MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1997

Legislative Document

No. 1522

H.P. 1085

House of Representatives, March 13, 1997

An Act to Strengthen Juvenile Laws.

(EMERGENCY)

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative BERRY of Belmont. Cosponsored by Representatives: BUCK of Yarmouth, JOY of Crystal, O'NEAL of Limestone, TAYLOR of Cumberland, USHER of Westbrook, VEDRAL of Buxton, Senator: BENOIT of Franklin.

	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not
2	become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
4	Whereas, it is currently difficult or impossible to charge
6	juveniles with crimes; and
8	Whereas, juveniles should be held accountable for their wrongdoing; and
10	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts
12	create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately
14	necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
16	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
18	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §7901, sub-§13, as amended by PL 1995, c. 679,
20	§12, is further amended by amending the last paragraph to read:
22	References in this Title to this subsection are determined also to refer to the juvenile crime stated in Title 15, section 3103,
24	subsection 1, paragraph E and to the disposition, including a suspension, for that juvenile crime as provided in Title 15,
26	section 3314 3313-A, subsection-3 subsections 5 and 6, except as otherwise provided or when the context clearly requires otherwise.
28	Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4, ¶A, as amended by PL 1979, c.
30	681, §38, is further amended to read:
32	A. When a petition alleges that a juvenile has committed an act which would be murder or a Class A, B or C crime if
34	committed by an adult, or when requested by the prosecuting
36	attorney, the court shall, -upon-request-ef-the-presecuting atterney, continue the case for further investigation and for a bind-over hearing to determine whether the
38	jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over the juvenile should be waived. In the event of such a continuance, the court
40	shall advise the juvenile and his the juvenile's parents, guardian or legal custodian of the possible consequences of
42	a bind-over hearing, the right to be represented by counsel,
44	and other <u>related</u> constitutional and legal rights in eenneetien-therewith.
46	Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4, ¶E, as repealed and replaced by
48	PL 1979, c. 681, \S 5, is amended to read:
50	E. The Juvenile Court shall bind a juvenile over to the Superior Court if it finds:

2	juvenile crime has been committed that-would-constitute
4	murder-or-a-Class-A,Class-B-orClass-C-crimeif-the
6	juvenile-involved-were-an-adult and that the juvenile to be bound over committed it; and
8	(2) By a preponderance of the evidence that, after a consideration of the seriousness of the crime, the
10	characteristics of the juvenile and the dispositional alternatives available to the Juvenile Court, as
12	specified in paragraph D, it is appropriate to prosecute the juvenile as if he the juvenile were an
14	adult.
16	Sec. 4. 15 MRSA $\S3103$, sub- $\S2$, as amended by PL 1995, c. 470, $\S4$, is further amended to read:
18	2. Dispositional powers. All of the dispositional powers of
20	the Juvenile Court provided in section 3314 3313-A apply to a juvenile who is adjudicated to have committed a juvenile crime,
22	except that no commitment to the Maine Youth Center or other detention may be imposed for conduct described in subsection 1,
24	paragraphs B and C.
26	Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §3205, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 493,
28	§17, is amended to read:
30	Exception. Subsection 1 applies to any person who is considered a juvenile by virtue of section 3101, subsection 2,
32	paragraph D except that if the person has attained the age of 18 years, any detention and any commitment pursuant to section 3314
34	3313-A, subsection 1 2, paragraph H E may be, upon the order of a court, in an adult section of a jail or other secure detention
36	facility intended or primarily used for the detention of adults and may extend beyond the time limits set out in section 3203-A,
38	subsection 1, paragraph B-1 and section 3203-A, subsection 7, paragraph B-1.
40	Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§5, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1989, c.
42	741, §13, is amended to read:
44	B. If the person or persons to whom a summons is served are not the parents or guardian of the juvenile, the summons
46	must also be issued to the parents or guardian or both, notifying them of the pendency of the cause and of the time
48	and place for hearing. The court may waive this requirement

possible and explains this finding in writing, except as

2	C-1-0r-C-2 B.
4	Sec. 7. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§6-A, as amended by PL 1987, c. 720, §2, is further amended to read:
6	6) Percent of monopological of powert or quetodian. The
8	6-A. Effect of nonappearance of parent or custodian. The failure of a parent, guardian or legal custodian to appear in response to the summons or for a later hearing, or the inability
10	to serve such a party, shall does not prevent the court from continuing with the proceedings against a juvenile who is before
12	the court, except as required in section 3314 $\underline{3313-A}$, subsection $\underline{1}$ $\underline{2}$, paragraphs $\underline{C-1}$ \underline{B} and $\underline{C-2}$ \underline{C} .
14	Con 9 15 MDCA 82305 2nd ff on amended by DI 1007 of 720
16	Sec. 8. 15 MRSA $\S 3305$, 2nd \P , as amended by PL 1987, c. 720, $\S 3$, is further amended to read:
18	Upon the acceptance of such an answer, a dispositional hearing shall must be set at the earliest practicable time that
20	will allow for the completion of a predisposition study conducted pursuant to section 3311 and for service of notice as required by
22	section $3314 \ \underline{3313-A}$, subsection $1 \ \underline{2}$, paragraph $C-1 \ \underline{B}$ or $C-2 \ \underline{C}$.
24	Sec. 9. 15 MRSA $\S 3312$, sub- $\S 3$, $\P A$, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 720, $\S 4$, is amended to read:
2628	A. The court may continue the dispositional hearing, either on its own motion or on the motion of any interested party:
30	(1) For a period not to exceed one month to receive reports or other evidence;
32	(2) For a period not to exceed 2 months to allow for
34	service of notice as required in section $3314 \ \underline{3313-A}$, subsection $1 \ \underline{2}$, paragraph $G-1 \ \underline{B}$ or $G-2 \ \underline{C}$; or
36	(3) For a period not to exceed 12 months in order to
3.8	place the juvenile in a supervised work or service program or a restitution program, or for such other
40	purpose as the court in its discretion determines appropriate. If a supervised work or service program
42	or restitution program has been ordered, the court shall on final disposition consider whether or not
44	there has been compliance with the program so ordered.
46	Sec. 10. 15 MRSA $\S 3312$, sub- $\S 3$, $\P B$, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 720, $\S 4$, is amended to read:
48	B. If the hearing is continued, the court shall make an
50	appropriate order for detention of the juvenile or for the

2	juvenile's release in the custody of the juvenile's parents, guardian, legal custodian or other responsible person or
	agency under such conditions of supervision as the court may
4	impose during the continuance. The court may order a juvenile into the temporary custody of the Department of
6	Human Services only if the following conditions are met:
8	(1) Thatservice <u>Service</u> of notice of the dispositional hearing as required under section 3314
10	$3313-A$, subsection $\frac{1}{2}$, paragraph $e-1$ B , has not been made on parents who reside outside the State or whose
12	whereabouts are unknown after a diligent search;
14	(2) That-the <u>The</u> Department of Human Services has:
16	(a) Received written notice of the hearing on temporary custody at least 10 days before the
18	hearing, provided that the department may waive this 10-day requirement in writing; and
20	(b) Had an opportunity to be heard before any
22	order of temporary custody;
24	(3) Thatnetice Notice under section 3314 $\underline{3313-A}$, subsection $\underline{1}$ $\underline{2}$, paragraph $\underline{C-1}$ \underline{B} , has been served on the
26	juvenile's legal custodian at least 10 days before any order of temporary custody to the Department of Human
28	Services and that the legal custodian has had an opportunity to be heard before the issuance of a
30	temporary order, provided that the juvenile's custodian may waive the 10-day notice requirement if the waiver
32	is in writing and voluntarily and knowingly executed in court before a judge;
34	(4) That-the <u>The</u> court finds that either; it is not
36	necessary or appropriate to detain the juvenile; and
38	(a)The-juvenile-does-not-meet-the-criteria-for detention;-or
40	(b)Itisnot-necessary-orappropriateto-detain
42	the-juvenile;-and
44	(5) That-the <u>The</u> court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
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48	(a) Reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home;
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	(b) Continuation in the juvenile's home during
2	the period required for service of notice under
	section 3314 $3313-A$, subsection 1 2 , paragraph G-1
4	\underline{B} , would be contrary to the welfare of the
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	juvenile; and
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	(c) Temporary custody is necessary to provide for
8	the care and support of the juvenile during this
Ü	period.
7.0	period.
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	Any order of temporary custody terminates upon an order of
12	disposition under section $3314 ext{3313-A}$, or automatically 2
	months after issuance, whichever occurs first.
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	Sec. 11. 15 MRSA §3313, as amended by PL 1995, c. 690, §5, is
16	repealed.
10	repeated.
	G 40 4FBFDGA 92242 A .
18	Sec. 12. 15 MRSA §3313-A is enacted to read:
20	<u>\$3313-A. Disposition</u>
22	1. Required elements. When a juvenile is adjudicated as
	having committed a juvenile crime, the court shall enter a
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24	dispositional order that either unconditionally discharges the
	juvenile or contains all of the following elements.
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	A. The court shall require a juvenile to participate in a
28	work or service program supervised by local authorities.
	The program may provide restitution to the victim, as
30	required in paragraph B, by requiring the juvenile to work
30	or provide a service for the victim or to pay the victim
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32	from money earned through the program. Supervised work or
	service may be required as a condition of probation if:
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	(1) The juvenile is not deprived of the schooling that
36	is appropriate for the juvenile's age, needs and
	specific rehabilitative goals;
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30	(2) The program is constructive, designed to promote
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40	rehabilitation and appropriate for the juvenile's age
	and physical ability; and
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	(3) The program assignment does not exceed 180 days.
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	A juvenile referred to a supervised work or service program
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40	under this subsection or under section 3301, subsection 5,
	paragraphs A and B is not subject to the Maine Workers'
48	Compensation Act of 1992.

B. The court shall require the juvenile to make restitution to the victim or other authorized claimant as compensation for all economic and physical loss, under reasonable conditions determined by the court. For purposes of this paragraph, the definitions in Title 17-A, section 1322 and the provisions of Title 17-A, section 1324 apply. The juvenile's parents or legal custodians are jointly and severally liable for making restitution to the victim.

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- C. The court shall commit the juvenile to the Maine Youth Center. The court shall determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the juvenile from the juvenile's home and whether remaining in the home would be contrary to the juvenile's welfare. This determination does not affect the order of commitment to the Maine Youth Center.
- D. The court shall require the juvenile to issue a letter of public apology for the crime. The letter must be published in a newspaper that meets the requirements of Title 1, section 601 for the county or counties in which the crime occurred.
- 24 <u>2. Optional elements.</u> In addition to the required elements in subsection 1, the court may include one or more of the following elements in the dispositional order.
 - A. The court may require the juvenile and the juvenile's parents or legal custodians to participate in treatment services aimed at the rehabilitation of the juvenile and improvement of the home environment.

The court may commit the juvenile to the custody of the Department of Human Services when the court has determined that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the juvenile from the juvenile's home and that remaining in the home would be contrary to the juvenile's welfare. The court may not commit a juvenile to the custody of the Department of Human Services unless notice has been served on the parents or legal custodians and the Department of Human Services in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure at least 10 days prior to the dispositional hearing. The parents or legal custodians may waive this time requirement if the waiver is written and voluntarily and knowingly executed in court before a judge. The parents or legal custodians must be given the opportunity to be heard at the dispositional hearing.

2	The Department of Human Services shall provide for the care and placement of the juvenile in accordance with the Child
4	and Family Services and Child Protection Act, Title 22, chapter 1071, subchapter VII.
6	C. The court may commit a juvenile to the custody of a relative or other person when the court determines that it
8	is in the best interest of the juvenile. The court may not enter an order under this paragraph unless the parents or
10	legal custodians have had notice and an opportunity to be heard at the dispositional hearing.
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14	D. Except for a violation of section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph D, the court may impose a fine, subject to Title 17-A, sections 1301 to 1305. For purposes of this section,
16	juvenile crimes defined in section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C are deemed Class E crimes.
18	E. The court may commit the juvenile for a period of
20	detention that may not exceed 30 days, which may be served intermittently as the court may order and must be served in
22	a detention facility approved or operated by the Department of Corrections exclusively for juveniles. The court may
2.4	order the detention to be served as a part of and with a period of probation, subject to such provisions of Title
26	17-A, section 1204 as the court may order and administered pursuant to Title 34-A, chapter 5, subchapter IV.
28	Revocation of probation is governed by the procedure contained in subsection 4. A disposition under this
30	paragraph is subject to Title 17-A, section 1253, subsection 2, but not to Title 17-A, section 1253, subsection 3-B, 4 or
32	5. A disposition under this paragraph ordering a period of detention to be served in a county-operated detention
34	facility by a juvenile from another county is governed by section 1705.
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38	3. Increased penalty. When determining the contents of the dispositional order, the court shall increase the penalty imposed if it finds that the juvenile was:
40	A. Truant at the time of the crime; or
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44	B. Previously convicted of or adjudicated as having committed harassment, as defined in Title 17-A, section 506-A.
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	4. Suspended disposition. The court may suspend its
48	disposition and place the juvenile on a specified period of
F.0	probation that is subject to such provisions of Title 17-A,
50	section 1204 as the court may order and that is administered

- pursuant to the provisions of Title 34-A, chapter 5, subchapter

 IV, except that in no case may the court impose the condition set out in Title 17-A, section 1204, subsection 1-A. The court may impose as a condition of probation that a juvenile reside outside the juvenile's home in a setting satisfactory to the juvenile caseworker if the court determines that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removing the juvenile from the juvenile's home and that remaining in the home would be contrary to the juvenile's welfare. Imposition of such a condition does not affect the legal custody of the juvenile.
- 12 Revocation of probation is governed by the procedure contained in Title 17-A, sections 1205, 1205-A and 1206, except that Title 14 17-A, section 1206, subsection 7-A does not apply, provided that a disposition under subsection 1, paragraph C may be modified to 16 a disposition under subsection 2, paragraph E. If a motion for revocation of probation is filed with the court and the juvenile 18 is being detained pending the court hearing, the court shall review the decision to detain the juvenile within 5 days, 20 excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Following the review, the court shall order the juvenile's release unless the 22 court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that continued detention is necessary to meet one of the purposes of detention under section 3203-A, subsection 4, paragraph C. 24

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- 5. Disposition for violation of section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F. Any incarceration imposed for committing a juvenile crime under section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F must be in a facility designated in subsection 2, paragraph E.
- 6. Mandatory suspension of operator's license. The court shall suspend for a period of 180 days the juvenile's license or permit to operate a motor vehicle, right to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license when the juvenile is adjudicated of a crime under section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F. The court may not suspend the period of suspension. The court shall give notice of the suspension and take physical custody of the license or permit as provided in Title 29-A, section 2434. The court shall immediately forward the operator's license and a certified abstract of the suspension to the Secretary of State. A further suspension may be imposed by the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29-A, section 2451, subsection 3.
- 7. Optional suspension of operator's license. The court may suspend for a period of 6 months the juvenile's license or permit to operate a motor vehicle, right to operate a motor vehicle and right to apply for and obtain a license when the juvenile is adjudicated of a crime under Title 17-A, chapter 45, or Title 22, section 2383. The court shall give notice of

suspension and take physical custody of the license or permit as provided in Title 29-A, section 2434. The court shall immediately forward the operator's license and a certified abstract of suspension to the Secretary of State.

8. Medical support. Whenever the court commits a juvenile to the Maine Youth Center or to the Department of Human Services or places a juvenile on a period of probation, it shall require the parent or legal custodian to provide medical insurance for or contract to pay the full cost of any medical treatment, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment and counseling that may be provided to the juvenile while the juvenile is committed, on aftercare status or on probation. If the court determines that such a requirement would create an excessive hardship on the parent or legal custodian, or other dependent of the parent or legal custodian, it shall require the parent or legal custodian to pay a reasonable amount toward the cost.

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9. Support orders. Whenever the court commits a juvenile to the Department of Human Services or to a relative or other person, the court may order either or both parents of the juvenile to pay a reasonable amount of support for the juvenile. A parent may not be required to pay support for a juvenile during any period that the juvenile resides in the Maine Youth Center or other facility operated by the Department of Corrections.

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10. Forfeiture of firearms. As part of every disposition under this section, every firearm that constitutes the basis for an adjudication of a juvenile crime under section 393 or Title 17-A, section 1105, subsection 1, paragraph C, and every firearm used by the juvenile or an accomplice that would have been forfeited pursuant to Title 17-A, section 1158 if the criminal conduct had been committed by an adult must be forfeited to the State. The court shall so order unless another person satisfies the court prior to the dispositional hearing and by a preponderance of the evidence that the other person had a right to possess the firearm, to the exclusion of the juvenile, at the time of the conduct that constitutes the juvenile crime. Rules adopted by the Attorney General that govern the disposition of firearms forfeited pursuant to Title 17-A, section 1158 govern forfeitures under this subsection.

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- Sec. 13. 15 MRSA §3314, as amended by PL 1995, c. 690, §6, is repealed.
- Sec. 14. 15 MRSA §3315, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1983, c. 480, 46 Pt. B, §20, is further amended to read:

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Right to review. Every disposition pursuant to section 3314 3313-A, other than unconditional discharge,

disposition made pursuant to the law in effect prior to July 1, 1978 shall must be reviewed not less than once in every 12 months 2 until the juvenile is discharged. The review shall must be made by a representative of the Department of Corrections unless the juvenile was committed to the Department of Human Services, in which case such review shall must be made by a representative of 6 the Department of Human Services. A report of the review shall must be made in writing to the juvenile's parents, guardian or 8 legal custodian. A copy of the report shall must be forwarded to 10 the program or programs which were reviewed, and the department whose personnel made the review shall retain a copy of the report in their files. The written report shall must be prepared in 12 accordance with subsection 2.

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Sec. 15. 15 MRSA §3315, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 502, Pt. F, §8, is amended to read:

3. Court review of determination. Whenever a court makes a determination pursuant to section 3314 3313-A, subsection 1, paragraph F C or section 3314 3313-A, subsection 2 4, that determination must be reviewed by the court not less than once every 18 months until the juvenile is discharged or no longer residing outside the juvenile's home.

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Sec. 16. 15 MRSA §3316, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by PL 1995, c. 502, Pt. F, §9, is further amended to read:

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period not to extend beyond the juvenile's 18th birthday unless the court expressly further limits or extends the indeterminate commitment, as long as the court does not limit the commitment to less than one year nor extend the commitment beyond a juvenile's 21st birthday and as long as an order does not result in a commitment of less than one year, unless the commitment is for an indeterminate period

A. A commitment of a juvenile to the Maine Youth Center pursuant to section 3314 3313-A must be for an indeterminate

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not to extend beyond the juvenile's 21st birthday. Nothing in this Part may be construed to prohibit the provision to a juvenile following the expiration of the juvenile's term of commitment of services voluntarily accepted by the juvenile

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and the juvenile's parents, guardian or legal custodian if the juvenile is not emancipated; except that these services may not be extended beyond the juvenile's 21st birthday.

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Sec. 17. 15 MRSA §3316, sub-§2, ¶B, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:

B. A commitment of a juvenile to the Department of Human Services pursuant to section 3314-shall 3313-A must be for an indeterminate period not to extend beyond the juvenile's

18th birthday unless the court expressly further limits the commitment.

Sec. 18. 15 MRSA §3317, as amended by PL 1995, c. 502, Pt. F, §10, is further amended to read:

§3317. Disposition after return to Juvenile Court

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In instances of commitment of a juvenile to the Department of Human Services or the Maine Youth Center or when the juvenile is under a specified period of probation, the Commissioner of Human Services or the commissioner's designee or the Commissioner of Corrections or the commissioner's designee following the disposition 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 or period of probation. 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 3313-A. When reviewing a commitment to the Department of Human Services, the shall consider efforts made by the Department Corrections and the Department of Human Services to reunify the juvenile with the juvenile's parents or custodians, shall make a finding regarding those efforts and shall return custody of the juvenile to a parent or legal custodian if the return of the juvenile is not contrary to the welfare of the juvenile. A petition for judicial review of a disposition committing the child to the Department of Human Services must be served on the parents at least 7 days prior to the hearing.

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Sec. 19. 22 MRSA $\S1554$ -A, sub- $\S2$, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 470, $\S9$ and affected by $\S19$, is amended to read:

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2. Penalty. A person who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 may be adjudged. An employer of a person who violates this subsection commits a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 may be adjudged. In all cases of violations, the court shall impose a forfeiture that may not be suspended, except pursuant to Title 15, section 3314 3313-A.

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Sec. 20. 22 MRSA §1555, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 470, §9 and affected by §19, is amended to read:

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A. Any person who violates this subsection commits a civil violation for which a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,500, plus court costs, may be adjudged for any one offense. Any employer of a person who violates this subsection commits a civil violation for which a fine of not

less than \$50 nor more than \$1,500, plus court costs, may be adjudged. In all cases of violations, the court shall impose a fine that may not be suspended, except pursuant to Title 15, section $3314 \ \underline{3313-A}$.

Sec. 21. 29-A MRSA §2411, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 683, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §5, is amended to read:

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- 8. Juvenile crime. References in this Title to this section include the juvenile crime in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph F, and the disposition, including a suspension, for that juvenile crime in Title 15, section 3314 3313-A, subsection-3 subsections 5 and 6, except as otherwise provided or except where the context clearly requires otherwise.
- Sec. 22. 29-A MRSA §2502, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1995, c. 65, Pt. A, §123 and affected by §153 and Pt. C, §15 is further amended to read:
 - Issuance of special license. Following the expiration the total period of suspension imposed on a first-time offender pursuant to Title 15, section 3314 3313-A or sections 2411, 2453, 2472 and 2521, the Secretary of State shall issue a special license or permit to the person if the Secretary of State receives written notice that the person has completed the assessment components of the alcohol and other drug program as set out in Title 5, section 20073-A. First offenders with an aggravated offense as defined in Title 5, section 20071, subsection 4-B are entitled to receive a special license after completion of the evaluation provided by the Office of Substance Abuse. First offenders who have registered for the completion of treatment programs as described in Title 5, section 20072, subsection 2 are entitled to receive a special license after completion of a minimum of 3 treatment sessions provided by a counselor or agency approved by the Office of Substance Abuse. A special license or permit may not be issued under this section to 2nd and subsequent offenders.

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- Sec. 23. 34-A MRSA §1001, sub-§11-A, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 314, §6, is amended to read:
- 11-A. Juvenile detainee. "Juvenile detainee" means a juvenile detained at the Maine Youth Center or a detention facility pending a court proceeding, pending a preliminary hearing under Title 17-A, section 1205 or pursuant to Title 15, section 3314 3313-A, subsection 1 2, paragraph H E.
 - Sec. 24. 34-A MRSA §4102, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 400, is amended to read:

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3. Confinement. To confine juveniles ordered detained pursuant to Title 15, section $\frac{3}{3}$ 44 $\frac{3313-A}{4}$, subsection $\frac{1}{2}$, paragraph H \underline{E} .

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

SUMMARY

This bill makes it possible to charge a juvenile with any adult crime. It makes certain elements mandatory in every disposition: complete restitution for economic and physical loss, for which the juvenile's parents or legal custodians are jointly and severally liable; community service, overseen by local authorities; placement at the Maine Youth Center; and a letter of public apology. The bill requires the courts to increase a penalty if, at the time of the offense, the juvenile was truant or had been previously adjudicated or convicted of harassment.