

131st MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2024

Legislative Document

No. 2171

S.P. 923

In Senate, January 18, 2024

An Act Establishing Concurrent Jurisdiction with the Federal Courts in Certain Juvenile Matters

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

h GT

DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator STEWART of Aroostook.

1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §11 is amended to read:
3	§11. State processes executed in places ceded
4 5 6	Civil, criminal, juvenile and military processes, lawfully issued by an officer of the State, may be executed in places ceded to the United States, over which a concurrent jurisdiction has been reserved for such purpose.
7	Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§2, ¶F is enacted to read:
8 9 10 11	 F. The jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court is concurrent with that of a federal court sitting in the State over proceedings involving an alleged violation of federal law committed by a juvenile on a military installation of the United States Department of Defense if:
12 13	(1) The United States Attorney for the District of Maine or the federal court waives exclusive jurisdiction; and
14 15	(2) The violation of federal law is also a crime, juvenile crime or infraction under the laws of the State.
16	Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §10-A, sub-§3 is enacted to read:
17 18 19 20 21	3. When concurrent jurisdiction has been established pursuant to Title 15, section 3101, subsection 2, paragraph F, the court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a case involving a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a crime, juvenile crime or infraction as the result of an act committed within the boundaries of a military installation that is a crime, juvenile crime or infraction under the laws of the State.
22	SUMMARY
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	This bill provides that the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court is concurrent with that of a federal court sitting in the State over proceedings involving a violation of federal law committed by a juvenile on a military installation of the United States Department of Defense if the United States Attorney for the District of Maine or the federal court waives exclusive jurisdiction and the violation of federal law is also a crime, juvenile crime or infraction under state law. It also provides that when concurrent jurisdiction has been established, the state court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a case involving a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a crime, juvenile crime or infraction as the result of an act committed within the boundaries of a military installation that is a crime, juvenile crime or infraction under state law.