MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	FIRST	REGULAR	SESSION		
ONE HU	JNDRED A	ND TWELF	TH LEGIS	LATURE	
Legislative Docume	nt				No. 1185
S.P. 428			In	Senate, Ap	ril 1, 1985
Submitted by the Reference to the					
		JOY J. (O'BRIEN, S	secretary of	the Senate
Presented by Senator Cosponsored by I Kennebec and Represe	Representati	ive Allen of		n, Senator B	ustin of
	STA	TE OF MA	INE		
NINET			OUR LORD EIGHTY-	FIVE	
	nge from	n Probat	le Laws ion and Casework	Intake	ct
Be it enacted be follows:	by the P	eople of	the Sta	te of Ma	ine as
Sec. 1. 15 read:	MRSA	§3003,	sub-§4-	B is ena	cted to
4-B. Deter following custo quent to the authorizes deter following a hear	ody by a time a ention intion i	law enf t which n accord	orcement the juve: ance wit	officer nile cas h section	subse- eworker n 3203
Sec. 2. 15 1977, c. 520, §				s enacte	d by PL
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- 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.
- 5 Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§12, as amended by PL 1981, c. 493, §2, is repealed.
- 7 Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§§14-A and 14-B are 8 enacted to read:
- 9 <u>14-A.</u> Juvenile arrest. "Juvenile arrest" means 10 the taking of an accused juvenile into custody in 11 conformance with the law governing the arrest of per-12 sons believed to have committed a crime.
- 13 14-B. Juvenile caseworker. "Juvenile casework-14 er" means an agent of the Department of Corrections 15 authorized:
- 16 A. To perform juvenile probation functions;
- 17 B. To provide appropriate services to juveniles
 18 committed to the Maine Youth Center who are on
 19 leave or in the community on entrustment; and
- 20 <u>C. To perform all caseworker functions estab-</u>
 21 <u>lished by this Part for a juvenile alleged to</u>
 22 <u>have committed a juvenile crime.</u>
- 23 Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§24, as amended by PL 24 1981, c. 493, §2, is repealed.
- 25 Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§1, as amended by PL 26 1977, c. 664, §13, is repealed.
- 27 Sec. 7. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§§1-A and 1-B are en-28 acted to read:
- 29 1-A. Notification of a juvenile caseworker. No-30 tification shall be given to a juvenile caseworker as 31 follows:
- A. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, Juvenile Court proceedings should be commenced against a juvenile, except in cases under Title 5, section 200-A, the law enforcement

- 1 officer shall notify a juvenile caseworker within 2 24 hours, excluding nonjudicial days; or
- B. When, in the judgment of a law enforcement officer, a juvenile should be detained prior to his initial appearance in Juvenile Court, except in cases under Title 5, section 200-A, the law enforcement officer shall immediately notify a juvenile caseworker.
- 9 1-B. Custody. During the first 2 hours of cus-10 tody, the law enforcement officer shall release the 11 juvenile or shall notify the juvenile caseworker in 12 accordance with the provisions of this section.

- A. The period of the custody shall not exceed 12 hours, during which the juvenile caseworker shall have ordered the conditional or unconditional release or shall have effected a detention placement. Custody shall be exercised using the least restrictive measures that will serve the purposes of the custody.
- B. A juvenile in custody shall have no regular contact with adult detainees or inmates and shall be supervised during the custody period. Secure physical confinement of the juvenile during the custody period shall require immediate notification of an approval by the juvenile caseworker. The juvenile caseworker shall approve secure physical confinement during the custody period only when it is necessary to prevent imminent escape or to prevent the juvenile from harming himself or others. Secure physical confinement exists when the juvenile is placed within a locked setting.
- 33 Sec. 8. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by 34 PL 1979, c. 681, §10, is further amended to read:
 - A. When a juvenile is arrested, the law enforcement officer or the intake worker juvenile caseworker shall notify a parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile without unnecessary delay and inform him of the juvenile's whereabouts, the name and telephone number of the intake worker juvenile caseworker who has been con-

tacted and, if a juvenile has been placed in a detention facility, that detention hearing will be held within 48 hours following this placement or within 24 hours following Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays which have occurred after the placement.

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- Sec. 9. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 664, §15, is amended to read:
- 10 Law enforcement officer's report. An officer who notifies an intake worker a juvenile caseworker 11 12 pursuant to subsection 1 shall, within 24 hours of the referral, file a brief written report with the 13 juvenile caseworker stating the facts 14 intake werker 15 which led to the referral. The report shall 16 sufficient information to establish jurisdiction of 17 the Juvenile Court.
- 18 Sec. 10. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1981, c. 392, §2, is further amended to read:
- 20 4. Release or detention ordered by juvenile 21 caseworker.
 - A. An intake worker A juvenile caseworker shall direct the release or detention of a juvenile pending his initial appearance before the court.
 - B. Release may be unconditional or conditioned upon the juvenile's promise to appear for subsequent court proceedings, or, if a juvenile cannot appropriately be released on one of these 2 bases, then upon the least onerous of the following conditions, or combination thereof, necessary to ensure his appearance:
 - (1) Upon the written promise of his parent, guardian or legal custodian to produce him in court for subsequent proceedings;
 - (2) Upon placement into the care of a responsible person or organization;
 - (3) Upon prescribed conditions, reasonably related to securing the juvenile's presence

10 11 12 13 14	dition imposed and inform the juvenile of the right to have the condition reviewed by the Juvenile Court pursuant to subsection 5-A and of the consequences applicable to violation of any condition.
15 16 17 18 19	C. Detention, if ordered, shall be in the least restrictive residential setting that will adequately serve the purposes of detention. Detention may be ordered only where it is necessary to:
20 21	 Ensure the presence of the juvenile at subsequent court proceedings;
22 23 24 25 26	(2) 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 adequately;
27 28 29 30	(3) Prevent the juvenile from harming or intimidating any witness, or otherwise threatening the orderly progress of the court proceedings;
31 32	(4) Prevent the juvenile from inflicting bodily harm on others; or
33 34	(5) Protect the juvenile from an immediate threat of bodily harm.
35 36 37 38	D. If an intake worker a juvenile caseworker orders a juvenile detained, the worker caseworker shall, within 24 hours, petition the Juvenile Court for a review of the juvenile's detention.
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in court, restricting the juvenile's activi-

ties, associations, residence or travel; and

(4) Upon such other prescribed conditions as may be reasonably related to securing the

Upon imposition of any condition of release

described in subparagraph (2), (3) or (4), the intake werker juvenile caseworker shall provide the juvenile with a copy of the con-

juvenile's presence in court.

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- 1 Sec. 11. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§4-A, as enacted by
 2 PL 1981, c. 392, §3, is amended to read:
- 3 4-A. Violation of conditions of release. Upon an 4 application for an arrest warrant setting forth prob-5 able cause to believe a juvenile has intentionally or 6 knowingly violated a condition of his release, 7 Juvenile Court may issue a warrant for his arrest. A 8 law enforcement officer having probable cause to be-9 lieve that a juvenile has violated a condition of his 10 release in his presence may arrest the juvenile with-11 out a warrant.
- 12 Following the arrest of a juvenile for violation of a 13 condition of his release, the law enforcement officer 14 shall immediately notify the intake worker juvenile 15 caseworker. The intake worker juvenile caseworker either direct the release of the juvenile with 16 shall 17 or without imposing different or additional 18 tions for release of the juvenile or shall revoke re-19 lease and order the juvenile detained for reasons set 20 forth in subsection 4, paragraph C.
- different or additional conditions of release are 21 22 imposed, the juvenile may request the Juvenile Court 23 review the conditions pursuant to subsection 5-A. 24 Such review of additional or different conditions shall include a hearing to determine whether the pre-25 26 ponderance of the evidence indicates that the juve-27 nile intentionally or knowingly violated a condition 28 of release.
- 29 Sec. 12. 15 MRSA §3203, sub-§5, ¶A, as enacted 30 by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
- A. Upon petition by an intake worker a juvenile caseworker, the Juvenile Court shall review the decision to detain a juvenile.
- 34 Sec. 13. 15 MRSA §3204, as amended by PL 1979, 35 c. 681, §14, is further amended to read:
- 36 §3204. Statements not admissible in evidence

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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.

- 1 Sec. 14. 15 MRSA §3301, as amended by PL 1981,
 2 c. 679, §§6 and 7, is further amended to read:
- 3 §3301. Preliminary investigation, informal adjust-4 ment and petition initiation
- 5 Preliminary investigation. When a juvenile 6 accused of having committed a juvenile crime is re-7 ferred to an intake worker a juvenile caseworker, the intake worker juvenile caseworker shall, except in 8 9 cases in which an investigation is conducted pursuant Title 5, section 200-A, conduct a preliminary in-10 vestigation to determine whether the interests of the 11 12 juvenile or of the community require that further ac-13 tion be taken.
- On the basis of the preliminary investigation, the intake worker juvenile caseworker shall:
 - 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
- 21 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, guardilegal custodian if the juvenile is not emancipated, the intake Werker juvenile 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 worker 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:

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- (1) The intake worker 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 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 worker 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.
- Nonapplication of section. The provisions of 7. this section do not apply to a juvenile charged with the juvenile crime defined in section 3103, 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 the case of a juvenile charged with the juvenile crime defined in section 3103, subsection 1, para-graph F.
- 17 Sec. 15. 15 MRSA §3303, as amended by PL 1983, 18 c. 176, Pt. A, §6, is further amended to read:

§3303. Dismissal of petition with prejudice

 On motion made by or on behalf of a juvenile, or by the court itself, a petition shall be dismissed with prejudice if it was not filed within 6 months from the date the juvenile was referred to the intake werker juvenile caseworker for an intake assessment, unless the prosecuting attorney either before or after the expiration of the 6-month period files a motion for an extension of time for the filing of a petition, accompanied by the reasons for this extension. The court may for good cause extend the time for bringing a petition for any period of time that is less than the limitation established in section 3105.

- 33 Sec. 16. 15 MRSA §3308, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 34 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
 - 5. Other records. Police records, intake werkers' juvenile caseworkers' records, probation officers' records and all other reports of social and clinical studies shall not be open to inspection except 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 the general public under section 3307.

1 Sec. 17. 15 MRSA §3502, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 619, §10, is amended to read:

- §3502. The Department of Corrections and the Department of Human Services 24-hour referral services
- 1. Emergency placement decisions. Placement referral services shall be provided by the Department of Corrections and Department of Human Services as follows.
 - A. The Department of Corrections shall provide for a placement referral service, staffed by intake workers 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.
 - B. The Department of Human Services shall provide for a placement referral service, staffed by personnel 24 hours a day. This referral service shall make emergency placement decision pursuant to this chapter for all juveniles referred to the department by law enforcement officers.
- 2. Placement procedures. Emergency placements shall be arranged by intake workers juvenile caseworkers or the Department of Human Services' personnel according to procedures and standards jointly adopted by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Human Services. Placement may include voluntary care or short-term emergency services under Title 22, sections 4021 to 4023.
- 31 Sec. 18. 15 MRSA §3507, as enacted by PL 1977, 32 c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
- 33 §3507. Runaway juveniles returned from another state
 - 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.

- Sec. 19. 34-A MRSA §5602, as enacted by PL 1983,
- 2 c. 459, §6, is repealed and the following enacted in 3 its place:
- 4 §5602. Juvenile caseworkers
- 5 <u>1. Departmental employees. A juvenile casework-</u> 6 er is an employee of the Department of Corrections.
- 7 <u>2. Juvenile caseworker's functions. A juvenile</u> 8 caseworker's functions are:
- 9 A. To serve as a juvenile probation officer;
- 10 B. To carry out all functions of a juvenile
 11 caseworker delineated in the Maine Juvenile Code,
 12 Title 15, Part 6; and
- 13 C. To provide appropriate services to juveniles
 14 committed to the Maine Youth Center who are on
 15 leave or in the community on entrustment.
- 16 3. Juvenile caseworker's duties. A juvenile
 17 caseworker:
- 18 A. Shall, when directed, provide information to
 19 the Maine Youth Center on juveniles committed to
 20 the Maine Youth Center;
- 21 B. Shall make such investigations as the Juve-22 nile Court may direct and shall keep written 23 records of the investigations as the Juvenile 24 Court may direct;
- 25 C. Shall use all suitable means, including coun-26 seling, to aid each juvenile under his supervi-27 sion and shall perform such duties in connection 28 with the care and custody of juveniles as the 29 court may direct;
- D. Shall 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 departments may direct;

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10 STATEMENT OF FACT

 In response to the recommendations of the Joint Standing Committee on Audit and Program Review, the 111th Legislature abolished the distinction among court intake workers, probation officers who supervised juveniles and after-care workers of the Maine Youth Center. It consolidated the responsibilities of these 3 functions and assigned them to a newly-defined class of employees denominated as juvenile caseworkers. This bill amends those provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes, Titles 15 and 34-A which refer to intake workers, etc., and the responsibilities which were assigned to these classes to reflect changes in the law.