
22 23 24	This amendment is the end product of 4 different bills to amend the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, the Maine Juvenile Code.
25 26 27 28 29 30	1. Legislative Document 1069, a bill submitted by the Department of Corrections, drafted by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), proposing changes in the Maine Juvenile Code designed to facilitate the eventual removal of juveniles from county jails.
31	2 Legislative Document 1185, a bill submitted by

- the Department of Corrections, proposing procedural changes in the Maine Juvenile Code to reflect the change from intake workers and juvenile probation officers to juvenile caseworkers, as well as to limit the time a juvenile may be held prior to an actual detention placement.
- 3. Legislative Document 563, a bill submitted on behalf of the Department of the Attorney General, proposing to authorize the Attorney General and his assistants to act as juvenile caseworkers in all cases under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 200-A.
- 4. A proposal from the Department of Human Services insures that the Maine Juvenile Code complies with the Federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. Legislative Document 1069 is amended and rewritten to reflect all of those proposals als and those proposed bills have been withdrawn.
- Section 1 of Legislative Document 1069 adds definitions for attendant and attendant care. These definitions are proposed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and reflect previously suggested committee amendments.
- Section 2 changes the term intake worker to juvenile caseworker. This section was previously a part of Legislative Document 1185.
- 27 Section 3 repeals the definition of intake work-  $ext{28}$  er.
- Section 4 defines juvenile arrest and juvenile caseworker. The definition of juvenile caseworker reflects the merger of the previously separate functions of juvenile intake workers, juvenile probation officers and Maine Youth Center caseworkers into one position called juvenile caseworker.
- 35 Section 5 repeals the definition of juvenile pro-

1 bation officer.

Sections 6 and 7 define the terms secure detention facility, temporary holding resource and temporary supervision. These definitions are proposed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group in anticipation of the availability of those placements and the eventual removal of juveniles from county jails.

Section 8 repeals the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 3203 which concerned arrested juveniles, their release or detention and notifications concerning them. Section 3203 provided that, whenever in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, juvenile proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, the law enforcement officer must immediately notify a juvenile caseworker.

Section 9 replaces the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 3203 with section 3203-A and does not require the law enforcement officer to immediately notify the juvenile caseworker in all circumstances when a juvenile is to be referred to court. The Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 3203-A, subsection 1, paragraph A, provides that a law enforcement officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker as soon as possible after a determination is made that juvenile proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, if the juvenile has not been arrested. If the juvenile has been arrested and detention is not necessary, the law enforcement officer must notify the juvenile caseworker within 12 hours after the arrest.

The Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 3203-A, subsection 1, paragraph B, provides that, if, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in court, then the law enforcement officer must immediately notify a juvenile caseworker. Paragraph B, subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) govern the length of time a juvenile may be held prior to a detention

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placement. Essentially, pursuant to these sections, a juvenile may be held for a maximum of 12 hours before a detention placement is effected.

Section 3203-A, subsection 1, paragraph B, provides that, in cases under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 200-A, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify the Department of the Attorney General, and also provides that the Attorney General, his deputies and assistants, shall have all powers of a juvenile caseworker specified in this section. The substance of this paragraph was previously contained in Legislative Document 563 and was proposed by the Department of the Attorney General.

Section 3203-A, subsection 2 is the same as the present law except that the words parents and guardian have been deleted because the term legal custodian encompasses both terms. This change has been made throughout the Maine Juvenile Code except in those provisions relating to the Department of Human Services custody.

There is no substantive change to section 3203-A, subsection 3, concerning when and how a law enforcement officer is to file a report concerning a juvenile.

Section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph A, is exactly the same as present law. In section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph B, the term "official" has been substituted for the term "court." In paragraph B, subparagraph (1), the word "official" has been substituted for the word "official" has been substituted for the word "court" and the phrase "or at any place or time when so ordered by the juvenile caseworker or the juvenile court" has been added. In subparagraph (2) there is a change which would require the juvenile's voluntary agreement to placement in the care of a responsible person or organization. Subparagraph (4) substitutes the phrase "official proceedings or at any place or time when so ordered by the juvenile caseworker or the court for court

proceedings" for the phrase "in court."

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Section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph changes the present law in that the present law provides that "detention shall be in the least restrictive residential setting that will serve the purposes of detention," by adding that detention must also serve the purposes of the Maine Juvenile Code as provided in section 3002. The purposes of detention taken from the current statute are made clear and listed. Paragraph D makes clear that detention may only be ordered when there is probable cause to believe a juvenile fits into one of the 6 objective categories listed, as opposed to present law which provides that detention may be ordered only when it is necessary to meet one of the enumerated purposes of detention. Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has proposed reasonable objective factors to take the place of the presently enumerated subjective factors to take the place of the presently enumerated subjective factors considered in making a detention decision. The last portion of section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph D, is the same as present law except for the addition of the language "such as a temporary holding resource group home, emergency shelter, foster placement or attendant care" following the word "service."

Section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph E is the same as present law with the addition of the last phrase which allows the juvenile caseworker to release a detained juvenile prior to the expiration of the 24 hour period during which a petition for judicial review of detention must be filed.

Presently, section 3203-A, subsection 5, is the same as current law, except that paragraph A, under current section 3203 has become the first sentence of section 3203-A; the succeeding paragraphs are simply relettered.

38 Section 3203-A, subsection 6 is the same as

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- 1 present law.
- Section 3203-A, subsection 7, paragraph A, is the same as present law.
- Section 3203-A, subsection 7, paragraph B, is an addition to present law. It is proposed by the Juve-nile Justice Advisory Group in anticipation of the removal of all juveniles from county jails.
- 8 In section 3203-A, subsection 7, paragraph C, is 9 the same as current law.
- 10 Section 3203-A, subsection 8, is the same as 11 present section 3203, subsection 9.
- 12 Section 3203-A, subsection 9 is substantively the same as current section 3203, subsection 4-A.
- 14 Section 3203-A, subsection 10 is the same as present section 3203, subsection 5-A.
- Sections 10, 11 and 12 of Legislative Document 17 1069, substitute the term juvenile caseworker for the terms juvenile intake worker, Maine Youth Center 19 caseworker and juvenile probation officer. There are 19 no substantive changes in these sections.
- Section 13 provides that parents must have notice in order for the court to place custody in the Department of Human Services or in a relative or other person. It also makes changes to the Maine Juvenile Code which are necessary if the Department of Human Services is to meet federal guidelines and be eligible for federal funding.
- 28 Section 14 replaces the term intake worker with 29 juvenile caseworker.
- 30 Section 15 of the bill limits commitments to the 31 Department of Corrections for placement in a group 32 home or residential facility to those situations

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where remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child.

Section 16 provides that commitment to the custody of the Department of Human Services can occur only when the court has determined that reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for placement have been made and that remaining in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; and provides for placement of a child who has committed a juvenile crime in the custody of a relative or other person, if that is found to be in the best interest of the child.

It also ensures that, in cases in which the State seeks to place custody of the child in the Department of Human Services or in the custody of a relative or other person, the parents are provided adequate notice of the action and have the opportunity to be heard.

Moreover, it makes changes to the Maine Juvenile Code which are necessary if the Department of Human Services is to meet federal guidelines and be eligible for federal funding.

Section 17 adds standards for judicial review for children committed to the Department of Human Services under the Maine Juvenile Code to require the court to consider efforts to reunify the juvenile with his family and to return custody to the parent or legal guardian if that is not contrary to the welfare of the juvenile. It also makes changes to the Maine Juvenile Code which are necessary if the Department of Human Services is to meet federal guidelines and be eligible for federal funding.

Section 18 is the same as present law except for the addition of the phrase "including an approved detention facility operated exclusively for juveniles." This change is proposed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and is in anticipation of the eventual

- 1 removal of all juveniles from county jails.
- 2 Sections 19, 20 and 21 change the term intake 3 worker to juvenile caseworker.

Section 22 repeals and replaces the Maine Revised 5 Statutes, Title 34-A, section 5602. It defines a ju-6 venile caseworker's functions, duties and powers as 7 substantively the same as those set forth in current 8 section 5602 for intake workers, juvenile probation 9 officers and Maine Youth Center caseworkers. 10 ly substantive change in the fuctions, duties and powers repealed and replaced in section 5602 is the 11 deletion of the substance of current section 5602, subsection 11, which required the caseworker to immediately notify the court when a juvenile changed res-12 13 14 15 idence to another district.

Reported by the Committee on Judiciary Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the House

6/13/85

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