

**Maine Department of Public Safety
MAINE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE COUNCIL**

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program

**FY 2000
Drug Control, Violence and Crime
Prevention & System Improvement
Multi-year Strategy**

Commissioner Michael Kelly, Maine Department of Public Safety
Chairman Neale Adams, Maine Justice Assistance Council

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Byrne Formula Grant Program, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, makes available to states and units of local government formula grant funding for the purpose of enforcing state and local drug laws and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The Byrne Grant Program requires recipients develop a strategy for the use of grant funds setting forth a viable plan of action, based on comprehensive analyses of information about problems, priority issues and needs.

The Maine Justice Assistance Council (MJAC), a broad based policy board, took steps to define the nature and extent of the problems in the State including an analysis of available crime data and survey responses of criminal justice practitioners to determine current needs and concerns. Priority issues and program specific activities evolved. The programs are designed as the foundation for achieving solutions to the problems and responding to needs, and to provide a mechanism by which progress can be assessed in achieving goals.

The Problem and Priority Issues

Maine has some of the lowest crime rates in the nation. In fact, it has been cited as the safest State to raise children. Despite the relatively low incidence of crime in Maine, substance abuse, violence, juvenile crime and victimization remain concerns. Data shows illicit drug activity is prevalent; and violence, particularly domestic violence, and offenses committed by juveniles, are continually defined as local problems and priorities. Substance abuse consistently raises major crime and social concern among governmental officials and community groups and is cited in connection with other crime and disorder problems. Likewise, juvenile related problems are rated among the top issues in local or state problem identification forums.

Past years Maine's Drug Control, Violence Prevention Improvement Strategy identified salient crime problems as drug abuse, acts of violence, and juvenile crime involving violence and drug abuse. Identified priority issues were:

- Illicit drug activity and drug abuse
- Violent crime and victimization
- Juvenile related crime

These issues served as starting points for the MJAC in the preparation of this multi-year strategy. The MJAC reviewed and discussed current priority issues and program responses. Analysis of crime trends and the input from criminal justice professionals pointed to progress made in these areas but also indicated the same issues continue to constitute the most conspicuous serious crime problems in the state.

Program Responses

Program responses directly linked to the priorities were assessed and found to be a sound framework and effective means to achieve solutions or to ameliorate problems associated with identified priority issues. The programs were determined to contain a range of effective options considered fundamental to addressing enforcement, demand reduction, crime prevention, and criminal justice system improvement from which continued progress could be achieved, building upon past successes.

The program responses are:

- Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Support Program
- Community Policing Program
- Violence and Crime Prevention Program
- Sex Offender Management and Treatment
- Information Systems Upgrade Program

A theme of Maine's approach to identify and solve crime problems involves the enlistment of the community. It is felt the success of a multidisciplinary problem identification and solution approach depends on the establishment of coordinated effort of law enforcement, community groups, social service agencies, government, courts, and the private sector. Essential to addressing community problems is active community participation because we knew the police did not create and cannot resolve the community conditions that stimulate crime. In so far as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention and reduction is the responsibility of every part of the community. In establishing funding priorities and making allocation of funds to programs, primary consideration will be given to those that offered the greatest potential in:

- Seeking out, investigating, arresting, prosecuting, and convicting those individuals and organizations who are responsible for smuggling and distributing illicit drugs through and into the State of Maine.
- Working to reduce drug abuse and crime, particularly violent crime, by expanding community policing which promotes a total system of interaction within local, county and state law enforcement and the communities they serve.
- Fostering partnership and collaboration with local, county and state criminal justice and other service agencies for the integration of efforts addressing drug abuse, crime and order maintenance, education, prevention and treatment issues.
- Providing public correctional resources and improving the corrections system, including treatment of offenders.

- Enhancement of system wide capabilities for criminal justice planning and problem solving, particularly information system upgrades.

Drug Enforcement Activities

The activities of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, a proven highly effective and efficient multi-jurisdictional task force providing a coordinated intergovernmental approach, remains the centerpiece of Maine's drug enforcement efforts. The multi-jurisdictional task force program provides a statewide resource and critical, although limited, drug enforcement assets statewide. The unified multi-jurisdictional task force model chosen by Maine avoids overlap and duplication of effort, encourages information sharing, and provides an efficient and effective administrative structure, minimizing overtime and administrative costs. It makes available a flexible capability for coordinated resources throughout the state where drug activities are identified. Within the scope of the program, Maine's Department of Attorney General provides dedicated, statewide support of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement activities.

Community Policing and Violence Prevention Programs

Enlisting the community in the identification of solutions to the most pressing community problems is strongly embraced by both the Community Policing and Violence Prevention programs. They specifically support local problem solving efforts. We believe this approach promotes the development of effective, comprehensive, local drug and crime prevention and early intervention.

The Community Policing Program has aided communities statewide transition to a community-policing model through training, technical assistance, and project funding provided to local, county and state law enforcement agencies. Maine's community policing initiative recognizes the need to enlist communities in both the identification of, and solutions to the most pressing problems in their neighborhoods. Our goal remains to encourage and support community policing, and to promote the use of policing resources to achieve greater effectiveness in handling public safety problems, such as crime, fear of crime, drug abuse, violence and disorder. Resources and efforts aimed at supporting infrastructure, particularly technology aimed at advancing problem solving through data collection and analysis, professional development and skills of law enforcement personnel and organizations for this style of law enforcement will be emphasized.

Similarly, communities engaged in activities such as those promoted by the Children's Cabinet initiative, risk assessments and the development of local comprehensive plans to reduce risk factors that often lead to deviant and criminal behavior, will be encouraged and supported.

Projects supported by these programs are aimed to ensure safe communities throughout Maine.

Sex Offender Treatment and Management

The Sex Offender Treatment and Management program provides correctional options for the management of sex offenders, a group representing an increasing number of offenders under the control of the Maine Department of Corrections. The intensive probation provided sex offenders released to Maine communities is being implemented and will be assessed to determine its capacity to reduce victimization.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Justice agencies at the federal, state and local levels have long recognized and embraced the benefits of information technology as a tool to fight crime, ensure public safety, and provide accurate, complete and timely information on offenders and their status in the justice system. In the past years, much has been achieved developing management information system infrastructure. Information technology priorities now are shifting to the next level of automation: integration. Integrated justice information systems will improve the ability of justice agencies to share information on an interagency, inter-jurisdiction, or multi-jurisdiction basis.

Integration offers enormous benefits: reductions in redundant data entry, decreased storage costs, and higher quality justice made possible by swift and valuable information exchanges. Areas of particular interest are providing local law enforcement agencies bail information and information on protection from abuse orders, enhancing citizen safety and accountability of criminal behavior.

II. The Strategy Development Process & Coordination

Introduction: Byrne Program Overview

The Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to states and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing state and local drug laws and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 expanded the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to include prevention, intervention and enforcement initiatives critical to reducing drug related and violent crime.

Maine's FY 2000 allocation under the Drug Control, Violence Prevention, and System Improvement Program is **\$3,167,361.00**. See Attachment A for program work plan.

Purpose of Formula Grant Funds

In accordance with the Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988, and Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, states may award formula grant funds to state agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing state and local laws which establish offenses similar to those established in the Controlled Substances Act. Funds may also be used to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws. Awards are also used to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). Established in the Acts are twenty-six purpose areas, which define the nature and scope of programs, and projects that might be funded under the formula grant program (Appendix A).

State Administrative Agency: Maine Department of Public Safety

An Executive Order designates the Maine Department of Public Safety as the state administrative agency for the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, responsible for preparing the application(s) for funds and for program administration to include:

- Receiving, accounting for, and disbursing funding;
- Reviewing, awarding, monitoring, and evaluating sub-awards;
- Preparing progress, financial, and evaluation reports; and
- Providing guidance, and technical assistance to sub-grantees.
- Providing for the fulfillment of any other necessary requirements pursuant to the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994; and

- Coordinating the distribution of funds provided by Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 with state agencies receiving Federal assistance for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, and research activities and program.

The Act require States develop a statewide strategy for drug and violent crime control to assist targeting available resources on activities that will have the greatest effect on the drug and serious crime problems. The development of an effective strategy requires a definition of the nature and extent of the problem, an analysis and evaluation of current efforts, and the identification of resource needs. The strategy examines the problems and resource needs of the State and establishes priority issues for a three- year period. The strategy's purpose is to define problems to be addressed, the manner in which they are to be addressed, and the method of measuring the resulting activities. It provides the foundation for achieving solutions to problems and serves as a comprehensive blueprint for other Federally, state and locally coordinated drug and violent crime control efforts in the State.

Among the steps taken to provide for the development of a coordinated and comprehensive plan were analysis of available crime data, user surveys, public comment and the advice of key criminal justice practitioners from all levels of government. Integral to the strategy development process was consideration of National Priorities, other Federal assistance programs, including discretionary awards to local governmental entities, to address drug control and crimes issues.

Advisory Board: Maine Justice Assistance Council

Governor Angus King designated the Maine Justice Assistance Council as a broad based policy board to serve as a forum for communication and a structure for coordination in the development of this statewide strategy. The Council also oversees and facilitates strategy implementation within the state. This officially constituted advisory board was established by Executive Order in order for the strategic planning and policy direction to be comprehensive and ensure the regular inclusion of guidance and advice from knowledgeable criminal justice practitioners and stakeholder groups.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Justice Assistance Council is responsible for:

- Establishing policies and funding priorities in regard to the Drug Control and System Improvement Program established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994;
- Issuing request for proposals and other appropriate information pertaining to the Act(s);
- Receiving funding applications and making funding recommendations; and
- Responding to other requirements as necessary and appropriate.

Membership of the Justice Assistance Council is comprised of:

- The Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, or his designee
- Two Police Chiefs
- Director of the Office of Substance Abuse
- The Director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy
- The Associate Commissioner for Adult/Community Services, Department of Corrections
- Chairperson of the Maine Commission on Domestic Abuse
- A representative of a state law enforcement agency
- One Sheriff
- A representative of a domestic abuse prevention organization
- A District Attorney
- LECC Manager, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Maine
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or his designee
- The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, or his designee
- The Attorney General or his designee
- A representative of a victims group

Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs

The Justice Assistance Council has oversight of other programs authorized under the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 including the following programs funded by the Office of Justice Program agencies: Violence Against Women S*T*O*P* Formula Grant Program, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program and the Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. Similarly, the Department of Public Safety is the designated state administrative agency for these programs. This arrangement promotes the consideration of other BJA programs in the planning process and the development of coordinated and comprehensive approaches to programming the use of Federal grant resources.

Moreover, the Maine Justice Assistance Council's membership includes individuals with direct policy and administrative responsibility for other federally funded programs, including those supporting State and local drug abuse treatment, juvenile justice, education and prevention representing interests of Federal, State, and local criminal justice professionals, substance abuse, and victims and service providers. Its composition is designed to facilitate coordinated planning and program implementation of both federally, state and locally funded programs and projects. It provides for:

- Coordination among criminal justice system agencies with the State, including State and local representatives;
- Coordination among State and local criminal justice agencies and Federal law enforcement agencies;
- Coordination among the State and local criminal justice, drug treatment, and education/prevention agencies charged with administering Federal formula funds for drug prevention and control; and

- Coordination of the State Administrative Agency with relevant representatives of the public, including private community groups.

Coordination with Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement Policy Board

In 1987, legislation was enacted in Maine creating the Maine Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement Policy Board. The Board was charged with developing, coordinating, and implementing a statewide drug enforcement program which integrates the prosecutorial and investigative functions in the state with respect to drug law enforcement. The Board was also directed to oversee the integration of law enforcement officers from county, municipal, and state agencies within the newly established Bureau of Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement (now MDEA.).

In 1991, the state legislature initiated a review of the activities of the Bureau of Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement as part of the routine ten-year review of the Maine Department of Public Safety. As a result of information presented to the Legislature, statutory revisions were enacted that clarified the Board's role as advisory only, opened its deliberations to the public, and expanded its membership.

Membership of the Maine Drug Enforcement Advisory Board consists of:

- the Chief of the State Police
- a District Attorney
- three municipal Police Chiefs
- two citizens
- a state law enforcement officer selected by the Chief of the State Police
- the Attorney General
- the United States Attorney
- a County Sheriff
- the Commissioner of Corrections;

In developing Maine's Drug Control and System Improvement Strategy, the Justice Assistance Council solicited input from the Maine Drug Enforcement Advisory Board. Cross membership on the Board and Council facilitates communication of the Board's suggestions for priorities and funding to the Justice Assistance Council during the Strategy development.

Annually, Maine has reviewed and refined its plan for addressing both the supply and demand sides of the drug abuse problem, serious crime issues, and advancing the improvement of Maine's criminal justice system. This strategic planning process seeks to achieve direct linkage between established priorities and funding. The review gives consideration to the overall Federal, State, and local priorities and current efforts to reduce drug abuse, serious crime and improve the overall effectiveness of our criminal justice system. Particular attention is given to the National Drug Control Strategy.

The strategy development process is aimed at developing a comprehensive blueprint providing guidance and coordination in the application of efforts across disciplinary and

funding lines. Thus, the Maine Drug Control and System Improvement Strategy serves to provide a comprehensive plan for all coordinated drug and violent crime control efforts in the State whether utilizing Federal, State, or local resources.

Federal Participation in Strategy Development

The United States Attorney is a member of the Drug Enforcement Policy Board and is represented on the Justice Assistance Council by the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) manager. This arrangement provides direct participation in the strategy development and valuable coordination of efforts with other Federal agencies involved in drug control and violent crime reduction.

State Needs Assessment Survey

The Department of Public Safety, Justice Assistance Council, and the University of Maine, through a cooperative agreement, conducted a survey of criminal justice practitioners during the summer, 1999, to determine current needs and concerns of their agencies. Sheriffs, police chiefs, and prosecutors were sent a needs' assessment survey asking about workloads, and the effectiveness of programs and strategies. Where appropriate, prosecutors, police chiefs, and sheriffs were asked similar items. The response rate was excellent. The results of the survey informed the strategy development process providing the [basis](#) to judge the needs of the public safety community in Maine and valuable information concerning local problems and areas for programming priorities.

Public, Legislative and Executive Agency Review

A public notice announcing the availability and inviting comment of this strategy will be published at the time of its submission to the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Likewise, copies will be provided the state legislature for review and comment. Modification to the strategy will be made based upon comment that warrants revision.

III. Statement of the Problem

Maine is rural state located in the extreme northeast of the United States. It has approximately 3,500 miles of coastline with numerous deepwater harbors and more than 2,000 coastal islands. The state has a common border with Canada which runs for 591 miles and which has 62 unguarded border crossings. Approximately 1.2 million residents populate it.

Maine is known as Vacationland. The diversity of Maine's population, geography and seasons, provide four season recreational opportunities, attracting numerous visitors year round.

A combination of Federal, State, county and local agencies provide law enforcement within the State. There are 131 municipal/county agencies with the total number of local full-time law enforcement officers of 1,696 and part-time officers numbering 1,203. There are thirteen state agencies with a total of 603 sworn full time personnel. Each of the sixteen counties has a Sheriff's Department that provides both law enforcement and correctional services. State correctional facilities number eight.

Maine communities are confronted with typical issues associated with rural policing. The majority of Maine law enforcement agencies are small. Over 55% of Maine police agencies have fewer than eight officers. The majority of these agencies lack specialized units. Resources are limited and jurisdictions are substantial. Therefore, Maine law enforcement officials know they must be innovative and work collectively and in concert with communities and other criminal justice and service agencies to solve common crime problems. Despite limited resources, many communities in recent years have developed programs to address drug and violent crime through community policing and/or a school based initiative.

Eight elected prosecutors in their respective prosecutorial districts do local prosecution of criminal offenses.

A. The Nature and Extent of the Problem

Crime rates in Maine are low in comparison to other states. In fact, Maine is distinguished with some of the lowest crime rates in the nation. Still, drug abuse, crime and violence are present and affect the lives of every Maine citizen, either directly, through victimization, or indirectly. In any measure, crime detracts from the quality of life through an increasing sense of vulnerability and fear of victimization.

Remote rural communities make up most of Maine towns. These rural areas are ideal for the undetected manufacture, cultivation, and transportation of illicit drugs. Local tax bases are small, making it difficult to focus law enforcement resources on drug enforcement and other specific crime matters without outside assistance.

Maine enjoys great diversity in population and activities. Coastal, inland lakeshore, and interior ski resort communities make up distinct regions within the state that are heavily affected by a seasonal tourism industry. Populations and activities in many regions of the State vary substantially from season to season. The resort atmosphere is one of relaxation and fun. Characteristics of the recreational activities in these areas can foster lax attitudes toward drug use.

The presence of many seasonal residences that are unoccupied during periods of the year create abundant and lucrative opportunities for property crime, both on and off season, often committed by individuals or groups from other jurisdictions or regions of the state. Juveniles to support drug activities frequently commit these property offenses.

Because of seasonal work primarily associated with tourism, a percentage of the community's population is somewhat transient involving the arrival and departure of large numbers of tourists and seasonal residents or people who own a second or third home in these communities. Youth comprise a large portion of the seasonal workers that come to the state for summer jobs, which contribute to the presence of large numbers of unsupervised youth, another factor in Maine's crime and drug abuse problem.

When the vast land area of the state and its relatively sparse population are considered, it should come as no surprise that drug smugglers and drug traffickers find Maine an attractive area in which to carry on their illegal enterprises. Local agencies are challenged to marshal dedicated resources to target specialized problems.

As in all parts of the country, any incident of violence and victimization, particularly domestic and juvenile related violence and crime, constitute concern and issues throughout Maine communities. Despite the low statistics of violent crime in Maine, the prevention of juvenile crime, family violence, and victimization is a crucial challenge for every Maine community, large or small.

Summary of General Crime Statistics for Maine

The Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects, processes and publishes reported index crime offenses from all state, county and local law enforcement agencies in Maine. The most recent figures are for 1998. These are figures reflecting important trends. They show crime in Maine during 1998 decreased 1.7% over the previous year. The overall 1998 decrease combined with the 8.7% drop during 1997 equates to a total decrease of 10.4% during the past two years. However, these same statistics showed a 6.8% increase in violent crime during 1998.

The UCR statistics show that 37,957 index offenses were reported to police during 1998, compared to 38,626 during 1997 for a total decrease of 1.7%.

Offenses comprising the crime index include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The 37,957 index offenses reported by police to the state UCR program during 1998 represent a **crime rate** of 30.73 offenses per 1,000 people within Maine, the lowest number in over 20 years. The 30.73 figure compares to the national average of 49.22 offenses (in 1997). Maine's 1997 crime rate was 31.28.

State, county and local police agencies cleared, mostly by arrest, summons or citation, 10,673 offenses for a clearance rate of 28.1% in 1998 compared to the 29.6% rate for 1997.

Current Index Crime Highlights

Aggravated assaults increased by 11.6% (from 942 to 1051); **simple assaults** increased slightly by .2% (from 10,251 to 10,268) and **robbery** increased 2.7% (from 256 to 263).

There were 26 **murders** in 1998, compared to 19 in 1997 and 24 in 1996. Of the 26 homicide cases, 15 stemmed from domestic violence (57%), involving family or household members or those involved in a relationship. Domestic violence homicides in 1997 were 26% and the number was 50% in 1996.

Domestic violence assaults decreased 8.7% in 1998 for only the third time in the past 12 years (3,853 in '98 compared to 4,222 in '97). Since 1998, Maine has shown a steady increase in reported domestic violence assaults with 1996 and 1994 the only other years to record decreases. **Rapes** decreased 9.1% in 1998, the fifth year in a row to show a decline (229 in 1998 compared to 252 in '97). Rapes in previous years numbered 266 in 1996, 268 in 1995 and 315 in 1994.

For property crimes, **burglary** increased 2.% (from 8,125 to 8,286); **motor vehicle thefts** decreased 6.6% (from 1620 to 1513) and **larceny-theft** offenses decreased 2.8% in 1998 (from 27,160 to 26,387). **Arson** decreased 20.5% (254 in 1997 to 202 in 1998). Property value damaged in arson fires during 1998 totaled \$2,269,086 compared to \$1,068,259 lost in 1997.

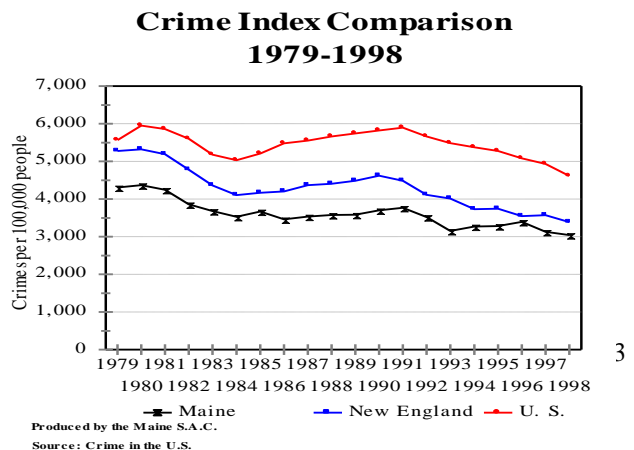
The **crime rate** for **property crimes** within the state was 29.46 offenses per 1,000 population compared to the national average of 43.11 per 1,000 (for 1997). The crime rate for **violent crime** in Maine for 1998 was 1.27 offenses per 1,000 population compared to the national average of 6.11 per 1,000 (for 1997).

The value of **property stolen** during 1998 was \$23,649,356 compared to 25,476,219 in 1997. Police recovered \$8,069,985 of the stolen property for a 34.1% **recovery rate**, compared to the 1997 rate of 38.7%.

The total number of **persons arrested**, summoned or cited by police increased in 1998 by 3.9% (45,538 adults and 11,708 juveniles). Adult arrests increased by 7.2 while juvenile arrests decreased by 8.1% during the year.

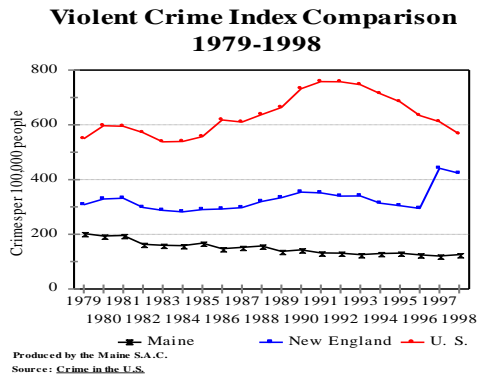
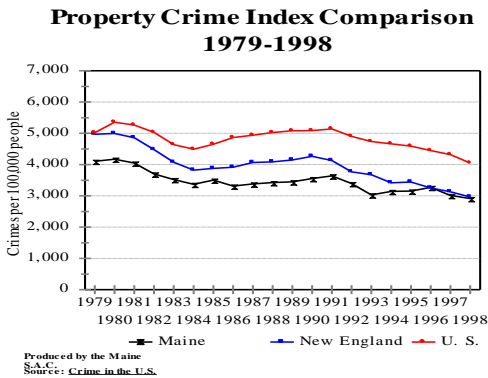
General Crime Trend Review

Maine is characterized by a relatively low crime rate. This is shown in the adjacent chart, which compares the Maine Index Crime Rate per 100,000 people with that of the other New England states and the United States



for 1979-1998. Maine has consistently experienced lower levels of crime compared with those of the rest of New England and the United States as a whole. However, during the three-year period preceding the inception of the first multiyear Drug, Violent Crime and System Improvement strategy the other New England states and the rest of the country witnessed a steady decline in crime per 100,000 people, Maine experienced progressive increase in crime per 100,000 people.

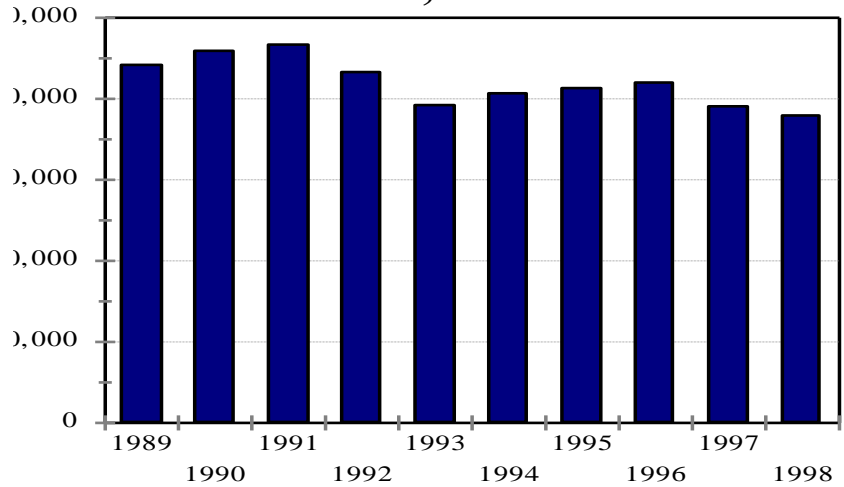
The following two graphs illustrate the same 1979-1998 trend for Violent and Property Crimes. Again, these graphs show that Maine's Index Crime levels are lower than the National average and that of the other New England states.



General Index Crime Statistics for 1989-1998

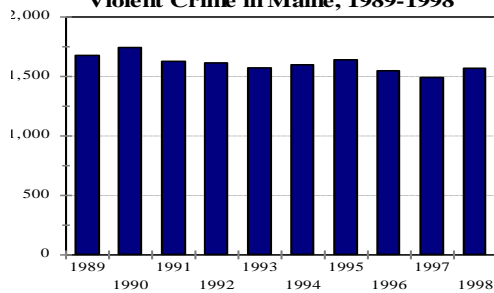
The 1998 Maine Crime Statistics revealed a 1.7% drop since the previous year according to figures released by the Maine Department of Public Safety. The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program numbers showed a 6.8% increase in violent crime during 1998 and a 2.0% decrease in property crime. Despite the overall decrease in crime for the second straight year, the increase in violent crime, which does not mirror the nation trend merits a further investigation.

Total Index Crime Offenses Maine, 1989-1998



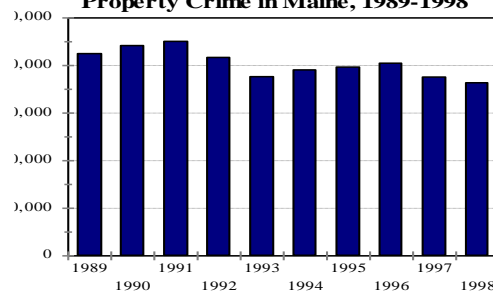
Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: Crime In Maine

Part I. Index Crime Violent Crime in Maine, 1989-1998



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: Crime In Maine

Part II. Index Crime Property Crime in Maine, 1989-1998



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: Crime In Maine

Analysis of Serious Crime and Drug Problems and Trends

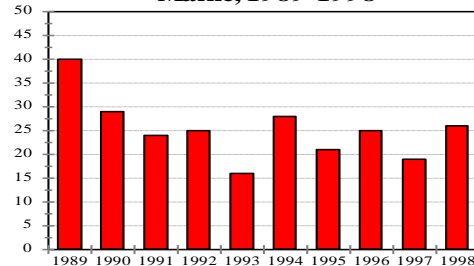
Serious and Violent Crime Trends

The salient crime problems identified in our initial Strategy were drug abuse, acts of violence, and juvenile crime, particularly crimes involving violence and drug abuse. The following section provides a thorough analysis of the trends identified as problem areas in the initial strategy. It is particularly notable to recognize the progress the state has made in many of these areas since the inception of the multiyear strategy.

Violent Crime Problem Review and Update

There were 26 Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter offenses in Maine during 1998, seven more than in 1997 and two more than in 1996. Nationally, Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter offenses decreased 7.1% in 1998 from the previous year.

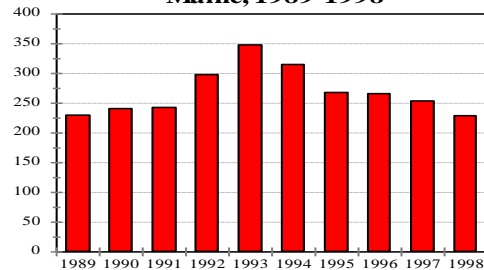
**Murder: Total Offenses
Maine, 1989-1998**



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: [Crime In Maine](#)

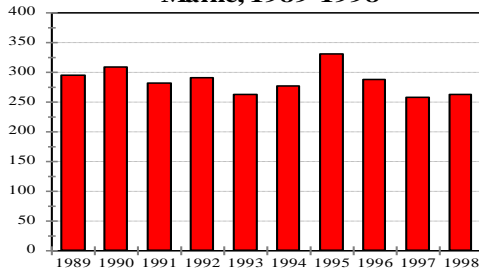
In 1998 (229) Forcible Rape offenses decreased 9.1% from 1997 (252). Forcible rape offenses have decreased for five consecutive years in Maine. Nationally, Forcible Rape offenses decreased 3.2% in 1998 from the previous year.

**Rape: Total Offenses
Maine, 1989-1998**



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: [Crime In Maine](#)

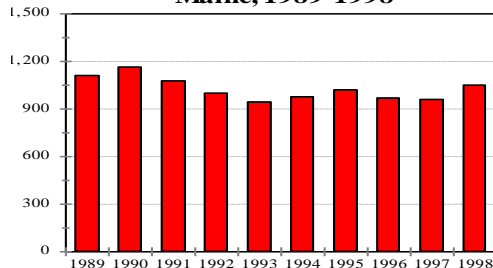
**Robbery: Total Offenses
Maine, 1989-1998**



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.

In 1998 (263) Robbery offenses increased 2.7% from 1997 (256). This slight increase of seven offenses is the first increase since 1995. Nationally, Robbery offenses decreased 10.4% in 1998 from the previous year.

**Aggravated Assault: Total Offenses
Maine, 1989-1998**



Produced by the Maine S.A.C.
Source: [Crime In Maine](#)

In 1998 (1,051) Aggravated Assault offenses increased 11.6% from 1997 (942). Similar to the increase in Robbery offenses this was the first increase in Aggravated Assault offenses since 1995. Nationally, Aggravated Assault offenses decreased 4.8% in 1998 from the previous year.

By way of review, the 1996 Uniform Crime Reporting data revealed that despite low rates of crime and a general overall decrease in violent crime, the overriding problem was the alarming increase in the arrest rates of juveniles, particularly for crimes of violence and drugs. This section will highlight the trends in juvenile violent crime and juvenile and adult drug offenses.

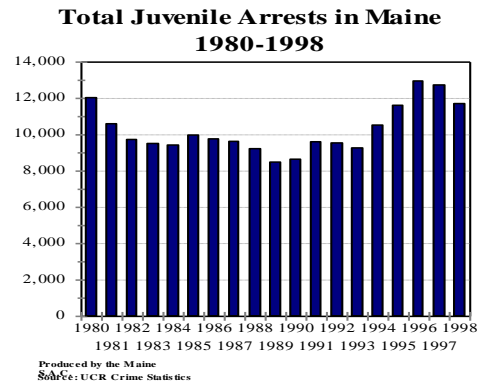
Total Maine Juvenile Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE

1998 total juvenile arrests (11,720) were 37.9% higher than ten years prior in 1989 (8,498).

1980-1997 Trend

The 1980s began with a four year 21.7% decline in total juvenile arrests. Following a 1984-1985 increase of 5.9%, total arrests gradually decreased by 14.9% over the next four years. The 1990s have experienced dramatic increases in juvenile arrests. From 1993 to 1996 arrests climbed by an alarming 39.8%. During the past two years total juvenile arrests have decreased 9.6%.



The 1998 Uniform Crime Reporting data on Juvenile Violent Arrests shows a continuation of the declines, which were described in last year’s strategy, update. Violent juvenile crime arrests decreased in 1997 for the first time since 1989. In 1998, violent juvenile crime arrests (167) declined 11.2% from the 1997 total of 188. Since the peak in 1996 (237) the two-year decline of 29.5% is the lowest level of juvenile violent crime in Maine since 1993 (161).

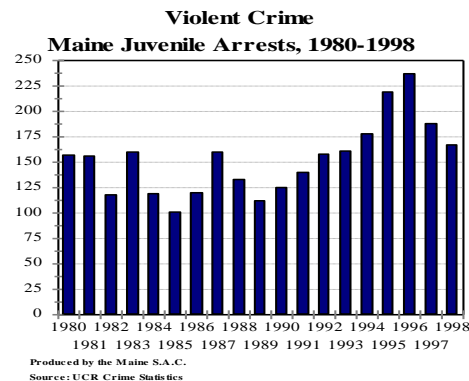
* This section and its graphs utilize Juvenile Arrest data, use caution when making comparisons with the Index Crime data.

Maine Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE

1998 juvenile arrests for the violent crime category (167) were 49.1% higher than ten years prior in 1989 (112).

1980-1998 Trend



Juvenile violent crime arrests fluctuated during the 1980s, but arrests steadily began to increase during the early to mid 1990s. Arrests drastically increased 111.6% between 1989(112) and 1996 (237). Juvenile violent crime arrests have decreased for the second consecutive year, these represent the only declines during the 1990s.

Forcible Rape

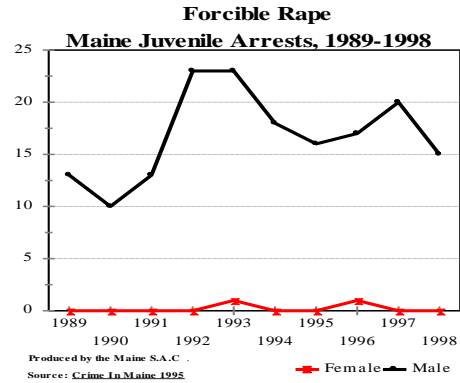
Maine Juvenile Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE

There were two more juveniles arrested for rape in 1998 (15) than were arrested in 1989 (13).

1989-1998 Trend

Total juvenile arrests for forcible rape has fluctuated between 10 and 24 during that past 10 years.



Robbery

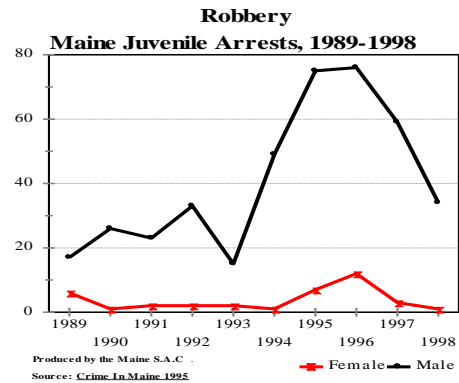
Maine Juvenile Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE

1998 total arrests for robbery (35) were 52.2% higher than 1989 (23).

1989-1998 Trend

The lowest number of arrests for robbery during the ten-year period was reported in 1993 (17). Arrests for robbery climbed after 1993, peaking in 1996 (88). Since the 1996 peak, juvenile arrests for robbery have decreased 60.2%. Female participation percentages were highest in 1989 (26.1%), not because of an alarming increase in female participation. The increase was due to lower arrest rates for males during that year.



Aggravated Assault

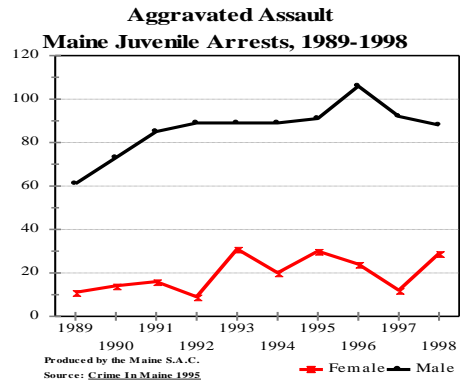
Maine Juvenile Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE

1998 total arrests for aggravated assault (117) were 62.5% higher than 1989 (72).

1989-1998 Trend

The lowest number of arrests for aggravated assault during the ten-year period was reported in 1989 (72). Arrests for robbery climbed after 1989, peaking in 1996 (130). Following the



1996 peak juvenile arrests for aggravated assault has decreased 20% in 1997 (104) but then experienced a slight increase in 1998 (117).

Drug Trends, 1998

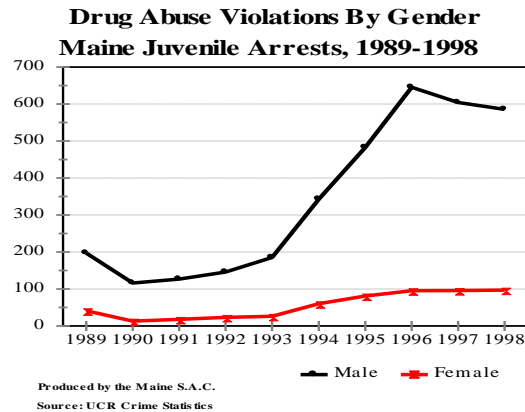
Drug Abuse Violations

Maine Juvenile Arrests

Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE
1998 total juvenile drug abuse violation arrests (683) were 187.0% higher than in 1989 (238).

1989-1998 Trend

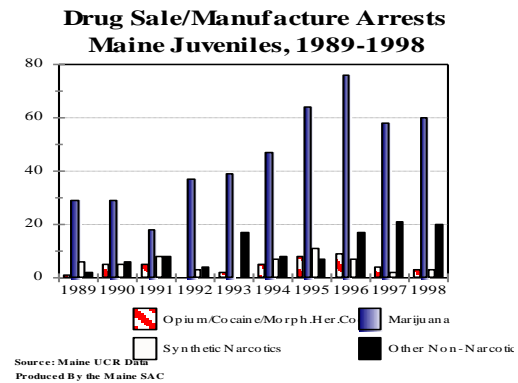
Both male and female drug abuse violation arrests have increased by alarming amounts during the 1990s. Although the high percentages exaggerate the changes, they are dramatic and significant. From 1990-1993, female arrests doubled from 13 to 26 arrests, while male arrests increased 54.5% (116 to 185 arrests). The following three-year period experienced the greatest increase in drug abuse violations. From 1993-1996, female arrests rose 265.4% (26 to 95 arrests) and male arrests increased 248.7% (185 to 645 arrests). Male juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations have decreased for the second consecutive year, by 6.4% in 1997 (604) and 3.0% in 1998 (586). During the same period female arrests for drug abuse violations have remained at the same level, 95, 96, and 97 arrests respectively for the years 1996, 1997, and 1998.



Drug Sale/Manufacture Arrests by Type

Maine Juvenile Arrests

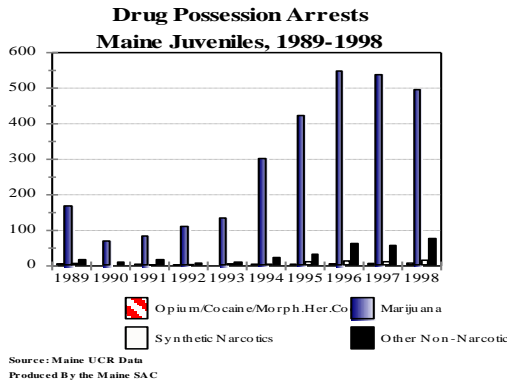
Most juvenile drug arrests for the sale/manufacture of drugs were for marijuana. Juvenile arrests for the sale/manufacture of marijuana rose 51.7% from 1989 (29) to 1998 (60). Following last year's decrease in marijuana sale/manufacture arrests, 1998 remained stable with the previous year. Arrests for other non-narcotic drugs increased from 1995 (7) to 1997 (21), and remained at that level in 1998 (20).



Drug Possession Arrests by Type

Maine Juvenile Arrests

The adjacent chart illustrates the sharp increase in juvenile marijuana possession arrests. Marijuana arrests rose 193.5% from 1989 (169) to 1998 (496). Following the peak in 1996, marijuana possession arrests have declined for two consecutive years, by a combined 9.5%. Juvenile arrests for other non-narcotic drugs rose to 77 in 1998, the highest level during the ten-year period.



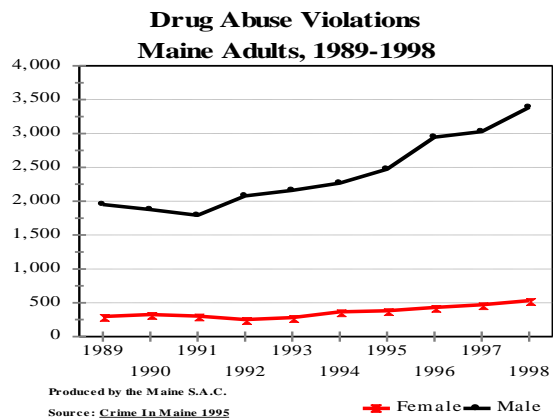
Drug Abuse Violations

Maine Adult Arrests

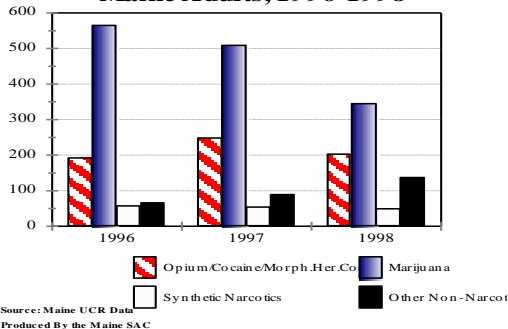
Comparing 1989 and 1998 [+] INCREASE
1998 total drug abuse violation arrests (3,918) were 74.1% higher than in 1989 (2,250).

1989-1998 Trend

Both male and female arrests for drug abuse violations increased dramatically and steadily during this period. Ten-year peaks were reached in 1998 for both males (3,386) and females (532). Total adult drug abuse violation arrests in 1998 (3,918) increased 12.1% from the preceding year.



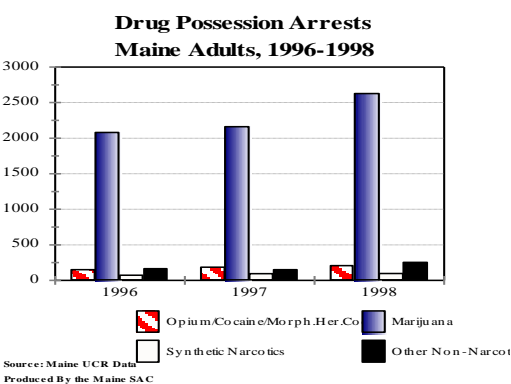
Drug Sale/Manufacture Arrests



Drug Sale/Manufacture Arrests

Maine Adult Arrests

1998 drug sale and manufacturing arrests decreased for the opium, marijuana, and synthetic narcotics drug types from the previous year. The other non-narcotics drug type increased 53.9% in 1998 from the 1997 total of 89.



Drug Possession Arrests by Type

Maine Adult Arrests

Unlike the trend in the previous graph, Drug possession arrests have increased in 1998 from the previous year in all four drug categories. Marijuana possession arrests, the largest arrest category, increased 21.5% in 1998 (2,627) from 1997 (2,162).

Drug Trends & Availability

Source of data, information and analysis on the trends and availability of drugs in Maine is provided by the Maine Department of Public Safety, Maine Drug Enforcement Agency. It reflects input from each supervisor of the drug task forces throughout Maine. Their reports touch upon the trends and availability of the following drugs:

- Marijuana
- Crack Cocaine
- LSD and Other Hallucinogens
- Synthetic Narcotics and Other Non-Narcotics
- Cocaine
- Heroin
- Methamphetamine
- Ecstasy, Ketamine, GHB and Other Illicit Drugs

“The Largest Hidden Tax: Substance Abuse In Maine,” the final report of the Task Force on Substance Abuse - A Partnership of the Joint Select Committee on Substance Abuse and the Substance Abuse Services Commission (November, 1998) reported marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in Maine, used by an estimated 94,757 adults. It reported studies reveal Maine has a higher rate of marijuana use among adults age 18-24, when compared to the rates in the Northeast and the nation. Maine’s 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students exceeded the rate for marijuana use in the Northeast by 8-9% and the rate for the nation by 12-13%.

Marijuana is cultivated both indoors and outdoors in this State as well as smuggled into the State from the Southwest border in amounts ranging from a few pounds to multi-hundred pound quantities. Marijuana purchased for between \$600 and \$900 a pound along the Southwest border readily sells for \$2,000 a pound. Marijuana grown in Maine may sell for \$3,000 or more per pound. Maine does receive a yearly grant to eradicate domestically grown cannabis. This grant defrays the cost of overtime and equipment.

Powder cocaine is available throughout the State. Crack cocaine is widely available in southern Maine and has appeared in central Maine. Northern Massachusetts is the principle source area for these drugs and heroin. Drug organizations from New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts continue to either seek expansion into the drug abuse market that exists in Maine and/or establish a market for their products.

Heroin has been on the increase over the last few years. Heroin has been well documented in Southern Maine and extends into the Augusta, Bangor and Mid-Coast and Down East areas. The Northeast continues to see some of the highest purity heroin in the

nation - average of 69% and often times exceeding 90% in the bag. Sources reveal that with the low heroin prices, there are more, new young users of the drug. Young users are likely to initiate heroin use by snorting the drug, but if they become habituated, they switch to injecting. At-risk youth that may have been likely to try crack in an earlier era are now trying heroin. There are reports of heroin use making its way into the high school age group. With heroin's low price, some crack users are starting to use heroin or are switching to it as their primary drug.

Methamphetamine has emerged as a drug of choice in northern Maine. A seven-pound methamphetamine seizure, the largest in New England, occurred in Aroostook County, a rural northernmost county. This drug is experienced sporadically throughout other parts of the State. This drug is a major problem in the West, Southwest, Midwest, and parts of the South. The number of clandestine labs seized in the areas that were manufacturing this highly addictive drug has skyrocketed in recent years. The labs themselves are highly dangerous due to the possibility of explosion as well as toxic fumes and waste product. In a recent discussion the MDEA Director had with a National Institute of Drug Abuse researcher, Aroostook County with its rural and economic character is extremely vulnerable to the increased use of methamphetamine and its manufacture. Through available US Drug Enforcement Administration training, MDEA trained and certified six officers and one State forensic chemist in the investigation of clandestine laboratories. The diversion of synthetic narcotics, especially those of opiate family, and their abuse is at an alarming rate in the State. Between Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999, MDEA experienced a 41% increase in arrests involving synthetic and other non-narcotic drugs. MDEA's seizure of these drugs increased 80% from FY 1997 to 1998 and 56% from FY 1998 to 1999. Reports from treatment professionals reveal that the numbers of individuals seeking treatment for opiate addiction is increasing. The Chief Medical Examiner's Office has experienced an increase in the number of the drug-related overdose deaths. The number increased from thirty-four in 1997 to fifty-four in 1998 and was at twenty-four for the first half of 1999. Methadone and Oxycontin is the most prevalent synthetic narcotic in these deaths.

Other illicit drugs, including MDMA or Ecstasy, GHB and Ketamine are seen with more frequency in southern Maine being prevalent amongst young adults.

The annual cost of substance abuse in Maine is estimated to be \$1.2+ billion - \$916 for every man, woman and child in Maine. Drug use and trafficking is implicated in murder, robberies, property crimes, workplace accidents, family violence, child abuse and rising juvenile crime. There is family misery, drug-exposed children, and addiction. Drug dealing bankrupts those who sell to young people. Drugs choke our criminal justice, health, and social service systems. No person, group or community is immune.

Areas of Greatest Need

Maine does not have jurisdictions with large populations. The City of Portland, Maine's largest city, has a population of 65,000; Lewiston/Auburn area has a population of

40,000; and Bangor's population is 33,000. Typically, crime rates are somewhat higher in these areas but correspondingly there are greater resources available to provide an appropriate response. Yet, what is seen from recent UCR statistics is an increased rate of crime in rural areas patrolled by State Police and Sheriff's Departments and a decrease in reported crime in communities with full time police agencies.

Communities having full time police agencies, saw a 4.3% decrease in reported crime. These "urban areas" experienced decreases in rape (-10.3%), robbery (-.8%), arson (-19.4%), burglary (-1.7%), larceny-theft (-4.9%), motor vehicle theft (-12.3%) as reported by Maine UCR. The exception to this declining trend in the urban areas was aggravated assaults that increased by 11.4% in 1998. Rural areas, patrolled by State Police and Sheriffs' Departments, showed an increase of 10.2% with robbery increase of 150%, aggravated assault +12.8%, burglary +10.3%, larceny-theft +10.4% and motor vehicle theft +10.4%. The two crime categories in the rural areas to show decreases were rape -2.6% and arson -28.1%. The predominately rural characteristics of the state make all communities vulnerable to drug trafficking activities and related rural crime and violence issues.

Analysis of the drug and serious crime within Maine reveals that serious criminal activity is a phenomenon which impact all geographical areas of the state. Analysis of UCR data for the State of Maine shows only moderate variation in the rates per 1,000 of Index crimes within the State. As can be seen from the crime statistics of the state, the rate of offenses generally is higher in the more populated counties of the state but cannot be characterized as major drug or violent crime areas that dramatically set them apart. Substance abuse and violent crime, particularly domestic violence and youth violence, demonstrates no regional or geographic boundaries and clearly remain the major issues confronting Maine's communities statewide.

Moreover, we know that the risk factors are present that contribute to youthful crime and substance abuse in our most rural communities as much as in our urban areas. Studies continue to indicate drug use among youth in all regions of the state and in communities statewide, large and small.

In view of this, Maine's strategy chooses not to make designation of areas of greatest need and will take a holistic view of need throughout the state as we have in previous years.

B. Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

Identification of gaps in resources and services is an integral part of program planning. These section addresses resource needs deemed most critical to the near and intermediate term improvements.

Strategic Plan 2000 Needs Assessment Survey Results

A survey was conducted in the summer 1999 by the University of Maine, Department of Public Administration of Maine's law enforcement officials and prosecutors seeking their opinions regarding crime and needs in their jurisdictions for the development of this strategy. Results indicate substantial concern about the impact that violence, drugs, and trouble youth is having within their communities:

Survey information was instrumental in directing attention to the needs of their agencies and in informing the process identifying strategies and programs deemed effective in addressing their prevailing and important issues.

Drugs

Assessment of Drug Problems

↑ **Maine UCR Facts:**
 From 1996 to 1997, drug possession rose in 3 out of 4 drug categories; the exception was non-narcotic drugs such as barbiturates. Drug sales rose for opium/cocaine and derivatives and for non-narcotic drugs.

Respondents were asked their perception of drug usage and sales in their area. Table 1 shows that very few thought that drug dealing or drug use was improving. In fact, a majority of sheriffs and a slightly smaller percentage of police chiefs felt that these two problems were getting worse.

Table 1 Perception of Drug Problems

Over the past year, do you feel the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving in your law enforcement area?

In Percentages

Situation	Police Chiefs			Sheriffs		
	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving
Illicit Drug Dealing	40	58	2	54	46	0
Illicit Drug Use	51	46	4	54	46	0

N: Police=57; Sheriffs=13 Note: Percentages may tend to exaggerate differences for sheriffs since the number of sheriffs is small, 13 54%=7/13 sheriffs

A related issue is whether drugs problems actually contributed to the workload of sheriff and police departments. Respondents were asked to determine whether certain types of cases were a "major" or "moderate" contributor, or "not a contributor" to their workloads.

Table 2 Drugs

Percent rating drug crimes as major or moderate contributor to workload

Workload Demands	Chiefs	Sheriffs	Prosecutors	National
Drug possession cases	94	83	83	96
Drug sales cases	83	67	80	91

Source: National figures are from US Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. National Assessment Program: 1994 Survey. June 1995.

N: Police =53-54; Sheriffs=12

Note: Percentages may tend to exaggerate differences when the differences are actually small.

Table 2 shows that drug related cases are a "major" to "moderate" contributor to workload demands on police, sheriffs, and prosecutors, but more chiefs and sheriffs leaned towards "moderate" than "major contributor." And only one out of the five responding prosecutors thought drug possession /sales cases were a major contributor to his/her workload. Prosecutors were also asked whether drug case motions and drug case trials were a "major contributor" to their workload and none felt they were.

Assessment of Drug Enforcement Activities

Respondents were asked about the effectiveness of strategies to decrease drug problems. Fifty-four percent of sheriffs and 14% of police chiefs thought drug strategies, in general, needed major improvement. Additionally, respondents were asked their assessment of the need for improvement in specific programs or activities. These included multi-jurisdictional drug units and street level buy-busts (Table 3). Ten percent (10/59) to 39% (23/59) thought the programs "needed to be developed." Another 12% to 27% of chiefs thought that programs needed "major improvement." (Figures are similar for sheriffs.) Since most of the programs are in Maine we assume that those who answered "needs to be developed" were responding similarly to those who answered "needs major improvement."

Police chiefs were more widely distributed in their assessments of enforcement approaches to handles drugs than sheriffs. However, almost all their comments related to MDEA efforts. Police chiefs were favorable to MDEA efforts (4) but wanted greater resources placed toward MDEA efforts to assist their work (3). Police chiefs felt stymied in their drug response efforts by a lack of time or manpower in their departments. One chief, however, mentioned a non-police response. This chief felt thought that those convicted of multiple offenses should be required to attend substance abuse treatment.

Sheriff's departments were also supportive of the need for improvements in MDEA efforts. Sheriffs also assessed a need for "major improvements" in street level buy-bust efforts, intelligence systems, and directed patrol activities to enforce drug laws.

Both police chiefs and sheriffs had similar opinions about neighborhood watch efforts focused on drugs. From over a third of chiefs (23/57) to almost a half of sheriffs (6/13) wanted the latter kind of program to be developed. Almost a half of responding sheriffs (6/13) wanted "major improvements" in asset forfeiture efforts.

Table 3 Responses to Drug Problems

Percent rating level of improvement needed in drug enforcement approaches

Police					
Drug Enforcement Approach	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Direct Methods					
Multi-jurisdictional drug	20	37	27	10	5

units (MDEA)					
Street level (buy-bust efforts)	7	31	24	33	5
Federal task force involvement	12	23	21	28	16
Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement	10	48	17	22	2
Major violations unit with responsibilities for drug investigations	19	16	12	33	21
Computer system for intelligence information	10	34	21	29	5
Neighborhood watch efforts focused on drugs	18	25	12	39	7
Indirect Efforts					
Asset forfeiture	34	22	15	22	5
Civil enforcement	33	33	10	14	10
Nuisance abatement efforts	22	25	9	31	13

Sheriffs					
Direct Methods					
Multi-jurisdictional drug units (MDEA)	15	46	38	0	0
Street level (buy-bust efforts)	23	23	46	8	0
Federal task force involvement	23	8	31	31	8
Directed patrol activities for drug enforcement	23	31	38	8	0
Major violations unit with responsibilities for drug investigations	8	23	23	31	15
Computer system for intelligence information	8	54	38	0	0
Neighborhood watch efforts focused on drugs	23	15	15	46	0
Indirect Efforts					
Asset forfeiture	38	8	46	8	0
Civil enforcement	36	36	9	0	18
Nuisance abatement efforts	17	25	8	25	25

N: Police=55-59 responses; Sheriffs=12-13 Note: Percentage may tend to exaggerate differences that are relatively small.

The data above indicate support for the continuance of MDEA efforts into the next strategic plan years. Perhaps, reflecting support for MDEA, many respondents noted that

they did not need federal task force involvement or the creation of major violations units for drugs.

Strategies¹

Among the state strategies that specifically relate to drugs are:

- Arrest and prosecute drug smugglers and distributors of illegal drugs.
- Foster partnerships to integrate efforts to address drug abuse.

State Program Responses

Funded program responses include:

- Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Initiative
- Violence Crime Prevention
- Community Policing

Violent Crime and Victimization

Assessment of Violent Crime

Respondents were asked whether they believed that violence was getting worse, staying about the same, or improving in their area. In general, police chiefs thought violent crime was staying the same, while sheriffs thought violence was getting worse in their area (Table 4). However, for specific crimes, chiefs and sheriffs were more in agreement. They thought that domestic violence, child abuse, and hate crimes were staying about the same.

Table 4 Assessment of Violence in the Community

In Percentages

	Police Chiefs			Sheriffs		
	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving	Getting Worse	Staying the Same	Improving
Violence in General	36	52	13	54	31	15
Domestic Violence	23	56	21	31	54	15
Child Abuse	14	74	12	0	85	15
Hate and Bias Crimes	9	68	23	8	69	23

N: Police=52-54; Sheriffs=12

Respondents were also asked to assess the effect of more specific violent crimes on their workloads (Table 5). As might be expected, over ninety percent of police chiefs (48/53) and sheriffs (11/12) said that homicide was "not a contributor" to their workload differing

¹ Not all strategies or all program responses (funding mechanisms) are listed. Strategies and funding sources that most directly relate to the topic are listed.

from the national average. Homicides were a burden for some prosecutors. Forty-percent (2/5) indicated homicides were a "moderate contributor" to their workload with the remainder indicating that homicides were "not a contributor" to their workload. It should be noted Maine's District Attorneys do not have jurisdiction over non-vehicular homicide; such jurisdiction resides in the Office of the Attorney General.

Table 5 Violent Crime

Percent rating violent crimes as major or moderate contributor to workload

Workload Demands	Chiefs	Sheriffs	Prosecutors	National
Rape cases	38	50	100	80
Child abuse cases	73	92	83	92
Homicide cases	9	8	40	74
Aggravated assault	64	58	100	98
Domestic violence cases	98	84	100	96

N: Chiefs = 59; Sheriffs =13; Prosecutors =6

Assessment of Domestic Violence

Police chiefs in Maine were near unanimous that domestic violence cases contributed to their workload problems. A majority, 54%, thought it was a "major contributor" and another 44% thought it was a "moderate contributor." An equal percentage of sheriffs thought that domestic violence was a "major contributor" (42%) or a "moderate contributor" (42%). All prosecutors thought that domestic violence was a "major contributor" to their workloads.

Assessment of Strategies to Reduce Domestic Violence

Only a small percentage of police chiefs (7%) did not have an on-going strategy to reduce domestic violence. Chiefs (57% or 33/57) and sheriffs (46% or 6/13) thought that efforts to decrease domestic violence needed only "moderate improvement" as opposed to "major improvement" or development. Both a prosecutor and a sheriff indicated that domestic violence coordinators were needed and were beneficial. Respondents did not see a need for improvement in victim advocacy, just more staff for advocacy.

Assessment of Firearms

↑Maine UCR Facts:
 Arrests carrying or possessing weapons were up by 31% from 1988 to 1997. These arrests peaked in 1990 and then began to decline until 1997.

Seventy percent of police chiefs (39/56) and 85% of sheriffs (11/13) felt that illegal use of firearms was staying the same, not getting worse or getting better. Police chiefs and sheriffs were less likely than their national counterparts to view firearms as a contributor to their workload (Table 6). Half of responding sheriffs (6/12) and a slightly smaller

percentage of chiefs (21/53) thought gun related crimes were a "moderate contributor," but none thought they were a "major contributor" and the remainder thought they were "not a contributor" to workload. Two out of the six prosecutors responding felt that crimes committed with firearms were a "major contributor," three thought they were a "moderate contributor" and one thought they were "not a contributor."

Table 6 Firearms

Percent rating crimes committed with firearms as major or moderate contributor to workload

	Chiefs	Sheriffs	Prosecutors	National
Crime committed with firearms	40	50	83	83%

N: Police =53; Sheriffs=12; Prosecutors =6

Violent Crimes compared to Property Crimes and Civil Matters

↔**Maine UCR Facts:**
 Property crimes measured as burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson have stayed much the same in Maine over the 10 year period from 1987 to 1997. Property crimes decreased by one percent. However, individual crimes have seen decreases. During the same period of 1988 to 1997, vandalism declined by 9.7% and auto thefts decreased by 18%.

Police chiefs and sheriffs were more apt to rate property crimes and civil matters as "major contributors" to workload compared to violence, drugs, and crimes committed with firearms (Table 7). (Prosecutors were not asked about all of the items.) Only one prosecutor thought theft cases were a "major contributor" and no prosecutor thought civil disputes were a "major contributor" to their workload. Prosecutors concerns, obviously, were just the reverse with violent crimes being more of a contributor to their workload.

Table 7 Property Crimes and Civil Matters Disputes Compared to Other Crimes

Percent rating property or civil matters as a "major contributor" to workload

Workload Demands	Police	Sheriff	Prosecutor
Burglary	43	73	-
Theft cases	69	67	17
Civil (noise, parties, property) disputes	72	58	0
Criminal mischief/vandalism	69	50	-
Domestic violence	54	42	83
OUI	52	33	83
Drug possession	32	8	17
Auto theft cases	0	0	-
Crimes committed with firearms	0	0	83

N: Police =52-54; Sheriffs=11-13; Prosecutors=6

Note: For prosecutors 83% = 5/6 prosecutors. For sheriffs, 73% =10/13 sheriffs

Assessment of Crimes on Overall Workload

Comments by departments did not reveal a clear-cut reason for contributors to workloads. In three cases, chiefs noted a manpower shortage that affected the department's ability to handle crime in general. Similarly, prosecutors noted that the sheer volume of cases made it difficult for them to handle cases.

Strategies to Decrease Overall Workload

Only one law enforcement respondent suggested a means to reduce problems. That department had instituted a pre-check of tenants for landowners to reduce civil disputes and nuisance problems. Prosecutors felt resolving cases out of court, computerization, and case management helped reduce the load of cases in general.

Strategic Plan Update

Based upon this information, it is apparent that the present strategic plan is sound to reduce violence in Maine.

In terms of management information assistance for domestic violence cases, 46% of sheriffs (6/13) felt that domestic violence tracking needed development or major improvement (Table 8). However, there was disagreement among police chiefs about the amount of improvement needed in domestic violence tracking. About the same percentage, 25%, thought that the tracking system needed "little or no improvement," "moderate improvement," "major improvement," or "needed to be developed." Related to domestic violence tracking, is protection order tracking. About a third of police chiefs and sheriffs saw a need to improve or develop protection-order tracking.

Table 8 Tracking Systems

		Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be Developed	Do not Need
Protection Order Tracking	Police Chiefs	30	30	26	12	2
	Sheriffs	23	38	15	15	8
Domestic Violence Tracking	Police Chiefs	25	23	26	23	2
	Sheriffs	31	8	15	46	0

State Strategies to Reduce Violence

- Reduce crime, particularly violent crime, by expanding community policing which promotes a total system of interaction within local, county, and state law enforcement and the communities they serve

State Program Responses

- Violence and Crime Prevention Program; and
- Community Policing

Juvenile Related Crime

↑ Maine UCR Facts:

Between 1988 and 1997, juvenile assaults increased **nearly** 60%.

↑ Juvenile arrests for carrying a gun have increased by about the same amount.

↑ Juvenile arrests for drugs increased by 173% and for alcohol by not quite 5%.

Assessment of Juvenile Related Crime

Police chiefs and sheriffs were asked the percentage of their time spent on adult, youth cases, dealing with the mentally ill, and **with** the elderly (Table 9). Police chiefs felt that 39% of their force time and sheriffs thought that 34% of their force time was spent on youth related crime. Police chiefs thought that a majority of their workload problems were due to adult cases (51%) and sheriffs thought slightly less than half (47%) of their workload was due to adult cases. The remainder of the time was spent on the elderly and mentally ill. The range of time spent on youth varied tremendously from department to department from a low of 5% to a high of 80% of the **force's** time.

Table 9 Time spent on Youth

What percentage of these workload demands above are related to
Minimum and maximum percentages are in parentheses

Average Percent Time Spent	Police	Sheriff
Juvenile/youth cases of any type	39 (5-80)	34 (10-70)
Mentally ill person cases	8 (0-40)	8 (0-20)
Adult cases	47 (15-90)	51 (0-80)
Elderly cases	6 (0-20)	8 (0-20)
Total	100%	100%

N: Police=52; Sheriffs=10

Prosecutors were asked a slightly different question: whether juvenile cases (and other types of issues) were contributors to their workload. Five out of six prosecutors felt juvenile crimes were a major contributor to their workloads.

Assessment of Strategies to Reduce Juvenile Related Crime

Twenty-seven percent of police chiefs and 38 percent of sheriffs felt that "major improvements" were needed to reduce juvenile crime. (Table 10). Most strategies that sheriffs and chiefs mentioned were related to community policing. For example, many departments had a school liaison officer: 23 out of 59 responding police departments and 5 out of 13 sheriffs departments have a school liaison officer. Based upon responses, sheriffs departments (6/13), particularly, want to develop school liaison officers. For details see, section seven, "Community Empowerment."

Table 10 Youth Activities

Percent rating youth activities by the level of improvement needed.

Police Chiefs

Youth Special Activities	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Reduce juvenile crime	14	49	27	10	0
DARE and other drug awareness programs	53	27	12	5	3
Preventing juveniles from obtaining guns	19	15	17	41	7
Police/School Liaison Officers /Prevention of crimes in schools	26	26	10	29	7
Prevention of gang crimes	24	17	10	17	32

Sheriffs

Youth Special Activities	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Reduce juvenile crime	8	38	38	15	0
DARE and other drug awareness programs	62	38	0	0	0
Preventing juveniles from obtaining guns.	15	0	8	38	0
Police / School Liaison Officers /Prevention of crimes in schools	23	0	23	54	0
Prevention of gang crimes	23	31	0	23	23

Strategic Plan Update

Police and sheriffs seem to support a community policing approach to juvenile crime. Continued support for community policing will assist law enforcement with juvenile crime.

In terms of management assistance, a **minority** of both police chiefs (16/57) and sheriffs (4/13) felt a youth disposition system needed development, while another 5 police chiefs and 4 sheriffs felt **such** systems needed "major improvement."

Present Strategy

- Foster partnerships and collaboration with local, county, and state and other service agencies to address drug abuse, crime and order maintenance, education, prevention and treatment issues

Program Responses

- Community Policing Programs
- Violence and Crime Prevention Program

Community Empowerment

Under Maine's strategic plan, community policing is both a strategy and a response and therefore deserves special discussion. Community policing has been an active part of Maine's strategy to reduce drugs, violence, fear of crime, and more general public safety concerns since 1992. The Department of Public Safety provides training, technical assistance (needs' assessments and evaluations of problem-solving grants through the University of Maine and the University of Southern Maine; training through Criminal Justice Academy and the Maine Community Policing Institute in Augusta), and direct assistance through grants to law enforcement agencies throughout Maine.

Presently, 73 **Maine** law enforcement agencies receive federal COPS money totaling over \$8 million dollars either to hire officers or for problem-solving grants and related activities. In addition 45 formula grants funded either by the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program or the Byrne Grant program **provide** over \$15 million dollars.

Law enforcement agencies have added **personnel** in the past three years: sheriffs reported hiring 17 officers and police reported hiring 71 officers. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, records (1999) show that 15 law enforcement agencies received funding for hiring new officers since 1998.

Table 11 Problems Identified Using Community Policing?

Issues	Police Chiefs	Sheriffs
Youth/drugs	9	3
Traffic	9	1
Housing	3	1
Sex offenders	2	
Burglary/Theft	2	1
Elderly	2	2
Loitering	1	
Neighborhood conflicts	1	
False alarms		1
Repeat calls		2
Other (awareness, services, visibility)	5	1

N=59

Table 11 shows that law enforcement agencies are **applying** community policing to a variety of issues, the largest number for youth/drug problems and traffic problems. Interestingly, six respondents mentioned community policing **improves** awareness of police services, **coordinates** services and **increases** resources.

Assessment of the Usefulness of Community Policing

There is almost unanimous support for community policing.^{2 3} Only two percent of police chiefs did not see a need for community policing (and no sheriffs). Forty-nine percent (29/59) of the police departments and 7 sheriff's departments have some form of community policing in place. Even though community policing has been a recognized program in Maine since 1992, police chiefs and sheriffs felt that community policing needed "moderate improvement" (Table 12). One chief suggested that law enforcement agencies needed to be more diligent about creating partnerships and better working relationships with groups to increase resources and to reduce fear of police.

² Of course, some chiefs and sheriffs may not, in fact, be actually employing community policing techniques. At least one "commentator" felt that community policing had always been existent, it was the nature of policing in Maine.

Table 12 Community Policing Assessment

In Percentages

Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed
Police Chiefs			
38	47	2	11
Sheriffs			
31	46	8	15

N: Police=15; Sheriff=13

Note: Two percent of police chiefs thought that community policing was not needed.

Assessment of Community Policing as a Strategy

Many comments on community policing focused on youth. Chiefs and sheriffs thought work with the schools was most effective, including sharing information, developing alternative education programs and adding an officer at the school. Work with schools is broader than in 1994 when the national assessment showed many positive comments about work with youth focused on the DARE program and school resource officers.

The successes may be based upon good training in community policing. Some comments focused on the value of community policing in general. One chief thought that training for all officers in problem solving helped. Also, some respondents felt that having advisory groups or committees, themselves, were helpful. Chiefs did not feel that strategies to improve specific programs--such as improve community relations, reduce crimes against the elderly, or address neighborhood problems--needed major improvement or needed to be developed. Rather, they agreed these programs needed either "no" or "moderate" improvement.

Strategic Plan Update

The Department of Public Safety has supported grants directly to communities and to the technical assistance providers, i.e. the University of Maine, to help with the first stage of community policing, the needs' assessment. Over 5,000 adults from 44 communities, over 150 high school students from two communities, and almost 150 officers have been surveyed. The respondents represent an area covering 15% of Maine's population from Houlton to Alfred.

At the same time the Department of Public Safety, the Criminal Justice Academy and the newly formed University of Maine at Augusta Community Policing Institute have developed and conducted training programs, including train the trainer programs.

In addition, as community policing has evolved, local communities made application and received discretionary awards directly from U.S. Department of Justice to for problem-solving programs. These grants required partners in communities to collect data to explain their problem, work for one or two years to ameliorate the problem, and evaluate

results. The OJP asked grantees to be innovative in the outcomes measured and to work with an outside evaluator on the final evaluation of the project.

These problem-solving grants posed difficulties for law enforcement agencies:

1. Difficulty identifying "unique" outcomes;
2. Difficulty assessing favorable outcomes since crime is already low in Maine;
3. Difficulty obtaining data in their own departments;
4. Difficulty obtaining data from outside agencies;
5. Too little data on which to make any assessment; and
6. How best to use an evaluator.

Based upon responses in Table 13 and difficulties partners had in assessing their programs, strategic planning for 2000 will continue to emphasize community policing but focus on developing problem solving skills. Problem solving involves the collection, use, and interpretation of data, both the department's and outside sources of data. From 35% to 54% (31/57) of chiefs and from 16% to 54% (7/13) of sheriffs thought crime analysis systems "needed to be developed" or "needed major improvement." Probably, what is meant is not so much a software program as the skills to use data and use it specifically for problem solving.

Maine law enforcement agencies with problem-solving grants were put into an awkward situation of having to develop "unique" outcomes using small amounts of data. It is virtually impossible to identify success under such conditions. Communities would have been better served by collaborations so that some comparative data could be used.

Training representatives of small communities to interpret small amounts and identifying alternative locations of data can improve community policing. Similarly, larger communities can be assisted by training personnel in using spreadsheets to analyze their own data and comparative data from other communities.

Table 13 Crime Analysis Systems

Police Chiefs					
	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Calls for service analysis system	35	28	16	19	2
Crime analysis system	26	32	14	23	5
Repeat call analysis system	29	23	11	34	4
System to support problem solving	23	21	11	43	2
Sheriffs					
Calls for service analysis system	8	38	38	15	0
Crime analysis system	23	62	8	8	0
Repeat call analysis system	38	31	8	23	0

System to support problem solving	38	31	15	8	8
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Present Strategy

Working to reduce drug abuse and crime...by expanding community policing.

Program Response

Community Policing
Violence and Crime Prevention

System Improvement

System Improvement Assessment

Throughout this report, many management information systems have been discussed in relationship to the Department of Public Safety's present plan. There are a few systems that are more general and not specifically related to drugs, violence, youth or community policing. No one system stands out as being desirable to implement or improve. The interest in these systems, such as 911 or networking with other law enforcement agencies varied. This probably reflects different stages of development.

Investigative Techniques

Law enforcement agencies are relatively satisfied with investigative activities systems. However, police chiefs did want to have moderate improvement in crime lab analysis, likely reflecting a need for more timely information. Fewer sheriffs identified this as a problem, but they did want improvements in case investigation techniques.

Table 14 Management Information Systems

Police					
Automated Information System	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Internal Management Systems					
System to track final disposition of court cases	21	25	28	25	2
Evidence management system	33	40	19	7	0
System to connect with neighboring law enforcement agencies	28	18	18	35	0
Automated fingerprint information systems	47	37	8	5	2
911 shared dispatch system	35	7	15	30	13

Personnel inventory system	47	32	7	11	4
Citizen complaints/Internal investigation system	56	30	5	4	5
Sheriffs					
Internal Management Systems					
System to track final disposition of court cases	38	31	0	31	0
Evidence management system	31	15	46	8	0
System to connect with neighboring law enforcement agencies	23	15	15	38	
Automated fingerprint information systems	15	0	31	54	0
911 shared dispatch system	31	15	15	38	0
Personnel inventory system	17	33	0	42	8
Citizen complaints/Internal investigation system	38	31	23	8	0

Table 15 Percent Improvement Needed for Investigative Activities

Percent rating investigative activities by the level of improvement needed

Police					
Investigative Activities	Needs little or no Improvement	Needs Moderate Improvement	Needs Major Improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not Need
Crime Scene Evidence Collection	34	56	7	2	2
In-house case screening before filing with prosecutor	19	64	9	5	3
Interviewing techniques	35	20	7	15	24
Major case technique strategies	24	61	15	0	0
Performance evaluation process for detectives	24	36	17	19	2
Preliminary follow-up investigations by patrol officers	24	29	17	21	9
Sex offender Registration	23	49	14	12	2
State Support to					
Reduce firearms availability	17	50	13	17	2
Improve crime analysis from state crime lab	14	74	12	0	0
Use of DNA techniques	23	56	21	0	0

Sheriffs					
Crime Scene Evidence Collection	38	54	8	0	0
In-house case screening before filing with prosecutor	38	46	0	15	0
Interviewing techniques	31	69	0	0	0
Major case technique strategies	15	77	8	0	0
Performance evaluation process for detectives	38	38	15	8	0
Preliminary follow-up investigations by patrol officers	23	62	15	0	0
Sex offender Registration	31	54	8	8	0
State Support to					
Reduce firearms availability	58	8	25	8	0
Improve crime analysis from state crime lab	23	23	38	15	0
Use of DNA techniques	38	54	0	8	0

Present Strategy

- Enhancement of system wide capabilities for criminal justice planning and problem solving, particularly information system upgrades.

Program Response

- Information Systems Upgrade Program

Prosecutors

A prosecutor's perspective often **is** different from chiefs and sheriffs because of the different involvement in the criminal justice system. The following discussion points out some of those concerns not discussed in the previous sections.

Assessment of Pre-trial Practices

Very few prosecutors had concerns about pre-trial practices (assignment of defense counsel, motion procedures, police preparation of reports). One exception was that all prosecutors (6) felt that early information of the defendant's background and criminal history needed "major improvement." Their opinions contrast with police chiefs and sheriffs. Only one out of the 13 sheriffs and 10 out of 59 chiefs thought that criminal history records systems needed "major improvement." Prosecutors noted they had made improvements in pretrial practices by reviewing cases immediately upon submission, increasing staff, and accessing the "**METRO**" system.

Case Processing and Timeliness

As previously discussed, [domestic violence is the major contributor to prosecutors workload](#) (Table 16). Prosecutors [have](#) tried to decrease workloads by resolving more cases prior to court and using case management. Prosecutors expressed hope and [caution](#) that case management software would assist them. They were concerned about its reliability, ease of use, and flexibility.

Table 16 Prosecutor Workload Demands

Workload Demands	Number Stating Major Contributor	Average
Domestic violence cases	6	3.0
Operating under the influence	5	2.8
Juvenile cases	5	2.8
Assault cases	4	2.7
Child abuse cases	2	2.2
Crimes committed with firearms	2	2.2
Rape cases	2	2.3
Theft cases	2	2.2
Drug possession	1	2.0
Drug sales cases	1	2.0
Multiple defendant cases	1	1.8
Asset forfeiture cases	0	1.7
Civil disturbance cases	0	1.5
Economic crime case	0	1.7
Environmental crime cases	0	1.0
Gang crime cases	0	1.0
Homicide cases	0	1.4
Mentally ill person cases	0	2.0

Case Processing and Timeliness

Prosecutors were asked about cases processing activities such as motions, hearing, plea-bargaining. No one factor was a "major contributor." Prosecutors suggested many other factors that contributed to their difficulties in processing cases, including too few victim advocates, the infrequency of criminal court sessions, the high volume of cases, and the dispensing of restitution. One prosecutor indicated that suppression motions in OUI hearings was a contributor to the office's workload, and another indicated post-conviction cases requiring an outside judge were contributors to workload problems in case processing.

Prosecutors were also asked the effect of court procedures (e.g. court assignment of defense counsel, case scheduling, continuance policies) and crime lab processing on handling cases timely. Only crime lab processing was a concern. Three out of the six

prosecutors felt that crime lab processing needed "major improvement." Their comments however suggested other problems. Prosecutors indicated (in addition to crime lab delays) the lack of judges, the large number of transfer cases to buy time added to the difficulty of processing cases timely. Improvements that had been made included obtaining criminal records early, working with police to ensure subpoenas were issued, streamlining juvenile review, resolving cases not appropriate for trial and resolving cases in district court.

PREVENTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, ADJUDICATION, CORRECTIONS AND TREATMENT, AND INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The following discussion addresses general needs in the areas of *prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, and information and technological improvements.*

PREVENTION

Many criminal justice agencies and communities have taken and continue to take advantage of a wide variety of program opportunities addressing prevention whether involving substance abuse, juvenile and domestic violence and other serious crime issues. Many are directed at youth and family. The broad implementation of Community Policing, school based Civil Rights Enforcement teams and Communities for Children initiatives are only some examples. All these programs involve police and citizens joining together to provide a more comprehensive and united effort in the identification of local problems and local solutions. Survey responses point to the need for continued support of current efforts and development for resources and technical assistance to communities beginning implementation of these and similar initiatives. Agencies realize that community mobilization and problem solving will require substantial transition from more traditional practices and that a long-term commitment is necessary to institutionalize new practices. This is clearly shown in survey results and points to where resources are required to aid local communities.

ENFORCEMENT

Similar to past years, themes of illicit drug dealing and use, domestic violence cases, child abuse, aggravated assaults and juvenile crimes emerge in survey responses and crime data as priority crime problems and major contributors to workloads. The link between drug abuse, domestic violence, property crime and youthful criminal behavior are ever present.

Drug possession and drug sales continue to be problems as seen by both police and prosecutors. Responses stated the need for on-going support of multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement approaches and resources. A high resource priority is sustaining current levels of manpower to conduct multi-jurisdictional drug and serious crime related investigations.

Violence, especially domestic violence and aggravated assaults, as revealed by UCR statistics, clearly remain problematic. Property crimes (thefts), civil disputes, and criminal mischief/vandalism, often youth related crimes, remain persistent issues in all regions of the state. Innovative programs aimed at reducing incidences of these offenses require development and demonstration.

ADJUDICATION

The Maine Department of Attorney General has statutory responsibility to direct the investigation and prosecution of all criminal homicides in the state. An acute problem felt by this office is the lack of capacity to provide consistent and thorough investigation and direction of unsolved homicides. Recent developments in forensic science (DNA) in the State, indicate that the state could effectively prosecute a number of unsolved homicides spanning thirty years were additional resources made available. In this regard there is a need for additional investigative and prosecutorial resources. Likewise, district attorneys echo similar needs for the same reasons regarding violent and serious crimes.

CORRECTIONS AND TREATMENT

The Maine Department of Corrections is engaged in a major initiative of redesigning, building, and consolidating adult institutions.

The entire correctional system, institutional and community is also assessing the critical programmatic needs of the 10,000 adults who are either institutionalized or under community supervision.

Four major areas of need have been identified that will enhance the process of implementing a systematic, coordinated and effective approach to adult correction intervention.

1. Gender responsive programs and services;
2. Correctional programming specific to the issues of domestic violence;
3. Statewide integrated drug court supervision and treatment based programs; and
4. Programs and services designed to transition inmates from institutions to communities.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Federal, State and local criminal justice agencies have long recognized information technology as a tool to fight crime, ensure public safety, and provide accurate, complete and timely information on offenders and their status in the justice system. In past years, substantial strides have been made in Maine's criminal justice information technology. As progress is made, criminal justice information technology priorities have shifted to integration. Integrated justice information systems improve the ability of justice agencies

to share information on an inter-agency, inter-jurisdiction, or multi-jurisdiction basis. Integration offers enormous benefits and presents many challenges. The benefits include: reductions in redundant data entry, decreased storage costs, and higher quality justice made possible by swift and valuable information exchanges. Challenges include funding, inter-operability and resources to aid planning and development of system interfaces. The greatest hindrances to achieving integration are reluctance of agencies to allow others access to systems as a result of security issues and concerns and inter-operability, the creation of interfaces between systems at the various levels of government.

Planning and designing systems that allow the sharing of information between agencies is both difficult and important. Resource needs continue to be required to advance these efforts.

DNA technology Maine is now available in Maine. This capacity will greatly aid in the identification and prosecution of violent offenders. As Maine moves forward in development of its' DNA capability, additional technical capability and training in investigative collection and use will be required.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

The Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board (MCJUSTIS) recently prepared a report for the Maine Legislature describing criminal justice records improvement activities and accomplishments in Maine. This report is incorporated in this strategy as Addendum A, providing detailed discussion of criminal justice records improvement accomplished and planned activities.

IV. Priority Issues and Program Responses

Maine's original priority issues and program responses were starting points in the preparation of this multi-year strategy. These issues were:

- Illicit Drug Activities and Drug Abuse**
- Violent Crime and Victimization**
- Juvenile Related Crime**

The Justice Assistance Council considered the most recent Uniform Crime Reports, criminal justice system stakeholder needs assessment survey responses, and progress of current program responses. The review concluded our most problematic crime issues remained the same. Drug abuse and violent crime, particularly domestic and juvenile related, while not at epidemic proportions, still constituted the conspicuous crime problems in the state.

Assessment of our program responses determined each provided a very sound framework and means to achieve solutions or to ameliorate problems associated with these issues. Program responses directly linked to the priority issues are:

**Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Support
Community Policing
Violence Prevention
Corrections Sexual Offender Treatment Program
Criminal Justice Information System Up-grade**

No new program responses are proposed for the 1st year of this multi-year strategy. Maine's priority issues will remain the same as in the previous strategy and the existing program responses continued to build upon past progress.

This section describes the issues and program responses, including a legislative summary of proposed legislation. It provides discussion and information addressing the status of program activities and anticipated accomplishments by program.

National Priorities for responding aggressively and effectively to violent crime, and reducing drug trafficking and abuse established by Congress and the executive branch strongly influenced development of our strategy and program responses. In that regard, establishing priorities and making allocation to program areas, primary consideration was and will continue to be given those programs that offer the greatest potential in:

- Seeking out, investigating, arresting, prosecuting, and convicting those individuals and organizations who are responsible for smuggling and distributing illicit drugs through and into the State of Maine.
- Working to reduce drug abuse and crime, particularly violent crime involving juveniles and related to domestic violence, by expanding community policing that promotes a total system of interaction within local, county, and state law enforcement and the communities they serve.
- Fostering partnership and collaboration with local, county and state criminal justice and other service agencies for the integration of efforts addressing drug abuse, crime and order maintenance, education, prevention and treatment issues.
- Providing public correctional resources and improving the corrections system, including treatment of offenders.
- Enhancing system wide capabilities for criminal justice planning and problem solving, particularly information system upgrades.
- Strengthening the criminal justice response to be active in addressing violent crime.

- Reducing violence in communities through identification, and reduction of family, school, community, peer group, and individual risk factors contributing to community and individual instability and predisposition towards violence.

Priority Issue One: Illicit Drug Activities and Drug Abuse

Illicit substance abuse, including alcohol and illegal drugs, is a problem statewide that continues to evoke public concern. That concern led to a task force study in 1998. The Task Force on Substance Abuse, a combined effort of the Joint Select Committee on Substance Abuse of the 118th Maine Legislature and the Substance Abuse Services Commission, an advisory committee to the Office of Substance Abuse (OSA), documented the extent and broad impact of substance abuse in Maine. Information contained in this report and other studies clearly document the relationship between criminal behavior and substance abuse among both juvenile and adult offenders.⁴ Uniform Crime Report drug arrest data, MDEA information, and needs assessment responses corroborate the study's findings.

Analysis of Current Efforts and Continued Programs

We know there are no quick and easy solutions to substance abuse. Demand and supply reduction strategies are equally important and are mutually reinforcing. Each requires the other in order to be viable and successful. In Maine, the Department of Public Safety, Maine Drug Enforcement Agency has primary responsibility for addressing major drug supplies, providing a highly visible effort against drug trafficking. In concert with National and state efforts, communities throughout the state address local demand issues with drug prevention and early intervention strategies, with a focus on family and school involvement. We aim to continue to encourage and support these efforts to contain, reduce and prevent substance abuse.

A primary response to illicit drug activities in Maine is a multi-jurisdictional drug task force initiative. The Multi-jurisdictional Task Force Program provides a multi-jurisdictional task force and prosecution response to illicit drug activity, investigating and prosecuting those who are trafficking illegal drugs in the State. The program funds two projects, the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency and the Maine Department of Attorney General drug task force efforts.

The Multi-jurisdictional Task Force program provides an efficient and effective coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigation and prosecution response, involving federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, for drug and drug related crime. Shared intelligence, technologies, expertise, resources, tactics, and strategies are available statewide to target the most serious drug supply activities. This program is directed at supporting the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA.), the lead agency in Maine's

⁴ John J. DiJuilio, "Broken Bottles, Alcohol, Disorder and Crime." (1996)

fight against drug trafficking and abuse that provides the administrative structure for coordination and control of multi-agency task force efforts.

MDEA administers six (6) task force offices and a central evidence control facility. MDEA task force organization is comprised of twenty-three (23) agencies representing state, county and local law enforcement. Thirty-three (33) positions are currently filled. Those officers currently assigned to MDEA represent:

- Twenty three (23) from local police departments
- Eight (8) from Sheriff's departments; and
- Two (2) from the Maine State Police

The Maine Office of Attorney General provides dedicated prosecutorial support for the task force.

Other responses to illicit drugs and drug abuse activities of the Community Policing and Violence and Crime Prevention programs. Both programs support identification and response programming to local problems often associated with local substance abuse related issues. For instance, the Violence and Crime Prevention program aids communities in community mobilization and risk factor assessments. Funded projects frequently include activities aimed at substance abuse prevention. We seek the following achievements through activities of both Community Policing and Violence & Crime Prevention Programs:

- Increasing numbers of local governments and community organizations participating in the development of prevention infrastructure and local prevention strategies;
- Increasing numbers of community coalitions focusing on the issues and need for public support of local drug prevention empowerment efforts; and
- Reversal of the upward trend in marijuana use among young people.

Priority Issue Two: Violent Crime and Victimization

As Maine moves into the 21st century, the prevention of violence and victimization constitutes a critical challenge. In the midst of national and local anxiety about recent violent tragedies in and around schools and heightened awareness of juvenile and domestic violence and victimization, we search for solutions leading to their prevention. The good news is we have very low crime rates in Maine; the bad news is the increased numbers of aggravated assault, robbery and the elevated rates of juveniles arrested for violent crimes and the illicit use of drugs and alcohol. We also know acts of violence and victimization concerning domestic and family violence are often unreported. Maine

professionals observe the high correlation between substance abuse and crimes of violence, including domestic violence.

Governor Angus King's spotlighted the severity of domestic abuse in his Jan. 24 speech to a joint session of the Legislature declaring domestic violence "Maine's public enemy number one" focusing attention on the state's priority to tackle such abuse as aggressively as it should.

The Governor cited almost 4,000 Maine citizens a year, mostly women and children, "day-to-day life is a living hell of fear and intimidation, fear of the monstrous violence that takes place behind closed doors and is no respecter of geography or social position."

Analysis of Current Efforts and Continued Programs

Our goal is the prevention of violence. The focus of our responses to violent crime and victimization is to increase the capacity of communities to deal with youth and family violence and provide law enforcement enhanced capacity to investigate and convict violent criminals.

Preventing violence is essential to safer communities. Programs are needed that reinforce the avoidance of substance and alcohol abuse, train conflict resolution and increase recognition that government, business, education, the media, and neighborhoods all have an interdependent role in identifying and solving problems related to crime and violence. People representing every interest in this area, families, schools, law enforcement, business and labor, media, religious institutions, health delivery systems, government and service organizations, must come together, identify their unique problems, organize and plan a response, and take action. There must also be responses focusing on the identification and prosecution of those committing serious and violent offenses.

The Community Policing, Violence and Crime Prevention, Sex Offender Management, and Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force programs each contribute in balancing ways responses aimed at addressing the issue of violent crime and victimization.

For example, a current effort is the Department of the Attorney General Office Civil Rights Team (CRT) project. The Civil Right Team project, funded by the Violence and Crime Prevention program, supported the creation and activities of Civil Rights teams in 58 schools across the state bringing students, faculty, school administration, and local law enforcement together to design educational programs and worry-free reporting mechanisms that combat hate and bias motivated crime and harassment in their schools. The project was formed in response to the rise in hate crimes and bias motivated harassment perpetrated by middle and high school students, frequently on school grounds and occurring between students.

A concept paper submitted to BJA in April 1998 by the Maine Department of Public Safety was selected for discretionary funding under Byrne Evaluation Partnership

Program. This grant supported an evaluation of the Byrne-funded Civil Rights Team Project.

An evaluation team was assembled to employ surveys, narratives, in-depth interviews, beeper studies, and literature searches to address seven questions regarding effectiveness of the program for increasing awareness, decreasing incidents, empowering youth, improving the school environment, and leading to more proactive intervention. The evaluation also probed the project's overall strengths and weaknesses including the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts to enhance and contribute to the teams.

The pilot evaluation of the Civil Rights Team Project in three schools was completed in late fall, 1999. As a result of this study we were able to fully develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a survey, an interview protocol, and beeper studies. We were able to establish what is believed to be valid and reliable measures of:

- *school culture as it relates to hate language and antisocial behavior;*
- *levels of student-to-student harassment, threats and violence in schools;*
- *types of students who were targets of harassment and hate language;*
- *effects of disrespectful/antisocial behavior on CR protected and non-protected groups;*
- *levels of adult responsiveness to these problems;*
- *the effectiveness of adult responses in addressing these problems; and*
- *the effectiveness of the three pilot CRTs to date in combating problems related to civil rights in their schools.*

A second year study is planned to accomplish four primary goals:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of Maine Civil Rights Teams (CRT's) in preventing or curbing civil rights related school violence, harassment, threats, and hate language directed towards protected and non-protected groups in Maine schools.
2. Create a formative, user-friendly action research process to monitor hate-related violence, harassment, intolerance, belonging, and adult responses to these problems in schools. This will be made available to administrators, policy makers, teachers, and student leaders across Maine wishing to take effective action against school violence, hate and intolerance toward protected and non-protected groups.
3. Develop "Safe Schools Report Cards" for participating schools that could serve as annual or periodic assessments of school's culture, current levels of hate-related violence, harassment, intolerance, and the effectiveness of administrative, teacher, and/or peer intervention strategies. These report cards will provide critical information needed to make informed decisions about improving school policies and procedures.

4. Develop a state-wide model for addressing these complex issues that might inform national efforts to curb school violence, hate, and intolerance.

The second year study, to be conducted in 2000, will greatly expand the scope of the research to 30 schools. This will include 27 CRT sites and 3 control schools that have no CRT's in place. We will further refine all of the assessment tools and attempt to streamline the research process while empirically testing the validity and statistical reliability of the measures. This will allow researchers from New England College's Center for Leadership, Education, and Research (NEC-CLEAR), to collect data from many more sites and make available this research and tools to schools across the State of Maine and perhaps the nation.

The sex offender management program, implemented in 1998, is another example of a program aimed at reducing violent crime and victimization. This program's goal is to provide reduced victimization rates through intensive management of sex offenders released into Maine's communities. The program titled "Managing High Risk Sex Offenders in Community" has proven successful in identifying its target population of high-risk sex offenders. Consistent with the terms of this program, having identified these individuals through the use of a risk assessment tool developed internally, the Division of Adult Community Corrections of the Maine Department of Corrections transferred these individuals from traditional probation officer caseloads onto the caseloads of the Sex Offender Specialists. Continuation and refinement of this program is an element of this strategy's response to violent crime and victimization.

The STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) largest funding program in this area, is designed to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against women and develop and enhance services for victims. OJP's Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) provides funding to state administrative agencies that, in turn, award subgrants to local programs. These funds provide primary support to law enforcement, prosecution and local community initiatives to address domestic and family violence. But in addition to STOP funds, the Byrne program through Community Policing, Violence and Crime Prevention, and the Criminal Justice Information System Up-Grade programs work to prevent violence against women by helping improve the criminal justice response to the crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Through the combination of various funding programs we anticipate testing new approaches to prevent violence against women, investigate cases, and prosecute offenders.

Priority Issue Three: Juvenile Related Crime

Maine's juvenile crime rate figure is among the lowest in the nation, according to the FBI Uniform Crime Rates for the U.S. Maine is acclaimed the best place in the nation to raise children, a Washington DC based national advocacy group, the Children's Right Council, concluded after studying a number of measures. The report, made public at the end of July, 1999, making national headlines, measured rates of abuse and neglect, immunization rates for children under age 2; the high school drop out rate; children in poverty; child and infant mortality rates; those not receiving natal care; total juvenile crime; and the divorce rate and the teen birth rate. This information potentially masks the relative responsibility of juveniles for Maine's crime problem. Yet, studying Uniform Crime Data juvenile arrest statistics, comparing 1989 and 1998 total juvenile arrests, they are 37.9% higher than 10 years previously. In the 1990's, consistent with national trends, we experienced dramatic and alarming increases in juvenile arrests and drug abuse violations. In recent years those rates have started to decline, slowly. As statistics point to a downward trend in the rate of youth offenses, we seek to work to ensure this trend continues and Maine remains the best location in the nation to raise children.

Analysis of Current Efforts and Continued Programs

Increased knowledge about the causes and risk factors related to juvenile related crime as well as effective programs hold promise in reducing the rates of these crimes. As a concept, prevention has a strong, community-wide appeal. Encouraging positive, healthy lives and preventing the documented personal and social tragedy of substance abuse and youth crime makes sense. In practice, we recognize prevention activities and programs pose difficult problems in planning and implementation. To be effective, barriers must be eliminated that prevent effective responses to youth and family violence by the criminal justice system, social service agencies and schools. Interagency collaboration must result in better information sharing on issues and responses to incidents of youth violence and crime.

As related in previous strategies, the Justice Assistance Council has taken an all-encompassing view that addresses juvenile related crime by seeking local solutions through both the Violence and Crime Prevention Program and Community Policing Programs. These program models enable local communities to craft local solutions. They foster multidisciplinary involvement, from local government to schools and civic organizations, from private and public sectors to families and religious organizations.

Throughout Maine many initiatives exist that are organized at the community level, with schools, parents, and community organizations playing a key role. Through both a range of Office Justice Program funding mechanisms including the Byrne Memorial formula and discretionary grant programs a range of programs and projects aimed at curbing youth violence and improving the juvenile justice system response are available to Maine Communities.

A significant prevention effort underway in the State, supported by the Byrne program, is an initiative of Governor Angus S. King, Jr. and his Children's Cabinet entitled

"Communities for Children." Begun in January 1997, this is a statewide effort to form a prevention partnership between state government and local communities, which is a Violence & Crime Prevention Program funded project. So far, fifty-six communities throughout the state have joined the initiative as Partner Communities, representing over 70 municipalities and every major population center in the state. Ultimately, it is the intention to involve as many local communities as possible in the initiative, so that every community in Maine calls itself a "Community for Children."

The goal of Communities for Children is to create a comprehensive prevention program for each participating local community. Each Partner Community will move through four stages of development: 1) the formation of a Children's Leadership Council; 2) the assessment of the risk and protective factors in the community; 3) the development and implementation of prevention plans; and 4) an ongoing evaluation of changes in the community as a result of the prevention efforts.

Many of the thirty Partner Communities identified violence prevention as their priority, and are engaging both youth and adults in planning and implementing prevention activities. One aspect of this initiative is that youth have been involved from the beginning and are working closely with adults to form the Children's Leadership Councils, conduct the community assessments and plan responses to the information they discover.

A recent Children's Cabinet accomplishment is Portland, ME Asset Builders project, supported with a Byrne Formula grant. The Portland Youth Asset Builders Project--a youth violence prevention effort--is a collaboration between the Governor's Communities for Children initiative at the state level and the Greater Portland Children's Leadership Council at the local level. The Implementation Team for the project has worked over the last year to complete the following steps:

- ◆ Survey over 3,000 students, grades 6-12, about the assets they have in their lives through the Search Institute's "Profiles of Student Life: Attitudes and Behaviors." This survey is based on the "assets", or strengths, that the Search Institute identified as critical for the health and well being of youth. The report from this survey correlated the relationship between those students who have, or do not have, the 40 Developmental Assets in their lives, and their participation in risk behaviors such as violence, alcohol use, drug use, and sexual activity, as well as participation in protective behaviors such as school success, valuing diversity, maintaining health and delaying gratification.
- ◆ Conduct 32 Community Conversations entitled "Portland's Kids Today: How are We Doing?" These conversations included every constituency in Portland, with special invitations to homeless youth and youth in residence at the Maine Youth Center (the Juvenile Corrections facility).

- ◆ Create teams of youth asset ambassadors, who have helped administer the survey, participate in the strategic planning process.
- ◆ Plan a strategic planning process to create a community-wide youth asset building campaign to be implemented March 2000.
- ◆ Create a series of public service announcements on cable television, as well as a how-to video for use by other communities that want to replicate this project.

Information about this project has been shared with the other 56 communities throughout the state participating in the Communities for Children initiative, thus sowing the seeds for its expansion throughout Maine.

In addition, Maine has been selected to be one of America's Promise's three model states this year, largely because of the success of Communities for Children and the Portland Youth Asset Builders project. Representatives from this project will travel with retired General Colin Powell, Chairman of America's Promise, to several national events (including the National Governor's Association) to share information about this "best practice."

Creating and improving strong partnerships among key stakeholders in individual communities, using existing resources to develop risk protective factors, and comprehensive crime prevention initiatives targeting young people, such as the Portland Asset Builders project, is an example our response to juvenile related crime.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The First Regular Session of the One Hundred Nineteenth Maine Legislature devoted extensive time to a wide array of legislative proposals affecting violent crime, sex offenses, domestic violence, criminal drug enforcement, adult corrections and juvenile justice reform, and criminal justice system improvements. The Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice considered over 200 bills affecting corrections, county jails, criminal law, domestic violence, drugs, juveniles, law enforcement, public safety, sentencing, crime victims, and weapons. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000,000 towards the construction of a new criminal justice training academy with the capability of providing an integrated course of instruction for all levels of law enforcement training in the State. The Legislature authorized the financing of an ambitious capital improvement program to build and renovate corrections facilities and implement critically needed substance abuse and correctional programs within State correctional facilities. Major legislation to repeal the statute of limitations for sexual abuse of minors, enhance the prosecution of domestic violence and upgrade criminal sanctions for illicit drug activity was enacted. As the Second Regular Session of the Legislature got underway, Governor King announced plans to provide General Fund support for specialized domestic violence prosecutors in the District Attorneys Offices and pledged the support of his administration to put an end to domestic violence in the State of Maine. The Legislature carried over a substantial

number of bills that proposed significant revisions in the prosecution of child homicides and sex offenders. Moreover the Legislature demonstrated its strong interest in the systemic upgrade of the State's criminal justice management information system in order to enhance the prompt investigation and prosecution of violent crime in the State of Maine.

Detail of legislative activity concerning domestic violence, drug legislation, criminal sentences, weapons, criminal procedures, and criminal justice system improvement is contained in Appendix B.

Program Response Review and Planned Accomplishments

Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force Program

The aim of the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Program is to eradicate the availability of illicit drugs within the State of Maine. The mechanism by which this goal is accomplished is the creation of formalized regional task forces. The regional task forces represent a coordinated intergovernmental approach to foster partnership and create collaboration with local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The task force model avoids overlap, and duplication of effort, and encourages information sharing between the local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

The objective of the investigation and prosecution component of the strategy is to immobilize drug trafficking organizations by incarcerating their members, seizing their drugs, obtaining drug-related asset forfeitures, and deporting alien traffickers. A successful investigation and prosecution strategy reduces drug trafficking and abuse, as well as related criminal activities, such as money laundering, tax evasion, and corruption. A strong and determined program to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers reflects and supports the judgment of Maine citizens that drug trafficking and abuse are intolerable.

The Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement Act of 1987 established, within the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Bureau of Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement, subsequently renamed Maine Drug Enforcement Agency. The purpose of the Agency is to provide the administrative structure for establishing and coordinating integrated investigative and prosecutive task forces to enforce drug laws in Maine, eliminating the fragmentation of the past.

The Program's planned accomplishments include, but are not limited to, continuing to provide a coordinated intergovernmental approach to the State's drug enforcement efforts; supplying a statewide resource and critical drug enforcement assets for rural areas; encouraging and permitting both large and small law enforcement agencies to participate in Maine's drug enforcement concept; and the assignment of federal, state, county, and local law enforcement officers to MDEA also has the positive effect of creating a highly trained and skilled network throughout the State of Maine. MDEA has proven to be a

highly effective and efficient multi-jurisdictional task force with more than 60% of the arrests being for felony trafficking crimes.

The prosecutorial aspect of the regional task force is a result of the funding of six (6) Maine Drug Task Force (MDTF) attorneys and a Drug Prosecution Coordinator, an Assistant Attorney General assigned by the Attorney General to prosecute the drug cases of Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA) and the drug cases of other law enforcement agencies pursuant to 25 M.R.S.A. Section 2955(7).

Projected Program Accomplishments:

Through a non-competitive grant to the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency and the Maine Department of Attorney General:

Sustain on-going multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement statewide and consultation and legal advice to the Maine Drug Enforcement agents and to local law enforcement agencies on the legal consequences of the methods of investigation (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Sustain the number of investigations, arrests and drug cases prosecuted (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Program Title: Community Policing

Alliances between community residents and the police are essential for making neighborhoods safe and drug-free. The concept of community policing envisions a police department striving for an absence of crime and disorder and concerned with, and sensitive to, the quality of life in the community.

This program recognizes that the reduction of violent crime and drug abuse does not rest solely with the police and other elements of the criminal justice system. Rather, all elements of a community must contribute to the solution of these problems. Efforts within law enforcement need to be directed to pro-active as well as problem solving activities. Law enforcement agencies can act as catalysts for developing and sustaining a coordinated network of services for neighborhoods. Law enforcement agencies must experiment with alternative approaches to traditional policing methods in order to increase coordination and interaction with the communities they service.

A goal of this program is to enhance public safety; reduce violent crime and drug abuse through partnership efforts between law enforcement, other local governmental agencies, businesses, schools, community/social organizations and citizens.

Activities associated with this program have provided law enforcement and other local governmental agencies with a broader range of options for addressing the root causes of crime and drug abuse, fear of crime, and criminal victimization.

Projected Multi-year Accomplishments:

Through competitive demonstration grants:

Provide community policing training and professional development for law enforcement executives, first line supervisors and teams of community and governmental representatives to promote institutionalization of a community policing model, particularly development of problem solving skills (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Provide law enforcement and other state and local governmental agencies with a broader range of options, including advanced technology, for addressing the root causes of crime and drug abuse, and fear of crime, especially related to domestic violence and juvenile crime; and (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Provide technical assistance for community policing and demand reduction projects administered by law enforcement agencies

Program Title: Violence Prevention

Serious crime and violence can threaten the safety of any Maine community. This is starkly revealed by events of violence in Maine's communities despite our low crime rates. This creates challenges to develop prevention strategies and effective responses by the criminal justice system as well as for communities affected by these incidents of crime, gangs, drugs, and violence.

Increased knowledge about the causes and risk factors related to youth violence as well as effective programs hold promise in reducing the rates of crimes. As a concept, prevention has a strong, community-wide appeal. Encouraging positive, healthy lives and preventing the well-documented personal and social tragedy of substance abuse and violent crime makes sense. In practice, we recognize prevention activities and programs pose difficult problems in planning and implementation. To be effective, barriers must be eliminated that prevent effective responses to youth and family violence by the criminal justice system, social service agencies and schools. Interagency collaboration must result in better information sharing on issues and responses to incidents of youth and domestic violence.

Preventing violence is essential to safer communities. Programs are needed that reinforce the avoidance of substance and alcohol abuse, train conflict resolution and increase recognition that government, business, education, the media and neighborhoods all have an interdependent role in identifying and solving problems related to crime and violence. People representing every interest in this area, families, schools, law enforcement, business and labor, media, religious institutions, health delivery systems, government and service organizations, must come together, identify their unique problems, organize and plan a response, and take action.

This program is designed to assist State and local agencies and communities' members address crime and violence problems placing emphasis on the development and implementation of comprehensive approaches to crime, based on neighborhood programs with active citizen involvement. The grant program seeks to build on the problem-solving approaches involving collaboratives many communities have used in recent years. These approaches involve analyzing groups of related incidents that comprise a specific problem, so that comprehensive, tailored strategies to preventing future crimes can be developed. These problem-solving strategies rely less on arresting offenders and more on developing long-term ways to prevent offenses and protect likely victims. Areas of special concern are violence prevention and control initiatives emphasizing youth and domestic violence. An integral component of this program seeks to improve the system's capability to identify serious, violent offenders and ensure their criminal prosecution and incarceration.

Projected Accomplishments:

Through the award of competitive and continuation grants:

Increase effective community responses to youth and gang violence, drug related crimes, and domestic violence through the implementation of integrated systems of community actions (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Improve the efficiency of State and local law enforcement investigative capabilities to apprehend perpetrators of violent crimes (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Develop and implement comprehensive strategies to reduce and prevent crime and violence in local communities (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Provide national-scope training to support local anti-crime, drug use, and violence-prevention efforts (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of the adjudication process to hold violent criminals accountable (1st, 2nd, 3rd years); and

Explore innovative sentencing schemes for repeat youthful violent offenders (2nd year)

Program Title: Corrections Sexual Offender Treatment

Sexual crime presents a growing public concern. Media attention on crimes committed by "repeat" sex offenders has heightened fears about personal and community safety. This mounting concern for public protection against sex offenders has been coupled with an increase in the number of sex offenders being adjudicated and processed by our correctional system. The Maine Department of Corrections data shows that over the past decade, Maine has experienced an increase in the number of individuals incarcerated for sexual offenses. As a percentage of the total Maine inmate population, sex offenders

currently constitute over 28% of the 1450 inmates incarcerated. The number of offenders under community supervision by the Maine Department of Corrections has grown from 4057 in 1986 to more than 7300 in 1996. Of the 7300 offenders under community supervision in 1996, 11.5% (836) were convicted sex offenders. This is more than twice the number of sex offenders (394) under community supervision in 1986.

The greater community concern about sex offenders and accelerating influx of sex offenders into the criminal justice system heightened the need for effective sex offender supervision and management practices, both in and out of prisons. A critically important factor concerning effectively managing sex offenders on probation is preventing further victimization, particularly children.

Many of those convicted of sexual assault are sentenced to probation or to other forms of community supervision as a portion of their sentence. Clinical practice and research, while limited, and data obtained from probation and parole officers nationwide, indicate that adults who commit sex crimes should be managed, treated, and supervised differently from other criminals. Few community inpatient and outpatient programs that specialize in treating sex offenders exist in Maine. Moreover, there has been insufficient research to establish consistent estimates of recidivism or identify which treatment is effective for what type of sex offender.

The aim of this program is to reduce victimization by developing response and treatment capabilities of the Maine correctional system for sex offenders. Specifically, it is directed at providing: public correctional resources and improving the corrections system, including treatment of offenders; strengthening the criminal justice response to be active in addressing violent crime; fostering partnership and collaboration with local, county and state criminal justice and other service agencies for the integration of efforts addressing drug abuse, crime and order maintenance, education, prevention and treatment issues; and providing a corrections option involving community based incarceration, transitional plans and intensive supervision.

Given public concern, emerging laws focused at sex offenders, the increased number of sex offenders being placed under community supervision, the distinctive risk and characteristics of sex offenders and the harm they inflict on their victims and community, the focus of this program is to develop a more effective approach to manage, supervise and treat sex offenders in the community to advance public safety.

The program implements a risk assessment guideline that differentiates supervision required for sex offenders at risk of re-offending. Policies and procedures will require contact standards that outline community supervision and collateral contacts. Unlike standard Probation, the specialized caseload will require the sex offender to comply with a treatment plan that includes meeting with community stakeholders for the purpose of accountability and extended community supervision.

This Program will also establish a formal mechanism for sharing information and educating the community beyond the traditional law enforcement sector. This approach of Relapse Prevention is supported by field research conducted in six states and in a recent national survey of more than 730 probation officers. In this survey probation officers identified specialized caseloads and individualized case management as the key components of effective community supervision and containment strategy for managing higher risk sex offenders.

Projected Multi-Year Accomplishments.

Through a non-competitive award to the Maine Department of Corrections:

Continue base line work of community supervision (1st year);

Conduct an "In Process Program Review", February 2000, to identify program objectives and anticipated accomplishments for program over forthcoming years two and three.

Program Title: Criminal Justice Information System Up-grade

The success of Maine's battle against those who produce, transport, and traffic in illicit drugs and commit serious offenses is highly dependent upon the ability of Maine law enforcement agencies to collect, analyze, and interpret crime related data. Offense information serves two principal purposes. First, it provides the foundation for identification of both the problems facing criminal justice agencies and the opportunities existing to positively impact these problems. Secondly, it serves as the principal means of measuring the impact of criminal justice activities.

Any strategy aimed at impacting serious offenders must recognize the value that accurate, timely criminal history record information has in assisting with appropriate charging and sentencing decisions.

The thrust of this program of Maine's Drug Control, Violence Prevention and System Improvement Strategy is to support the continued development and refinement of criminal justice related information systems by the various components of the Maine criminal justice process. Specifically, the automation efforts of the courts, correctional institutions, District Attorneys, local police agencies, and the State Bureau of Identification are acknowledged and encouraged to provide the capability to examine each area's performance as it relates to drug and serious offenders. Furthermore, the work of the Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board concerning the development of a statewide criminal justice information system is acknowledged and applauded. Finally, this program envisions a much higher responsibility for specialized drug enforcement units, particularly the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, in the collection of data relating to drug arrests, contraband seizure, and asset forfeiture.

Projected Accomplishments

Through the award of non-competitive and competitive grants:

Provide capacity to State and local law enforcement officers for instant access and automated tracking of protection from abuse orders and management of domestic violence case data (1st and 2nd years);

Enhance mechanisms for electronic transfer and sharing of information between criminal justice agencies (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

Provide necessary Automated Data Processing equipment required by criminal justice agencies to implement and automate information systems (1st, 2nd, 3rd years); and

Ensure that accurate criminal history record information is available in a timely fashion to all criminal justice agencies in Maine (1st, 2nd, 3rd years);

V. Evaluation Plan for Byrne-Funded Programs

It is a requirement of the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Program that the state provides evaluation results of programs and projects and analyzes formula grant activities.

The purpose of evaluation is to provide administrators and policy makers with an understanding of whether specific activities accomplish their desired results of furthering the state strategy, documenting program and project success, identifying problems and guiding refinements. Evaluation rationale, activities and methods selected have been determined by constraints imposed by limited staffing but are deemed effective. Presently, one full time equivalent (FTE) is assigned responsibility for the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program with responsibility for the full range of programmatic activities. A second position, a Planning and Research Associate I, has been requested and approved that will provide future additional capacity for data collection and evaluation.

The focus of present evaluation efforts is on internal project and program dynamics and how actual operations/activities are carried out, that is process evaluation. This evaluation is built into each program response. Data developed is applied and provides for on going program improvement. Evaluation methods seek to answer the questions of decision makers, the Justice Assistance Council, and provide program methods and activity recommendations that are readily useful to practitioners.

The Justice Assistance Council has an evaluation component in each program and requires all funded projects to include an evaluation addressing program goals and objectives. Required quarterly performance and financial reports submitted by the sub-grantees are reviewed to monitor the progress and assess achievement of the project's

goals and objectives. On-site program and fiscal monitoring of selected project is conducted.

Additionally, each sub-grantee must submit an Annual Project Report. This report provides actual project accomplishments, including qualitative and quantitative results, consistent with the program evaluation plan. Summarized project-level data provides information to the Justice Assistance Council concerning the effectiveness of projects and programs relative to program response activities and strategy goals and objectives.

During FY1999, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Maine Justice Assistance Council, made application and was selected to participate in the Byrne Partnership Evaluation Program. This program, designed to increase quality and use of evaluations conducted by State and local agencies, created the mechanism for the evaluation of the Violence and Crime Prevention Program Civil Rights Enforcement project implemented by the Maine Office of Attorney General. This initial evaluation of three (3) sites, a collaborative effort between the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Maine Office of Attorney General and evaluators at New England College and the University of Maine, was completed in the fall of 1999. An expanded second year evaluation of thirty sites (30) has been approved and is planned for FY2000.

Appendix A

Purpose of Formula Grant Funds

In accordance with the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 states may award formula grant funds to state agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing state and local laws which establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substances Act and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation), including the following:

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations;
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivation;
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;
7.
 - a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, school yard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs;
 - b. Developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports and other important facilities;
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation;
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training and financial information sharing systems;
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs;
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families and for support of themselves in the institution;

13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;
14. Developing and implementing programs, which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime;
15.
 - a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories;
 - b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems);
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse and abuse of the elderly;
19. Drug control evaluation programs which may be utilized by state and local units of government;
20. Providing alternatives to detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community;
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales;
22. Programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles;
23. Programs that address the need for effective bind over systems for the prosecution of violent 16 and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults;
24. Law enforcement and prevention programs relating to gangs, or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs;
25. Programs developing or improving in a forensic laboratory a capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes; and
26. Programs to assist states in the litigation processing of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions.

Appendix B

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Domestic Violence

The Legislature enacted L.D. 512, " An Act to Increase the Length of Probation for a Person Convicted of Domestic Violence" , which mandated that persons convicted of domestic violence be sentenced to two years probation, unless the person completed within an earlier time frame a certified domestic batterer's intervention program. Legislation to prohibit the possession of a firearm by a person convicted of certain misdemeanor offenses, and to establish a new criminal offense prohibiting a person committing domestic abuse from causing a telephone to become inoperable, was carried over to the Second Regular Session. Governor King declared his support in his State of the State address for legislation prohibiting any person subject to a Protection from Abuse order from possessing a firearm.

Drug Legislation

The First Regular Session adopted a variety of measures to enhance the prosecution of illegal drug transactions and increase the potential sentencing range for serious drug offenders. L.D. 961, " An Act to Strengthen the State's Drug Laws", was enacted to amend the definition of aggravated trafficking or furnishing scheduled drugs to include the furnishing of scheduled drugs while on a school bus or within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school, or using a person under the age of 18 years to furnish or traffick in a scheduled drug. P.L. 1999, ch. 422 was enacted to bring the general treatment of methamphetamine into conformity with the present law governing illegal cocaine trafficking. The legislation treats methamphetamine in the same manner as cocaine hydrochloride is treated under existing law for purposes of criminal trafficking, furnishing and possession. The legislation also classified the possession of any amount of methamphetamine as a Class C felony offense, similar to the treatment of heroin under existing law. P.L. 1999, ch. 453 brought the treatment of heroin into conformity with the treatment of other similarly dangerous drugs under the Maine Criminal Code and eliminated the concept of "presumption" regarding criminal intent. This legislation established the possession of two or more grams or 90 or more packets of heroin as sufficient to establish evidence of the crime of trafficking in heroin. Similarly the elements of the offense of aggravated trafficking in heroin were amended to provide for a criminal offense upon the possession of 4 or more grams or 180 or more packets of heroin. P.L. 1999, ch. 442 was enacted to facilitate the prosecution of illegal drug trafficking and furnishing. Whereas prior law allowed prosecutors to aggregate the amount of drugs confiscated within a 48 hour period pursuant to a common scheme, this legislation allows prosecutors to aggregate the amount of drugs confiscated for a period up to six months pursuant to a common scheme or course of conduct. P.L. 1999, ch. 408

streamlines the procedure for asset forfeiture in drug prosecutions by allowing district courts as well as superior courts to order forfeiture of assets used in illegal drug transactions, and establishes a procedure to effect an equitable allocation of forfeited assets amongst the various law enforcement agencies participating in the criminal investigation. P.L.1999, ch. 374 established the new criminal offense of marijuana cultivation and eliminated penalties for growing or cultivation of marijuana in the criminal offense of trafficking in marijuana. The penalties for illegal cultivation of marijuana remain the same as the prior penalties for trafficking in marijuana. Finally P.L. 1999, ch. 342 amended the Maine Criminal Code by specifying that in order for possession of a firearm to be considered an aggravating factor for purposes of a trafficking or furnishing prosecution, a person must actually possess the firearm in furtherance of an illicit drug offense.

Criminal Sentences

Perhaps the most intense legislative debate was focused in the area of criminal sentences for serious violent offenders. The Legislature enacted legislation to enhance the capacity of courts to order the payment of fines and restitution, continue pilot projects in restorative justice in the juvenile justice system, amend the State's system of sex offender registration and notification, and increase penalties for criminal mischief within correctional facilities. The Legislature carried over legislation affecting criminal sentences for persons convicted of killing young children and rejected legislative proposals to reinstate the death penalty or to impose mandatory life imprisonment terms for persons convicted of murder or any felony, with two or more prior felony convictions. The Second Regular Session considered L.D. 474, "An Act Relating to the Crime of Murder and to the Murder of Children" and was poised to adopt a proposal to require courts sentencing persons convicted of the criminal homicide of children under four years of age to give serious consideration to the victims' age in the sentencing process. The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999 was enacted by P.L. 1999, ch. 437 which (1) added "sexually violent predators" as a new category of persons subject to mandatory registration under the State's Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, (2) provides for the registration of sex offenders and sexually violent predators in order to conform to the federal law, (3) increased the information which the State Bureau of Identification needs to maintain on sex offenders and sexually violent predators and requires the State Bureau to forward specific information to the Federal Bureau of Identification for inclusion in its national sex offender database (4) set guidelines for sex offender registration responsibilities, and (5) established new misdemeanor offenses for failure to comply with registration requirements, with the proviso such violations would be upgraded to Class C felony violations in the instance of persons with two or more similar violations. The Legislature enacted a significant revision of the probation revocation procedures in the Maine Criminal Code to require timely filing of probation revocation motions upon arrest and assure an initial court appearance within fourteen days of arrest; require that any motion for probation revocation be approved by a prosecuting attorney; require that a person be advised in his or her initial appearance in response to a probation violation motion of the right to

counsel; clarify that a person's probationary term be tolled between the filing of formal probation revocation proceedings and the final disposition of the charges; and allow a person entering an admission to a probation violation charge to withdraw his or her admission in the event the court imposes a sentence harsher than the probationer anticipated. The Legislature rejected a "Three Strikes" proposal which would have mandated life imprisonment sentences for all persons thrice convicted for specified violent crimes, including murder, manslaughter, felony murder, elevated aggravated assault, aggravated assault, gross sexual assault, unlawful sexual contact, kidnapping, arson, or any offense with the use of a deadly weapon or with the intentional infliction of serious bodily harm upon a person. Similarly legislation which would have required consecutive sentencing for all felony convictions absent an express reason stated on the record was rejected (present law generally prohibits consecutive sentencing unless specific reasons for such sentencing are stated on the record). Legislation which would have required mandatory jail time for a person convicted of repeated sexual abuse of a minor was rejected, as was legislation as was legislation which would have required that any person convicted of a sex offense with two prior offenses be sentenced to at least fifteen years imprisonment or lifetime probation. Major legislation relating to the punishment and supervision of "dangerous sexual offenders" was carried over to the Second Regular Session. L. D. 308, " An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the 118th Legislative Joint Select Committee to Implement a Program for the Control, Care and Treatment of Sexually Violent Predators" was carried over to the Second Regular Session. The legislation represents the recommendations of a legislative commission which proposed the following measures: (1) the removal of the present ceiling on years of imprisonment for a "dangerous sexual offender" and allow courts to impose any straight term of imprisonment or any split term of imprisonment and probation; (2) allow a sentencing court to impose a supervised release term for dangerous sexual offenders, (3) allow courts to revoke probation for dangerous sexual offenders who refuse to participate in sex offender programs required by the Department of Corrections, and (4) allow courts to sentence persons convicted of gross sexual assault to a period of supervised release following release from imprisonment, with the prospect of additional imprisonment in the event of noncompliance with the terms of the supervised release.

Weapons

The Legislature proceeded somewhat cautiously in the area of firearm regulation, rejecting most legislative proposals, while carrying over initiatives to restrict firearm possession by convicted felons and adopting a proposal to require auctions for confiscated firearms. L.D. 99, " An Act to Require Auctions for Forfeited Firearms" was modified upon enactment to permit, but not require, law enforcement agencies to auction abandoned, lost, stolen, or forfeited firearms and ammunition to the public and federally licensed firearms dealers. The Legislature rejected proposals to amend the present Endangerment of a Child statute in the Maine Criminal Code to include a prohibition against storing firearms in unlocked containers where children are likely to gain access. Legislation proposing to require the forfeiture of any firearm seized during a lawful search for drugs upon conviction of a drug offense was rejected, as was legislation

designed to allow a town's municipal officers, as opposed to the voters at a town meeting, to accept a convicted drug trafficker's assets forfeited to the town as a matter of law. However L.D. 1858, "An Act to Amend the Possession of Firearms by Felons", which proposed to prohibit the use, possession and control of a firearm by persons convicted of certain misdemeanor domestic violence convictions was carried over to the Second Regular Session.

Criminal Procedure and Criminal Justice System Improvements

The Legislature was very active in the area of criminal procedure and enacted a variety of measures to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system . Several legislative recommendations initiated by the Criminal Law Advisory Commission were enacted into law. P.L. 1999, ch. 13 removed the statutory directive that the trial court, rather than the jury, decide the issue of materiality in criminal jury trials. P.L. 1999, ch.23 expressly recognized the Legislature could impose criminal liability relative to an entire criminal statute without requiring the State to prove a specific culpable mental state as to any elements of the offense. L.D. 2018, "An Act to Simplify the Rule of Reasonable Belief in the Maine Criminal Code" was enacted to do precisely that. The legislation addressed the complicated area of the law referred to as "the rule of reasonable belief" which allows defendants charged with specific intent crimes to avoid criminal liability provided their belief in the necessity of their actions, although unreasonable, were not recklessly held. . The newly enacted legislation provides that, in such circumstances, conviction of a crime is still available to the State provided the State prove the defendant's holding of the belief was grossly deviant from what a reasonable and prudent person would believe in the same circumstance. P. L 1999, ch 196 was enacted to address the technical issue of charging a prior conviction in a statute which provides for enhanced penalties for prior convictions. P.L. 1999, ch. 367 was enacted to conform the provisions governing fines in the Maine Criminal Code with similar provisions which were recently enacted governing payment of restitution. Of particular significance, courts can now consider in setting criminal fines, not only the defendant's present financial circumstances, but also the defendant's future financial capacity at the time the fines are due and payable.

Legislation was enacted to simplify and expedite the processing of pretrial psychological examinations and post judgment default and probation proceedings. P.L. 1999, ch. 373 reduced the time period in which incarcerated persons accused of crime were to undergo court ordered psychological evaluations from 90 days to 45 days. Furthermore the State Forensic Service was required to notify the court when the examination was completed. As noted earlier, L.D 1871, " An Act to Revise Procedures for Probation Revocation", was enacted to streamline the process by which allegations of probation violation were processed by the courts. P.L. 1999, Ch. 395 allows the State to initiate forfeiture proceedings in cases in which the defendant has failed to appear for court. Under prior law, default proceedings could not proceed until the defendant was either arrested or returned to court on his or her own initiative.

Major legislation was enacted to remove the statute of limitations for unlawful sexual contact and sexual abuse of minors. P.L. 1999, ch. 438 eliminated the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution for unlawful sexual contact or sexual abuse of minors in the event the victim was under sixteen years of age. P.L. 1999, ch. 585 similarly eliminated the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution for gross sexual assault or incest in the event the victim was under the age of sixteen at the time of the crime.

The Legislature declined to revise the major revisions to the State's Bail Code enacted in the 118th Maine Legislature. L.D. 936, " An Act to Amend the Bail Code to Imprison Violators of Bail" proposed to remove the authority of courts to admit a criminal defendant to preconviction bail in the event the defendant was accused on new criminal conduct. The Legislature had amended the Bail Code in the previous legislative session to accord courts the discretion to refuse to admit defendants to preconviction bail under such circumstances.

Violent Crime

The Legislature enacted a variety of measures designed to address the specter of criminal violence in Maine. P.L. 1999, ch. 433 amended the State's terrorizing statute to include within the crime a threat whose natural and probable consequence is to cause the occupants of any building to be moved, or to require such occupants remain in a designated secured area. P.L. 1999, ch. 444 enacted measures to criminalize dissemination of child pornography over the Internet and provided for the forfeiture of equipment used to facilitate a violation of the state's statutes prohibiting sexual exploitation of minors. P.L. 1999, ch. 434 established the criminal offense of aggravated criminal trespass to provide enhanced penalties when a person, in the course of committing a criminal trespass upon a dwelling place, commits a violent act or sexual assault, or has engaged in similar conduct in the past. The Legislature also approved L.D. 84, An Act to Make it a Crime to Solicit a Child by Means of a Computer to Commit a Prohibited Act". The legislation established a Class D misdemeanor offense for any person who uses a computer to entice, persuade or compel another person to meet with him or her for the purpose of engaging in prohibited sexual contact or sexual exploitation.

Victims

The Legislature continued its recent trend of enhancing the role of victims in the criminal justice system through a variety of legislative enactments. P.L. 1999, ch. 280 established a Victims Rights Act for the victims of juvenile offenses. The legislation affords a victim of crime committed by a juvenile offender the right to receive notification of the juvenile's release from detention. P.L. 1999, ch. 469 improved the collection of restitution by allowing the Department of Corrections to more efficiently collect and disburse court ordered restitution to crime victims, required the use of income withholding orders to collect restitution from defendants who are not incarcerated, specified that in the event a victim can not be located, the defendant's obligation to pay restitution is not affected, and clarified the obligation of the Department to administer restitution collection programs.

Legislation was enacted to broaden the victim notification provisions of Maine law to assure that victims of persons adjudged not criminally responsible for their actions receive notice prior to the institutional release of such defendants. See P.L. 1999, ch. 369. The Victims Compensation Fund statute was amended to expand the category of harm which gives rise to compensation to include psychological injury when the victim sustains bodily injury or a threat of bodily injury; allows victims of stalking, terrorizing or criminal threatening to be eligible for compensation under the Act; authorized the Department of Attorney General to hire a research assistant to help administer the Victims Compensation Act, and clarified the list of eligible expenses to include the costs of cleaning up a crime scene. See P.L. 1999, ch. 360. Finally, the Legislature addressed the financial burdens on sexual assault victims by establishing the Commission to Propose an Alternative Process for Forensic Examinations of Sexual Assault Victims. P.L. 1999, ch. 84 requires the Commission to propose to the Second Regular Session of the 119th Maine Legislature alternative mechanisms for providing and funding forensic examinations of sexual assault victims.

**Attachment A
State Of Maine
Program Allocations List**

Submission Date: 1/28/00

Fiscal Year:

Original: x

Revision:

P

Program Title	Number of Projects	Year BJA Approved Program	Purpose Area	Federal Funds	State Amount	Local Amount	Pa Through
Multijurisdictional Task Force Support	2	88	2	\$1,797,161	\$1,797,161	0	\$1,797,161
Community Policing	TBA	92	4	\$193,842	0	\$193,842	\$193,842
Corrections Sex Offender Treatment	1	97	11	\$384,518	\$384,518	0	\$384,518
Criminal Justice Records Improvement	TBA	92	15b	\$339,858	\$339,858	0	\$339,858
Violence Prevention	TBA	98	4	\$293,614	\$293,614	293,614	\$293,614
Administration				\$158,368	\$158,368	0	\$158,368
Totals				\$3,167,361	\$2,973,519	\$487,456	\$2,973,519