

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

*Bureau of Justice Assistance
Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program*

**Drug Control, Violence and
Crime Prevention Multi-Year Strategy**

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FY 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is now the Maine Justice Assistance Council (JAC) was created in 1986 during Governor McKernan's administration to function as a justice policy board to develop broad-based strategies to address persistent crime issues in the state. In 1994, the name of the group's name was changed to the Justice Assistance Council. In addition to providing modest financial support to governmental agencies and community-based organizations engaged in justice policy work, the JAC is engaged in implementing effective crime prevention strategies in Maine.

In order to receive Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) funds from the Department of Justice (DOJ) and direct them to state, county, and local agencies as well as community-based organizations through a request for proposal process (RFP), the JAC must perform an assessment of crime in the state as part of the overall planning process.

In 2016, the JAC entered into a partnership with the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service's Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to update the JAC's Drug Control, Violence and Crime Prevention and System Improvement Multi-Year Strategy. The SAC secured funds from the State Justice Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice to conduct this plan. No state funds were used in carrying out this work.

In formulating this new plan, the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) carried out the following tasks:

- ◆ Compiled and synthesized existing domestic violence, drug crime, sexual assault, and violent crime data;
- ◆ Surveyed key law enforcement officials, judicial and prosecutorial personnel, and domestic violence and sexual assault service providers;
- ◆ Interviewed domestic violence and sexual assault service providers and drug treatment providers on how crime prevention, prosecution, enforcement, and victim services should be prioritized by the JAC;
- ◆ Compiled current violent crime, drug crime and drug treatment, domestic violence and sexual assault initiatives at both the state and local level in Maine;
- ◆ Reviewed the literature focusing on evidence-based community strategies to address both domestic violence and sexual assault as well as violent crime and substance abuse; and
- ◆ Compiled all the domestic violence, sexual assault, drug and violent crime legislation passed during the 127th Maine Legislature. (See Appendix A.)

Crime in Maine

Maine is one of the safest states in the nation. Historically, Maine's index crime¹ rates have been considerably less than the U.S. rate. In 2014, the index crime rate plummeted to its lowest level in the past 10 years. In 2014, the Maine index crime rate was 29.2% lower than the national rate. Fueling the drop in the index crime rate was a large drop in property crimes. From 2005 to 2014, property crime fell by 17.4%.

While index crimes overall continue to drop in Maine, some crime types remain problematic for law enforcement and treatment providers. Substance abuse, most notably opiate abuse, along with some types of violent crime such as rape and aggravated assault have increased in recent years.

The number of drug overdose deaths has skyrocketed even as law enforcement efforts have increased. To date, the number of drug overdose deaths in 2016 is on pace to exceed the 275 Mainers who died from a drug overdose death in 2015.

This strategic plan has identified the following crimes as priority areas:

- ◆ Violent Crime
- ◆ Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
- ◆ Domestic Violence
- ◆ Sexual Assault

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center reviewed data in all of these priority areas and gathered information on these topics from key stakeholders through surveys and interviews. While law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations are working diligently on these issues, some priority areas, most notably drug crimes, will require a comprehensive strategy that involves education/prevention, enforcement, and treatment.

Priority Areas Efforts

Many of the efforts undertaken to date to address the priority areas involve multiple agencies across all Maine counties. Often these efforts include county and local governmental

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¹ Index crimes are the most serious and commonly reported crimes by states each year to the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Report. These crimes are grouped into two categories: violent and property crimes. The violent crimes are murder (including non-negligent and manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults. The property crimes reported are burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

agencies working in partnership with community-based organizations to address these issues. Through these partnerships, additional resources and expertise are shepherded to combat these types of crimes.

In establishing funding priorities the JAC should emphasize the following:

- ◆ Projects that enhance public safety through the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of people who perpetrate these types of crimes
- ◆ Projects that offer some type of rehabilitation/treatment components
- ◆ Projects that are evidence-based or have outcomes that are easily measured and can show impact
- ◆ Projects that encourage collaboration among agencies and organizations that work on these issues at the county and/or local level—in short a multi-systemic response

What follows are some key findings, highlights of what is being done to address each of the priority areas and stakeholder recommendations for providing an even more robust response to these issues. The recommendations should not be thought of as the final word on these crime but conversation starters.

Violent Crime

- *Key Finding*
 - ◆ Arrests for aggravated assault: up 9.0% from 826 in 2005 to 900 in 2014
- *Selective Strategies*
 - ◆ Maine Violent Offender Task Force
 - ◆ Project Safe Neighborhood
 - ◆ Central Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Lewiston) and Eastern Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Bangor)
 - ◆ Maine State Police Computer Crime Unit
 - ◆ Maine State Police Major Crime Units
- *Stakeholder Recommendations*
 - ◆ More enforcement: higher pay to attract and retain officers, more criminal investigations, more specialized task forces
 - ◆ Sentencing changes: need for stiffer sentences, mandatory minimum sentences, more punishment, stiffer sentencing guidelines
 - ◆ Education, training, and awareness in a general sense: in schools, communities, and among the law enforcement community

Drug Crimes

➤ *Key Findings*

- ◆ Arrests for the sale and manufacture of drugs in Maine: up only 0.7% from 1,207 in 2005 to 1,215 in 2014
- ◆ Arrests for drug possession (all types): up 13.4% from 4,045 in 2005 to 4,586 in 2014
- ◆ In 2015, the number of drug overdose deaths reached their highest level in the last 20 years at 272 deaths.
- ◆ The number of primary admissions to treatment for heroin use and/or addiction more than doubled from 2012 to 2015, rising from 129.2 per 100,000 residents to 262.3, an increase of 103.0%.

➤ *Selective Strategies*

- ◆ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency
- ◆ Maine Legislature, legislative response
- ◆ Maine Opioid Collaborative
- ◆ Maine's Drug Treatment Courts
- ◆ Maine Office of the Attorney General
- ◆ Dose of Reality website
- ◆ Distribution of Narcan
- ◆ Local law enforcement response, linking users to treatment
- ◆ Serving human trafficking victims

➤ *Stakeholder Recommendations*

- ◆ Provision of treatment and rehabilitation services: shifting focus from incarceration to rehabilitation, enhancing coordination between law enforcement and treatment providers, establishing drug courts
- ◆ Increased enforcement and collaboration across agencies: funding and hiring more drug agents and law enforcement staff, instituting stiffer penalties and sentencing for offenders and traffickers

Domestic Violence

➤ *Key Findings*

- ◆ Reports of DV assaults: down by 7.2% from 5,459 in 2005 to 5,067 in 2014
- ◆ Of all homicides (N=22) in Maine in 2014, 45.5% of victims were killed by a family member or spouse, with an additional 13.6% killed by a significant other.
- ◆ Eight DV resource centers associated with the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) report serving 13,280 unduplicated victims of DV (12,781 adults and 499 children) in 2015

➤ *Selective Strategies*

- ◆ Multi-disciplinary consultation teams
- ◆ CPS caseworkers

- ◆ Community High Risk Response Teams
- ◆ Best practice assessment
- *Stakeholder Recommendations*
 - ◆ Batterer/offender strategies: batterer intervention programs, mandatory counseling, electronic offender monitoring, aggressive prosecutions, stricter penalties for offenders
 - ◆ Victims services: resources for victims, shelters that include substance abuse treatment, direct victim services programs (e.g., Next Step, Safe Voices, New Hope for Women, Family Crisis Services, Pine Tree Legal, Somerset House, Spruce Run/Woman Care, Hope and Justice Program)
 - ◆ Community education: to raise awareness about domestic violence, located in schools and churches, directed at sports teams and the public

Sexual Assault

- *Key Findings*
 - ◆ Arrests for forcible rape: up by 10.6% from 322 in 2005 to 356 in 2014
 - ◆ Clearance rates for forcible rape²: relatively stable, ranging from a low of 37.5% in 2008 to a high of 48.4% in 2005 with a 10-year average of 42.6%
 - ◆ The seven sexual assault support centers comprising the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault report that 2,897 unduplicated SA victims were served, as well as serving 1,167 significant others of victims between October 2014 and September 2015
- *Selective Strategies*
 - ◆ Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
 - ◆ Sexual Assault Support Centers
 - ◆ Maine Network of Children's Advocacy Centers
 - ◆ Safe Space
- *Stakeholder Recommendations*
 - ◆ Education and training: targets include school personnel and students, community members, law enforcement, and victims; specific topics include consent, child sexual abuse prevention, gender norms, stereotypes, media literacy, etc.
 - ◆ Response services: sexual assault response services (e.g., crisis and support hotlines, accompaniment, support groups) and teams that entail collaboration between law enforcement and sexual assault groups
 - ◆ Raising awareness: promoting greater awareness and messaging around sexual assault, making victims aware of services

² Forcible rape, as defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts or assaults to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/violent-crime/rapemain>. Accessed on August 30, 2016.

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

State Administrative Agency: Maine Department of Public Safety

The Maine Department of Public Safety (DPS) is designated as the State Administering Agency (SAA). The Maine SAA is responsible for: preparing the Byrne JAG application for funding, accounting for and spending award funding, determining and awarding funding to sub-grantees, monitoring sub-grantee activities, providing technical assistance to sub-grantees as requested, and submitting progress reports to the Office of Justice Programs.

Advisory Board: Maine Justice Assistance Council

The DPS is assisted by the Maine Justice Assistance Council (JAC), which was formed in 1986 during Governor McKernan's administration to function as a justice policy board to develop broad-based strategies to address persistent crime issues in the state. In addition to providing modest financial support to governmental agencies and community-based organizations engaged in justice policy work, the JAC is engaged in implementing effective crime prevention strategies in Maine. The board is designated as an officially constituted advisory board by Executive Order to provide planning and guidance and to seek input on justice system policy from justice system practitioners, key stakeholders, and advocates.³

The Maine Justice Assistance Council was formed during former Governor McKernan's administration to function as a justice policy board to develop broad-based strategies to address persistent crime issues in the state.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Justice Assistance Council is charged with carrying out the following responsibilities:

- ◆ Distributing requests for proposals (RFPs) that are germane to the originating federal legislation on a regular basis,
- ◆ Reviewing grant applications and determining what applications to fund based on strategic priorities and available resources,
- ◆ Holding regular meetings to review grantee progress and carry out other requirements as appropriate, and
- ◆ Providing input and direction to the SAA Senior Planner.

³ National Center for Justice Planning, a project of the National Criminal Justice Association, "Maine Department of Public Safety," n.d., <http://www.ncjp.org/maine>. Accessed on August 30, 2016.

The Maine JAC membership consists of people from organizations that are involved in law enforcement, domestic violence/sexual assault, drug crime, and violent crime prevention, prosecution, and treatment.

These individuals are appointed by the governor to shape policy and practice that will lead to more comprehensive strategies that minimize these types of crimes. The JAC meets quarterly to review intergovernmental policies and practices and monitor the funding decisions to state and local entities.

Membership of the Justice Assistance Council consists of the following:

- ◆ Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety or his designee
- ◆ Representative of a domestic abuse prevention organization
- ◆ Director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy
- ◆ District attorney
- ◆ Director of the Office of Substance Abuse or designee
- ◆ Associate Commissioner for Juvenile Services, Department of Correction
- ◆ Commissioner of the Department of Corrections or designee
- ◆ One sheriff
- ◆ LECC Coordinator, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Maine
- ◆ Two police chiefs
- ◆ Commissioner of the Department of Corrections or his designee
- ◆ Chairperson of the Maine Commission on Domestic Abuse
- ◆ Representative of a state law enforcement agency
- ◆ Attorney General or his designee
- ◆ Representative of a victim services group

JAC Priorities and Coordination with Federal Funding Initiatives

While the JAC's priorities have changed to some extent over time, the underlying principle of its work has been to enhance coordination across all criminal justice systems in the state. In a state where nearly 75% of all local law enforcement agencies have fewer than 20 officers, this coordination takes on added significance. As criminal activity, especially the drug trade, becomes more sophisticated, local and state law enforcement agencies need coordinated approaches that share the resources and expertise of multiple agencies. The JAC coordinates its efforts with several statewide crime prevention task forces. JAC members are involved in such efforts as the Maine Opiate Collaborative, Project Safe Neighborhoods, Victims of Crime Academies, Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence, and the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault. The JAC works with these groups to establish its funding priorities in any given year.

Grant-Making

DPS, through the JAC, oversees several criminal justice oriented grant-making programs. These programs provide crucial financial resources to state and local governmental agencies as well as community-based organizations working on a variety of crime prevention initiatives. The various grant programs the JAC has overseen in 2016 are summarized below.

The Byrne JAG Program is an integral component of the federal government's efforts to curb crime. The Program encourages novel approaches and the use of evidence-based programs to enhance public safety.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

In 2005, Congress combined the discretionary Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program with the formula-based Local Law Enforcement Block Grant to create the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program. This program, which is overseen at the federal level by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is an integral component of the federal government's efforts to curb crime.

Byrne JAG encourages novel approaches and the use of evidence-based programs to enhance public safety. It is lauded by many in the criminal justice system for its flexibility in allowing states, tribal communities, and local law enforcement agencies to use funds to address unmet needs and challenges in their respective communities. Since the state of Maine started receiving Byrne JAG funds, many state and local law enforcement agencies have receiving funding to implement specific programs that lessen criminal activity in their respective communities.

While there are some important nuances to how Byrne JAG funds are distributed to the states, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates the amount for each state using a congressionally mandated formula. BJS takes half the appropriation and divides it among the states based on their share of the nation's violent crime figures. BJS then takes the remaining half and doles it out based on the states' shares of the nation's population. After each state's allocation is determined, 60% of the amount is given to state governments and 40% to local governments. In order for a local government to be eligible to receive a portion of the local funding allocation, it must meet a violent crime threshold. If a local government does not meet the threshold, its portion is reallocated to the state.

In FY 2015, BJA allocated \$255.8 million in JAG funding to the states and the District of Columbia. Of this amount, roughly two-thirds (\$170.0 million) was distributed to state governments, almost a third (\$79.5 million) was allocated to local governments, and the rest (\$6.3 million) was disbursed to the District of Columbia. Maine received an allocation of \$1,248,192.

After some local funds were re-allocated to the state, the state government portion of the overall allocation was \$978,120. Twelve local government entities received the remaining \$270,072.

JAG funding can be used in one or more of these seven purpose areas, as follows:

- ◆ law enforcement
- ◆ prosecution and courts
- ◆ crime prevention and education
- ◆ corrections and community corrections
- ◆ drug treatment and enforcement
- ◆ planning, evaluation, and technology improvement
- ◆ crime victim and witness programs.⁴

In a recent survey of SAAs, the NCJA found that more than half (53%) of the funds go to the law enforcement purpose area.⁵ In many states, these additional law enforcement funds are used for operations and equipment. Regardless of the purpose area chosen, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) encourages the use of data and evidence in the funding of JAG funded programming.

In Maine, the JAC, in partnership with the SAA, identifies priority areas and responds to federal funding initiatives. In its 2015 application (which was funded), the JAC sought Byrne JAG funding for the statewide following priorities:

1. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug enforcement
2. Enhance law enforcement efforts to effectively and efficiently support criminal justice initiatives in their community or state level

Underlying these priorities was the recognition that the state of Maine needed a multi-jurisdictional drug task force (i.e., Maine Drug Task Force) to curb the growing use and trafficking of opiates, methamphetamines, and other drugs in Maine. With resources scarce in most local jurisdictions, it is apparent to most in law enforcement that combatting drug trafficking requires not only a multi-jurisdictional approach here in Maine, but one that spans the northeastern corridor. Byrne JAG funds are being used to augment the Maine Drug Task Force, consisting primarily of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA) and the Office of Attorney General, and to reimburse local law enforcement agencies, some of which would otherwise not be able to participate in the task force.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, "Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: FY 2015 Local Solicitation," n.d., <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/15JAGLocalSol.pdf>, accessed on 8/30/2016.

⁵ National Criminal Justice Association, "How Bryne JAG is Used," n.d., <http://www.ncja.org/issues-and-legislation/about-byrne-jag/how-byrne-jag-used>. Accessed on 8/30/16.

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

The Federal STOP (Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors) Violence Against Women formula grant program funds state and local governmental as well as community-based responses to prevent violence against women and provide treatment services to victims. STOP program funds encourage a multi-disciplinary approach involving coordinated law enforcement and prosecution strategies in order to respond effectively to domestic violence. STOP funds are also available to develop advocacy and support services for individuals who have been subjected to violence including domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as dating violence and stalking.⁶ The JAC is also responsible for developing a four year STOP Implementation Plan, the most recent of which will be released in 2017.

In Maine, these federal funds are earmarked for the following areas to certain eligible organizations:

Law Enforcement

- ◆ Municipal police departments
- ◆ Sheriff's departments
- ◆ Maine State Police
- ◆ Other state law enforcement agencies
- ◆ Tribal police departments

Prosecution

- ◆ Maine District Attorney's Office
- ◆ Office of the Attorney General

Victim Service Providers

- ◆ Non-profit, non-governmental domestic violence or sexual assault victim service organizations
- ◆ Non-profit organizations
- ◆ Culturally-specific community-based organizations
- ◆ Faith-based organizations

Court

- ◆ Administrative Office of the Courts
- ◆ Supreme, superior, district, and/or specialty courts in Maine
- ◆ Tribal courts

Discretionary

- ◆ Any of the above listed eligible organizations

⁶ State of Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, Justice Assistance Council, RFP # 201606129, "STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant," Issued June, 2016.

Drug Enforcement and Substance Abuse Treatment Grants

The JAC oversees the following three drug enforcement and substance abuse treatment grant making programs:

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

In 1994, Congress enacted the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant program to aid state and local governments in developing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention establishments and to support community-based aftercare services for users and offenders. RSAT funds provide additional financial support to provide residential drug treatment support for incarcerated inmates.⁷

Grants for Drug Reduction Projects 2015 PL C. 378

The JAC oversees the 2015 PL C. 378 Grants for Drug Reduction Projects. These resources help localities bolster community-based treatment and recovery and support services to curb drug use and recidivism.⁸

Grants for Substance Abuse Assistance Program

The JAC administers the Grants for Substance Abuse Assistance Program. This grant-making program was created when the Maine Legislature passed Public Law 2015 PL C. 481 Part E. The law and the associated grant-making programs provide grants to municipalities and counties to conduct projects to reduce substance abuse and the crimes associated with substance abuse as well as to support substance abuse treatment services.⁹ The RFP indicates the grant funds can be used for such services as:

- ◆ Licensed addiction counselor
- ◆ Treatment therapist, family therapy
- ◆ Case management services
- ◆ Medically assisted treatment
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Healthcare
- ◆ Job training

⁷ State of Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, Justice Assistance Council, RFP # 201606118, "Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant," Issued June 2016.

⁸ State of Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, RFP # 201602024, "2015 PL C. 378 Grants for Drug Reduction Projects," Issued March 2016.

⁹ State of Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, RFP # 201606122, "2015 PL C. 481 Grants for Substance Abuse Assistance Programs," Issued June 2016.

State Data Assessment

The Byrne JAG Program requires SAAs to engage in a strategic planning process that bolsters criminal justice programs in the state. While the process varies from state to state, SAAs are required to analyze crime trends in the state, evaluate the priorities of all the segments of the criminal justice system, set out a plan for reducing crime and victimization, and guide the use of grant funds.¹⁰ The plan should detail the problem areas, provide an assessment of current efforts to address these problem areas, and identify possible additional resources/interventions needed to address these areas. The plan should address priorities over the next three years.

The Byrne JAG Program requires the SAAs engage in a strategic planning process that bolsters criminal justice programs in the state.

Toward that end, in 2016 the JAC entered into a partnership with the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to update its Drug Control, Violence and Crime Prevention and System Improvement Multi-Year Strategy. The SAC secured funds from the State Justice Statistics Program, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice to conduct research and construct this plan. No state funds were used in carrying out this work.

In formulating this new plan, the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) performed the following tasks:

- ◆ Compiled and synthesized existing domestic violence, drug crime, and sexual assault, and violent crime data;
- ◆ Surveyed key law enforcement officials, judicial and prosecutorial personnel, and domestic violence and sexual assault service providers;
- ◆ Interviewed domestic violence and sexual assault service providers and drug treatment providers on how crime prevention, prosecution, enforcement and victim services should be prioritized by the JAC;
- ◆ Compiled current violent crime, drug crime and drug treatment, domestic violence and sexual assault initiatives at both the state and local level in Maine; and
- ◆ Reviewed the literature focusing on evidence-based community strategies to address both domestic violence and sexual assault as well as violent crime and substance abuse.

As part of the strategic plan development process, consideration was given to current federal, regional, and state priorities on these issues.

¹⁰ National Center for Justice Planning, a project of the National Criminal Justice Association, "Strategic Planning," n.d., <http://www.ncjp.org/strategic-planning>. Accessed on August 30, 2016.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Background

As of 2010, Maine was the 3rd most populous state in New England and 41st nationally with a population of 1.328 million residents. Of the 100 largest cities in New England, only three—Portland, Lewiston and Bangor—are in Maine.¹¹ It is the least densely populated state in New England and 38th nationally with 43.1 residents per square mile. By comparison, Rhode Island and Massachusetts have 1,018.1 and 839.4 residents respectively per square mile.¹² In terms of territory, Maine is almost as big as the other five New England states combined.¹³ Aroostook County covers an area larger than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.

The number of the number of officers per 1,000 population is 1.72, lower than the New England average of 2.2 and the national average of 2.3.

A combination of federal, state, county and local agencies provide law enforcement services within the state. There are 136 municipal/county agencies with the total of 1,610 municipal local full-time law enforcement officers and 352 full-time officers working for the Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments.¹⁴ There are 307 officers working for Maine

State Police.¹⁵ Maine Department of Public Safety employs 25 other full-time law enforcement officers. All told, there are 2,294 full-time law enforcement officers. There are 15 county jails¹⁶ and state correctional facilities number ten.

Since 1995, the number of full-time sworn law enforcement officers has increased 12.0%, faster than the corresponding population increase of 7.5%.¹⁷ However, the number of the number of officers per 1,000 population is 1.7, lower than the New England average of 2.2 and the national average of 2.3.¹⁸

¹¹ Wikipedia, "List of cities by population in New England," n.d., https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_by_population_in_New_England. Accessed on October 14, 2016.

¹² Index Mundi, "United States – Population per square mile, 2010 by State.," n.d., <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/all-states/population-density#chart>, Accessed on October 14, 2016.

¹³ Netstate.com, "50 State Rankings for Size," n.d., http://www.netstate.com/states/tables/st_size.htm, Accessed on October 14, 2016.

¹⁴ State of Maine, Department of Public Safety, "Crime in Maine – 2014," (Augusta, ME: Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Division), p. 92.

¹⁵ Crime in Maine, 2014, p. 92.

¹⁶ Two Bridges Regional Jail is operated by Lincoln and Sagadahoc Multicounty Jail Authority.

¹⁷ Crime in Maine reports, 1995-2014.

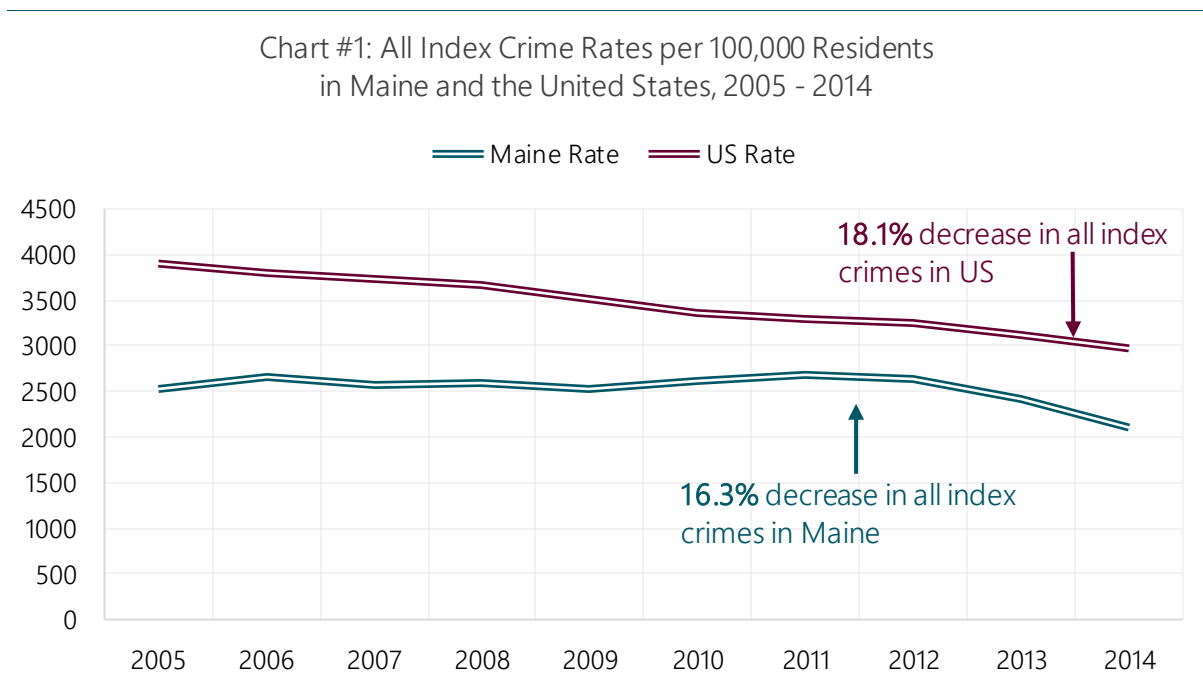
¹⁸ Crime in Maine, 2014, p. 92.

Due to the state's low number of officers and its relatively large land mass, Maine law enforcement officers are required to cover a lot of territory. With Maine's land mass of 35,387 square miles, the 2,294 sworn law enforcement officials cover an average of 15.4 square miles. As a result, Maine law enforcement agencies must work across jurisdictions to keep crime at bay, especially for drug crime, which often takes place across multiple Maine jurisdictions and sometimes states.

With only eight prosecutorial districts, Maine's judicial system likewise serves a dispersed population. Each district covers one to four counties. In each district, the district attorney is elected by popular vote. Maine's courts system, the Maine Judicial Branch (MJB), includes a supreme court, superior courts (17 locations), and district courts (29 locations). In addition, the MJB includes a Family Division, drug treatment courts, a business and consumer court, and small claims courts.

The Nature and Extent of the Problem

Maine is one of the safest states in the nation. Historically, Maine's index crime rates have been considerably lower than the U.S. rates. In 2014, the index crime rate plummeted to its lowest level in the past 10 years. The index crime rate of 2,104 per 100,000 population was 13.1% lower than the previous year, the 2nd lowest year. While the national and Maine index crime rates fell by comparable percentages from 2005 to 2014, the gap between the two rates is once again widening after narrowing slightly between 2010 and 2011. In 2014, the Maine index crime rate was 29.2% lower than the national rate.



Fueling the drop in the index crime rate was a large drop in property crimes. As the table below points out, from 2005 to 2014, property crime fell by 17.4% from 31,951 to 26,405. Property crime (a category consisting of burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is more prevalent in Maine than violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), therefore the 17.4% decrease in property crimes drove the 16.3% decrease in all index crimes.¹⁹

Table 1: Trends in Reported Index Crimes in Maine, by Type of Offense 2005-2014

Year	Total Index Crime	Violent Crime Sub-Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime Sub-Total	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2005	33,441	1,490	19	322	323	826	31,951	6,277	24,153	1,344	177
2006	34,994	1,524	21	340	383	780	33,470	6,776	25,161	1,340	193
2007	33,796	1,556	21	393	349	793	32,240	6,677	24,060	1,260	243
2008	34,008	1,549	31	373	332	813	32,459	6,516	24,582	1,173	188
2009	33,412	1,540	26	374	398	742	31,872	6,711	23,900	1,018	243
2010	34,652	1,589	24	389	416	760	33,063	7,343	24,490	985	245
2011	35,615	1,629	25	391	370	843	33,986	7,826	24,826	1,074	260
2012	35,073	1,616	24	368	421	803	33,457	7,429	24,812	990	226
2013	32,162	1,661	24	359	335	943	30,501	6,453	23,006	902	140
2014	27,987	1,582	22	356	304	900	26,405	5,009	20,501	796	99

Data taken from Crime in Maine, Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Unit's Website.

The following sections of this report look more closely at each of the four priority areas—violent crime, drug abuse and drug trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault—in order to highlight some key findings and selective strategies.

¹⁹ Over the ten year period (2005-2014), property crime accounted for 95.3% of all index crimes.

Priority Area: Violent Crime

Key Finding

- ◆ Arrests for aggravated assault: up 9.0% from 826 in 2005 to 900 in 2014

Selective Strategies to address Violent Crime

- ◆ Maine Violent Offender Task Force
- ◆ Project Safe Neighborhood
- ◆ Central Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Lewiston) and Eastern Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Bangor)
- ◆ Maine State Police Computer Crime Unit
- ◆ Maine State Police Major Crime Units

While index crime rates are down, not all the news is positive. Reports for violent crime, which along with property crimes makes up the index crime rate, increased 6.2% from 2005 to 2014. Much of the growth in violent crime can be attributed to an increase in aggravated assault and rape arrests. This is detailed in the table below and in the graph on the following page.

Table#2: Violent and Property Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement, 2005-2014

Violent Crime Totals 2005 - 2014				Property Crime Totals 2005 - 2014			
Violent Crime	2005	2014	Percent Change	Property Crime	2005	2014	Percent Change
Murder	19	22	15.8%	Burglary	6,277	5,009	-20.2%
Rape	322	356	10.6%	Larceny	24,153	20,501	-15.1%
Robbery	323	304	-5.9%	MV Theft	1,344	796	-40.8%
Aggravated Assault	826	900	9.0%	Arson	177	99	-44.1%
Violent Crime Sub-Total	1,490	1,582	6.2%	Property Crime Sub-Total	31,951	26,405	-17.4%

This data taken from Crime in Maine, the Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Unit's Website.

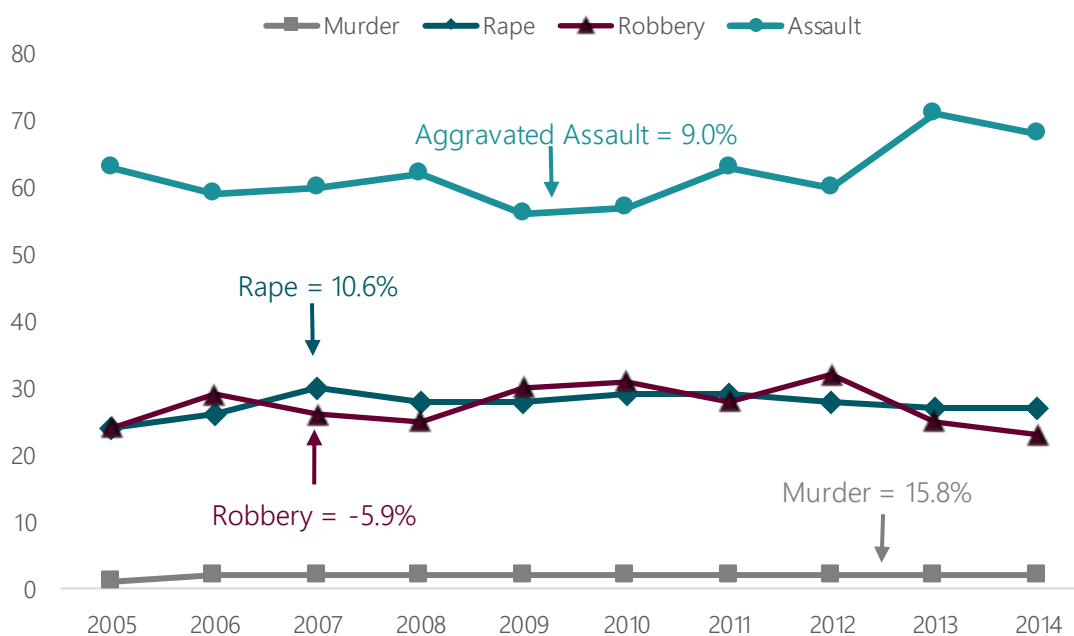
Overall, the number of violent crimes increased 6.2% from 2005 to 2014. While the violent crime figures were higher in 2014 than in 2005, they peaked in 2013 and then fell 13.0% from 2013 to

Overall, the number of violent crimes increased 6.2% from 2005 to 2014.

2014. As depicted on the next page, while the largest percentage increase (15.8%) in the number of violent crime types per 100,000 population was for murder, the actual numeric change was small, an increase of 3 murders, from 19 in 2005 to 22 in 2014.

The number of rapes also increased markedly, peaking at 30 rapes per 100,000 population in 2007 and rising 10.6% over the entire reporting period. Likewise, the percentage of aggravated assaults increased by 9.0%, from 826 arrests in 2005 to 900 in 2014. Aggravated assaults made up roughly 55% of all violent crimes in Maine. Only robbery decreased during this period, falling 5.9%.

Chart #2: Violent Crime Rates by Type per 100,000 Population, Percentage Changes, 2005 - 2014



In 2014, county violent crime rates per 100,000 population ranged from a low to 28.52 (Sagadahoc) to a high of 179.17 (Kennebec) with a statewide rate of 118.90. The 2014 statewide rate was 5.5% higher than it was in 2005. Lincoln County had the largest percentage increase in its violent crime rate at 267.4%, from 16 violent crimes in 2005 to 57 in 2014. Knox County had the largest decrease in its violent crime rate at -55.0%, from 30 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2005 to 13 in 2014.

Violent Crime Prevention Strategies

What follows are some recent statewide and local efforts to address violent crime in Maine. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive one, but illustrative of promising approaches to addressing the issue. These approaches have not necessarily been evaluated nor should they be considered evidence-based.

U.S. Marshals Service

The United States Marshals Service for the District of Maine oversees the Maine Violent Offender Task Force. The Task Force exists to apprehend state and local violent offenders.

United States Attorney's Office for the District of Maine

For the past 15 years, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maine has organized and run the Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) initiative. PSN Maine is a multi-partner undertaking involving numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as well as domestic violence and sexual assault organizations whose purpose is reducing gun violence and illegal gun possession. PSN Maine makes small mini-grants to support state and local efforts aimed at lessening violent crime, including domestic violence, and illegal firearms ownership. PSN Maine has released public service announcements that have targeted domestic abuse and domestic abusers.

Central Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Lewiston) and Eastern Maine Violent Crime Task Force (Bangor)

These two taskforces, in existence since 1995 and 1997, respectively, have led to a marked increase in federal firearm prosecutions. These two taskforces had received modest funding through PSN Maine.

Maine State Police Computer Crime Unit

This is a multi-jurisdictional unit, headquartered at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy, which focuses on computer-assisted crime including internet crimes against children.

Maine State Police Major Crime Units

The State Police maintains three major crime units tasked with investigating homicides, suspicious deaths, and child abuse cases. Once the homicide investigations have been completed and indictments have been handed down, the Office of the Maine Attorney General prosecutes the cases.

Local Law Enforcement Efforts

Many local law enforcement agencies are involved in violent crime policing. One such effort is the Portland Police Department's Safe Streets Task Force. This undertaking is a collaboration with federal and other local law enforcement agencies targeting gangs and other crime syndicates that are engaging in drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and violent crime.

The Lewiston Police Department's Project Hot Spot

This project focuses on violent crime, illegal firearm possession, and drug crime in the city's downtown. The premise behind the initiative is to target areas in the city that have high crime activity with extra policing to root out the criminal elements.

Priority Area: Drug Crime

Key Findings

- ◆ Arrests for the sale and manufacture of drugs in Maine: up only 0.7% from 1,207 in 2005 to 1,215 in 2014.
- ◆ Arrests for drug possession (all types): up 13.4% from 4,045 in 2005 to 4,586 in 2014.
- ◆ In 2015, the number of drug overdose deaths reached their highest level in the last 20 years at 272 deaths.
- ◆ The number of primary admissions to treatment for heroin use and/or addiction more than doubled from 2012 to 2015, rising from 129.2 per 100,000 residents to 262.3, an increase of 103.0%.

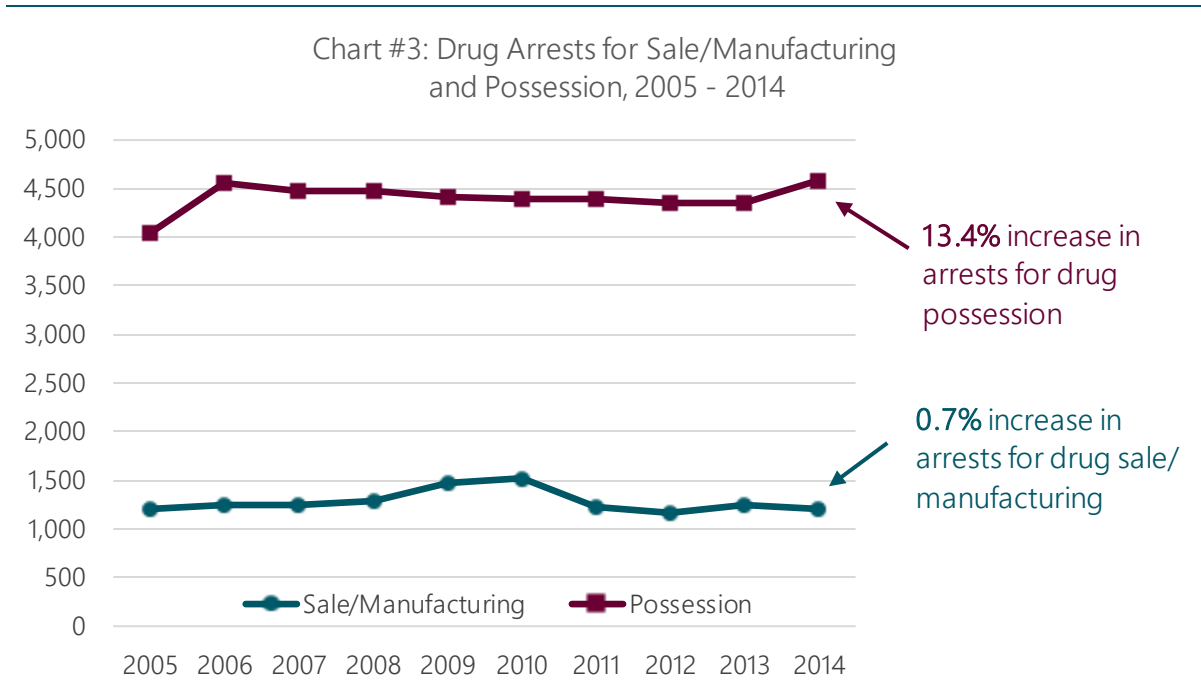
Selective Strategies to address Drug Crime

- ◆ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency
- ◆ Maine Legislature, legislative response
- ◆ Maine Opioid Collaborative
- ◆ Maine's Drug Treatment Courts
- ◆ Maine Office of the Attorney General
- ◆ Dose of Reality website (<http://doseofrealitymaine.org/>)
- ◆ Distribution of Narcan
- ◆ Local law enforcement response, linking users to treatment
- ◆ Sale and Manufacturing

Arrests for the sale and manufacture of drugs in Maine increased by only 0.7% between 2005 and 2014; however, the types of drugs being manufactured and sold shifted over this timeframe.

Arrests for the sale and manufacturing of marijuana and opioids (opium, cocaine, and derivatives) decreased by 26.8% and 11.8%, respectively, but these decreases were offset by increases in arrests for the sale and manufacturing of synthetic drugs (19.9%) and other drugs (90.6%).

Despite the overall decrease in arrests for sale and manufacturing of opioids (opium, cocaine, and derivatives) over the 10-year period, the last year (2013 to 2014) saw a marked uptick in offenses related to opioids. The year 2014 was the first year that the number of arrests for the sale and manufacturing of opioids surpassed the number of arrests for the sale and manufacturing of marijuana.

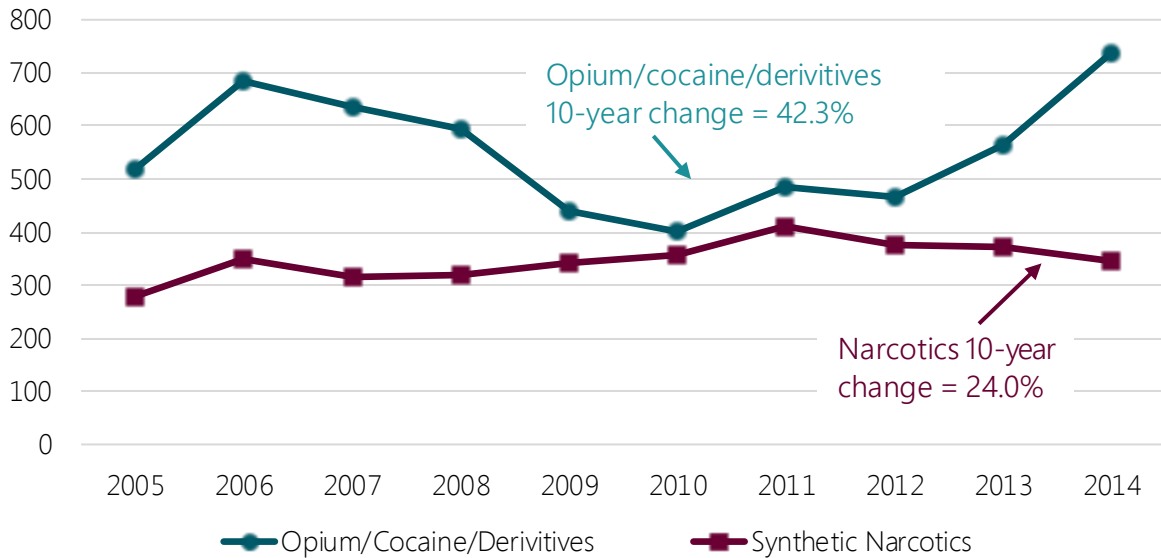


Possession

In contrast to the relative stagnancy of drug sale and manufacturing (all types) arrests over the last 10 years, arrests for drug possession (all types) rose by 13.4%. Marijuana possession accounted for 61.5% of all arrests for drug possession offenses and 48.6% of all drug offenses in 2014. While arrests for marijuana possession remained stable over the 10-year period and continued to account for the majority of all drug offenses, as the graph below shows, arrests for possession of opioids (opium, cocaine, and derivatives) increased a staggering 42.3% since 2005. Arrests for possession of synthetic narcotics rose 24.0%.

In contrast to the relative stagnancy of drug sale and manufacturing (all types) arrests over the last 10 years, arrests for drug possession (all types) rose by 13.4%.

Chart #4: Drug Arrests for Possession by Type of Drug
2005 - 2014



Drug Arrests by Gender

From 2005 to 2014, the number of all drug arrests (possession and sale/manufacture) increased by 10.5%. What is more noteworthy is the 35.4% increase in total drug arrests among females from 1,072 to 1,451. Meanwhile total drug arrests among males increased just 4.1%. On a percentage basis, females accounted for 20.4% of all drug arrests in 2004, whereas in 2015 the percentage had risen to 25.0%. Numerically, from 2005 to 2014 the total number of drug arrests among males increased by 170 whereas the number increased by 379 among females.

Heroin

In 2015, two out of every five arrests made by the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA) involved heroin.²⁰ The number of MDEA drug offense cases involving heroin soared from 69 in 2011 to 481 in 2015, a 597.1% increase in the five-year period.²¹ In 2015, heroin cases made up close to half (42.9%) of all MDEA drug offense cases, compared to just 5.5% in 2011. This change may reflect changing priorities at MDEA, but it is illustrative of the toll heroin is having on the state.

²⁰ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, "Justice Assistance Council Briefing presentation," delivered by Roy McKinney to the Justice Assistance Council on June 22, 2016.

²¹ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, "Justice Assistance Council Briefing presentation," delivered by Roy McKinney to the Justice Assistance Council on June 22, 2016.

Table #3: MDEA Drug Offense Case Trends²²

Offense	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hallucinogens	39	60	52	41	9
Heroin	69	113	223	306	481
Opium Derivative / Synthetic Narcotic	436	441	334	246	186
Cocaine	335	192	182	183	236
Marijuana	232	210	89	72	54
Amphetamine	87	55	56	76	149
Barbiturate	9	14	3	2	0
Fraud Prescription Drug	38	42	17	20	7

Opioids

The rise in offenses connected with opium, cocaine, and derivatives was acute in 2013 and 2014. Similar to the recent surge in sales and manufacturing arrests for opium, cocaine, and derivatives, possession rose by 270 arrests (57.8%) since 2012.

Drug Overdose Deaths

In 2015, the number of drug overdose deaths reached their highest level in the last 20 years. According to a Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center memo sent to Attorney General Janet Mills, the number of drug-induced overdose deaths (N=272) in 2015 were 30.7% higher than the previous year.²³ Since 2006, the number of deaths in Maine caused by pharmaceutical opioids and illicit drugs alone or in combination with one another increased by 62.9%. To put the number of drug-induced deaths in perspective, there were 208 drug-induced deaths in 2014 compared to 130 motor-vehicle injury related deaths.²⁴ As recently as 2012, these figures were nearly the same.

²² Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, "Justice Assistance Council Briefing presentation," delivered by Roy McKinney to the Justice Assistance Council on June 22, 2016.

²³ Marcella Sorg, Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, "Drug Deaths January -December 2015 statewide brief update," to Attorney General Janet Mills, March 7, 2016.

²⁴ Nok-Noi Ricker, "Roads Death at 70-Year Low," Bangor Daily News, January 12, 2015.

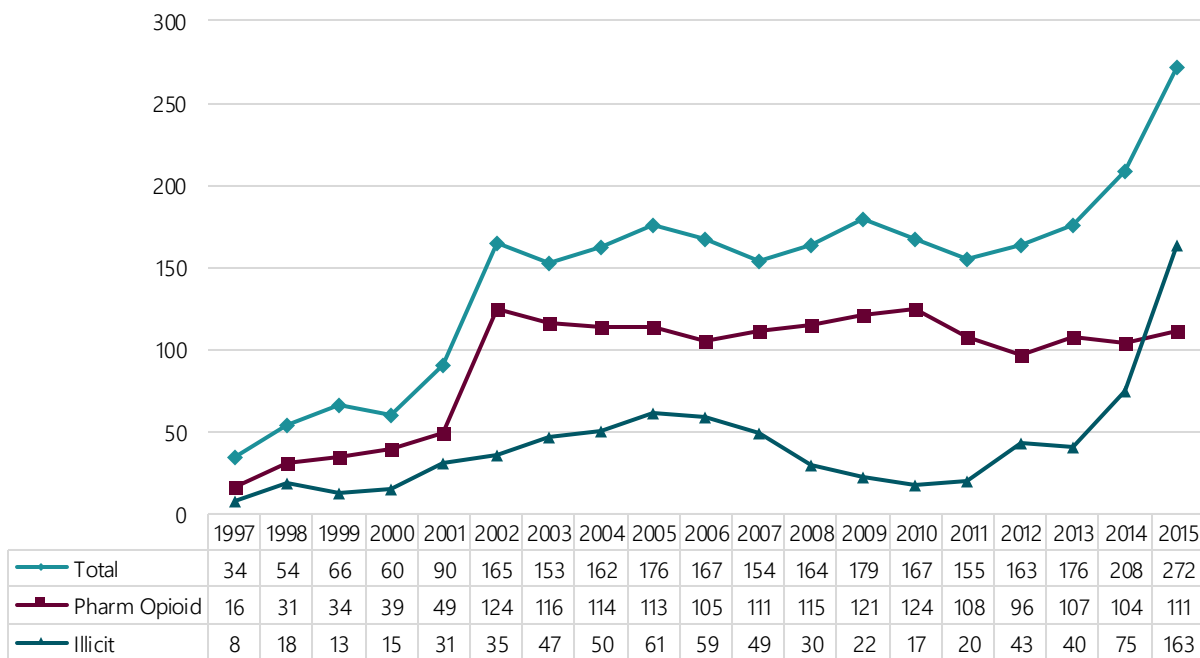
More than half (58%) of the drug-induced deaths can be linked to either heroin and/or non-pharmaceutical fentanyl or acetyl fentanyl. The memo referenced above goes on to state that deaths from non-pharmaceutical fentanyl and acetyl fentanyl increased 20% in the second half of 2015 over the first half. Numeric changes from 2011 to 2015 in the number of drug-induced deaths by drug type are summarized in the text box to the right.

Number of drug-induced deaths by drug type include:

- Heroin: 9 to 107 (1088.9%)
- Fentanyl: 14 to 87 (521.4%)
- Cocaine: 13 to 34 (161.5%)
- Other Opiates: 8 to 111 (2.8%)²³

The graph below compiled by Marcella Sorg charts the rise in the number of Maine deaths attributable to various opioids.²⁵

Chart #5: Total Number of Maine Deaths Due to Pharmaceutical Opioids, Illicit Drugs, and Total Drug Deaths, Alone or in Combination



²⁵ Marcella Sorg, Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, "Drug Deaths January -December 2015 statewide brief update," to Attorney General Janet Mills, March 7, 2016.

In 2015 all of Maine's counties had at least one overdose death. However, more than three-quarters (77%) of the overdose deaths were disproportionately concentrated in Maine's five more populous counties²⁶, which have 65% of the state's population. Portland, the state's largest city, had 46 drug-induced deaths or 17% of the statewide total.

While these five counties accounted for the lion's share of the drug overdose deaths, Washington County had the highest drug-related (both illicit and prescription) death rate per 100,000 per population at 19.7 from 2012-2014.²⁷ The statewide average was 13.7, with Oxford County having the lowest rate at 5.2 drug-related death per 100,000.

While heroin and non-pharmaceutical opioids continue to capture headlines regarding their role in drug overdose deaths, prescription drug use contributes significantly to the number of drug-induced deaths. In 2014, benzodiazepines accounted for more than one in three overdose deaths²⁸, more than heroin/morphine. Furthermore, some studies indicate that 80% of heroin users started with prescription opioids,²⁹ which means that some overdoses that are attributed to street drugs are indirectly attributable to the prescription opioids that preceded them.

Drug Treatment

In 2011, there were 300.4 outpatient hospital admissions for opiates per 10,000 people, marginally higher than alcohol at 291.1.³⁰ In 2012-2014, Androscoggin County had the highest average rate (per 10,000 residents) of adult primary treatment admissions related to heroin/morphine at 22.1, compared to a low of 2.5 Aroostook County.³¹ The differences may be explained in part by the availability of such services.

While treatment for heroin has risen dramatically, treatment admissions for alcohol still far exceed those of other for other substances. In 2014, treatment admissions in which alcohol was the primary substance exceeded those in which synthetic opioids and heroin/morphine combined were the primary substance.

²⁶ In alphabetical order: Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York.

²⁷ Marcella Sorg, Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, "Drug Deaths January -December 2015 statewide brief update," to Attorney General Janet Mills, March 7, 2016.

²⁸ Marcella Sorg, Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, "Drug Deaths January -December 2015 statewide brief update," to Attorney General Janet Mills, March 7, 2016.

²⁹ United States Attorney's Office – District of Maine, "The Opiate/Opioid Public Health Crisis," delivered by Daniel J. Perry to the Maine School-Based Health Assembly on January 20, 2016.

³⁰ Maine Health Data Organization inpatient admissions for 2010-11 cited in "Substance Abuse Trends in Maine: State Epidemiological Profile 2015." (South Portland, ME: Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc.), p. 53.

³¹ Maine Department of Health and Human Services, "SEOW Special Report: Heroin, Opioids, and Other Drugs in Maine," delivered by Tim Diomedes to State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup in October 2015.

Interestingly, the number of people seeking treatment admission in which a synthetic opioid was the primary substance fell 31.7% from 2013 to 2014.³² Some of this may be explained by reporting inconsistencies among treatment providers, but it also may be due to unavailability of treatment options. At the same time, treatment admissions where heroin or morphine was listed at the primary substances jumped by 22.3%.

Drug Crime & Substance Abuse Strategies

What follows are some recent statewide and local efforts to address drug crime and substance abuse treatment strategies in Maine. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive one but illustrative of promising approaches to addressing the issue. These approaches have not necessarily been evaluated nor should they be considered evidence-based.

MDEA

The Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA) addresses the upper and mid-level drug traffickers that sell or manufacture drugs that fall below the interest of federal law enforcement officials. MDEA's mission is to lessen the distribution, availability, and use of illicit drugs through a multi-agency drug enforcement effort.³³ MDEA operationalizes this mission by working to prevent suppliers from selling their product and profiting from it. It also strives to make drug initiation more difficult.

Maine Legislature

During the recent biennium, the Maine Legislature passed one of the strictest opioid prescribing laws in the country. The law (LD 1646) went into effect in July of 2016 and reduces the amount of prescribed morphine milligrams allowable to each patient per day. The law was passed in response to surging number of overdose death due to prescription pain killers and heroin. In response to the new law, the Maine Medical Association is starting a public education campaign to ensure patients who are currently taking opioids do not turn to street drugs to manage their pain.

³² Treatment Data System 2010-14 data cited in cited in "Substance Abuse Trends in Maine: State Epidemiological Profile 2015." (South Portland, ME: Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc.), p. 107.

³³ Maine Drug Enforcement Agency, "Justice Assistance Council Briefing presentation," delivered by Roy McKinney to the Justice Assistance Council on June 22, 2016.

Maine Opioid Collaborative

In May 2016, the Maine Opioid Collaborative released its recommendations. The recommendations, organized according to the three sub-committees that make up the collaborative, are as follows:

Prevention/Harm Reduction Team

- ◆ Promote good public health and safety and reduce the harmful effects of opiate use.
- ◆ Strengthen and enhance Maine's public health infrastructure to prevent and reduce opiate use disorders and overdose deaths.

Law Enforcement Team

- ◆ Destigmatize substance use disorders within the law enforcement profession.
- ◆ Identify, investigate, and prosecute most dangerous drug traffickers.
- ◆ Support and encourage effective pre-charge law enforcement programs.
- ◆ Make problem solving courts available for every appropriate defendant.
- ◆ Provide custodial treatment for county jail inmates with substance use disorders.
- ◆ Provide case management services for re-entry.

Treatment Team

- ◆ Expand access to evidence based treatment for opioid dependence in Maine's publically funded SUD Treatment System.
- ◆ Expand access to evidence based treatment for opioid dependence, specialty populations: community corrections, institutions, drug courts, adolescents, women and children.
- ◆ Expand Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) in Maine's Primary Care System.
- ◆ Prescribing standards for chronic non-cancer pain

Maine's Drug Treatment Courts

The Maine Judicial Branch has five Adult Drug Treatment Courts and Family Treatment Drug Courts. Drug treatment courts are specialty courts that specialize in the areas of substance abuse, mental/behavioral health, and criminal behavior. These courts emphasize offender accountability and mandate treatment services. People going through these courts meet often with the presiding judges, case managers, and, if applicable, probation officers.³⁴ Frequent drug and alcohol testing are requirements. The goals of the courts are to reduce alcohol and drug use, increase public safety, safeguard the well-being of the family and children, and provide offenders with the skills necessary to refrain from drug use.

³⁴ State of Maine Judicial Branch, "Maine's Drug Treatment Courts" n.d., http://courts.maine.gov/maine_courts/drug/index.html Accessed on October 14, 2016.

Maine Office of the Attorney General

During the summer of 2016, the Maine Office of the Attorney General launched a public education campaign aimed at curbing the abuse of prescription painkillers. The initiative includes a website (Dose of Reality) and three television public service announcements.³⁵ The web site has information on drug take back programs and how to safely store prescription medications.

In August, the Attorney General began distributing the opioid antidote Narcan to interested law enforcement agencies and first responders. Narcan reverses the effects of opioids. The Attorney General is paying for Narcan through funds collected from various court settlements. Through mid-August, the Office of the Maine Attorney General purchased more than 2,000 doses and distributed nearly half of them.

Local Law Enforcement Response

Given the unprecedented number of drug overdoses in Maine and the relative dearth of treatment options, some local law enforcement agencies are taking matters into their own hands. For example, the Scarborough Police Department launched Operation Hope. This program, modeled after a program in Gloucester, MA, invites drug users/addicts to come to the police department, drop off their drugs, and get help. The department works with users to get treatment through a partnership it forged with the Portland Recovery Community Center.³⁶

In early 2016, the Portland Police Department implemented the Law Enforcement Addiction Advocacy Program (LEAAP) to provide outreach education, increase community awareness, and facilitate treatment among the city's drug users.³⁷ Scarborough and Portland are just a couple of the departments that are working to facilitate treatment for users in their communities.

³⁵ Maine Office of the Attorney General, "Dose of Reality," n.d., <http://doseofrealitymaine.org/>. Accessed on October 14, 2016.

³⁶ David Hench, "Scarborough police to launch innovative program to help drug addicts," Portland Press Herald, September 17, 2015. <http://www.pressherald.com/2015/09/17/scarborough-police-announce-operation-hope-to-fight-drug-use/>. Accessed on October 14, 2016.

³⁷ City of Portland, Maine, "Law Enforcement Addiction Advocacy Program," n.d., <http://www.portlandmaine.gov/1715/Law-Enforcement-Addiction-Advocacy-Progr>. Accessed on October 14, 2016.

National Governor's Association

In addition to the initiatives outlined above, the National Governor's Association has numerous reports and ideas on how to curb the prescription opioid and heroin crisis. One such report, *Finding Solutions to the Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis: A Road Map for States*,³⁸ provides a guide to addressing this issue at the state level in a step-by-step fashion. The outline of these steps is as follows:

Step One—Assess the Situation

- ◆ Identify policy and financial levers, and conduct high-level data scan
- ◆ Identify or create prescription opioid and heroin task force
- ◆ Ensure key decision makers are involved
- ◆ Connect with priority stakeholders and set vision

Step Two—Develop and Select Policies

- ◆ Preventing opioid misuse and overdose
 - Health care strategies for prevention and early identification
 - Public safety strategies for reducing illicit supply
- ◆ Responding to opioid misuse and overdose
 - Health care strategies for treatment and recovery
 - Public safety strategies for response

Step Three—Finalize Policies, Implement & Evaluate

The publication has a plethora of sample ideas for each of the four strategy types listed in Step Two above.

³⁸ K. Murphy, M. Becker, J. Locke, C. Kelleher, J. McLeod, and F. Isasi, *Finding Solutions to the Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis: A Road Map for States* (Washington, D.C.: National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, July 2016). <https://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/2016/1607NGAOpioidRoadMap.pdf>. Accessed on November 22, 2016.

Priority Area: Domestic Violence

Key Findings

- ◆ Reports of DV assaults: down by 7.2% from 5,459 in 2005 to 5,067 in 2014.
- ◆ Of all homicides (N=22) in Maine in 2014, 45.5% of victims were killed by a family member or spouse, with an additional 13.6% killed by a significant other.
- ◆ Eight DV resource centers associated with the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) report serving 13,280 unduplicated victims of DV (12,781 adults and 499 children) in 2015.

Selective Strategies to address Domestic Violence

- ◆ Multi-Disciplinary consultation teams
- ◆ CPS caseworkers
- ◆ Community High Risk Response Teams
- ◆ Best practice assessments

While index rates provide an accurate picture of homicide and (to a lesser extent) assault, they are not as reliable when it comes to domestic violence (DV). There are two reasons for this. First, DV is typically underreported. Second, there is no single index for DV. There are a number of crimes which, when perpetrated by a family member or intimate partner, are considered DV. Among these are assault and murder, which are captured in index figures, but other crimes which are also considered DV, such as threatening, terrorizing, and stalking, are not reflected in index figures. As a result, index crime figures are an underrepresentation of DV.

From 2005 to 2014, the number of arrests for DV assaults fell by 7.2% (from 5,459 to 5,067). This decrease was comparable to the decrease in all types of assaults, which fell by 7.6%.

That being said, the number of DV assaults and homicides reported to police is still important information. From 2005 to 2014, the number of arrests for DV assaults fell by 7.2% (from 5,459 to 5,067). This decrease was comparable to the decrease in all types of assaults, which fell by 7.6%. The ratio of DV assaults to all assaults remained constant at about 46% over the ten-year period.

Table #4: Domestic Violence Assaults and All Assaults Reported to Law Enforcement

Year	All Reported Domestic Violence Assaults	All Reported Assaults	Percent Domestic Violence of All Assaults
2005	5,459	11,843	46.1%
2010	5,117	11,341	45.1%
2014	5,067	10,944	46.3%
5-year change	-0.98%	-3.50%	
10-year change	-7.18%	-7.59%	

Data taken from Crime in Maine, Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Unit's Website.

DV is also reflected in homicide numbers. Of all homicides victims in Maine in 2014 (N=22), 59.1% were killed by a family member, spouse, or significant other. The actual number of DV homicide victims in 2014 was 13, slightly more than the 10 DV homicide victims in 2005.

Another way to estimate the scope of DV is through a total count of victims served by Maine's DV resource centers. The eight DV resource centers associated with the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) reported serving 13,280 unduplicated victims of DV (12,781 adults and 499 children) in 2015. Of these, 673 victims (410 adults and 263 children) received shelter services totaling 29,728 bed nights.

Table #5: MCEDV Resource Center Services Provided, 2015

	MCEDV Data 2015
DVRC helpline calls	35,999
Victims receiving services	13,280
Adults	12,781
Children	499
Victims receiving shelter	673
Adults	410
Children	263
Total bed-nights	29,728
Child Protective Services-involved victims receiving specialized assistance from DV advocates	2,317
Sex trafficking victims accessing help (shelter, legal, advocacy, case management)	95
Legal service hours (attorneys and legal advocates)	17,170
Legal service recipients	3,900

Summary counts from resource centers provide a wider picture of DV, but these figures have limitations as well because not everyone who seeks help from a resource center receives it. On September 16, 2015, all eight of Maine's DV programs participated in the 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services.³⁹ The census found that a total of 416 victims were served on census day. A total of 245 DV victims (132 children and 113 adults) received emergency shelter or transitional housing, and 171 adults and children received other services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups. In addition to these served victims, however, there were 36 unmet requests for services on census day, 53% of which were for housing. While some of these victims may have been served on another day, it is unlikely that all were.

Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Services

What follows are some recent statewide and local efforts to address domestic violence and provide services to victims of domestic violence in Maine. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive one, but illustrative of promising approaches to addressing the issue. These approaches have not necessarily been evaluated nor should they be considered evidence-based.

Multi-Disciplinary Consultation Teams

Maine's DV agencies work collaboratively with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Child Protective Services (CPS), hospitals, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and law enforcement agencies to provide victims with a coordinated community response that addresses the complexity of abuse. Recognizing the overlap of DV and substance abuse (termed "multi-abuse"), MCEDV trains multi-disciplinary consultation teams in a trauma-responsive approach to multi-abuse trauma. These teams address the challenging safety concerns that families in crisis face due to the co-occurrence of mental illness, substance abuse, domestic and sexual violence, and child abuse. DV agencies throughout Maine recognize the need for a coordinated solution and participate in building strong relationships that bridge the work of the various systems addressing the intertwining problems of DV and substance abuse.

CPS Caseworkers

MCEDV also provides training to CPS caseworkers to improve their ability to accurately define and identify DV. They communicate the effects of DV on children and advise that children who have experienced abuse or been exposed to DV are safer when their non-abusing, primary caretakers are safe and supported. Interdisciplinary training on how to recognize and respond to DV is part of the cooperative efforts between community organizations to ensure greater safety for victims and their children as they navigate safety planning in their communities.

³⁹ National Network to End Domestic Violence, "Census: Domestic Violence Counts – Census 2015 Report," n.d., <http://nnedv.org/resources/census.html>. Accessed on October 17, 2016.

Community High Risk Response Teams

For victims in high-risk situations, Community High Risk Response Teams work together to put in place strong community safety plans that are individualized for each victim's or family's needs. Comprehensive victim services which require high levels of cooperation among agencies may include providing emergency shelter or transitional safe housing, material assistance such as clothing vouchers and gas cards, financial literacy program for survivors, nutritional support, peer to peer DV support groups, legal advocacy, protection from abuse orders, parenting education and support with childcare, substance abuse treatment, medical or mental healthcare, and transportation. In order to meet the various needs of victims who are navigating complicated situations, DV agencies in Maine build strong relationships with property owners, law enforcement and judges, healthcare and therapeutic service providers.

Best Practice Assessment

Program evaluations and effective practice assessments are a vital part of shaping responsive and progressive approaches to DV in Maine. A Best Practice Assessment Coordinator (BPAC) at Maine's Hope and Justice Project conducts Best Practices Assessments (BPAs) on police responses and prosecution responses to DV. The BPAC also facilitates training and awareness about the findings and recommendations that emerge from BPAs with police and prosecutors. The BPA process hones policy and practice, increasing the quality and consistency of law enforcement's response to DV, while prioritizing safety for victims and accountability for perpetrators.

Serving Human Trafficking Victims

Human trafficking has emerged as an area of challenge in Maine and is being addressed by the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) as well as DV agencies and various non-profit faith-based organizations. One challenge associated with providing treatment to trafficking victims stems from the multiple forms of abuse perpetrated against them and the need for long-term residential treatment to address their physical, emotional, and social needs. To date, Maine has one such residential treatment program, Hope Rising, run by Saint Andre Home, but DV agencies also have a model program under development based on the Family Violence Project's shelter model.

Priority Area: Sexual Assault

Key Findings

- ◆ Arrests for forcible rape: up by 10.6% from 322 in 2005 to 356 in 2014
- ◆ Clearance rates for forcible rape: relatively stable, ranging from a low of 37.5% in 2008 to a high of 48.4% in 2005 with a 10-year average of 42.6%
- ◆ The seven sexual assault support centers composing the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault report that 2,897 unduplicated SA victims were served between October 2014 and September 2015.

Selective Strategies to address Sexual Assault

- ◆ Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
- ◆ Sexual Assault Support Centers
- ◆ Maine Network of Children's Advocacy Centers
- ◆ Safe Space

From 2005 to 2014 the number of forcible rape offenses reported to law enforcement increased by 10.6%, from 322 to 356. Even more so than DV, rape is typically underreported, and some of this increase may be due to an increase in attention paid to the issue by those in the criminal justice system and a corresponding increase in the confidence of victims to report such crimes. The increase may also be attributed to the increased availability of 24-hour hotlines and rape crisis services. It is difficult to determine whether, and to what degree, rapes have actually increased in frequency. Clearance rates, however, have remained relatively stable at 48.8% in 2005 to 45.4% in 2011, which may suggest that victims are more willing to report sexual assault regardless of whether they think it will result in an arrest or eventual conviction.

From 2005 to 2014 the number of forcible rape offenses reported to law enforcement increased by 10.6%, from 322 to 356.

Another way to estimate the incidence of sexual assault is through a total count of victims served by Maine's sexual assault centers. The Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) comprises seven sexual assault support centers which reported serving 2,897 unduplicated SA victims in one year's time, between October 2014 and September 2015. MECASA reports that about 30% of their clients seeks treatment for an assault that occurred more than 12 months earlier.⁴⁰

Contacts:	9,452
Victims receiving services:	2,897
Significant other receiving services:	1,167
Number of service hours:	11,132

⁴⁰ Destie Hohman-Sprague (personal communication, December 13, 2016)

Sexual Assault and Substance Abuse

Sexual assault and substance abuse are often linked either at the time of event or as means of coping with the sexual assault or the ongoing pattern of abuse. Many survivors report drinking alcohol at the time of their assault.⁴¹ In addition, many long term sexual abuse survivors are more likely to be substance abusers. Kendler and her colleagues report that women who were sexually abused as children were three times more likely to be substance abusers than women who were not abused as children.⁴² Clearly, providing treatment to some sexual assault survivors requires a multi-systemic response.

Sexual Assault Services

What follows are some recent statewide and local efforts to address sexual assault and provide services to victims of sexual assault in Maine. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive one, but illustrative of promising approaches to addressing the issue. These approaches have not necessarily been evaluated nor should they be considered evidence-based.

MECASA Strategies

The Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) is at the forefront of efforts to eliminate sexual assault in Maine and to provide services to victims of sexual assault. MECASA engages in public policy and tracks legislation that advocates for victims and survivors of sexual assault. In recent years, MECASA staff have altered their approach to preventing sexual assault and providing sexual assault services, emphasizing a socio-ecological approach that is far more systemic than previous efforts.

Sexual violence disproportionately impacts already-marginalized populations – children, people of color, Native American women, LGBTQ+ individuals, homeless and street-involved individuals and youth, etc. – and those individuals often have higher barriers to seeking services as well. MECASA and its network of sexual assault crisis and support centers have focused their work in recent years on outreach to vulnerable and underserved communities who have been under-represented in a mainstream approach to service delivery. Through an “Underserved Needs Assessment,” each of the sexual assault crisis and support centers have identified vulnerable and underserved population groups in their respective communities. In turn, each of the centers have worked with various

⁴¹ Abbey, A., Clinton-Sherrod, A.M., McAuslan, P., Zawacki, T., & Buck, P.O. (2003). Relationship between the quantity of alcohol consumed and the severity of the sexual assaults committed by college men. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18(7). 813-833.

⁴² Kendler, K.S., Bulik, C., Silberg, J., Hettema, J., Myers, J., & Prescott, C. (2000). Childhood sexual abuse and adult psychiatric and substance use disorders in women: An epidemiological and co-twin control analysis. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 57(10):953-959.

groups in their catchment areas to build partnerships that will hopefully lead to underserved population groups accessing sexual assault services on a more frequent basis.

It is MECASA's hope that these local partnerships will not only extend services to populations that are currently unreached, but that the partnerships will also lead to a more comprehensive array of services available to all victims of sexual assault services. For example, some sexual assault victims grapple with substance abuse. It is MECASA's hope that expanded local partnerships, with more robust systems for partnering, such as shared drop-in hours, co-facilitated groups, strong referral policies, etc., will lead to a greater array of service options, such as substance abuse treatment, regardless of where victims first seek services.

Sexual Assault Support Centers

At the forefront of MECASA's victim services work are the seven sexual assault crisis and support centers. These regionally based centers provide the following services:⁴³

- ◆ A 24-hour statewide sexual assault crisis and support line
- ◆ Support groups
- ◆ Crisis intervention and information
- ◆ Support and advocacy for victims/survivors of sexual assault and their families
- ◆ Advocacy for victims/survivors who choose to seek medical attention, report to the police, and/or go through the criminal justice system no matter when the violence was perpetrated
- ◆ Referrals to mental health professionals and other community services
- ◆ School, community and professional education programs

Maine Network of Children's Advocacy Centers

The Maine Network of Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) is a membership organization devoted to expanding the accessibility of CAC services for families impacted by child sexual abuse. The Network comprises multi-disciplinary teams (MDT) that provide an array of services to sexually abused children and their families. The premise behind the model is that a child and his or her family comes to CAC that is made up of a MDT team of professionals. A joint interview/investigation is initiated and evidence is collected. The CAC coordinates the case review with all team members, including law enforcement, child protective services, etc., eliminating the need for the abused child and his or her family to travel to multiple agencies and be interviewed multiple times.

⁴³ Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, "Member Centers," n.d., <http://www.mecasa.org/member-centers/>. Accessed on August 17, 2016.

In 2015, the three CACs provided more than 600 interviews and delivered training to 158 CAC staff and MDT partners. In addition, MECASA launched an online CAC Development Toolkit and new MDT Orientation video.

Currently there are three CACs in the states (the Children’s Advocacy Center of Androscoggin, Franklin, and Oxford Counties; the Children’s Advocacy Center of Kennebec and Somerset Counties; and the Cumberland County Children’s Advocacy Center) serving six of Maine’s 16 counties. There are plans underway to open five others that would serve the other ten counties in the next several years.

Maine Sex Trafficking & Exploitation Network

The Maine Sex Trafficking & Exploitation Network, a program of MECASA, offers training, technical assistance, and resources to people and organizations working to combat human trafficking in Maine. Among the services this initiative delivers are:⁴⁴

- ◆ training and technical assistance,
- ◆ tools to help anti-trafficking advocates and service providers be more effective in their efforts,
- ◆ web resources, and
- ◆ public policy advocacy.

As part of this work, a human trafficking needs assessment was conducted by Hornby-Zeller Associates. The study found that in any given year there were 200-300 victims of sex trafficking in Maine.⁴⁵ The report included several recommendations, including expanded services for sex trafficking victims and the need for enhanced data collection services.

Safe Space

As mentioned earlier, Maine’s sexual assault support centers and their partner organizations are reaching out to vulnerable communities to better serve them. One such vulnerable population group is LGBTQ survivors of sexual violence. LGBTQ individuals experience a higher rate of sexual violence than the heterosexual population.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, “Member Centers,” n.d., <http://www.mecasa.org/member-centers/>. Accessed on August 18, 2016.

⁴⁵ H. Hornby et al. *Maine Human Trafficking Needs Assessment*. (South Portland, ME: Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc., November, 2015), p. 20.

⁴⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “NISVS: An Overview of 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation,” n.d., http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf. Accessed on October 17, 2016.

Recognizing that the LGBTQ community faces additional barriers to reporting sexual violence and accessing services, a collaborative of service providers developed Safe Space. This training program was designed to enhance the capacity of the centers to provide services to LGBTQ survivors of sexual violence and to make the centers more welcoming to these survivors.

STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

The Maine Department of Public Safety (DPS) contracted with the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) in October of 2015 to update the Maine Justice Assistance Council Drug Control, Violence and Crime Prevention and System Improvement Multi-year Strategy for fiscal year 2017. Part of this effort included a survey of key state stakeholders including law enforcement, court system employees, district attorneys, and domestic violence and sexual assault coalition/center staff. The survey was meant to capture key stakeholder opinions of the challenges in addressing *violent crimes, drug crimes, domestic violence, and sexual assault*, as well as stakeholders' awareness of strategies and promising practices related to these areas, and their opinions on how to prioritize and target funds to address them.

Survey questions were drafted by the SAC research team based on discussions with, and priorities identified by, the DPS. The online survey was sent to 408 potential survey participants in March 2015. In addition to the 408 original recipients of the survey, one key stakeholder distributed the survey to 20 of her colleagues who were not on the list of potential participants, increasing the potential responses to 428. A total of 165 stakeholders completed the survey for a response rate of 38.6%.

The majority (59%) of the 165 survey respondents indicated that they worked for a law enforcement agency. Approximately 21% indicated that they worked for a domestic violence or sexual assault (DV/SA) agency or center, 16% indicated that they worked in the judicial/court system. An additional 4% indicated "other" work. The majority of respondents (78%) reported that they had worked in their current field for more than 10 years.

The following sections summarize the key survey findings. Please refer to the copy of the complete survey included, in full, in Appendix B of this report.

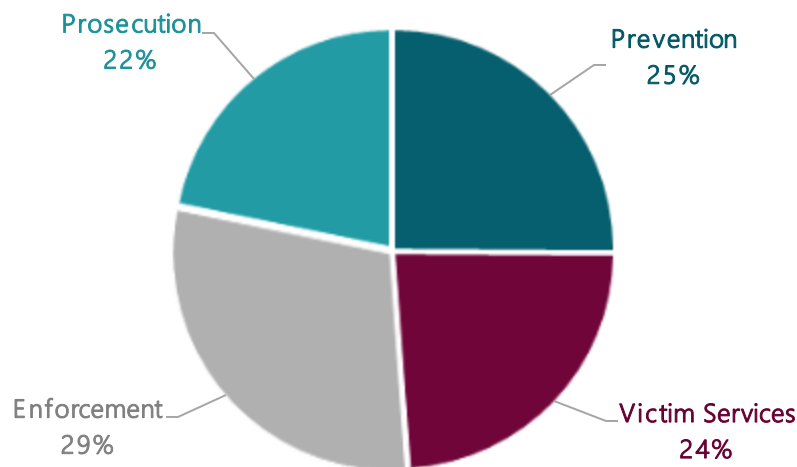
Violent Crime Priorities

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding the priorities for addressing several types of violent crime. They were asked to consider and rank (1 through 3) what types of violent crime need the most attention in the state of Maine. Respondents (n=164) indicated that drug related crimes needed the most attention, followed by domestic violence crimes, then sexual assault/rape. This ranking varied, however, by respondent type. In summary:

- ♦ only judicial respondents included murder in the top three ranking,
- ♦ only DV/SA respondents did not include drug related crimes in the ranking,
- ♦ only DV/SA respondents included rape in the ranking, and
- ♦ all respondents included domestic violence crimes in the ranking.

Respondents were also asked how available state funds should be allocated to address violent crime. Respondents indicated that the largest proportion of available funds (29%) should be allocated to enforcement, followed by prevention (25%), victim services (24%), and prosecution (22%).

Chart #6: How State Funding Should Be Allocated to Address Violent Crime



Answers related to funding allocations varied depending on type of respondent, with law enforcement respondents indicating that the largest proportion of funds should be allocated to enforcement, judicial respondents indicating that the largest proportion should go to prevention, and DV/SA respondents indicating it should go to victim services.

Promising Practices

When asked to share the single most promising practice they have heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing violent crime, responses were most commonly focused on law enforcement efforts. Table #6 summarizes examples provided about promising practices for addressing violent crime:

Table#6: Promising Practices to Address Violent Crime

Violent Crime – Promising Practices	# of Responses/Themes (N=101)
1. Enforcement —higher pay to attract and retain officers, more criminal investigations, more specialized task forces	18 (18%)
2. Sentencing changes —need for stiffer sentences, mandatory minimum sentences, more punishment, stiffer sentencing guidelines	18 (18%)
3. Education, training, and awareness —in schools, communities, and among the law enforcement community	15 (15%)
4. Prosecution —more prosecution for violent crimes	9 (9%)
5. Communication —Increased communication among law enforcement, domestic violence and sexual assault to prevent and respond to violent crimes	6 (6%)

Challenges

When respondents were asked to share the biggest challenge Maine faces (other than lack of funding) in its efforts to address violent crime, responses that focused on leniency, the courts, and prosecution were most frequently cited. A breakdown of responses is included below in Table #7.

Table #7: Challenges to Addressing Violent Crime

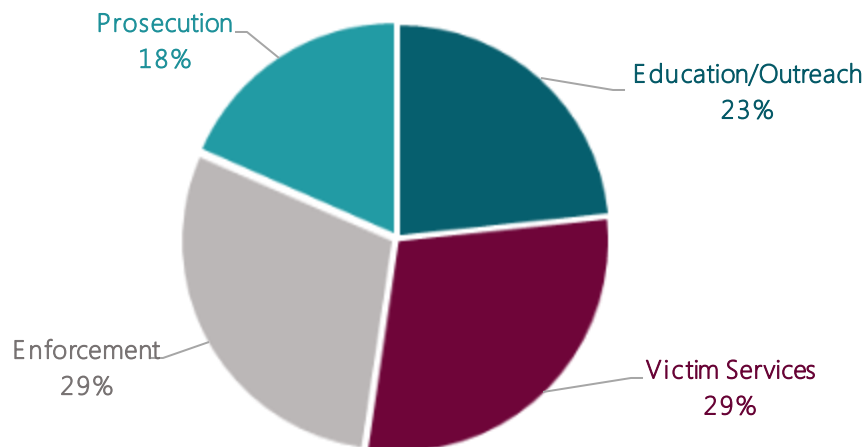
Violent Crime - Challenges	# of Responses/Themes (N=101)
1. Leniency/Courts/Prosecution —sanctions not harsh enough to deter, low rates of prosecution	28 (28%)
2. Drugs —drug crime drives violent crime	16 (16%)
3. Law Enforcement —insufficient number of officers, lack of training, failure to investigate, failure to share information	15 (15%)
4. Counseling/Treatment/Rehabilitation —incarceration does not rehabilitate	11 (11%)
5. Prevention/Education —values and behaviors are not taught early in the home	10 (10%)

Drug Crime

To gather stakeholder opinions about preventing and addressing drug crimes, all respondents were asked to consider and rank (1 through 3) what types of drug crime needed the most attention in Maine. Respondents (n=164) indicated that heroin was the drug that needed the most attention in Maine, followed by narcotic pain medication, and then alcohol. This ranking was the same across respondent type.

Respondents were also asked how any available state funds should be allocated to address drug crime. As seen in Chart #7, respondents indicated that the largest proportion of available funds should be split between enforcement and victim services (at 29% each), followed by education/outreach at (23%), and prosecution at (18%).

Chart #7: How State Funding Should Be Allocated to Address Drug Crime



While law enforcement respondents indicated that the largest proportion of funds should be allocated to enforcement, DV/SA respondents indicated the largest share should go to victim services. Judicial respondents divided funding almost evenly between the four categories.

Promising Practices

Respondents were asked, "In your opinion, what is the single most promising practice you've seen or heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing drug crimes?" Responses provided by survey participants are summarized in Table #8 below. Nearly half of those responding listed the provision of appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services to those struggling with drug addiction as a promising practice.

Table #8: Promising Practices to Address Drug Crime

Drug Crime – Promising Practices	# of Responses/Themes (N=136)
1. Provision of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services — shifting from incarceration to rehabilitation, enhancing coordination between law enforcement and treatment providers, establishing drug courts	66 (49%)
2. Increased Enforcement and Collaboration across Agencies — funding and hiring more drug agents and law enforcement staff, stiffer penalties and sentencing for offenders and traffickers	44 (33%)
3. Prevention, Education and Promoting Awareness —education and prevention campaigns for parents and youth, promoting awareness and destigmatizing drug use in communities, garnering community support	15 (11%)

Challenges

Respondents were asked, "In your opinion, what is the one biggest challenge (other than lack of funding) to addressing drug crimes in Maine?" Lack of effective and accessible counseling and treatment options was the most common response, with 28% of respondents reporting this as a challenge. Results are summarized in Table #9 below.

Table #9: Challenges to Addressing Violent Crime

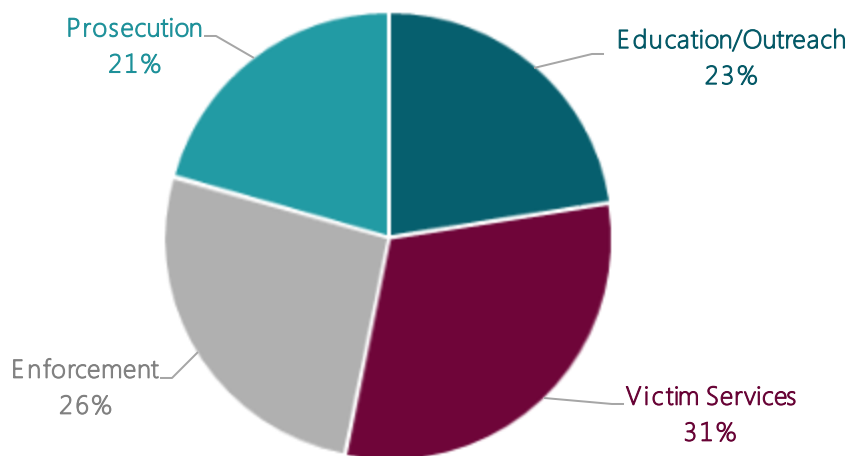
Drug Crime - Challenges	# of Responses/Themes (N=136)
1. Counseling/Treatment —lack of effective, affordable, local, short- and long-term, evidence-based, and mandated treatment options	38 (28%)
2. Law Enforcement —lack of adequate resources, including education and training; failure to share intelligence	22 (16%)
3. Prevention/Education —need to prevent addiction through education and by addressing underlying issues that lead to substance use (trauma, depression, poverty)	17 (15%)
4. Court system/Prosecution/Laws —low rates of prosecution, failure to hold offenders accountable	15 (11%)
5. Drug Dealers/Supply —need to focus on state borders, identify and target out-of-state traffickers, mete out harsher penalties	10 (10%)

Domestic Violence

All respondents were asked to consider and rank (1 through 3) the categories of domestic violence services/support that need the most attention in Maine. Respondents (n=160) indicated that victim services need the most attention in Maine, followed by shelter/housing, then legal advocacy. This ranking was the same across all respondent types (e.g. law enforcement, judicial, and DV/SA providers).

Respondents were asked how any available funds should be allocated to address domestic violence, and indicated that the largest proportion of available funds (31%) should be allocated to victim services, followed by enforcement (26%), education/outreach (23%), and prosecution (21%) (See Chart #8).

Chart #8: How State Funding Should Be Allocated to Address Domestic Violence



Law enforcement respondents indicated that the largest proportion of available funds should be split between enforcement and victim services (at 29% each), while judicial and DV/SA respondents indicated that the largest proportion should go to victim services (29% and 38%, respectively).

Promising Practices

When asked to share the single most promising practice they have heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing domestic violence, respondents most often reported themes related to offender accountability/monitoring, victim services, education, collaboration/coordinated community response (CCR), multidisciplinary high risk response teams (HRRT), shelter for survivors, training for law enforcement, and ODARA risk assessment.

Table #10: Promising Practices to Address Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence – Promising Practices	# of Responses/ Themes (N=180)
1. Batterer/Offender Strategies —including batterer intervention programs, mandatory counseling, electronic offender monitoring, aggressive prosecutions, stricter penalties for offenders	32 (23%)
2. Victims Services —including resources for victims, shelters that include substance abuse treatment, and direct victim services programs, for example: Next Step, Safe Voices, New Hope for Women, Family Crisis Services, Pine Tree Legal, Somerset House, Spruce Run/Woman Care, Hope and Justice Program	32 (23%)
2. Community Education —to raise awareness about domestic violence, including in schools and churches, and for sports teams and the public	23 (16%)
4. Cross Disciplinary Collaboration —especially between law enforcement, victim advocates, district attorney, and the court system, including high risk response teams; training for law enforcement; and risk assessment	16 (11%)

Challenges

When asked to share the biggest challenge Maine faces (other than lack of funding) in its efforts to address domestic violence, respondents provided a variety of important challenges, with no one specific challenge garnering a majority of responses. A summary of responses can be found below in Table #11.

Table #11: Challenges to Addressing Domestic Violence

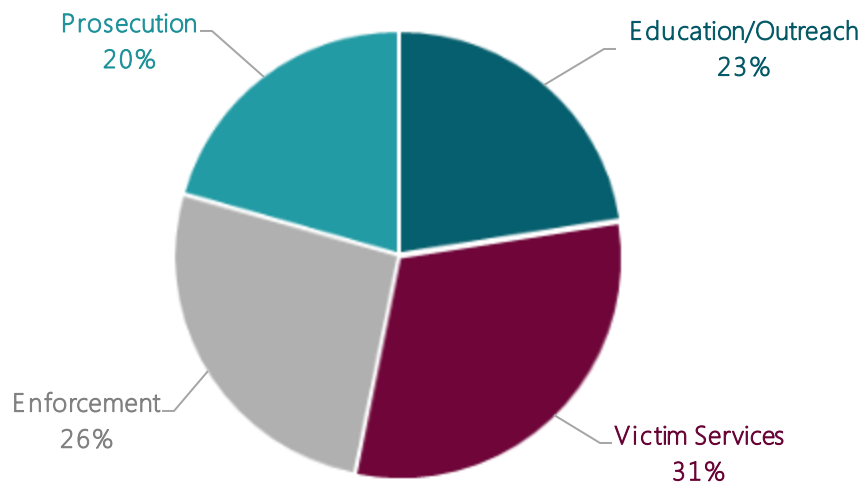
DV - Challenges	# of Responses/ Themes (N=180)
1. Domestic Violence Services —need for more treatment and advocacy services especially for those survivors living in rural locations or in isolation	16 (9%)
2. Courts —need for improvements in the ways courts process DV cases, schedules them, and hands down decisions	13 (7%)
3. Education —training and education of various constituent groups (e.g., schools, community, law enforcement, and survivors) on health relationships, DV services, resources, etc.	13 (7%)
4. Prosecution —want for more prosecutors and the desire for more aggressive prosecution	10 (6%)
5. Survivor Prosecution Issues —desire for survivors to be more cooperative in the prosecution of their abusers and not recant their earlier statements	10 (6%)

Sexual Assault

Respondents were asked to consider and rank (1 through 3) the categories of sexual assault services/support that needed the most attention in Maine, and they indicated that victim services need the most attention, followed by legal advocacy, then coordination (of cross-disciplinary teams). This ranking was the same across all respondent types.

Respondents were asked how any available funds should be allocated to address sexual assault. Respondents indicated that the largest proportion of available funds (31%) should be allocated to victim services. This category was followed by enforcement (26%), education/outreach (23%), and prosecution (20%).

Chart #9: How State Funding Should Be Allocated to Address Sexual Assault



While all respondents indicated that the largest proportion of funding should be allocated to victim services, there were differences by respondent type. Law enforcement respondents indicated that enforcement should be allocated an almost equal amount to victim services, with lesser amounts of funding for education/outreach and prosecution. Judicial respondents indicated nearly equal amounts for education/outreach, enforcement, and prosecution. DV/SA respondents indicated that education/outreach should receive the second largest proportion of funding, with smaller proportions for enforcement and prosecution.

Promising Practices

When asked to share the single most promising practice they have heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing sexual assault, respondents indicated a number of practices that fell within the categories of education and training, response services, and raising awareness. A summary of responses can be found in Table #12.

Table #12: Promising Practices to Address Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault – Promising Practices	# of Responses/ Themes (N=180)
1. Education and Training —including training school personnel and students, community members, law enforcement, and victims; and including training on specific topics such as consent, healthy relationships and human trafficking	35 (25%)
2. Response Services —including sexual assault response services and teams that entail collaboration between law enforcement and sexual assault and domestic violence groups	15 (11%)
3. Raising Awareness —promoting greater awareness and messaging around sexual assault and also making victims aware of services	10 (7%)

Challenges

When respondents were asked to share the biggest challenge Maine faces (other than lack of funding) in its efforts to address sexual assault, the themes which emerged most often were problems with non-reporting by victims, lack of prevention and education, lack of prosecution, lack of victim services, lack of training for law enforcement, and lack of offender treatment. A breakdown of responses is included below in Table #13.

Table #13: Challenges to Addressing Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault - Challenges	# of Responses/ Themes (N= 127)
1. Non-reporting by victims	37 (22%)
1. Lack of prevention and education	37 (22%)
3. Lack of prosecution	26 (20%)
4. Lack of victim services	14 (11%)
5. Lack of training for law enforcement	9 (7%)
6. Lack of treatment for offenders	4 (3%)

EVALUATION OF JAC GRANTEES

Presently all grant recipients are required to submit quarterly performance and financial reports that are monitored by JAC staff to gauge whether funded projects are achieving their goals and objectives. Grantees must also submit end of the year reports outlining their accomplishments based on data, both quantitative and qualitative. All too often, however, community-based organizations and local governmental agencies emphasize long-term outcomes that are not readily achievable in a one-year time frame (typical of most JAC grants) at the expense of short-term outcomes that would allow JAC staff to assess the impact of grant funds.

The JAC leadership has recently expressed a desire to build existing and new grantees' capacity to measure program performance using a shared language and framework. Grant recipients need to demonstrate that they can adhere to a work plan, implement an evidence-based program/curriculum, and assess their progress by developing and reporting on outputs, outcomes, and performance indicators.

Given the multitude of grant-making initiatives and the number of grantees, it is the SAC's recommendation that the JAC establish an evaluation framework for its grant-making activities. The following evaluation framework was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention⁴⁷ and would be suitable for JAC grantees.



⁴⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "A Framework for Program Evaluation," n.d., <http://www.cdc.gov/eval/framework/>. Accessed on October 17, 2016.

The framework includes the following six interdependent steps:

1. Engage stakeholders: persons involved or having an investment in the process and outcomes of the evaluation.
2. Describe the program: the mission, objectives, goals and strategies, with details about how it fits into the larger organization and community. Logic models are helpful depictions in this stage.
3. Focus the evaluation design: in order to maximize the use of time and resources in assessing those issues of most importance to the stakeholders.
4. Gather credible evidence: data collection that will help to strengthen the evaluation and recommendations.
5. Justify conclusions: link evidence, analysis, and recommendations.
6. Use and share lessons from the evaluation: deliberate plan for appropriately disseminating evaluation processes and findings.

In addition, the framework has standards that gauge whether an evaluation is well designed. Among the standards are:⁴⁸

- a) Utility – ensures that the evaluation will meet the needs of the intended users
- b) Feasibility – ensures that the evaluation will be realistic, diplomatic and frugal
- c) Proprietary – ensures that the evaluation will consider the welfare of all those involved in the evaluation
- d) Accuracy – ensures that the evaluation will depict accurate information that addresses the merits of the program being evaluated.

Further, the JAC should establish a common set of evaluation outcomes for each of its RFPs and, ideally, a limited number of outcomes that span all of its RFPs. Outcomes should include: initial outcomes that focus on knowledge, attitudes, norms and skills changes; intermediate outcomes that focus on behavior and practice changes; and long-term outcomes that address broader changes. The SAC recommends that the JAC engage its current grantees in the development of these outcomes. A logic model template is included in Appendix C.

⁴⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Evaluation Standards," n.d., <http://www.cdc.gov/eval/standards/index.htm>. Accessed on October 17, 2016.

Once these outcomes have been established, they need to be operationalized through the development of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Results-oriented, and Time bound) objectives and easy to use data collection instruments. This exercise would not only help the JAC compile comparable data across multiple grantees to determine which grantees and/or program are making the best use of the grant resources, but it would also help the grantees boost their evaluation capacities as well. Elements of an evaluation planning worksheet are included below.

A completed sample evaluation planning worksheet is also included in Appendix D.

Intervention	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1.				
2.				
Initial Outcome (Knowledge, Attitudes, Norms & Skills)	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1.				
2.				
Intermediate Outcome (Behavior)	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1.				
Long-Term Outcome	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1.				

In order for these efforts to be successful, the JAC could also provide (or contract with someone else to provide) a one-time evaluation training at the outset of a grant making period and/or provide ongoing technical assistance to grantees throughout the grant period. This training and technical assistance could also include the development of logic models and/or results-based accountability tools to streamline the process for grantees. Lastly, training might include some limited data analysis training for JAC board members and staff so they can readily interpret data and package the findings in a format that is readily understandable to various stakeholders and policymakers.

The SAC believes these recommendations would lead to an increase in short-term, measurable goals; facilitate the process of monitoring grants for the JAC; and increase grantees' evaluation capacity.

APPENDIX A

Legislative Summary

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Violent Crime	LD 375	An Act to Create a Blue Alert Program in Maine	Public Law 2015, chapter 26 creates the Blue Alert Program to notify the public through various state agencies and media outlets when a law enforcement officer has been killed or injured or is missing and the Department of Public Safety determines that public notification would be useful in apprehending a suspected offender or finding a missing officer.
Drug Crime	LD 1019	An Act Making Unified Appropriations and Allocations for the Expenditures of State Government, General Fund and Other Funds and Changing Certain Provisions of the Law Necessary to the Proper Operations of State Government for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2015, June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017	Public Law 2015, chapter 267 PART BB requires the unused balance of Part A appropriations to the Drug Enforcement Agency program within the Department of Public Safety for processing crime scenes involving the seizure of methamphetamine laboratories and Part A All Other appropriations to the Remediation and Waste Management program within the Department of Environmental Protection not used for cleanup of illegal drug operations or natural gas contamination be transferred to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund no later than June 30th of each year of the biennium.
Drug Crime	LD 113	An Act to Reduce the Penalties for Certain Drug Offenses	Public Law 2015, chapter 308 reduces unlawful possession of certain schedule W drugs from a Class B crime to a Class D crime and of certain other schedule W drugs from a Class C crime to a Class D crime when there is no prior drug conviction in Maine or another jurisdiction. The drugs for which the first offense of possession is reduce from Class B to Class D are cocaine in the quantity of more than 14 grams, cocaine base in the quantity of more than four grams and methamphetamine in the quantity of more than 14 grams. The drugs for which the first offense of possession is reduced from Class C to Class D are heroin, methamphetamine, oxycodone, hydrocodone and hydromorphone. The law directs the court in sentencing a person for a Class D drug offense to consider imposing a sentencing alternative that includes medical and mental health treatment for addiction, when appropriate.

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Drug Crime	LD 263	An Act to Provide a Minor With a Defense to Prosecution in a Situation That Involves Risk of Alcohol Overdose	Public Law 2015, chapter 154 provides a minor with a defense to prosecution under the alcoholic beverages laws applicable to minors when there is a risk of alcohol overdose and either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The minor or someone else has in good faith sought medical or emergency treatment or assistance for the minor; or 2. The minor is the person for whom assistance was sought and the evidence of the violation is obtained as a result of the person contacting emergency medical services or law enforcement.
Drug Crime	LD 729	An Act to Add Acetylfentanyl and Methylfentanyl Derivatives to the List of Schedule W Drugs	Public Law 2015, chapter 330 adds acetylfentanyl and methylacetylfentanyl derivatives to the list of Schedule W drugs. Acetylfentanyl and methylacetylfentanyl derivatives are not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration and are closely related to the prescription opioid fentanyl, which is a Schedule W drug. Public Law 2015, chapter 330 was enacted as an emergency measure effective July 12, 2015.
Drug Crime	LD 1170	Resolve, Regarding Legislative Review of Portions of Chapter 11: Rules Governing the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program, a Late-Filed Major Substantive Rule of the Department of Health and Human Services	Resolve 2015, chapter 16 provides for legislative review of portions of Chapter 11: Rules Governing the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program, a major substantive rule of the Department of Health and Human Services that was filed outside the legislative rule acceptance period. It changes the time period that dispensers must provide information to the Prescription Monitoring Program from seven days to the close of business on the next business day of the controlled substance being dispensed. It also clarifies that the required information includes the prescription being dispensed and delivered. Resolve 2015, chapter 16 was finally passed as an emergency measure effective May 26, 2015.
Drug Crime	LD 1246	An Act to Strengthen Laws Regarding the Manufacture and Sale of Methamphetamine and Other Drugs	Public Law 2015, chapter 346 strengthens laws regarding the manufacture and sale of methamphetamine and other drugs. It does the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides that possession of two grams or more of fentanyl powder or 90 or more individual containers containing fentanyl powder constitutes "trafficking"; 2. Provides that possession of at least one gram but less than two grams of fentanyl powder or at least 45 but fewer than 90 individual containers of fentanyl powder constitutes "furnishing";

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Establishes the crime of aggravated unlawful operation of a methamphetamine laboratory; 4. Prohibits and designates as a Class C crime the unlawful possession of a scheduled drug containing fentanyl powder, seven grams or more of cocaine or two grams or more of cocaine in the form of cocaine base; and 5. 5. Authorizes a court to order as part of the sentence of a defendant restitution that to pay as an expense of emergency response the costs of a response to a suspected unlawful methamphetamine laboratory, including trained laboratory personnel and laboratory services.
Drug Crime	LD 1537	An Act to Combat Drug Addiction Through Enforcement, Prevention, Treatment and Recovery	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 378:</p> <p>Part A provides ongoing funding for 10 investigative agents in the Department of Public Safety, Maine Drug Enforcement Agency and transfers \$1,230,000 in unexpended funds from the Gambling Control Board administrative expenses, Other Special revenue account in the Department of Public Safety to the General Fund unappropriated surplus in fiscal year 2016-17.</p> <p>Part B directs the Commissioner of Public Safety after receiving advice from the Maine Sheriffs' Association and the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, to administer grants to local law enforcement agencies and county jails located in geographically diverse communities throughout the State to fund projects designed solely to facilitate pathways to community-based treatment, recovery and support services.</p> <p>Part C directs the Department of Health and Human Services to provide grants to a substance abuse treatment entity to develop and operate a 10-bed social detoxification center located in the a northern or eastern area of the State and provides funding for the development and operation of the center.</p> <p>Part D provides ongoing funding for annual grants for the establishment and expansion of peer support recovery centers; the coordination and provision of substance abuse prevention; education in schools and communities; and the maintenance of a directory of substance abuse prevention and recovery services.</p> <p>Part E provides funding to increase substance abuse residential treatment and substance abuse outpatient services for the uninsured.</p> <p>Part F transfers \$725,000 in fiscal year 2015-16 and \$1,775,000 in fiscal year 2016-17 from the Medical Use of Marijuana Fund to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund.</p>

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			Part G transfers funds from Personal Services to All Other in the Courts-Supreme, Superior and District account in the Judicial Department. Public Law 2015, chapter 378 was enacted as an emergency measure effective January 19, 2016.
Drug Crime	LD 1541	An Act to Increase Sentences Imposed for the Illegal Importation of Scheduled Drugs	Public Law 2015, chapter 485 raises the class of crime for the illegal importation of scheduled drugs from a Class C crime to a Class B crime if the drug is a schedule W drug and from a Class D crime to a Class C crime if the drug is a schedule X, Y or Z drug. The law also creates the crime of aggravated illegal importation of scheduled drugs. Under the law, which is based on the crime of aggravated trafficking of scheduled drugs, certain aggravating factors, such as a prior conviction, using a child under 18 years of age to assist with the illegal importation or the quantity of drugs being imported, raise the class of crime by one class. A Class A violation of aggravated illegal importation of drugs carries a minimum sentence of four years and a Class B carries a minimum sentence of two years.
Drug Crime	LD 1552	An Act to Reduce Morbidity and Mortality Related to Injected Drugs	Public Law 2015, chapter 507 establishes a methodology for distributing funds for the hypodermic apparatus exchange programs certified by the Department of Health and Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention and allows the center to amend the rules with respect to the distribution of funds, renewal of certification, complaint investigation procedures and decertification criteria. The center must allocate funds appropriated for existing hypodermic apparatus exchange programs among programs based on rates of intravenous drug use and negative health outcomes related to drug use in the geographic area surrounding a program and the amount of services historically provided by the program although funds awarded in order to facilitate the operation of programs in counties without a program may be awarded through a competitive grant process.
Drug Crime	LD 1554	An Act to Resolve Inconsistencies in the Drug Laws	Public Law 2015, chapter 496 repeals two conflicting versions of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1107-A, subsection 1, paragraph B and enacts a new version. Public Law 2015, chapter 496 amends the laws on possession of schedule W drugs so that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As long as a person does not have one or more prior convictions for furnishing or trafficking scheduled drugs or operation of a methamphetamine laboratory, possession of the following is a Class D crime:

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heroin in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; b. Cocaine in the amount of two grams or less; c. Cocaine in the form of cocaine base in the amount two grams or less; d. Oxycodone in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; e. Hydrocodone in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; f. Hydromorphone in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; g. Methamphetamine in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; or h. Fentanyl powder in the amount of 200 milligrams or less; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. For a person who has one or more convictions for violating the laws governing furnishing or trafficking scheduled drugs or operating a methamphetamine laboratory, possession of the above-listed scheduled drugs is a Class C crime; 3. For a person charged with possession, deferred disposition is a preferred disposition in a prosecution for possession of schedule W drugs under Title 17-A, section 1107-A, subsection 1, paragraphs B and B-1; and 4. For a person who is charged with possession of schedule W drugs the affirmative defense of possession of a valid prescription applies to each subsection of Title 17-A, section 1107-A under which that person could be charged.
Drug Crime	LD 1606	An Act to Provide Funding to the Maine Budget Stabilization Fund and to Make Additional Appropriations and Allocations for the Expenditures of State Government, General Fund and Other Funds and to Change Certain Provisions of the Law Necessary to the Proper Operations of State Government for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017	<p>PUBLIC 481 EMERGENCY</p> <p>Part E establishes the Substance Abuse Assistance Program to provide grants to municipalities and counties to carry out projects designed to reduce substance abuse, substance abuse-related crimes and recidivism. It also appropriates funds for grants and for one Contract Grant Specialist position and other administrative costs.</p> <p>Public Law 2015, chapter 481 was enacted as an emergency measure effective April 16, 2016.</p>
Drug Crime	LD 1646	An Act to Prevent Opiate Abuse by Strengthening the Controlled Substances	Public Law 2015, chapter 488 makes the following changes to the laws governing the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program and the prescribing and dispensing of opioid medication and other drugs.

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
		Prescription Monitoring Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It provides to the prescriber immunity from liability for disclosure of information to the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program. 2. It allows the Department of Health and Human Services to provide prescription monitoring information to and receive prescription monitoring information from a Canadian province. 3. It clarifies that staff in hospitals and pharmacies are authorized to access the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program insofar as the access relates to a patient's prescription. 4. It establishes a fine for dispensers who fail to submit prescription monitoring information to the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year. 5. It provides that upon the initial prescription of a benzodiazepine or an opioid medication to a person and every 90 days for as long as the prescription is renewed, a prescriber must check prescription monitoring information maintained by the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program for records related to that person. A prescriber who violates this provision is subject to a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year. 6. It requires dispensers to check the prescription monitoring information for out-of-state individuals, for out-of-state prescribers, for individuals with insurance paying cash and if an individual has not had a prescription for an opioid medication in the previous 12 months. A dispenser who violates this provision is subject to a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year. 7. It provides that the failure of a health care provider who is a prescriber or dispenser to check the prescription monitoring information or to submit prescription monitoring information to the Department of Health and Human Services as required by law is grounds for discipline of that health care provider. 8. It requires that a health care provider who is a prescriber of opioid medication or a veterinarian who is a prescriber of opioid medication must complete three hours every two years of continuing education related to opioid medication prescribing practices. 9. It sets limits on the supply of opioid medication that may be prescribed to a patient to seven days for acute pain and 30 days for chronic pain beginning January 1, 2017. 10. It sets limits on the amount of opioid medication that may be prescribed to no more than 100 morphine milligram equivalents for new prescriptions beginning on

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>the effective date of this legislation. For patients who have prescriptions that total over 100 morphine milligram equivalents on the effective date of this legislation, the prescribing limit is 300 morphine milligram equivalents; those patients must be tapered to a level of no more than 100 morphine milligram equivalents by July 1, 2017.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. It establishes statutory exceptions to opioid medication limits and requires the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt rules for other exceptions. The rules must be adopted by January 1, 2017. 12. It clarifies that opioid medication limits do not apply to health care professionals directly administering medication to a patient in an emergency room setting, inpatient hospital setting, long-term care setting or residential care setting. 13. It provides immunity for pharmacists who dispense opioid medication over 100 morphine milligram equivalents in accordance with a prescription. 14. It requires prescribers to electronically prescribe opioid medication if the capability exists. A prescriber who does not have the capability for electronic prescribing must seek a waiver from the Commissioner of Health and Human Services listing the reasons why the prescriber is unable to electronically prescribe. Pharmacists must be able to receive electronic prescriptions of opioid medication or seek a waiver. 15. It requires pharmacists and veterinarians who prescribe opioid medication to register with the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program. 16. It authorizes pharmacists to partially fill prescriptions of schedule II controlled substances upon request from the patient. 17. It requires the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation, Bureau of Insurance to evaluate the effect of prescription limits on out-of-pocket costs and report on options to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over health and human services matters and the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over insurance and financial services matters. 18. It requires the Department of Health and Human Services to make enhancements to the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program through its request for proposals process for the maintenance of the program. It provides that a penalty may not be imposed for a violation of the limits on opioid medication prescribing until the enhancement to the Controlled Substances Prescription

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>Monitoring Program that will enable the conversion of dosages to and from morphine milligram equivalents is implemented.</p> <p>19. It requires the Department of Health and Human Services to report to the joint standing committees of the Legislature having jurisdiction over health and human services matters and occupational and professional regulation matters on the implementation of the registration and use of the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program, improvements to the program, the effect of opioid medication prescribing limits on the prescriber workforce, the implementation of continuing education requirements and progress on the electronic prescribing of opioid medication.</p>
Drug Crime	LD 1685	An Act to Clarify That Buprenorphine Is a Scheduled Drug	Public Law 2015, chapter 492 provides that buprenorphine is a schedule W drug.
Domestic Violence	LD 150	Resolve, Requiring a Review of and a Report on Pretrial and Post-Conviction Use of Batterers' Intervention Programs	Resolve 2015, chapter 15 directs the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse, as established in Title 5, section 12004-I, subsection 74-C, to review pretrial and post-conviction use of batterers' intervention programs. The review must include best practices for batterers' intervention programs, including the length of successful programs and sanctions and incentives to encourage full participation and the potential for use before trial, during a period of deferred disposition and after conviction. The resolve requires the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse to report to the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety by January 1, 2016 on the results of the review. The report may include recommendations and suggested legislation. The resolve authorizes the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to submit a bill on pretrial and post-conviction use of batterers' intervention programs to the Second Regular Session of the 127th Legislature.
Domestic Violence	LD 600	An Act to Prohibit a Person Convicted of a Crime of Domestic Violence from Possessing a Firearm for a Period of 5 Years and to Better Align Maine Law with Federal Law Regarding Persons	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 287 adds the following persons to the list of persons who may not possess firearms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fugitives from justice; 2. Persons who are unlawful users of or are addicted to any controlled substance and as a result are prohibited from possession of a firearm under 18 United States Code, Section 922(g)(3);

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
		Prohibited From Possessing Firearms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Aliens who are illegally or unlawfully in the United States or who were admitted under nonimmigrant visas and who are prohibited from possession of a firearm under 18 United States Code, Section 922(g)(5); 4. Persons who have been discharged from the United States Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; 5. Persons who have renounced United States citizenship; and 6. Persons who have been convicted or adjudicated of a Class D crime of domestic violence within the previous five year period, calculated from the date of the conviction or adjudication. The prohibition expires at the end of the five-year period unless the person is convicted of any subsequent crime during the five-year period.
Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault	LD 431	An Act to Strengthen the Laws Prohibiting Stalking	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 357 changes the laws on repeat offenses of stalking and expands the crime of stalking to include conduct directed at or concerning a group of persons. The law does the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expands the crime of stalking to include conduct directed at or concerning a group of persons, designating this crime as a Class C crime. In sentencing, the court is required to use a two-step process in which a base term of imprisonment of one year is imposed in step one and adjustment to that term is imposed in step two; 2. Designates as a Class B crime a repeat offense of stalking a group of persons and escalates that crime to a Class B crime, requiring the court to use a two-step process, first determining a base term of imprisonment of two years and then adjusting that term after considering the fact of the stalking and aggravating and mitigating factors, including the impact on the victim; and 3. Changes the escalation of criminal penalties for subsequent convictions of stalking, with one prior conviction for stalking or violation of a protective order now being sufficient to enhance penalties. Subsequent convictions are still Class C crimes, but the law adds a mandatory minimum sentence of one year.
Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault	LD 861	An Act to Protect Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 293 amends the laws governing residential leases in instances where a tenant is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. It prohibits a landlord from evicting a tenant because of an instance of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. It also renders the perpetrator liable for certain damages.</p>
Domestic Violence/	LD 921	An Act to Strengthen the Right of a Victim of Sexual Assault or	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 343, Part A changes the penalties that may be assessed for violations of the employment leave for victims of violence law, as follows.</p>

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Sexual Assault		Domestic Violence to Take Necessary Leave From Employment and to Promote Employee Social Media Privacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It increases the fine from up to \$200 per violation to up to \$1,000 per violation and provides that the fine applies only to denials of leave in violation of the law. 2. It provides that, for denial of leave in violation of the law, the employer must pay the affected individual an amount three times the total assessed fines. 3. It provides that, for termination in connection with exercising a right granted under the law, the affected individual may choose either to receive an amount three times the total assessed fines or reemployment with the employer with back wages. <p>Part B of chapter 343 protects the social media privacy of employees and applicants for employment. It provides that generally an employer cannot request or coerce an employee or applicant to disclose any personal social media account information. There is an exception for cases in which the employer reasonably believed the employee's personal social media account information to be relevant to an investigation of allegations of employee misconduct or a workplace violation of applicable laws, rules or regulations and when requiring the disclosure is not otherwise prohibited by law, as long as the information disclosed is accessed and used solely to the extent necessary for the purposes of that investigation or a related proceeding. Part B makes clear that an employer retains the right to promulgate and maintain lawful workplace policies governing the use of the employer's electronic equipment, including a requirement for an employee to disclose to the employer the employee's user name, password or other information necessary to access employer-issued electronic devices, including but not limited to cellular telephones and computers, or to access employer-provided software or e-mail accounts. An employer who violates this social media privacy law is subject to a fine imposed by the Department of Labor of not less than \$100 for the first violation, not less than \$250 for the second violation and not less than \$500 for each subsequent violation.</p>
Sexual Assault	LD 379	An Act to Create the Sex Offender Management and Risk Assessment Advisory Commission	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 86 moves the law establishing the Sex Offender Risk Assessment Advisory Commission from Title 17-A to Title 34-A and changes the name of the commission to the Sex Offender Management and Risk Assessment Advisory Commission. The law changes the commission's powers and duties by requiring the commission to study and offer amendments to the sex offender registration and notification laws and allowing the commission to accept funding.</p>

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Sexual Assault	LD 651	An Act to Amend Maine's Sex Trafficking and Child Welfare Laws	Public Law 2015, chapter 360 adds the crime of aggravated sex trafficking to the list of prior offenses that are used to enhance a charge of sex trafficking from a Class D to a Class C crime if a defendant has been convicted of two or more of the offenses. The law amends the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act by adding to the definition of "abuse and neglect" various criminal offenses relating to sexual exploitation, prostitution and sex trafficking of minors and by creating a rebuttable presumption of a parent's unwillingness or inability to protect a child from jeopardy in considering the termination of parental rights if a child for whom the parent was responsible is the victim of sexual exploitation, sex trafficking or aggravated sex trafficking.
Sexual Assault	LD 1112	An Act to Make Technical Changes to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Acts of 6799 and 2013	Public Law 2015, chapter 280 amends the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999 and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2013 to make technical changes. With respect to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999, Chapter 280: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amends the Act to provide that, with respect to individuals convicted in other jurisdictions, only those individuals convicted before September 18, 1999 may apply for relief from the registration requirement, in order to parallel the provision applicable to registrants with Maine convictions. It also amends the law to require persons found not criminally responsible to be included in reinstating the registration requirement; 2. Amends the Act to require registration of a person sentenced after September 17, 1999 for a crime added after that date to the Act; 3. Amends the Act to not require verifications to be sent if the verification requirement has been suspended and to change the time period from 90 days to three months in order to require only four verifications a year. The bill also amends the law to clarify that in-person verification should occur every five years on the anniversary of the initial registration; 4. Amends the Act to require verifications from lifetime registrants who move to Maine from other jurisdictions; 5. Amends the Act to begin the registration period only after the duty to register has occurred; 6. Amends the Act to allow the Department of Public Safety, State Bureau of Identification to suspend the verification requirement for a registrant who is incarcerated, incapacitated or hospitalized; and

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>7. Amends the Act to provide for notice if a custodian of records certification is challenged.</p> <p>With respect to the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2013, Chapter 280:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amends the Act to make the crime of gross sexual assault against a person with intellectual disabilities or autism receiving services from a program of the Department of Health and Human Services a Tier II offense regardless of the age of the victim; 2. Amends the Act to include incest with prior convictions as a Tier III offense; 3. Amends the Act to clarify that the bureau's duty to collect and post information occurs after the initial registration form is received; 4. Amends the Act to not require verifications to be sent if the verification requirement has been suspended, to change the time period from 90 days to three months for Tier III registrants in order to require only four verifications a year and to change the time period from 180 days to six months for Tier II registrants; 5. Amends the Act to allow the bureau to suspend the verification requirement for a registrant who is incapacitated or hospitalized; 6. Amends the violations section in the Act to include cross-references to relevant provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 1999; and 7. Amends the Act to provide for notice if a custodian of record certification is challenged.
Sexual Assault	LD 1114	An Act Regarding Sexual Exploitation of Children	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 394:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It amends the law on sexual exploitation of a minor by changing the applicable age of protected minors from under 18 years of age to under 16 years of age, except in cases of compulsion. It also provides that the law does not apply with respect to a minor who is 14 or 15 years old who is employed, solicited, enticed, persuaded or used to engage in sexually explicit conduct by a person who is less than 5 years older than the minor, unless the person is the minor's parent or legal guardian or has care or custody of the minor. 2. It amends the law on dissemination of sexually explicit material by changing the applicable age of protected persons from under 18 years of age to under 16 years of age. It also provides that the law does not apply with respect to a person depicted in such material if the person is 14 or 15 years old and the person disseminating the material is less than 5 years older than the depicted person.

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>3. It amends the law on possession of sexually explicit material to exempt from the law possession of material in which the depicted person is 14 or 15 years of age and the actor is less than 5 years older than the depicted person.</p> <p>4. It amends the law on unauthorized dissemination of certain private images to remove the requirement that the depicted person be 18 years of age or older for the law to apply</p>
Sexual Assault	LD 1180	An Act to Require Education in Public Preschool Programs and Elementary Schools Regarding Child Sexual Abuse	Public Law 2015, chapter 292 provides that the Commissioner of Education must develop a model policy on child sexual abuse prevention education and response for public preschool programs and elementary schools. The law requires the Department of Education to develop the model policy by July 1, 2016, to make the model policy available to school administrative units and to assist school administrative units in developing their own policies for child sexual abuse prevention education and response, based upon the model policy, which schools must develop for the 2017-2018 school year.
Sexual Assault	LD 1275	An Act Regarding Notice to the Public Pertaining to a Resident Person Deported from Canada to the United States for Committing a Sex Offense against a Child	Public Law 2015, chapter 76 authorizes a law enforcement agency that obtains from the United States Customs and Border Protection written documentation that a person resident in the jurisdiction of the agency has been deported from Canada to the United States because the person was convicted in Canada of a sex offense against a child to provide notice to the public as determined by the agency to be appropriate to ensure the public safety. The law states that neither the failure to perform the actions permitted by the bill nor the taking of actions in compliance with the bill subjects any state, municipal or county official or employee to liability in a civil action.
Sexual Assault	LD 1477	An Act to Protect Victims of Sexual Assault	Public Law 2015, chapter 427 allows a court to terminate the parental rights of a person if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the child was conceived as a result of an act of sexual assault by that person. It applies the same standard in the child protection laws.
Sexual Assault	LD 1497	An Act to Align the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act with the Federal Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act	Public Law 2015, chapter 381 amends the Child and Family Services and Child Protection Act to comply with the federal Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. It requires the Department of Health and Human Services to disclose certain information on missing or abducted children or youth to the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to a national information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children and to provide notification of the

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			removal of a child from the custody of a parent or custodian to all parents of a sibling of the child who have legal custody of the sibling. It also requires that permanency plans for children who are 14 years of age and older must determine the services needed to assist the children to make the transition from foster care to independent living. Public Law 2015, chapter 381 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 1, 2016
Sexual Assault	LD 1518	An Act to Ensure Children in the Care of Caretaker Relatives and Other Surrogates Can Access Health Care	Public Law 2015, chapter 444 A minor may consent to health services associated with a sexual assault forensic examination to collect evidence after an alleged sexual assault regardless of whether a surrogate exists.
Sexual Assault	LD 1531	An Act to Protect Victims of Human Trafficking	Public Law 2015, chapter 443 provides that victims of aggravated sex trafficking and sex trafficking are eligible to file for protection from abuse orders and protection from harassment orders. Public Law 2015, chapter 443 captures all provisions of the protection from harassment and protection from abuse laws to include protections for victims of both aggravated sex trafficking and sex trafficking. It amends the definition of "harassment" to include a single act or course of conduct that includes a violation of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 852, aggravated sex trafficking, or section 853, sex trafficking. The definition is important because it determines who can request a protection from harassment order. It amends the protection from harassment laws to include as prohibited conduct that an interim protection from harassment order issued ex parte may prohibit a defendant's destroying, transferring or tampering with a plaintiff's passport or other immigration document that is in the defendant's possession. It amends the protection from harassment laws to include as prohibited conduct that, after the opportunity for a hearing, a final protection from harassment order may prohibit a defendant's destroying, transferring or tampering with a plaintiff's passport or other immigration document that is in the defendant's possession. It provides that violation of the final protection order provision prohibiting a defendant's destroying, transferring or tampering with a plaintiff's passport or other immigration document is treated as a violation of a court order, which may be pursued as contempt.

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 443 amends the Maine Criminal Code to provide that sex trafficking is a crime for which probation may be included as part of a sentence.</p> <p>Public Law 2015, chapter 443 amends the protection from abuse laws to amend the definition of "abuse" to include the actions of engaging in aggravated sex trafficking and sex trafficking. It amends the protection from abuse laws to clarify that a victim of aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking may file a complaint seeking a protection from abuse order. It amends the protection from abuse laws governing the type of relief that may be included in an interim protection from abuse order to cover a defendant's destroying, transferring or tampering with the plaintiff's passport or other immigration document. It amends the protection from abuse laws to provide that, with regard to conduct described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking, the court may order the defendant to pay economic damages related to the return or restoration of the plaintiff's passport or other immigration document and any debts of the plaintiff arising from the trafficking relationship. It also provides that a defendant who violates this provision may be punished for contempt.</p>
Sexual Assault	LD 1540	An Act to Protect All Students in Elementary or Secondary Schools From Sexual Assault by School Officials	Public Law 2015, chapter 509 removes the age limit on the victim of the crime of unlawful sexual contact, unlawful sexual touching or gross sexual assault when the victim is a student at an elementary, secondary or special education school and the actor is a person at the school who has authority over the student. Public Law 2015, chapter 509 also specifies that a parent convicted of the crime of unlawful sexual contact, unlawful sexual touching or gross sexual assault is subject to stricter scrutiny by the court when it determines residence for and contact with a child of the parent when the victim was a student at an elementary, secondary or special education school and the parent was a person at the school who had authority over the student.

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Sexual Assault	LD 1689	An Act to Protect Children in the State From Possible Sexual, Physical and Emotional Abuse by Persons Who Have Been Convicted of Crimes	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 497 directs the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt rules to require criminal background checks for all family child care providers and staff members of child care facilities and family child care providers, to be effective September 1, 2017. The required criminal background checks must meet the requirements of 42 United States Code, Section 9858f(b) for all family child care providers, all child care staff members whose activities involve the care or supervision of children for a child care facility or a family child care provider and all adults who have unsupervised access to children who are cared for or supervised by a child care facility or family child care provider. The rules are major substantive rules and must be provisionally adopted and submitted for legislative review by the joint standing committee of the 128th the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters by January 12, 2017.</p> <p>The joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters may submit to the 128th Legislature a bill necessary to implement the criminal background check requirements. See also H.P. 1167, Joint Study Order to Establish a Working Group to Study Background Checks for Child Care Facilities and Providers.</p> <p>Public Law 2015, chapter 497 was enacted as an emergency measure effective April 29, 2016.</p>
Sexual Assault/ Child Abuse	LD 199	An Act to Improve the Reporting of Child Abuse	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 117 requires a mandated reporter of child abuse and neglect to acknowledge in writing that the mandated reporter has received confirmation that the report has been made by the institution, facility or agency to the department. If the mandated reporter does not receive that confirmation within 24 hours of notifying the institution, facility or agency, the mandated reporter is required to report directly to the department. An employer is prohibited from taking any action to prevent or discourage an employee from making a report. Chapter 117 adds similar requirements for reports that must be made to the appropriate district attorney's office.</p>
Sexual Assault/ Child Abuse	LD 622	An Act to Require Training of Mandated Reporters Under the Child Abuse Laws	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 407 requires all mandated reporters of suspected child abuse or neglect to complete training approved by the Department of Health and Human Services at least once every four years.</p>

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence	LD 679	An Act to Prohibit the Unauthorized Dissemination of Certain Private Images	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 339 prohibits unauthorized dissemination of certain private images. The law prohibits the dissemination of images that show a person in a state of nudity or engaged in a sexual act or engaged in sexual contact if the dissemination is done:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a manner in which there is no public or newsworthy purpose; 2. With the intent to harass, torment or threaten; and 3. The actor knows or should have known that the person depicted is an adult, is identifiable from the image or from information displayed with the image and has not consented to the dissemination, display or publication of the images. <p>Chapter 339 amends protection from abuse procedure to allow a complaint to be filed by a victim of unauthorized dissemination of certain private images without regard to whether a criminal prosecution has occurred. It designates unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as a Class D crime. It provides exceptions for lawful and common practices of medical treatment, images that involve voluntary exposure in a public or commercial setting and interactive computer and information services as defined in 47 United States Code, Sections 153 and 230(f)(2).</p>
Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence	LD 774	An Act to Assist Victims of Crime to Obtain Restitution	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 109 provides a civil remedy for victims of crime when restitution has not been paid as ordered. Chapter 109 requires that an order to make restitution be entered by the clerk in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action at the request of the attorney for the State or a person entitled to restitution under the order. After the order is entered in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action, the order is deemed a money judgment enforceable in accordance with the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 14, chapter 502.</p>
Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence	LD 1413	An Act to Allow an Attorney to Speak or Provide a Written Statement for a Victim at Sentencing	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 282 allows an attorney for a victim of a crime to submit a written statement or speak on the victim's behalf in the court sentencing procedure.</p>
Sexual Assault/	LD 1487	An Act to Amend the Laws on Protection from Abuse and Unauthorized Dissemination of	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 410 does the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Part A it amends the laws concerning unauthorized dissemination of certain private

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
Domestic Violence		Certain Private Images	<p>images by providing that access to and dissemination of certain private images and any written information describing and directly pertaining to the images contained in court records are governed by rule or administrative order of the Supreme Judicial Court.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="905 326 1906 813">2. In Part B it amends the laws on protection from abuse by including in the definition of abuse the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images. It allows a court in ordering interim relief to enjoin a defendant from engaging in the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images. It allows a court in ordering relief to order the defendant to remove, destroy or return or to direct the removal, destruction or return of the private images or to cease dissemination, and to prohibit the defendant from disseminating the private images. It allows the court to enter any other orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including but not limited to ordering the defendant to pay costs associated with removal, destruction or return of private images. It also provides that access to and dissemination of certain private images and any written information describing and directly pertaining to the images contained in court records are governed by rule or administrative order of the Supreme Judicial Court. <li data-bbox="905 821 1906 1276">3. In Part C it amends the laws on protection from harassment by including in the definition of harassment the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images. It allows a court in ordering interim relief to enjoin a defendant from engaging in the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images. It allows a court in ordering relief to order the defendant to remove, destroy or return or to direct the removal, destruction or return of the private images or to cease dissemination, and to prohibit the defendant from disseminating the private images. It allows the court to enter any other orders determined necessary or appropriate in the discretion of the court, including but not limited to ordering the defendant to pay costs associated with removal, destruction or return of private images. It also provides that access to and dissemination of certain private images and any written information describing and directly pertaining to the images contained in court records are governed by rule.
Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence	LD 1526	An Act Regarding the Disclosure of Intelligence and Investigative Record Information	Public Law 2015, chapter 411 amends the law on disclosure of intelligence and investigative record information to a sexual assault counselor or an advocate for victims of domestic or family violence. Current law requires for disclosure that a specific agreement exist between the counselor or advocate and the agency and that the agreement contains terms

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			provided in the statute. Public Law 2015, chapter 411 repeals these provisions and instead places into law a list of requirements that must be met by a sexual assault counselor or an advocate in order to receive intelligence and investigative record information from a criminal justice agency.
System Level	LD 512	An Act to Implement Certain Recommendations of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission Relative to the Maine Criminal Code	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 358 implements the following Criminal Law Advisory Commission recommendations respecting the Maine Criminal Code.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It elevates to Class A crimes in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 208 those forms of bodily injury that result in serious permanent physical damage to a victim, while retaining as Class B crimes other forms of bodily injury. 2. It amends the definition of the term "public way" in Title 17-A, section 505 to cover public ways, including sidewalks, over which the public has a right to pass by foot and vehicle. 3. It amends Title 17-A, section 554 regarding endangering the welfare of a child by removing the requirement that the child victim be under 16 years of age and by adding the designation of the class of each crime to the appropriate paragraph. 4. It amends Title 17-A, section 1201 to specify that when a court sentences a person to a term of imprisonment for a sex offense followed by a period of supervised release, as authorized by Title 17-A, chapter 50, that person is not eligible for the imposition of a sentence alternative that includes a period of probation. 5. It repeals Title 17-A, section 1206, subsection 7-B regarding probation revocation hearings. 6. It amends Title 17-A, section 1231, subsection 6 regarding supervised release for sex offenders to make clear that, in the event the court revokes a period of supervised release and instead requires the person to serve time in prison, any remaining portion of the period of supervised release that is not required to be served in prison may not run during the time the person is in prison, and must resume after the person is released from prison. 7. It amends Title 17-A, section 1252, subsection 4-E regarding imprisonment for a conviction of gross sexual assault against a person under 12 years of age to stipulate that supervised release is required following the term of imprisonment.
System Level	LD 652	An Act to Authorize the Carrying of Concealed Handguns Without a Permit	Public Law 2015, chapter 327 authorizes a person who is 21 years of age or older and is not prohibited from possessing a firearm to carry a concealed handgun without a permit. Additionally, chapter 327:

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides that a person who is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age and is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm may carry a concealed handgun without a permit; 2. Authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to possess a loaded pistol or revolver while in a motor vehicle or a trailer or other vehicle being hauled by a motor vehicle unless otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm; 3. Requires a person who is eligible to carry a concealed handgun without a permit to sign and retain an acknowledgment upon purchase of a handgun that the person was provided a firearm safety brochure developed by the Department of Public Safety; 4. Requires the Department of Public Safety to include information in its firearm safety brochure about locations where handguns are prohibited and information concerning the use of handguns for self-defense; 5. Requires the Department of Public Safety to post its firearm safety brochure and the acknowledgment form and a list of certified safety programs on the department's publicly accessible website; 6. Requires a person carrying a concealed handgun without a permit to inform a law enforcement officer that the individual is carrying a concealed handgun unless the person has a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun that has been issued as provided in Title 25, chapter 252; and 7. Deallocates funds to the Department of Public Safety due to the elimination of the permitting process.
System Level	LD 688	An Act to Amend the Laws Related to the Bolduc Correctional Facility	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 48 makes the following changes to the laws relating to the Bolduc Correctional Facility.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It repeals the statutory provision relating to the Maine State Prison minimum security unit. Because the Bolduc Correctional Facility was established in law in Public Law 2013, chapter 508, this provision is now superfluous. 2. It specifies that employees of the Bolduc Correctional Facility have the same power to search for and apprehend escapees as do deputy sheriffs.
System Level	LD 1440	An Act to Amend the Laws Regarding the Department of	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 29:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It clarifies that the exemption from the payment of a health care copayment for certain mentally ill or developmentally disabled prisoners applies only to health care addressing the mental illness or developmental disability and not to

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
		Corrections and Correctional Services	<p>unrelated health care. These provisions apply to both jail and Department of Corrections prisoners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. It repeals a provision that is outdated as a result of recently enacted statutes prohibiting anyone under 18 years of age from being incarcerated in an adult facility. 3. It repeals language providing that certain positions in the Department of Corrections serve at the pleasure of the commissioner. The positions include facility heads and regional community corrections administrators. 4. It expands the arrest powers of probation officers so that, in addition to the other categories of offenders they may arrest, they are also authorized to arrest escapees from facilities of the Department of Corrections. Public Law 2015, chapter 291 was enacted as an emergency measure effective June 30, 2015.
System Level	LD 210	An Act to Provide for Special Restrictions on Dissemination and Use of Criminal History Record Information for Class E Crimes Committed by an Adult Under 21 Years of Age	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 354 establishes a process to apply special restrictions on the dissemination and use of criminal history record information about a Class E criminal conviction, other than a conviction for a sexual assault, if the person committed the crime when at least 18 years of age but no more than 21. The person must have no other convictions and no charges pending. The person must file a motion with the court in the underlying criminal proceeding to apply for the special treatment.</p> <p>Upon receipt of a court order, the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of State Police, State Bureau of Identification must promptly alter its records relating to the person's qualifying criminal conviction to reflect that future dissemination of this criminal history record information must be pursuant to the new procedure. The criminal history record information relating to the criminal conviction is confidential and may not be disseminated by a criminal justice agency, whether directly or through any intermediary, except to the person and to a criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice and criminal justice agency employment. Unlawfully releasing the restricted information is a violation of the release of confidential information under the criminal history record information laws. If the person is convicted of a subsequent crime, the person is required to file a written notice in the underlying criminal proceeding. The provisions establishing the process to apply special restrictions on the dissemination and use of criminal history record information about an eligible criminal conviction are repealed October 1, 2019.</p>

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
System Level	LD 1434	An Act to Amend the Laws Governing Law Enforcement's Access to, and Access to Information About, Certain Persons in Hospitals and Mental Health Facilities	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 218 authorizes a hospital to disclose otherwise confidential health information of a patient without the consent of the patient under the following specific circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assist law enforcement agency in serving a protection from abuse order to a person who is a patient in the hospital; or 2. To notify a law enforcement agency that brought a patient to the hospital that the patient is leaving the hospital so that the agency may arrest the patient. 3. The hospital may provide this information only if the request from law enforcement is consistent with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 privacy regulations, 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 164.512 (2015) and the federal privacy regulations for drug and alcohol abuse patients, 42 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2 (2015). 4. The hospital is immune from civil or criminal liability or professional licensure action arising out of the hospital's compliance with this law. No cause of action against the hospital is created for failure to provide the access or information.
System Level	LD 1438	An Act to Include Muzzle-loading Firearms, Bows and Crossbows as Dangerous Weapons for Purposes of Protection from Abuse Orders	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 217 authorizes the court to prohibit a defendant who is subject to a protection from abuse order from possessing muzzle-loading firearms, bows and crossbows during the duration of the order.</p>
System Level	LD 1639	An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Pretrial Justice Reform Task Force	<p>Public Law 2015, chapter 436 implements the following recommendations of the Intergovernmental Pretrial Justice Reform Task Force.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It specifies that a bail commissioner may not set pre-conviction bail for crimes involving domestic violence without specifying a court date within five weeks of the date of the bail order. 2. It specifies that, notwithstanding the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 15, section 1026, subsection 3, paragraph A, subparagraph (9-A), a bail commissioner may not impose as a condition of pre-conviction bail that a defendant submit to random search with respect to a prohibition on the possession, use or excessive use of alcohol or illegal drugs. 3. It amends standards for release on pre-conviction bail to include language in the conditions that specifies that a defendant refrain from the possession of alcohol and illegal drugs, in addition to the current condition that prohibits use or excessive use of alcohol or any drugs. The bill also specifies that this condition be

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>imposed only if specific facts are provided to the judicial officer to support the imposition of the condition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. It adds to the standards for release on pre-conviction bail language that a defendant be required to submit to a random search for possession or use of alcohol or illegal drugs. 5. It amends post-conviction bail to specify standards for bail with respect to a motion to revoke probation. A judge or justice may deny or grant bail and, in determining whether to admit the defendant to bail, the judge or justice shall consider the nature of the circumstances of the crime for which the defendant was sentenced to probation and the nature of the alleged violation of and any records of prior violations of probation. 6. It repeals Title 15, section 1073-A, which provides that if a defendant violated a condition of bail then the person who posted the bail or the surety must have the bond released or all of the money returned, unless the person previously acted as surety for the same defendant and the defendant previously failed to comply with conditions. 7. It requires that in an initial proceeding on a probation violation for which a person is committed without bail pending hearing, the date of the hearing must be set no later than 45 days from the date of the initial appearance unless otherwise ordered by the court. 8. It allows the court to suspend all or part of the minimum mandatory fine for assault, certain drug crimes and operating a motor vehicle while a person's license is suspended or revoked, and it lists criteria that a court may consider in making the decision to suspend the fine. 9. It amends the amount of payment for community service that may be credited against the unpaid fine for offenders who have been sentenced to pay a fine and who have defaulted from no less than \$25 for every 8 hours to a rate equal to the current hourly minimum wage. It expands the opportunity for community service work for credit against unpaid fines to include Class C crime convictions. Current law allows public service work for credit against unpaid fines only for Class D and Class E crimes. 10. It requires counties to use at least a portion of the community corrections funds they currently receive under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 34-A, section 1210-D to provide pretrial and conditional release programs when imposed as a condition of pretrial bail. The programs may be conducted by the counties or under a

Priority Issue	Bill No.	Bill Title	Summary
			<p>contract with one or more organizations that provide such supervision. The Supreme Judicial Court may adopt rules or orders that establish the requirements of the programs to ensure that defendants have substantially equal access to pretrial and conditional release across the State.</p>

APPENDIX B - JAC SURVEY QUESTIONS

BACKGROUND/ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION:

1. What type of organization do you work for? (choose the **one** that best applies)
 - State-based law enforcement
 - County-based law enforcement
 - City/town-based law enforcement
 - Court system
 - Domestic violence coalition or member project
 - Domestic violence resource center
 - Sexual assault coalition or member project
 - Sexual assault center
 - Tribal domestic and sexual violence advocacy center
 - Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE)
 - District Attorney's office
 - Civil legal services for victims
 - Other
 - Please specify: _____

2. How long have you been working in your current field? (choose one)
 - Less than 1 year
 - 1 – 5 years
 - 6 – 10 years
 - More than 10 years

3. With which of the following state partners do you regularly collaborate? (choose all that apply)
 - State-based law enforcement
 - County-based law enforcement
 - City/town-based law enforcement
 - Court system
 - Domestic violence coalition or member project
 - Domestic violence resource center
 - Sexual assault coalition or member project
 - Sexual assault center
 - Tribal domestic and sexual violence advocacy center
 - Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE)
 - District Attorney's office
 - Civil legal services for victims
 - Other
 - Please specify: _____

AREAS NEEDING THE MOST ATTENTION IN MAINE:

4. Please look at the categories of violent crime below, and rank the top three categories that you believe need the most attention in Maine. Please enter 1 for the top category, 2 for the second category and 3 for the third category:

- Murder
- Rape
- Aggravated assault
- Sexual assault
- Robbery
- Domestic violence crimes
- Drug related crimes
- Unsure

5. Please indicate how available funds used to address violent crime should be allocated by indicating a proportion for each of the following categories:

- % Prevention
- % Victim services
- % Enforcement
- % Prosecution
- 100 % TOTAL

6. Please look at the drug categories below, and rank the top three categories that you believe need the most attention in Maine. Please enter 1 for the top category, 2 for the second category and 3 for the third category:

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Heroin
- Non-prescription methadone
- Other narcotic pain meds (oxycodone, hydrocodone, morphine)
- Sedatives and tranquilizers (Ativan, Valium, Klonopin, Xanax)
- Cocaine/crack
- Other stimulants (methamphetamine, amphetamines)
- Hallucinogens/psychedelics (PCP, LSD, Ecstasy)
- Inhalants (poppers, snappers, rush, whippets)
- Other illegal drugs (Please specify) _____
- Unsure

7. Please indicate how available funds used to address drug crimes should be allocated by indicating a proportion for each of the following categories:

- % Education/outreach
- % Victim services
- % Enforcement
- % Prosecution
- 100 % TOTAL

8. Please look at the categories of domestic violence services/support below, and rank the top three categories that you believe need the most attention in Maine. Please enter 1 for the top category, 2 for the second category and 3 for the third category:

- Victim Services (crisis intervention, counseling, safety planning, hospital accompaniment, etc.)
- Counseling / Support groups for perpetrators
- Legal advocacy (criminal and civil, including assistance with protection from abuse and harassment orders)
- Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing support services
- Language Access Services
- Transportation Services
- Coordination of cross-disciplinary teams (i.e., High Risk Response, Coordinated Community Response, Community Task Force)
- Other
Please specify _____
- Unsure

9. Please indicate how available funds used to address domestic violence should be allocated by indicating a proportion for each of the following categories:

- % Education/outreach
- % Victim services
- % Enforcement
- % Prosecution
- 100 % TOTAL

10. Please look at the categories of sexual assault services/support below, and rank the top three categories that you believe need the most attention in Maine. Please enter 1 for the top category, 2 for the second category and 3 for the third category:

- Victim Services (crisis intervention, counseling, safety planning, hospital accompaniment, etc.)
- Counseling / Support groups for perpetrators
- Legal advocacy (criminal and civil, including assistance with protection from abuse and harassment orders)

- Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing support services
- Language Access Services
- Transportation Services
- Coordination of cross-disciplinary teams (i.e., High Risk Response, Coordinated Community Response, Community Task Force)
- Other
Please specify _____
- Unsure

11. Please indicate how the funds used to address sexual assault should be allocated by indicating a proportion for each of the following categories:

- % Education/outreach
- % Victim services
- % Enforcement
- % Prosecution
- 100 % TOTAL

PROMISING PRACTICES:

12. In your opinion, what is the single most promising practice you've seen or heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing domestic violence? Please be as specific as possible.

13. In your opinion, what is the single most promising practice you've seen or heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing sexual assault? Please be as specific as possible.

14. In your opinion, what is the single most promising practice you've seen or heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing drug crimes? Please be as specific as possible.

15. In your opinion, what is the single most promising practice you've seen or heard about in Maine or elsewhere for addressing violent crime? Please be as specific as possible.

CHALLENGES:

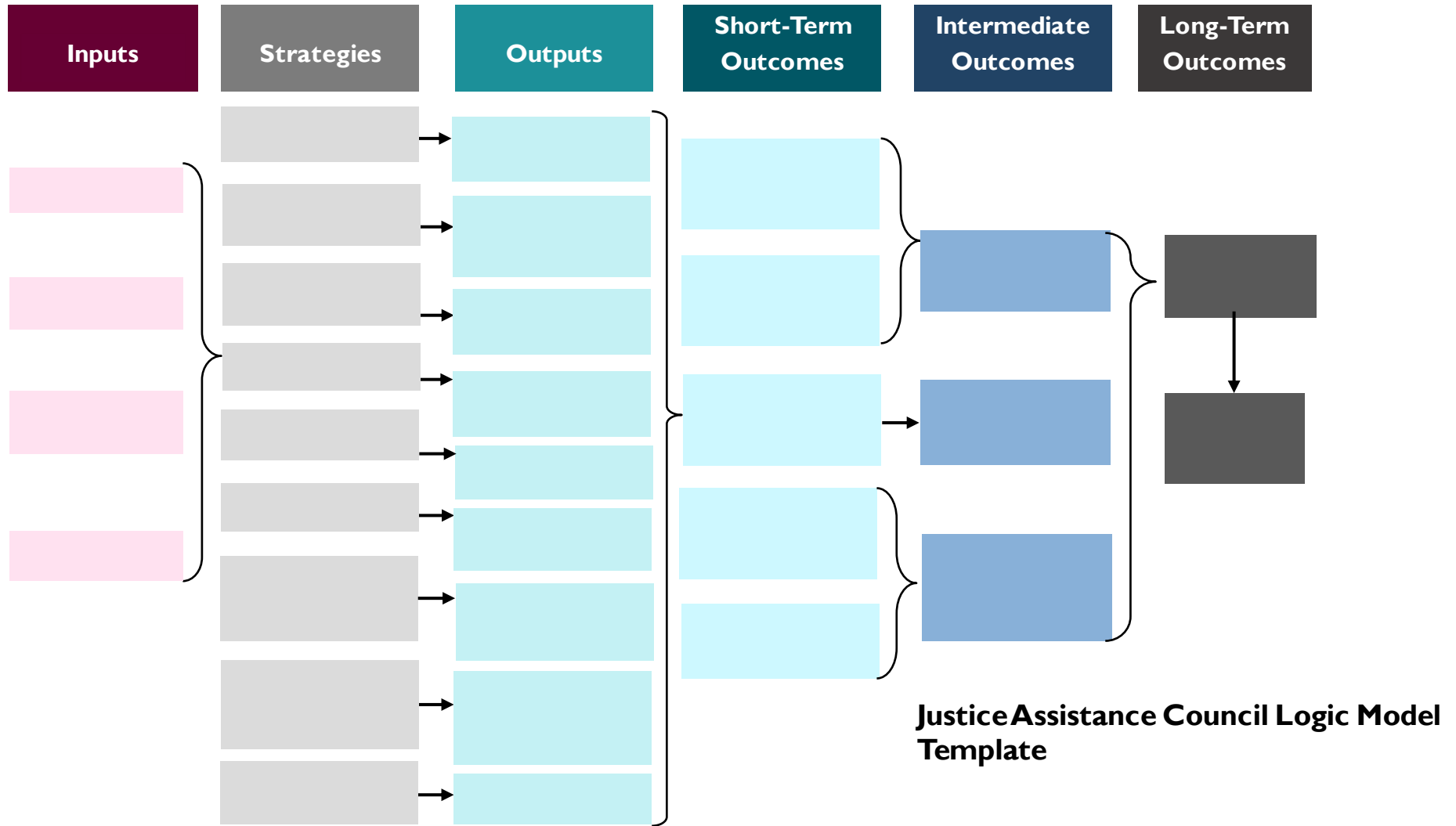
16. In your opinion, what is the one biggest challenge (other than lack of funding) to addressing domestic violence in Maine? Please be as specific as possible.

17. In your opinion, what is the one biggest challenge (other than lack of funding) to addressing sexual assault in Maine? Please be as specific as possible.

18. In your opinion, what is the one biggest challenge (other than lack of funding) to addressing drug crimes in Maine? Please be as specific as possible.

19. In your opinion, what is the one biggest challenge (other than lack of funding) to addressing violent crime in Maine? Please be as specific as possible.

APPENDIX C - BLANK LOGIC MODEL DIAGRAM



APPENDIX D - CASE MANAGEMENT EVALUATION PLANNING WORKSHEET

Intervention	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1. Case Manager completes a needs assessment that identifies priority areas	How often does the client case manager identify priority areas with new clients?	In 80% of the new admissions, the Client Case Manager will identify priority areas within 7 business days	Case Management Spreadsheet	Quarterly
2. Client Case Manager develops a service plan based on priority areas within 10 business days	How many service plans get developed within 10 days of admission?	In 80% of the new admissions, the Client Case Manager will develop a service plan based on priority areas within 10 business days of admission	Case Management Spreadsheet	Quarterly
Initial Outcome (Knowledge, Attitudes, Norms & Skills)	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1. Clients are more knowledgeable about their priority areas in the service plans	How knowledgeable are clients about the priority areas in their service plan?	60% clients will be more knowledgeable about the priority areas in their service plans by discharge	Client Satisfaction Survey	Quarterly
2. Clients are more aware of their responsibility in making decisions	How do clients make decisions after skills training?	60% of clients who receive skills building training will demonstrate improved decision making skills by discharge	Client Satisfaction Survey	Quarterly
Intermediate Outcome (Behavior)	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1. Client follows through on the Client Case Manager's recommendations	How often do clients follow through on the Client Case Manager's service plan recommendations?	Three months post-discharge, 50% of the clients will have taken steps to address the recommendations by the Case Manager	Case Management Spreadsheet	Every 6 months
Long-Term Outcome	Evaluation Questions	Performance Indicator	Data Sources	Timing
1. Service plan goals are achieved	How many clients achieve the goals listed in their service plan?	Six month post-admission, 25% of Crossroads clients will have achieved the goals in their service plans	Case Management Spreadsheet	Every 6 months