

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE  
130<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATURE  
FIRST REGULAR AND FIRST SPECIAL SESSIONS



Disposition of bills and summaries of all laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

December 2021

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SAM SENFT, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST  
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS  
13 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, ME 04333  
(207) 287-1670  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/opla/>

\*Committee member for a portion of the session

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

throughout all proceedings concerning the juvenile, unless relieved by the court. The Juvenile Court must assign counsel to a juvenile when a detention order is reviewed.

Chapter 326 adds two considerations that must be accorded weight against ordering placement in a secure facility: whether the juvenile was under 14 years of age at the time of the crime and whether the adjudication is for a juvenile crime that would be a Class D or E crime if it were an adult crime and was not reduced from a crime that was charged as Class A, B or C.

Chapter 326 allows courts to require the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health and Human Services, or both, to demonstrate the reasonableness of the current treatment or placement provided or offered if an appropriate treatment or an appropriate less restrictive alternative placement is not being provided. It also allows such judicial reviews for individuals who are 18 to 20 years of age.

Chapter 326 allows a juvenile to request a hearing under Title 15, section 3317, but only once every 180 days absent extraordinary circumstances and clarifies that a juvenile who has not attained 21 years of age must be represented by counsel when the court is conducting a review.

### **LD 345 An Act Updating Certain Probate Filing and Certification Fees To Reflect Current Costs**

#### **ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2021, chapter 250 updates certain probate filing and certification fees to reflect current costs.

### **LD 363 An Act Regarding the Statute of Limitations for Injuries or Harm Resulting from Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances**

#### **ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2021, chapter 328 provides that an action arising out of any harm or injury caused by a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance must be commenced within six years after the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered such harm or injury. It clarifies that the cause of action for harm or injury caused by a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance accrues when the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the harm or injury. It provides an application provision to make clear that the accrual based on discovery applies retroactively. Chapter 328 does not alter the notice period or limitation period applicable to claims against a government entity.