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2	Date: (Filing No. H-)
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5	STATE OF MAINE
6	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
7	129TH LEGISLATURE
8	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
9 10 11	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "" to H.P. 1135, L.D. 1573, Bill, "An Act To Clarify Provisions of the Maine Juvenile Code Regarding Inspection, Disclosure and Dissemination of Juvenile Case Records and To Change Gender-specific Terms"
12 13	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:
14 15	'Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §38, is further amended to read:
16 17 18	3. Bind-over hearing. "Bind over <u>Bind-over</u> hearing" means a hearing at which the Juvenile Court determines whether or not to permit the State to proceed against a juvenile as if he <u>the juvenile</u> were an adult.
19	Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§§4-C, 4-D and 5-A are enacted to read:
20 21 22	<u>4-C. Court-generated information.</u> "Court-generated information" means records, information and documents created by the Juvenile Court to document activity in a case, including docket entries and other similar records.
23 24 25	4-D. Disclosure. "Disclosure" means the transmission of information contained in juvenile case records by any means, including orally, in writing or electronically, upon request.
26 27 28	5-A. Dissemination. "Dissemination" means release of, transmission in any manner of and access to information contained in juvenile case records expressly authorized by statute, executive order, court rule, court decision or court order.
29 30	Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
31 32	6. Emancipation. "Emancipation" means the release of a juvenile from the legal control of his the juvenile's parents.
33 34	Sec. 4. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:

Page 1 - 129LR0900(02)-1

8. Guardian. "Guardian" means a person lawfully invested with the power, and charged with the duty, of taking care of the <u>a</u> person and managing the property and rights of another <u>the</u> person, who, because of age, is considered incapable of administering his <u>the person's</u> own affairs.

Sec. 5. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§10-A is enacted to read:

6 <u>**10-A. Inspection.**</u> "Inspection" means access to and review of juvenile case records 7 in a manner prescribed by the Supreme Judicial Court. "Inspection" does not include 8 disclosure or dissemination of juvenile case records.

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Sec. 6. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§14-C is enacted to read:

14-C. Juvenile case records. "Juvenile case records" means all records, regardless 10 of form or means of transmission, that comprise a juvenile court file of an individual 11 case, including, but not limited to, court-generated information, information and 12 documents filed by filers, transcripts of depositions, hearings, proceedings and 13 interviews, documentary exhibits in the custody of the clerk of the court, electronic 14 records, videotapes and records of other proceedings filed with the clerk of the court. 15 "Juvenile case records" does not include administrative or operational records of the 16 judicial branch. 17

18 Sec. 7. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§19-B is enacted to read:

19 <u>19-B. Officer of the court.</u> "Officer of the court" means a judicial officer, including
 20 a judge, an attorney or an employee of the court including a clerk or a marshal.

Sec. 8. 15 MRSA §3003, sub-§23, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §2, is further
 amended to read:

23 **23. Probation.** "Probation" means a legal status created by court order in cases 24 involving a juvenile adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime, which that 25 permits the juvenile to remain in his the juvenile's own home or other placement 26 designated by the Juvenile Court subject to revocation for violation of any condition 27 imposed by the court.

28 Sec. 9. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§2, ¶D, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §38, is
 29 further amended to read:

- D. Juvenile Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over proceedings in
 which an adult is alleged to have committed a juvenile crime before attaining his 18th
 birthday 18 years of age. For purposes of such proceedings such an a proceeding
 under this paragraph, the adult shall be is considered a juvenile.
- Sec. 10. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4, ¶A, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §38, is
 further amended to read:

A. When a petition alleges that a juvenile has committed an act which that would be murder or a Class A, B or C crime if committed by an adult, the court shall, upon request of the prosecuting attorney, continue the case for further investigation and for a bind-over hearing to determine whether the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court over the juvenile should be waived. In the event of such If a continuance is granted under this paragraph, the court shall advise the juvenile and his the juvenile's parent or

Page 2 - 129LR0900(02)-1

- parents, guardian or legal custodian of the possible consequences of a bind-over hearing, the right to be represented by counsel, and other <u>relevant</u> constitutional and legal rights in connection therewith.
- 4 Sec. 11. 15 MRSA §3101, sub-§4, ¶G, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 512, §2, is 5 amended to read:
 - G. In all prosecutions for subsequent crimes, any person bound over and convicted as an adult shall <u>must</u> be proceeded against as if he <u>the juvenile</u> were an adult.
- 8 Sec. 12. 15 MRSA §3301, sub-§6-A, as amended by PL 2005, c. 487, §1, is 9 repealed.
- Sec. 13. 15 MRSA §3301, sub-§7, as amended by PL 2005, c. 507, §9, is further
 amended to read:

7. Nonapplication of section. Except for subsection 6-A, the <u>The</u> provisions of this section do not apply to a juvenile charged with either of the juvenile crimes defined in section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F, and a petition may be filed without recommendation by a juvenile community corrections officer. The provisions of section 3203-A apply in the case of a juvenile charged with either of the juvenile crimes defined in section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph E or F.

- 18 Sec. 14. 15 MRSA §3304, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended
 19 to read:
- 6. Summons of necessary parties. The court on its own motion or on the motion of any party may require the appearance of any person it deems the court determines necessary to the action and authorize the issuance of a summons directed to such that person. Any party to the action may request the issuance of compulsory process by the court requiring the attendance of witnesses on his own the party's behalf or on the behalf of the juvenile.
- 26 Sec. 15. 15 MRSA §3306, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1977, c. 664, §25, is 27 further amended to read:
- 28 **1. Notice and appointment.**

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A. At his <u>a juvenile's</u> first appearance before the court, the juvenile and his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian shall <u>must</u> be fully advised by the court of their constitutional and legal rights, including the juvenile's right to be represented by counsel at every stage of the proceedings. At every subsequent appearance before the court, the juvenile shall <u>must</u> be advised of his the juvenile's right to be represented by counsel.

- B. If the juvenile requests an attorney and if he the juvenile and his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian are found to be without sufficient financial means, counsel shall must be appointed by the court.
- 38 C. The court may appoint counsel without such <u>a</u> request <u>under paragraph B</u> if it 39 deems <u>the court determines</u> representation by counsel necessary to protect the 40 interests of the juvenile.

Page 3 - 129LR0900(02)-1

Sec. 16. 15 MRSA §3307, sub-§1-A, as amended by PL 1999, c. 624, Pt. B, §17,
 is further amended to read:

3 1-A. Disclosure of identity. A law enforcement officer, officer of the court $\Theta_{\overline{t}}$, juvenile community corrections officer or other representative of the Department of 4 Corrections may not release disclose the identity of any juvenile until a petition is filed 5 charging the juvenile with a juvenile crime described in subsection 2. This section does 6 not preclude the release disclosure of the identity of a juvenile to a complainant or victim 7 if a juvenile community corrections officer decides not to file a petition in accordance 8 with section 3301, subsection 5, paragraph A or B or if the juvenile community 9 corrections officer requests the prosecuting attorney to file a petition in accordance with 10 11 section 3301, subsection 5, paragraph C.

- 12 Sec. 17. 15 MRSA §3308, as amended by PL 2013, c. 267, Pt. B, §6, is further 13 amended to read:
- 14 §3308. Juvenile case records; inspection and sealing

1. Inspection. No person may inspect the records of juvenile proceedings except as
 provided in this section.

17 <u>1-A. Confidentiality.</u> Juvenile case records are confidential and may not be
 disclosed, disseminated or inspected except as expressly authorized by this Part.

2. Hearings open to public. In the case of a hearing open to the general public 19 under section 3307, the petition, the record of the hearing and the order of adjudication 20 are open to public inspection, provided that any court subsequently sentencing the 21 juvenile after the juvenile has become an adult may consider only murder and Class A, 22 Class B and Class C offenses committed by the juvenile. The petition, the record of the 23 hearing and the order of adjudication are open to inspection by the victim, regardless of 24 whether the hearing is open to the general public under section 3307_{7} , are open to 25 26 inspection by:

- 27 <u>A. The victim;</u>
- B. If the victim is a minor, a parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian of the
 victim; and
- 30C. If the victim cannot act on the victim's own behalf due to death, age, physical or31mental disease or disorder or intellectual disability or autism or other reason, an32immediate family member, guardian, legal custodian of the victim or a licensed33professional investigator under Title 32, chapter 89.

3. Dissemination of juvenile case records. Records of court proceedings and of the 34 other records described in subsection 5 Juvenile case records must be open to inspection 35 by and, upon request, be disseminated to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent or parents, 36 guardian or legal custodian, the juvenile's attorney, the prosecuting attorney and to any 37 agency to which legal custody of the juvenile was transferred as a result of adjudication. 38 39 These Juvenile case records may also be open to inspection by and, upon request, be disseminated to the Department of Health and Human Services prior to adjudication if 40 41 commitment to the Department of Health and Human Services is a proposed disposition.

Page 4 - 129LR0900(02)-1

1**3-A.** Disclosure of juvenile's identity to victims. The name Upon request, the2identity of a juvenile subject to Juvenile Court proceedings shall must be made known3disclosed by the Juvenile Court to the victim of the juvenile crime on his request. to:

- 4 <u>A. The victim;</u>
- 5 <u>B. If the victim is a minor, a parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian of the</u> 6 <u>victim; or</u>

C. If the victim cannot act on the victim's own behalf due to death, age, physical or
 mental disease or disorder or intellectual disability or autism or other reason, an
 immediate family member, guardian, legal custodian of the victim or a licensed
 professional investigator under Title 32, chapter 89.

4. Access to juvenile case records by other persons. With the consent of the court, 11 and subject to reasonable limitations to protect the identity, privacy and safety of 3rd 12 parties, including, but not limited to, victims and other accused or adjudicated juveniles, 13 and the interests of justice, juvenile case records of court proceedings, excluding the 14 names of the juvenile, his and the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian, or legal 15 custodian, his the juvenile's attorney or any other parties, may be inspected by or 16 disseminated to persons having a legitimate interest in the proceedings or by persons 17 conducting pertinent research studies. 18

19 5. Access to other records. Police records Except as otherwise authorized under section 3307 or this section, juvenile intelligence and investigative record information as 20 defined in section 3308-A, subsection 1, paragraph E, juvenile community corrections 21 officers' records and all other reports of social and clinical studies contained in juvenile 22 case records may not be open to inspection or disclosed or disseminated except with 23 consent of the court or except to the extent that such records, reports and studies were 24 made a part of the record of a hearing that was open to the general public under section 25 3307. The names and identifying information regarding any alleged victim and minors 26 27 contained in the juvenile case records must be redacted prior to disclosure, dissemination or inspection. 28

29 The court may not order the disclosure, dissemination or inspection of juvenile case records unless the juvenile, the juvenile's attorney or, if the juvenile does not have an 30 31 attorney, the juvenile's attorney of record and the prosecuting attorney are given notice of the request and an opportunity to be heard regarding the request. In deciding whether to 32 allow the disclosure, dissemination or inspection of any portion of juvenile case records 33 under this subsection, the court shall consider the purposes of this Part and the reasons for 34 which the request is being made and may restrict the disclosure, dissemination or 35 inspection of the juvenile case records in any manner the court determines necessary or 36 appropriate. The names and identifying information regarding any alleged victims and 37 minors contained in the juvenile case records must be redacted prior to disclosure, 38 dissemination or inspection. 39

6. Records to Secretary of State. Whenever a juvenile has been adjudicated as
having committed a juvenile crime involving the operation of a motor vehicle, the court
shall forthwith transmit to the Secretary of State an abstract, duly certified, setting forth
the name of the juvenile, the offense, the date of the offense, the date of the adjudicatory
hearing and any other pertinent facts. These juvenile case records are admissible in

Page 5 - 129LR0900(02)-1

evidence in hearings conducted by the Secretary of State or any of the Secretary of State's
 deputies and are open to public inspection.

Nothing in this Part may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of State, pursuant to Title 29-A, to suspend a person's license or permit to operate a motor vehicle, right to operate a motor vehicle or right to apply for or obtain a license.

- 7. Dissemination of information. The following provisions apply to the
 dissemination of information contained in the juvenile case records of juvenile
 proceedings.
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- A. For purposes of this subsection the following terms have the following meanings.
- 10(1) "Administration of criminal justice" has the same meaning as found in Title1116, section 703, subsection 1.

12 (2) "Administration of juvenile criminal justice" means activities related to the 13 apprehension or summonsing, detention, conditional or unconditional release, 14 informal adjustment, initial appearance, bind over, adjudication, disposition, 15 custody and supervision or rehabilitation of accused juveniles or adjudicated 16 juvenile criminal offenders. It includes the collection, storage and dissemination 17 of juvenile crime information juvenile case records.

- (3) "Criminal justice agency" has the same meaning as found in Title 16, section
 703, subsection 4.
- 20 (4) "Dissemination" has the same meaning as found in Title 16, section 703,
 21 subsection 6.

B. Nothing in this section precludes sharing of any information <u>contained</u> in the juvenile case records of court proceedings or other records described in subsection 5 by one criminal justice agency with another criminal justice agency for the administration of criminal justice or juvenile criminal justice or for criminal justice agency employment.

- B-1. Nothing in this section precludes dissemination of any information <u>contained</u> in
 the juvenile case records of court proceedings and in the other records described in
 subsection 5, if:
 - (1) The juvenile has been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime;
- (2) The information is disseminated by and to persons who directly supervise or
 report on the health, behavior or progress of the juvenile, the superintendent of
 the juvenile's school and the superintendent's designees, criminal justice agencies
 or agencies that are or might become responsible for the health or welfare of the
 juvenile as a result of a court order or by agreement with the Department of
 Corrections or the Department of Health and Human Services; and
- 37 (3) The information is relevant to and disseminated for the purpose of creating or
 38 maintaining an individualized plan for the juvenile's rehabilitation, including
 39 reintegration into a school.

Page 6 - 129LR0900(02)-1

- 1 Any information received under this paragraph is confidential and may not be further 2 disseminated, except as otherwise provided by law.
- C. Nothing in this section precludes dissemination of any information in the juvenile case records in the possession of the Department of Corrections if the person concerning whom the juvenile case records are sought, the person's legal guardian, if any, and, if the person is a minor, the person's parent or legal parents, guardian or legal custodian has given informed written consent to the disclosure dissemination of the juvenile case records.
- 9 D. When a juvenile who is adjudicated of a juvenile crime that if committed by an 10 adult would be gross sexual assault under Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 1 is committed to a Department of Corrections juvenile correctional facility or placed on 11 probation, the Department of Corrections shall provide, while the juvenile is 12 committed or on probation, a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to the 13 Department of Health and Human Services, to all law enforcement agencies that have 14 jurisdiction in those areas where the juvenile may reside, work or attend school and to 15 the superintendent of any school system in which the juvenile attends school during 16 the period of commitment or probation. The Department of Corrections shall provide 17 18 a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to all licensed and registered day-19 care facility operators located in the municipality where the juvenile resides, works or attends school during the period of commitment or probation. Upon request, the 20 Department of Corrections shall also provide a copy of the juvenile's judgment and 21 commitment to other entities that are involved in the care of children and are located 22 in the municipality where the juvenile resides, works or attends school during the 23 period of commitment or probation. The Department of Corrections may provide a 24 copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to any other agency or person whom 25 the Department of Corrections determines is appropriate to ensure public safety. 26 Neither the failure of the Department of Corrections to perform the requirements of 27 28 this paragraph nor compliance with this paragraph subjects the Department of 29 Corrections or its employees to liability in a civil action.
- E. When a juvenile is charged in a juvenile petition that alleges the use or threatened use of physical force against a person or when a juvenile is adjudicated as having committed one or more juvenile crimes that involve the use or threatened use of physical force against a person, the district attorney in the district where the charges were brought shall provide to the superintendent of the juvenile's school or the superintendent's designees:
- 36 (1) The name of the juvenile;
- 37 (2) The nature of the alleged offense or offense;
- 38 (3) The date of the alleged offense or offense;
- 39 (4) The date of the petition;
- 40 (5) The date of the adjudication, if applicable; and
- 41 (6) The location of the court where the case was brought, if applicable.

Page 7 - 129LR0900(02)-1

1 2 3 4 5	All information provided under this paragraph is confidential and may not be further distributed, except as provided in Title 20-A, section 1055, subsection 11. Information provided pursuant to this paragraph to the superintendent of the juvenile's school or the superintendent's designees may not become part of the student's education record.
6 7	8. Juvenile case records sealed. This subsection governs the sealing of juvenile case records of a person adjudicated to have committed a juvenile crime.
8 9 10 11	A. A person adjudicated to have committed a juvenile crime may petition the court to seal from public inspection all <u>juvenile case</u> records pertaining to the juvenile crime and its disposition, and to any prior juvenile <u>case</u> records and their dispositions if:
12 13	(1) At least 3 years have passed since the person's discharge from the disposition ordered for that juvenile crime;
14 15 16	(2) Since the date of disposition, the person has not been adjudicated to have committed a juvenile crime and has not been convicted of committing a crime; and
17 18	(3) There are no current adjudicatory proceedings pending for a juvenile or other crime.
19 20 21	B. The court may grant the petition if it finds that the requirements of paragraph A are satisfied, unless it finds that the general public's right to information substantially outweighs the juvenile's interest in privacy.
22 23	C. Notwithstanding subsections 3, 3-A, 4 and 5, the court order sealing the juvenile case records permits only the following persons to have access to the sealed records:
24	(1) The courts and criminal justice agencies as provided by this section; and
25	(2) The person whose juvenile <u>case</u> records are sealed or that person's designee.
26 27 28 29	D. If the petition is granted, the person may respond to inquiries from other than the courts and criminal justice agencies about that person's juvenile crimes, the juvenile case records of which have been sealed, as if the juvenile crimes had never occurred, without being subject to any sanctions.
30 31 32	<u>8-A.</u> Transmission of information about a committed juvenile. Information regarding a juvenile committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services must be provided as follows.
33 34 35 36 37	A. If a juvenile is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, the court shall transmit with the commitment order a copy of the petition, the order of adjudication, copies of any social studies, any clinical or educational reports and information pertinent to the care and treatment of the juvenile.
38 39 40	B. The Department of Corrections or the Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the court with any information concerning a juvenile committed to either department's custody that the court at any time may request.

Page 8 - 129LR0900(02)-1

9. Victims' Compensation Board. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 1 section, juvenile case records of Juvenile Court proceedings and the police records and 2 3 other records described in subsection 5 must be open to inspection by or be disseminated to the Victims' Compensation Board at any time if a juvenile is alleged to have committed 4 5 an offense upon which an application to the board is based. Sec. 18. 15 MRSA §3308-A, sub-§1, ¶C, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 267, Pt. D, 6 7 §1, is repealed. 8 Sec. 19. 15 MRSA §3308-A, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 267, Pt. D, §1, is 9 amended to read: 10 Information part of juvenile case records. To the extent the juvenile 2. intelligence and investigative record information has been made part of the court juvenile 11 case records of a juvenile proceeding, dissemination of that juvenile intelligence and 12 investigative record information by a Maine criminal justice agency the court having 13 actual custody of the juvenile case records must be as provided by section 3307 and 14 section 3308 15 Sec. 20. 15 MRSA §3308-A, sub-§3, ¶B-1 is enacted to read: 16 B-1. A health care provider. "Health care provider" has the same meaning as in 45 17 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 160.103; 18 Sec. 21. 15 MRSA §3308-A, sub-§3, ¶D, as enacted by PL 2013, c. 267, Pt. D, 19 §1, is amended to read: 20 D. A juvenile crime victim or that victim's agent or attorney if authorized by: 21 22 (1) Statute: or 23 (2) A court order pursuant to section 3307 or 3308. As used in this paragraph, "agent" means a licensed professional investigator or an 24 immediate family member if, due to death, age, physical or mental disease, disorder 25 26 or intellectual disability or autism, the victim cannot realistically act on the victim's own behalf; 27 Sec. 22. 15 MRSA §3308-A, sub-§§4 to 6 are enacted to read: 28 29 4. Dissemination of juvenile intelligence and investigative record information subject to reasonable limitations. The dissemination of juvenile intelligence and 30 investigative record information by a criminal justice agency pursuant to subsection 3 is 31 subject to limitations to reasonably ensure that dissemination of the information will not: 32 33 A. Interfere with law enforcement proceedings relating to crimes; B. Result in public dissemination of prejudicial information concerning an accused 34 person or concerning the prosecution's evidence that will interfere with the ability of 35 a court to impanel an impartial jury; 36 C. Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, including, but not limited 37 to, the personal privacy of juveniles and victims; 38 39 D. Disclose the identity of a confidential source;

Page 9 - 129LR0900(02)-1

E. Disclose confidential information furnished only by a confidential source; 1 2 F. Disclose investigative techniques and procedures or security plans and procedures 3 not known by the general public; G. Endanger the life or physical safety of any individual, including law enforcement 4 5 personnel; H. Disclose information designated confidential by statute; and 6 7 Interfere with proceedings relating to civil violations, civil enforcement I. proceedings and other civil proceedings conducted by the Department of the Attorney 8 General or by a district attorney's office. 9 10 To comply with this subsection a criminal justice agency may deny access in whole or in part to records that contain or constitute juvenile intelligence and investigative record 11 information. A criminal justice agency also may prepare and provide redacted copies of 12 13 such records to a person or public or private entity authorized to receive the information 14 under this section. Secondary dissemination of confidential juvenile intelligence and 15 5. investigative record information restricted. A person or public or private entity 16 17 authorized to receive juvenile intelligence and investigative record information under this section may not further disseminate such information unless expressly authorized to do so 18 by statute, court decision or court order. "Express authorization" means language in the 19 20 statute, court decision or court order that specifically speaks of juvenile intelligence and investigative record information or specifically refers to a type of juvenile intelligence or 21 investigative record. 22 23 6. Confirming existence or nonexistence of confidential juvenile intelligence and 24 investigative record information prohibited. A criminal justice agency may not 25 confirm the existence or nonexistence of juvenile intelligence and investigative record 26 information that is confidential under this section to any person or public or private entity that is not eligible to know of or receive the information itself. 27 Sec. 23. 15 MRSA §3308-B is enacted to read: 28 29 §3308-B. Mandatory notice to schools 30 1. Mandatory notice to school administrative unit. When a juvenile is charged in a juvenile petition that alleges the use or threatened use of physical force against a person 31 or when a juvenile is adjudicated as having committed one or more juvenile crimes that 32 involve the use or threatened use of physical force against a person, the prosecuting 33 34 attorney in the district where the charges were brought shall disseminate to the superintendent of the juvenile's school administrative unit or the superintendent's 35 36 designee: A. The name of the juvenile; 37 38 B. The offense alleged or adjudicated; C. The date of the offense; 39 D. The date of the petition; 40

Page 10 - 129LR0900(02)-1

1 <u>E. The date of the adjudication, if applicable; and</u>

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2 <u>F. The location of the court where the case was brought, if applicable.</u>

2. Confidentiality. Information provided under subsection 1 is confidential, may not be distributed except as provided in subsection 1 and in Title 20-A, section 1055, subsection 11 and may not be included in the juvenile's education record.

Sec. 24. 15 MRSA §3311, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §26, is further amended to read:

1. Reports as evidence. For the purpose of determining proper disposition of a 8 9 juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime, written reports and other material relating to the juvenile's mental, physical and social history may be 10 received by the court along with other evidence; but the court, if so requested by the 11 juvenile, his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian, or legal custodian or other party, 12 shall require that the person who wrote the report or prepared the material appear as a 13 witness and be subject to examination by the court and any party. In the absence of the 14 request, the court may order the person who prepared the report or other material to 15 testify if it finds that the interests of justice require it. The parent or parents, guardian or 16 17 other legal custodian of the juvenile shall must be informed that information for the report is being gathered. 18

Sec. 25. 15 MRSA §3311, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1979, c. 681, §27, is
 further amended to read:

2. Notice of right to inspect. The court shall inform the juvenile or his the juvenile's
 parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian of the right of examination concerning to
 inspect any written report or other material specified in subsection 1.

24 Sec. 26. 15 MRSA §3313, as amended by PL 1995, c. 690, §5, is further amended 25 to read:

26 **§3313.** Criteria for withholding an institutional disposition

Standard. The court shall enter an order of disposition for a juvenile who has
 been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime without imposing placement in a
 secure institution as disposition unless, having regard to the nature and circumstances of
 the crime and the history, character and condition of the juvenile, it finds that his the
 confinement of the juvenile is necessary for protection of the public because:

- A. There is undue risk that, during the period of a suspended sentence or probation, the juvenile will commit another crime;
- B. The juvenile is in need of correctional treatment that can be provided most effectively by his the juvenile's commitment to an institution; or
- 36 C. A lesser sentence will depreciate the seriousness of the juvenile's conduct.
- Additional consideration. The following grounds, while not controlling the
 discretion of the court, shall <u>must</u> be accorded weight against ordering placement in a
 secure institution:
- 40 A. The juvenile's conduct neither caused nor threatened serious harm;

Page 11 - 129LR0900(02)-1

1 2	B. The juvenile did not contemplate that his the juvenile's conduct would cause or threaten serious harm;
3	C. The juvenile acted under a strong provocation;
4 5	D. There were substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the juvenile's conduct, though failing to establish a defense;
6 7	E. The victim of the juvenile's conduct induced or facilitated its the commission of the conduct;
8 9	F. The juvenile has made or has agreed to make restitution to the victim of his the juvenile's conduct for the damage or injury that the victim sustained;
10 11 12	G. The juvenile has not previously been adjudicated to have committed a juvenile crime or has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period of time prior to the conduct which that formed the basis for the present adjudication;
13	H. The juvenile's conduct was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur;
14 15	I. The character and attitudes of the juvenile indicate that he the juvenile is unlikely to commit another juvenile crime;
16	J. The juvenile is particularly likely to respond affirmatively to probation; and
17 18	K. The confinement of the juvenile would entail excessive hardship to himself the juvenile or his the juvenile's dependents.
19 20 21 22 23	3. Statement of reasons accompanying disposition for juvenile adjudicated of murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime. In a disposition for a juvenile crime that if committed by an adult would be murder or a Class A, Class B or Class C crime, the court shall state on the record and in open court the court's reasons for ordering or not ordering placement of the juvenile in a secure institution.
24 25	Sec. 27. 15 MRSA §3314, sub-§1, ¶A, as amended by PL 1987, c. 400, §2, is further amended to read:
26 27 28 29 30	A. The court may allow the juvenile to remain in the legal custody of his the juvenile's parent or parents or a, guardian or legal custodian under such conditions as the court may impose. Conditions may include participation by the juvenile, his or the juvenile's parent or parents or legal, guardian or legal custodian in treatment services aimed at the rehabilitation of the juvenile and improvement of the home environment.
31 32	Sec. 28. 15 MRSA §3316, sub-§1, as repealed and replaced by PL 1999, c. 127, Pt. B, §6 and amended by PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6, is repealed.
33 34	Sec. 29. 15 MRSA §3501, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 520, §1, is amended to read:
35 36	1. Interim care. A juvenile may be taken into interim care by a law enforcement officer without order by the court when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that:
37 38 39	A. The juvenile is abandoned, lost or seriously endangered in his the juvenile's surroundings and that immediate removal is necessary for his the juvenile's protection; or

Page 12 - 129LR0900(02)-1

B. The juvenile has left the care of his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian without the consent of such person the parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian.
See 20, 15 MIDS A \$2501 sub \$8, so repealed and purplesed by DL 1081 of (10)

Sec. 30. 15 MRSA §3501, sub-§8, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 619, §9 and amended by PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6, is further amended to read:

8. Interim care; voluntary services. The Department of Health and Human Services shall inform the juvenile and his family the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian of social services and encourage them to voluntarily accept social services.

10 Sec. 31. 15 MRSA §3503, as repealed and replaced by PL 1977, c. 664, §48, is 11 amended to read:

12 §3503. Juveniles; voluntary return home

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If a juvenile who has been taken into interim care under the provisions of section 3501 and his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian agree to the juvenile's return home, the <u>parent or</u> parents, guardian or legal custodian shall cause the juvenile to be transported home as soon as practicable. If the <u>parent or</u> parents, guardian or legal custodian fail fails to arrange for the transportation of the juvenile, he shall the juvenile must be transported at the expense of the <u>parent or</u> parents, guardian or legal custodian.

20 Sec. 32. 15 MRSA §3506-A, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 619, §12, is 21 amended to read:

Petition for emancipation. If a juvenile is 16 years of age or older and refuses to
 live in the home provided by his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal
 custodian, he the juvenile may request the District Court in the division in which his the
 juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal custodian resides to appoint counsel for him
 the juvenile to petition for emancipation.

Sec. 33. 15 MRSA §3506-A, sub-§2, ¶C, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 619, §12, is
 amended to read:

C. The name and residence of his the juvenile's parent or parents, guardian or legal
 custodian.

Sec. 34. 15 MRSA §3506-A, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1981, c. 619, §12, is
 amended to read:

4. Order of emancipation. The court shall order emancipation of the juvenile if it
 determines that:

- A. The juvenile has made reasonable provision for his the juvenile's room, board,
 health care and education, vocational training or employment; and
- B. The juvenile is sufficiently mature to assume responsibility for his the juvenile's
 own care and it is in his the juvenile's best interest to do so.

39 Sec. 35. 20-A MRSA §1055, sub-§11, as amended by PL 2003, c. 190, §2, is
 40 further amended to read:

Page 13 - 129LR0900(02)-1

11. Notification teams. Within 10 days after receiving notice from a district 1 attorney of an alleged juvenile offense or juvenile offense, pursuant to Title 15, section 2 3308 <u>3308-B</u>, subsection 7, paragraph E 1 or after receiving notice from a law 3 enforcement officer of credible information that indicates an imminent danger to the 4 safety of students or school personnel pursuant to Title 15, section 3301-A, the 5 superintendent shall convene a notification team. The notification team must consist of 6 the administrator of the school building or the administrator's designee, at least one 7 classroom teacher to whom the student is assigned, a parent or guardian of the student 8 9 and a guidance counselor. The notification team is entitled to receive the information described in Title 15, section 3308 3308-B, subsection 7, paragraph E, subparagraphs (1) 10 to (6) 1, paragraphs A to F and in Title 15, section 3301-A. The notification team shall 11 also determine on the basis of need which school employees are entitled to receive that 12 13 information.

Confidentiality of this criminal justice information regarding juveniles must be ensured at all times, and the information may be released only under the conditions of this subsection. The superintendent shall ensure that confidentiality training is provided to all school employees who have access to the information.'

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SUMMARY

19 The bill requires juvenile case records to be kept confidential and only disclosed, 20 disseminated, inspected or obtained by certain parties or certain agencies or by court 21 order. This amendment clarifies the disclosure, dissemination and inspection of juvenile 22 case records.

The amendment provides that when juvenile case records are inspected by or disseminated to anyone other than parties to the juvenile's case or victims, the court may impose reasonable limitations to protect the identity and safety of 3rd parties, including, but not limited to, victims and other accused or adjudicated juveniles, and the interests of justice.

The amendment provides that the dissemination of juvenile intelligence and investigative record information is subject to limitations. It prohibits the further dissemination of juvenile intelligence and investigative record information unless such further dissemination is authorized.

The amendment prohibits a criminal justice agency from confirming the existence or nonexistence of juvenile intelligence and investigative record information that is confidential.

Page 14 - 129LR0900(02)-1