

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Committee: County Jail Funding
Meeting #3 | November 19, 2019 | 9:00 am | Room 436 State House

9 A.M.

Introductions

Senator Susan Deschambault, Senate Chair, Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
Representative Charlotte Warren, House Chair, Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee

Substance use disorder and incarceration

Jonathan Sahrbeck, District Attorney, Cumberland County
Liz Blackwell-Moore, Public Health Consultant, Birch Lane Strategies

Substance use disorder treatment status report

Gordon Smith, Esq., Director of Opioid Response, Governor's Office

Substance use disorder among incarcerated women

Winifred Tate, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Colby College
Courtney Allen, Family Treatment Court Mentor and Recovery Advocate

Information about jail populations, reasons for extended stays, and costs per capita per day; current initiatives used in the county jails to control costs; male and female jail population census; survey of sheriffs to determine whether they favor repeal of the tax assessment for correctional services set in Title 30-A, section 701, subsection 2-C.

Sherriff Brackett, Sheriff Morton, Sheriff Merry, Maine Sheriff's Association

Re-entry supports programming and community collaboration

Bruce Noddin, Director, Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network
Denise Black, Healthy Acadia and Co-Director, Maine Alliance for Recovery Coaching
Captain Tim Richardson, Hancock County Jail

Alternative Sentencing Programs

Elizabeth Simoni, Executive Director, Maine Pretrial Services, Inc.

12 P.M – 1 P.M. LUNCH BREAK

1 P.M.

Public Comment period

Committee discussion

Future meetings – December 3 and 10, 2019



**Hancock County Jail - Recovery Resource Fund Project
March - November 2019**

Summary of Recovery Resource Fund Project:

The Recovery Resource Fund is a best-practice flexible fund program serving inmates who are participating in the Hancock County Recovery Coach program and are preparing to be released from the Hancock County Jail (HCJ), or who are pending induction into Hancock County Drug Court program. Eligible individuals have the potential to receive a mini-grant to remove the barriers they face in trying to reside, work and succeed in recovery in Hancock County. Inmates/Drug Court inductees go through a formal application process to apply for a mini-grant of up to \$1,000 to access flexible funds* (flex funds) that would be paid directly to the vendor (not to the applicant) for recovery resources needed, such as housing, transport, clothing, etc. These resources are ideally arranged before an inmate is released from jail or inducted into Drug Court, thereby increasing the chance of success to maintain recovery, reduce recidivism, improve work readiness, and secure placement in the local workforce and community.

*Using flexible funds (flex funds) as part of a wraparound continuum of supports and services is a nationally recognized best practice. The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) offers this description of flexible funds on their website:

"Flexible funds (flex funds) can fill gaps in the system of care by facilitating the purchase of goods or services that would otherwise not be available to a family. The approach to flex funds should be individualized, whereby the funds are used to build on family strengths and as a mechanism to enhance the family's engagement with the network of services and supports."

Outcomes of Project to date:

Number of grant applications processed from March to November:	23
Number of applicants still in recovery who are living and working in Hancock county:	20
Number of applicants who re-offended and went to prison:	3
Total of (23) mini grants awarded to date:	\$13,202
Amount of funding saved on incarceration for 20 participants:	\$344,505

The amount saved is calculated based on the following:

- The 20 participants have been released and are living and working in Hancock county.
- This reflects - 2895 days of out of jail @ 119.00 per day.
- Number of days have been based on inmates' release date/and or application date.
- Daily rate was provided by Captain Tim Richardson of Hancock County Jail.

Summary of outcomes:

The success of inmates being released from Hancock County Jail and maintaining their recovery, Drug Court participation, and employment, along with the reduction in recidivism, has been significant and very encouraging. The majority of participants are still actively working with HC Recovery Coaches and are very committed to their recovery. However, their transitions have not been easy as many still struggle with maintaining their rents, or even finding an available apartment with or without a felony conviction. We work daily with people who want to



stay in recovery yet lack safe, affordable housing, transportation, employment and other basic needs of living.

For the 23 applications processed, funding was used for a variety of recovery supports such as:

- Housing: Assistance with 1st month's rent, rooms at Hanse House, or emergency shelter at a motel.
- Basics needs of living: Clothing, food, household items, personal care supplies, cell phones and minutes.
- Transportation: Credit for cab services for transport to employment, treatment or counseling services, primary care appointments, mandated appointments for Drug Court, assistance with reinstatement of licenses.
- Assistance for treatment beds at Limestone.

Healthy Acadia: Healthy Acadia has a strong and successful history in building healthier communities across Hancock and Washington counties, and in providing additional community health supports and leadership across Maine. We are a community health coalition, working since 2001 with hundreds of partners and thousands of citizens to address a wide range of public health needs. We build partnerships, coordinate education and prevention services, and improve policies and environments to create lasting positive changes to the health of our communities. Our current focus areas include: Substance Prevention & Recovery; Strong Beginnings; Healthy Food; Active & Healthy Environments; Health Promotion & Management; and Healthy Aging.

History of Recovery Coaching in Hancock and Washington counties: In October of 2016, Healthy Acadia's Denise Black and Terri Woodruff were trained at the nationally recognized Connecticut Community for Addiction Recovery (CCAR) as authorized Recovery Coach Trainers for the *Recovery Coach Academy*. Denise and Terri are also authorized Trainers of *Ethical Considerations for Recovery Coaches*, *CoacherVision*, *Recovery Coaching in the Emergency Department* and *Recovery Basics*. **Since January 2017**, they have trained over 250 people to be recovery coaches. **In June of 2017** we piloted recovery coaching in Hancock and Washington counties, specifically in the jail systems and drug courts. The coaching program at the Hancock County Jail was supported by the County Commissioners with funding granted through the Community Benefit Fund. **In March of 2018**, the coaching program expanded through generous support from Maine's Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHS) to include community coaching, and a pilot emergency department program, bringing this new and innovative service into Downeast Maine for the first time.

Recovery Coach System: We have worked to develop a robust recovery coaching system at Healthy Acadia, which includes a recovery coach volunteer recruitment and management system, screening, training, onboarding, technical support, supervision and continued education, a recovery coach referral system, as well as a data evaluation system.

Maine-ARC launched on July 1, 2019: Healthy Acadia, with support from Maine's Governor Janet Mills and SAMHS, launched the Maine Alliance for Recovery Coaching (Maine-ARC) to



support volunteer-driven, community recovery coaching throughout Hancock, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo and Washington counties. Through Maine-ARC, Healthy Acadia and partners are collaborating with healthcare and treatment centers, jails, drug courts, pre-release sites, social service and law enforcement agencies, and other community partners across the five counties to implement highly effective, community- based recovery coaching systems to support those seeking recovery from substance use disorders, with an emphasis on opioid use disorders. Maine-ARC partners will work together to develop effective, far reaching, volunteer-based peer recovery coaching programs that promise to build healthier communities and help people succeed on their recovery journeys.

Respectfully Submitted,

Denise Black

Denise Black, CADC
Healthy Acadia
Co-Director, Maine Alliance for Recovery Coaching

Janet T. Mills
Governor

Jeanne M. Lambrew, Ph.D.
Commissioner



Maine Department of Health and Human Services
Commissioner's Office
11 State House Station
109 Capitol Street
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011
Tel: (207) 287-3707; Fax: (207) 287-3005
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety
FROM: Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, DHHS
Office for Family Independence, DHHS
DATE: November 5, 2019
RE: Responding to questions re: health care and substance use services for incarcerated people

Please provide information on State initiatives to serve persons with substance use disorder and mental illness that have expanded or will expand treatment beds, outpatient treatment and medication assisted treatment within the jails and for persons on pre-trial release or on post-conviction sentencing alternatives.

The Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHS) is currently funding Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Re-entry Programs in eight (8) County Jails and have received request for funding from three (3) additional jails. SAMHS' goal is to support the provision of MAT in all county jails.

SAMHS has increased funding to Community MAT Services to improve access for individuals released from jails that may not be eligible for healthcare coverage such as MaineCare. Nine of the ten Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) in the state have funding to cover the cost of services for uninsured individuals. We have contracted with several Office-based Opioid Treatment programs (OBOTs) throughout the state to provide Outpatient MAT services utilizing Suboxone. Some of these services include low-barrier treatment for individuals that may be experiencing homelessness.

Funding for our adult treatment drug court programs has been expanded to include additional case management and SUD treatment services.

SAMHS has provided funding to the Dept. of Corrections to support MAT programs within four (4) of the state's prison sites. Additional funding will be provided to support expansion of the prison program to Mountain View Correctional Facility to begin in November 2019.

Please provide information on the availability and use of health insurance for persons detained or sentenced to the county jails. What types of health coverage could be used to pay for health care for prisoners? Could Maine expand use of MaineCare for prisoners in jails?

Current Maine statute and regulations provide that an incarcerated individual is eligible for MaineCare, as long as that the individual meets the eligibility criteria for a coverage group. *See* 22 M.R.S. § 3174-CC; MaineCare Eligibility Manual: 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 332, Part 2, Section 9(I) ("Medicaid coverage is authorized for inmates of state prisons, Mountain View Youth Development Center, Long Creek Youth Development Center, local or county jails, if the individual meets financial and non-financial criteria applicable to non-inmates."). Medicaid expansion significantly increases the number of incarcerated individuals who may be eligible for

MaineCare, because their eligibility no longer depends on living with a dependent child or having a disability (for example). *See id.* Part 3, Section 2.4.

However, federal and state law and policy limit the Medicaid-covered services that an individual can receive while incarcerated. *See* MaineCare Benefits Manual: 10-144 C.M.R. ch. 101, Chapter I, Section 1.04(B) (“For inmates involuntarily confined in a public institution, state or federal prison, jail, detention facility or other penal facility, who are MaineCare members, MaineCare will pay only for covered inpatient medical institution services provided to the inmate while an inpatient in a hospital, nursing home, ICF/IID Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disability or juvenile psychiatric facility. MaineCare will not pay for any other services.”); *see also* 22 M.R.S. § 3174. Other medical services for incarcerated individuals are provided by the institutions in which they are held; for example, by the Department of Corrections for persons in state facilities.

Whether someone who is incarcerated applies and receives coverage while incarcerated, or becomes incarcerated after becoming a MaineCare member, an eligibility worker will record the individual’s incarceration status in a designated field in the Department’s Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES). That action automatically limits the MaineCare coverable services that the individual can receive, in accordance with the legal requirements described above. Upon a person’s release, the field will be updated, immediately thereafter making the full set of MaineCare services available to the individual.

Expanding the use of MaineCare beyond what is federally allowable for incarcerated individuals would require all state funds, as it would not be eligible for Federal match. The Department of Corrections and county jail administrators can best speak to what other health care services are or could be available to incarcerated individuals outside of MaineCare.

Maine Sheriff's Association
Cost Per Capita / Per Day / County Jails
CJPS (Crim Just Pub Saf) Request: 10-22-2019

County	County ADP	ADP per formula	fy19 Budget (CRAS)	Cost per Capita per Day Budgetary	fy19 Actual Expenses	Expense Transfers / Debt Service	Cost per Capita per Day Actual Expenses
Androscoggin	173	173	\$ 6,942,305	\$ 109.94	\$ 6,715,484	\$ 106,000	\$ 108.03
Aroostook	110	110	\$ 3,285,444	\$ 81.83	\$ 3,525,940	\$ -	\$ 87.82
Franklin	28	28	\$ 2,112,254	\$ 206.68	\$ 2,041,225	\$ -	\$ 199.73
Hancock	45	45	\$ 2,624,475	\$ 159.79	\$ 2,797,075	\$ -	\$ 170.29
Kennebec	148	148	\$ 8,441,243	\$ 156.26	\$ 8,078,459	\$ -	\$ 149.55
Knox	55	55	\$ 4,103,756	\$ 204.42	\$ 4,087,898	\$ -	\$ 203.63
Oxford	41	41	\$ 2,559,966	\$ 171.06	\$ 2,342,441	\$ -	\$ 156.53
Penobscot	231	231	\$ 9,175,600	\$ 108.83	\$ 9,239,262	\$ -	\$ 109.58
TBRJ							
Lincoln	31	31	\$ 2,657,105	\$ 234.83	\$ 2,510,712	\$ -	\$ 221.89
Sagadahoc	31	31	\$ 2,657,105	\$ 234.83	\$ 2,521,620	\$ -	\$ 222.86
Waldo	56	56	\$ 3,400,358	\$ 166.36	\$ 2,848,521	\$ -	\$ 139.36
Washington	33	33	\$ 2,561,398	\$ 212.65	\$ 2,551,708	\$ -	\$ 211.85
York	194	194	\$ 10,715,893	\$ 151.33	\$ 10,082,236	\$ 1,201,818	\$ 159.36
Sub Total	1,176		\$ 61,236,902	\$ 142.66	\$ 59,342,581	\$ 1,307,818	\$ 141.30
		Formula ADP					
Cumberland*	404	313	\$ 19,265,593	\$ 130.65	\$ 20,032,469	\$ 250,000	\$ 137.55
Piscataquis*	26	12	\$ 1,467,052	\$ 154.59	\$ 1,477,007	\$ -	\$ 155.64
Somerset*	92	64	\$ 6,227,211	\$ 185.44	\$ 5,548,281	\$ 2,097,875	\$ 227.70
Sub Total	522	389	\$ 26,959,856	\$ 141.50	\$ 27,057,757	\$ 2,347,875	\$ 154.34
Grand Total	1,698	1,565	\$ 88,196,758	\$ 142.31	\$ 86,400,338	\$ 3,655,693	\$ 145.31

ADP = Number of inmates your jail is responsible for. Does NOT include boarding.

Exp. Transfers / Debt Service = Includes all expenses moved from original CAP calculation into General Fund & Debt Service.

(May wish to include an excel note to itemize the Transfer Amount into individual expenses and / or designate as Debt Service) ??

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Maine Sheriffs' Association

"One Team, One Mission"

Sheriff Kevin Joyce, President

Sheriff Troy Morton, 1st Vice-President, Sheriff William King, 2nd Vice-President – Sheriff Barry Curtis, Secretary –
 Sheriff Todd Brackett, Treasurer – Sheriff Joel Merry, Immediate Past President –
 Sheriff Timothy Carroll, Executive Board Member-at-Large - Mary-Anne LaMarre, Executive Director

County	Name and title:	Jail population awaiting trial?	Jail population serving sentences?	Average length of stay in your jail?
Androscoggin	Jeff Chute Jail Administrator	122	49	72 hours approximately
Aroostook	Commander Craig L. Clossey, Jail Administrator	92	18	85
Cumberland	Chief Deputy Naldo Gagnon	212	89	84
Franklin	Sheriff Scott Nichols	16	8	46 days
Hancock	Timothy Richardson Jail Administrator	27	13	11 days, 8 hours This figure includes all book and bail also
Kennebec	Bob Devlin, County Administrator	213	54	40
Knox	Raymond Porter Corrections Administrator	19	23	13
Lincoln	Sheriff Todd Brackett	30	16	14.5
Oxford	Dana Dillingham Jail Administrator	27	8	73 days

County	Name and title:	Jail population awaiting trial?	Jail population serving sentences?	Average length of stay in your jail?
Penobscot	Troy Morton, Sheriff	135	103	2018 All Bookings (4,511) 18.24 days. This data includes individuals who were arrested and immediately released, as well as those who are held for long periods of time, sentenced and pretrial.
Piscataquis	Robert Young, Sheriff	5	6	Less than 30 days
Sagadahoc	Joel Merry, Sheriff	17	20	17.5 days
Somerset	Dale P. Lancaster, Sheriff	As of Monday, October 28, 2019, we have 162 awaiting trial. 44 of the 162 are out on our Community Corrections program.	As of Monday, October 28, 2019, we have 34 serving sentences.	As of Monday, October 28, 2019, the average length of stay is 41.34 days.
Waldo	Raymond Porter Corrections Administrator	20	11	10
Washington	Rich Rolfe, JA	30	8	11.2 days
York	Michael Vitiello, Jail Administrator	125	56	14



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 Sheriff Timothy Carroll, Executive Board Member-at-Large - Mary-Anne LaMarre, Executive Director

County	Name and title:	Please enter reasons for extended stays:
Androscoggin	Jeff Chute Jail Administrator	Awaiting court appearances
Aroostook	Commander Craig L. Clossy, Jail Administrator	Courts availability, Forensic Mental Health Evaluations, Mental Health, Drug Addiction
Cumberland	Chief Deputy Naldo Gagnon	negotiated through Maine judicial process
Franklin	Sheriff Scott Nichols	Court delays, always delays with prosecution
Hancock	Timothy Richardson Jail Administrator	We work closely with the DA's Office and the Hancock Court System addressing any long-term PA issues
Kennebec	Bob Devlin, County Administrator	Awaiting, trial, sentencing, no bail, title 15,
Knox	Raymond Porter Corrections Administrator	
Lincoln	Sheriff Todd Brackett	See spreadsheet
Oxford	Dana Dillingham Jail Administrator	Court delays, Continued court hearings, long sentences

County	Name and title:	
Penobscot	Troy Morton, Sheriff	There are many factors that impact extended stays: 1) complex cases 2) multiple charges in different counties 3) Mental health evals 4) waiting for mental health beds 5) waiting for substance Use beds
Piscataquis	Robert Young, Sheriff	Waiting jury trials and/or forensic exams
Sagadahoc	Joel Merry, Sheriff	Serious offenses (felonies) pending trial.
Somerset	Dale P. Lancaster, Sheriff	Extended stays can be for mental health illness, holding State probation violators, individuals charged with homicide, Judge-ordered consecutive sentences, defense attorneys requesting continuances.
Waldo	Raymond Porter Corrections Administrator	
Washington	Rich Rolfe, JA	More serious charges for pre-trial inmates extend the stay significantly
York	Michael Vitiello, Jail Administrator	Prosecution of murder cases, court backlog, defense requests for continuance, defense requests for replacement of counsel, "global" resolution of multiple cases.

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Pre-Trial Justice Reform Task Force
Ideas for Full Committee Consideration and Vote
November 12, 2019

Bold Ideas from the PTJRTF Subcommittees 2019

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
1	<p>Maine should move to a no cash bail system, with the use of a validated, racially and economically neutral risk analysis and financial screening. With this change, expand the ability for the court to order preventive detention after hearing for those individuals considered a danger to society or the victim or a risk of flight.</p> <p>Notes: Some jurisdictions (Washington DC, NJ, Cal) have implemented systems that totally or partially eliminated the use of cash bail and substituted risk analysis and supervision programs with a provision that a prosecutor could petition to hold a person pending trial due to "dangerousness".</p>	<p>If this system is adopted, there will be a need to hire screeners for risk analysis and financial screening. Additional court costs for judges/marshals/clerks/prosecutors and defense counsel for hearings. Costs will depend upon whether the system will operate just Monday-Friday or 24/7. Costs for employees of pre-trial services organization to supervise individuals.</p>	<p>MCILS Maine District Attorney's Association Maine Judicial Branch Pre-Trial Services Organizations</p>	<p>6-Yes 4-No 3-Maybe</p>	
2	<p>There should be a statewide expansion of GPS monitoring for medium and high-risk domestic violence perpetrators.</p> <p>Notes: Currently three prosecutorial districts use GPS monitoring for certain high-risk offenders. Costs for GPS monitoring vary between the counties and are paid for either by the Defendant or from a limited pool of donated or state funds if the Defendant is indigent.</p>	<p>Currently, GPS monitoring costs vary from \$3-12 per day per defendant. Total costs would depend upon the number of participants deemed high risk and the length of time they are on the monitoring program.</p>	<p>District Attorney's Offices Pretrial service providers/screeners Law enforcement High Risk Response teams</p>	<p>8-Yes 3-No 2-Maybe</p>	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
3	Ensuring access to appropriate community interventions, including a continued recognition that certified batterer intervention programs are the most appropriate intervention in cases involving domestic violence and examining how to ensure abusers are ordered into and complete the program.	Costs for participants in community intervention programs. Cost would depend upon the program and whether the State would pick up the costs of participation .	Maine Judicial Branch Batterers Intervention or other community intervention programs Probation and Parole Defense Counsel Prosecutors	5-Yes 2-No 6-Maybe	
4	Ensure the availability of standardized, evidenced based robust pretrial services in all 16 counties.	Costs are roughly estimated at \$1,per year based on a Monday-Friday day time coverage schedule.	District Attorney's Offices Pre-Trial Services Providers Sheriff's Departments Bail Commissioners	11-Yes 0-No 2-Maybe	
5	Statewide victim notification of pre-trial release and court hearings through the implementation of a system where there is a victim services liaison in each state police barracks and each sheriff's office.	This would require 16 additional positions at the Sheriff's Departments and 6 at the Maine State Police (assuming a liaison is not assigned to the Maine Turnpike Troop)	Maine Sheriff's Association Maine State Police Maine Judicial Branch	6-Yes 2-No 5-Maybe	
6	The State should provide funding for specially trained domestic violence investigators in each sheriff's office.	This would require 16 additional positions at the Sheriff's Departments	Maine Sheriff's Association	7-Yes 3-No 3-Maybe	
7	Robust data development and collection including release of data to the public, collection of data related to arrests, bail conditions, bail amounts (if applicable), and violations disaggregated by suspect classifications (at least race and gender), jail data and length of stay must be established and fully supported (legislatively, funding and staffing).	This would require a substantial (multi-million dollar) investment in a unified, coordinated and connected data system at the jails, law enforcement agencies, Courts, DA's offices and the Department of Corrections. It would also require additional staff at each location to ensure appropriate data collection and analysis. Bail Commissioners would need to be provided computers.	Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Department of Public Safety Maine Chiefs of Police MDOC Maine Judicial Branch District Attorney's Offices	13-Yes 0-No 0-Maybe	

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#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
8	<p>If cash bail is not eliminated, add a fourth UCD Event for review of bail two weeks after initial appearance for those individuals not granted PR or unsecured bail at the first hearing.</p> <p>Note: Currently 15 MRS§ 1028 and 1028-A provide the process for De Novo determination of bail. Once a De Novo determination by a judge or justice is made, no further appeal is permitted. This may require either a statute change or a change in the Criminal Rules.</p>	<p>There will be a need for additional Judges/marshals/clerks at the Courts</p> <p>Additional costs for defense counsel-MCILS</p> <p>Additional prosecutors</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch</p> <p>MCILS</p> <p>District Attorney's Offices</p> <p>Maine Sheriff's Association</p> <p>Law Enforcement Agencies(possibly if testimonial hearings based on case facts are required)</p>	<p>11-Yes</p> <p>1-No</p> <p>1-Maybe</p>	
9	<p>Assuming we don't pass a constitutional amendment eliminating cash bail, eliminate the statutory requirement of a change of circumstances in 15 MRS § 1026(3)(C).</p> <p>Note: The Statute currently provides "Upon motion by the attorney for the State or the Defendant and after notice and upon a showing of changed circumstances or upon the discovery of new and significant information the court may amend the bail order to relieve the defendant of any condition of release, modify the conditions imposed or impose further conditions authorized by this subsection as the court determines to reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant at the time and place required, that the defendant will refrain from any new criminal conduct, the integrity of the judicial process and the safety of others in the community."</p>	<p>None noted</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch</p> <p>Prosecutors</p> <p>Defense Counsel/MACDL</p> <p>Maine Criminal Justice Academy (training costs)</p>	<p>7-Yes</p> <p>4-No</p> <p>2-Maybe</p>	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
10	Eliminate cash bail for Class D and E offenses with carve out for crimes against family or house hold members, sex offenses and PFA/PH matters or VCRs for DV/SA crimes (this assumes person will be brought to the jail or police station for bail processing). Note: See 15 MRS§ 1074 for set off provisions.	No new costs are anticipated. It would result in a loss of funds that are either forfeited to the DA's extradition accounts if a defendant fails to appear and/or loss of funds applied to restitution, fines and fees upon the completion of the case.	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Law Enforcement Agencies Maine Criminal Justice Academy (training)	7-Yes 2-No 4-Maybe	
11	Examine justice continuum at various early intercepts, such as pre-booking, arrest, bail release decisions, pretrial detention, plea bargaining, deferred dispositions, alternative sentencing, to maximize pretrial release and reduce risk to public safety.	Costs would depend upon whether outside consultants are hired	Law Enforcement Agencies Sheriff's Departments Pre-Trial Services Programs Prosecutors Defense Counsel Alternative Sentencing Programs Restorative Justice Programs	7-Yes 1-No 3-Maybe 2-Left Blank	
12	Use summonses, instead of arrest, for all class D and E crimes that do not feature physical violence (or carve out certain exceptions for offenses against the person, or family or household members, sexual assaults, sexual exploitation of minors, kidnapping and criminal restraint), PFA/PH violations and VCRs on those crimes. Note: This would require a statute change (Titles 12, 17, 17-A, 29-A and other statutes)	Training costs	Prosecutors Law Enforcement Agencies Maine Judicial Branch Maine Criminal Justice Academy Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Sheriff's Association Maine Legislature	8-Yes 2-No 3-Maybe	
13	Look to reduce or eliminate the list of 17-A Section 15 warrantless arrests for D and E offenses. Note: This would require a statute change.	Training Costs	Maine Legislature Prosecutors Law Enforcement Agencies Maine Criminal Justice Academy (training) Maine Legislature	9-Yes 2-No 2-Maybe	

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#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
14	Use only conditions at arraignment for summonsed D's and E's (no money bail to be imposed). Note: This is similar to item # 10 except that it allows a judge to impose conditions at arraignment.	Training costs	Prosecutors Defense Counsel Maine Criminal Justice Academy Maine Judicial Branch	9-Yes 1-No 3-Maybe	
15	Pilot 24/7 regional communication center process to use risk assessment and determine release at BC Level.	Costs could include additional technology costs, costs for training	Regional Communication Centers Bail Commissioners Law Enforcement	4-Yes 4-No 5-Maybe	
16	Adopt a universal screening process so all detainees can be assessed for other criminal justice release plans/interventions/opportunities (pretrial, drug court, mental health/ SUD treatment, DV Courts/BIPS, Restorative Justice, Community service in lieu of fines etc.).	Costs will depend upon the breadth and detail of the universal screening process. At a minimum there will be additional staffing costs for personnel to do the screening.	Law Enforcement Agencies Prosecutors Restorative Justice Programs SUD/Mental Health Providers Pre-Trial Service providers	10-Yes 0-No 3-Maybe	
17	Adopt NAPSA release standards (National Association of Pretrial Services) statewide. Note: This may require a new statute or rule.	Costs would be to the pretrial service providers for training and implementation	Pretrial service providers	6-Yes 1-No 6-Maybe	
18	Adopt a process to propose a constitutional amendment eliminating cash bail (Maine Constitution, Article I, Section 9) and permitting carefully circumscribed pretrial detention for public safety reasons. Note: This will require a bill in the Legislature and a statewide vote.	Costs for submitting a constitutional amendment to the voters for consideration.	Maine Legislature Maine Secretary of State Criminal Justice Partners if adopted	5-Yes 3-No 5-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
19	Create and fully fund a statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council beyond that work (grant funding) that is currently being done by the Justice Assistance Council including all aspects of the CJ and public health cohorts.	Staffing for a Full time professional to run the program estimated fully burdened cost of approximately \$100,000 (salary, benefits, technology)	Criminal Justice Partners Pretrial Services Community Advocacy Groups	10-Yes 0-No 3-Maybe	
20	Require Triple III (federal) and SBI (state) criminal checks prior to setting bail for Class A, B and C crimes and for crimes against family or house hold members and sexual assaults.	Minimal	Law Enforcement Agencies Regional Communication Centers Maine Judicial Branch Jails	9-Yes 1-No 3-Maybe	
21	Eliminate all \$60 BC fees on PR or unsecured bails on in-custody bails-have the Court complete the bond paperwork for all in custody arraignments. Note: Currently the person being bailed pays the \$60 bail commissioner fee. Bail Commissioners are required to execute for free bail bonds for indigent individuals.	Potential for overtime costs for Clerks to process all these bail bonds	Maine Judicial Branch	10-Yes 1-No 2-Maybe	
22	Train Bail Commissioner to conduct risk assessments. Note: Bail Commissioners are considered Judicial Officers for the purposes of the Bail Code, 15 MR § 1003(8)	Costs for training	Maine Judicial Branch Sheriff Departments Law Enforcement Agencies	3-Yes 6-No 2-Maybe	
23	Eliminate pre-conviction bail conditions for random search and testing for drugs or alcohol. Note: this would require a statute change	Costs for training	Maine Judicial Branch Prosecutors Defense Counsel/MCILS or MACDL Maine Criminal Justice Academy	6-Yes 1-No 5-Maybe 1-Left blank	
24	Adopt pre-arrest diversion programs with DAs using NAPSA Standards to determine diversion.	Cost would depend upon the type of program and services provided.	District Attorney's Offices Pre-Trial Service Providers	9-Yes 0-No 4-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
25	Decriminalize simple drug possession for personal use amounts. Note: In 2018, 1169 persons were charged with misdemeanor drug possession.	Potential decrease in fine revenue, potential decrease in funds collected when bail is forfeited and turned over to the DA extradition account, restitution and for fines and fees.	Prosecutors Defense counsel	7-Yes 5-No 1-Maybe	
26	Eliminate the Court's ability to issue warrants and or arrest individuals for Failure to Pay Fines. Note: This will require a statute change.	Potential decrease in fines collected and turned over to the General fund.	Maine Judicial Branch	6-Yes 3-No 4-Maybe	
27	Reinforce existing legislation for counties to utilize the 30% Community Corrections Alternatives) CCA funding for release, diversion, and community-based corrections only.	No new additional direct costs but Sheriff's Departments may need to seek alternative funds to replace those COCA funds that are not currently used for direct CCA purposes	Sheriffs Maine State Legislature	12-Yes 1-No 0-Maybe	
28	Screen, identify and divert drug and alcohol related defendants to community-based treatment and MAT programs, including regulated sober housing. Note: currently The State does not license sober housing locations. Fire Codes can be enforced.	Substantial costs for screening of all defendants for SUD issues. See Item # 16. If drug testing is proposed as part of the screening, costs for personnel, supplies and possibly defense counsel. Costs for establishing and enforcing state regulations of sober housing facilities.	Pre-trial Services Providers Community Health Programs Sober Housing programs Maine DHHS or State Housing Authority State Fire Marshal's Office	9-Yes 1-No 3-Maybe	
29	Review Pre-Trial Justice Institutes (PJI) pretrial reform resolutions with agency heads-state, private and non-profits.	Minimal for meeting time	PJI Institute Pre-Trial Service Providers NPO Heads State Agency Heads	7-Yes 0-No 6-Maybe	
30	Use SAMSHA funding from public health perspective, not a criminal justice perspective.	Depends upon how SAMSHA approaches this	SAMSHA	7-Yes 1-No 4-Maybe 1-Left blank	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
31	Strengthen presumption of PR release language. Note: This may require statute changes throughout the Bail Code, 15 MRS § 1001-1105	Minor training costs for judges and bail commissioners	Maine Judicial Branch	9-Yes 3-No 1-Maybe	
32	Prohibit judges from setting cash bail if a person shows up for court. Note: This may require statute changes throughout the Bail Code, 15 MRS § 1001-1105	Possible loss of funds to the DA's extradition account if a Defendant defaults and or possible loss of fine, restitution, court appointed counsel fees and other court fees from funds set aside under the Bail Code	Maine Judicial Branch Prosecutors	7-Yes 4-No 2-Maybe	
33	Decriminalize low level driving offenses (failing to register car, driving on old license after living here for more than 90 days, operating w/o proof of insurance, attaching false plates) and Title 12 hunting and fishing crimes. Note: This will require multiple statute changes	Potential decrease in fine revenue, potential decrease in funds collected when bail is forfeited and turned over to the DA extradition account, restitution and for fines and fees. Costs to state agencies for computer re-programming (Maine Judicial Branch, DMV, IF and W, DPS)	Prosecutors Maine Sec. of State's Office Maine Dept.. Of inland Fisheries and Wildlife	11-Yes 0-No 2-Maybe	
34	Fully fund court notification program- hardware, software and personnel proposal to establish and run the program. This program would provide automated text notification to all defendants of upcoming court dates. Note: In the last legislative session, partial funds were appropriated for this program.	Full cost of implementation (App. \$100,000)including software, hardware, clerk training and project manager.	Maine Judicial Branch	11-Yes 0-No 2-Maybe	
35	Prohibit incarceration for failure to pay fines or fees regardless of the ability of a person to pay the fine or fee. Note: This will statue changes.	Decreased costs for jails. Minor costs for the Judicial Branch to review and remove existing warrants for FTPF and notification to DPS to have them removed from the switch.	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriff's Association.	6-Yes 4-No 3-No	
36	Prohibit arrest for "technical violations of bail"- Note: This will require a statute change to specify which bail violations are "technical".	Training for all Maine law enforcement	Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Criminal Justice Academy	8-Yes 3-No 2-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
37	Establish and fully fund "safe place" diversion programs, pre and post booking, and locations with evidence-based standards and processes.	Depends upon the number of programs, locations, staffing, services and screening process established.	SAMSHA Law enforcement Community Mental Health /SUD Services Maine Sheriff's Association Pre-Trial Services Agencies	12-Yes 0-No 1-Maybe	
38	Set a 12-hour limit for holding arrested persons and require a bail hearing before the expiration of the 12-hour hold. Note: This will require a statute change	Costs to the Maine Judicial Branch to set up the bail hearing process, judges/marshals/clerks, costs for additional technology Costs for additional prosecutors and defense counsel	Maine Judicial Branch MCILS Maine Prosecutors/AGs office	3-Yes 4-No 6-Maybe	
39	Look at programs that help identify barriers to getting to court and whether there are low-cost solutions to helping surmount the obstacles such as travel vouchers, notification, etc. Note: Barriers include housing and transportation, notification, lack of child care	Depends about the determination of what the barriers are and the proposed solutions.	Local social service agencies Transportation alternatives Child care providers	8-Yes 1-No 4-Maybe	
40	Amend the Bail Code so that judges or bail commissioners may not impose the conditions of no consumption of alcohol or drugs as conditions of release on pre-conviction bail if drugs or alcohol were involved in the underlying crime. Note: This will require a statute change.	No direct costs. Possible potential decrease in fine revenue, potential decrease in funds collected when bail is forfeited and turned over to the DA extradition account, restitution and for fines and fees.	Law Enforcement Maine Judicial Branch	5-Yes 4-No 4-Maybe	
41	Mandate and fund regular racial bias training for: law enforcement, bail commissioners, judges, prosecutors, pre-trial services, corrections officers, probation officers and defense attorneys.	Training costs for all individuals listed in the proposal. Total costs would depend upon manner of delivery, time and location. Indirect costs to court, law enforcement agencies for back fill of shifts/court coverage during training.	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Prosecutors Association Maine Dept. of Corrections Maine Pre-Trial Services MCILS/MACDL Maine Criminal Justice Academy	12-Yes 1-No 0-No	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
42	<p>Allow persons to pay their fines at any court not just the court of jurisdiction.</p> <p>Note: This is built into the new Odyssey court computer system, and is currently operational for traffic violations. It will be rolled out for all court fines and fees as the system is introduced across the state.</p>	No additional costs not already budgeted for in the Odyssey Project.	Maine Judicial Branch Public	13-Yes 0-No 0-No	
43	<p>Assuming that we are no longer arresting for most misdemeanors, and bail commissioners are only setting bail in felony cases, all BCs should be trained in risk assessments and the presumption of release.</p>	<p>Training and travel costs for bail commissioners</p> <p>Fees and costs for properly trained presenters</p>	Maine Judicial Branch Pre-Trial Services	4-Yes 4-No 5-No	
44	<p>Assuming risk assessments are mandated by statute, provide that Bail commissioners can override the risk assessment but must give written justification.</p>	<p>Training costs</p> <p>Costs for filing of written justifications-technology</p> <p>Costs for building data system to collect and analyze the information in the written documents.</p>	Maine Judicial Branch	4-Yes 4-No 4-Maybe 1-Left Blank	
45	<p>Require Bail commissioners and judges to screen people for ability to pay before setting bail, with written justification and reasons for decisions made on ability to pay.</p> <p>Note: Currently MCILS providers financial screeners in most counties.</p>	<p>Training costs</p> <p>Costs for filing of written justifications-technology</p> <p>Costs for building data system to collect and analyze the information in the written documents.</p>	Maine Judicial Branch	8-Yes 1-No 3-Maybe	
46	<p>Pilot projects that collect data for bail programs based on risk assessments, and review of data to see what the racial implications are when using risk assessments.</p>	<p>Costs to build programs and then collect and analyze data.</p> <p>Costs for outside independent analysis of data.</p>	Maine Judicial Branch Possibly Pretrial Services	9-Yes 2-No 2-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
47	<p>The State should pay the BC fees, it should not come from a defendant nor should bail commissioners be required to execute bail bonds for free.</p> <p>Note: Currently, bail commissioners can be required to perform work for free for indigent individuals, See 15 MRS§ 1023(8) and are not paid for any work performed or calls taken until they execute the bail bond. This will require a statue change.</p>	<p>Costs for paying bail commissioners to do their job. The total cost will depend, in large part, on what kind of bail system results from this process as well as the pay/fee scale established .</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch</p>	<p>12-Yes 0-No 1-Maybe</p>	
48	<p>The State should establish an after-hours first bail hearing system with legally trained magistrates that operates around the clock and provides for the presence of both the ADA and Defense counsel.</p>	<p>Cost would depend upon how many Magistrates would be needed and whether it would operate just nights and weekends (16 hours per 24-hour period) or just parts thereof or around the clock. The use of remote technology could reduce personnel costs at the court but could increase personnel, travel and technology costs for Jails and law enforcement agencies if they were required to bring every defendant through tis system.</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriff's Association Maine Chiefs of Police MCILS Maine Prosecutors Association</p>	<p>7-Yes 2-No 4-Maybe</p>	
49	<p>Prohibit jail as a sentencing option for Class E offenses except for VCR on a DV related crimes.</p> <p>Note: In FY 2019, there were a total of 22,954 Class E case filings in Maine. This proposal would require statute changes.</p>	<p>Potential reduced costs for jails. Training Costs for judges, prosecutors, defense counsel. Computer reprogramming costs</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Criminal Justice Academy Prosecutors Defense Counsel</p>	<p>7-Yes 4-No 2-Maybe</p>	
50	<p>Establish and fund a Statewide Commission to review all criminal charges and make recommendations for revisions, including decriminalization, repeal of unused or uncharged offenses, and/or re-writing of, certain sections to the Legislature. for the first major Criminal law re-write since 1976.</p>	<p>Costs for competent and knowledgeable staff to conduct the analysis across all Maine Titles to identify the statutes. That should be changed/eliminated/rewritten. If adopted, costs for training of judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, law enforcement. Costs for computer re-programming</p>	<p>Maine Judicial Branch Independent legal consultant Statewide Commission members</p>	<p>11--Yes 0-No 2-Maybe</p>	

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#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
51	Bring back a robust Board of Corrections to coordinate statewide policies on jails.	Costs to staff and reestablish the Board	Maine Department of Corrections Maine Sheriffs Association Maine County Commissioners	8-Yes 0-No 5-Maybe	
52	Consider centralized process, using technology, for setting of bail and allowing the processing of bails including the handling of cash bails by sheriffs or their employees.	Costs for technology purchases and installation Increased jail personnel costs to handle the bails Increased costs to Sheriff's to establish an accounting and reporting system	Maine Sheriff's Association Maine Judicial Branch	4-Yes 2-No 7-Maybe	
53	Establish a commission to review fines including mandatory fines and make recommendations for change. Note: This may require a statute	Costs for Staffing	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Prosecutors Maine State Legislature Defense Counsel Community Partners	10-Yes 3-No 0-Maybe	
54	The Governor should exercise her pardons power and issue pardons for long overdue fines imposed before a certain date.	Loss of potential fine revenue Costs for conducting pardons hearings including staffing, newspaper notices etc., Costs for data entry by clerks of all orders	Governor's Office Department of Corrections-Pardons Board staff Maine Judicial Branch	9-Yes 3-No 1-Maybe	
55	Eliminate warrantless arrest for VCR offenses with carve outs for certain offenses: DV/SA, OUI. Note: This will require a statute change.	Possible additional costs for Justice Of the Peace fees if there is an increase in requests for arrest warrants after hours Training costs for law enforcement, justices of the peace	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Criminal Justice Academy Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Sheriffs Association	8-Yes 3-No 2-Maybe	
56	Eliminate the possibility of imposing bail conditions for D and E offenses with carve outs for DV/PFA/Sex offense related offenses. Note: This will require a statute change	No direct costs identified	Maine Judicial Branch	8-Yes 0-No 5-Maybe	
57	Recommend to the Legislature that they develop a system to produce racial impact statements on all proposed legislation. Note: This may require a statute.	Costs to the Legislature Potential costs for all state agencies to research and produce the racial impact statements	Maine State Legislature	8-Yes 0-No 5-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
58	Partner with public health and alternative dispute resolution agencies, including Restorative Practices, to develop continuum for treatment/conflict resolution that involves after-care/follow-up and the use of credible messengers (persons who have experienced similar challenges in life) to assist in the delivery treatment/facilitate ADR/RJ processes.	Costs would depend upon the nature of the partnerships, the programs proposed, the use of trained mediators and facilitators and their costs, the breadth and depth of the aftercare/follow up	Public Health Agencies Restorative Justice Agencies Alternative Resolution Agencies	10-Yes 2-No 1-Maybe	
59	Standardize cash bail forms for jail use in all bail cases involving third parties. Note: The Maine Judicial Branch already has a standard Notice to Third Party Bail Providers that is posted in every courthouse, and has been given to all jails and bail commissioners for posting and distribution.	None anticipated	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriffs Maine Chiefs of Police	7-Yes 0-No 5-Maybe 1-Left Blank	
60	Standardize jail forms statewide to ensure release of bail funds to Defendant unless third party form filed and signed. Note- This may require a statue change as 15 MRS § 1074 mandates certain set offs for both first party and third-party bail at the conclusion of the case.	Minor costs for production Costs for Training	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriff's Association	8-Yes 1-No 4-Maybe	
61	Fully fund across all systems detailed data gathering systems that can inform decisions. Note : See item # 7 above.	Significant technological costs in the millions of dollars.	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Chiefs of Police Maine DOC Maine DPS Maine DHHS Pre-Trial Service Providers	11-Yes 0-No 0-Maybe	

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#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
62	Fully fund regular and active judicial education and training on bail, release and detention decision making and the most recent and evidence-based research. Ensure appropriate funding for back up coverage so that judges may attend.	Training Costs Back fill costs for active retired judges to cover court dockets Possible closing of courts during Administrative week to allow for this training	Maine Judicial Branch Evidence Based Researcher presenters	13-Yes 0-No 0-Maybe	
63	Fully fund regular bail commissioner, Justice of the Peace, prosecutor and defense counsel education and training on bail, release and detention decision making and the most recent and evidence-based research curriculum developed by a multi-disciplinary committee that is also racially and ethnically diverse.	Training costs-location, materials, expert presenters Curriculum development costs	Maine Judicial Branch Defense Counsel/MACDL/MCILS Maine Prosecutors Association	12-Yes 0-No 1-Maybe	
64	Decriminalize the offense of drinking in public. Note: This will require a statute change.	Potential loss of fine revenue Decrease in jail costs Minor computer re-programming costs Training costs	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Criminal Justice Academy	8-Yes 0-No 5-Maybe	
65	Establish an on-line certificate program in the Community College system for certification of bail commissioners. Provide funding to pay for all bail commissioners to become certified.	Tuition and fees for bail commissioners Curriculum development costs Instructional costs	Maine Community College System Maine Judicial Branch	6-Yes 1-No 6-Maybe	
66	Draft and adopt a statewide standardized intake form for the jails that contain sufficient information for a bail commissioner to make a fully informed bail decision.	Minor drafting and computer programming costs Training for law enforcement	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Sheriffs Association Maine Chiefs of Police Maine Criminal Justice Academy	10-Yes 1-No 2-Maybe	
67	Establish a requirement that court appointed counsel must meet with their clients within seven days of arraignment or first appearance and file a compliance report with the court. Note: Possible Rule Change for MCILS	Increased court appointed counsel costs Possible minor increased court costs for clerks for docketing the reports	Maine Judicial Branch MCILS	12-Yes 1-No 0-Maybe	

#	Idea	Anticipated Cost	Partners in Change If Adopted	Subcommittee Vote	Full Committee Vote
68	Establish a requirement that court appointed counsel must meet regularly with their clients. Note: Possible Rule Change for MCILS	Increased court appointed counsel costs	Maine Judicial Branch MCILS	12-Yes 0-No 1-Maybe	
69	Require that prosecutors initially screening criminal cases be experienced prosecutors with fully funded and appropriate and regular training.	Potential need for additional prosecutors to cover court dockets of more experienced prosecutors Training costs	Maine Prosecutors Association	10-Yes 0-No 3-Maybe	
70	Require that incarcerated individuals receive their court appointed counsel within 48 hours of first appearance. Note: Possible Rule Change	Potential increased clerk's office staffing costs to meet this requirement	Maine Judicial Branch	13-Yes 0-No 0-No	
71	Require leadership in all three branches of government to commit to implementation of these recommendations including legislation, funding for technology and sufficient staff to carry out the recommendations.	Staffing costs	Executive Branch Leadership Legislative Branch Leadership Judicial Branch Leadership	9-Yes 1-No 2-No 1-Left Blank	
72	The State should reform the drug laws as they relate to drug amounts and personal use. Note: This will require statute changes	Potential costs for research and then computer reprogramming costs upon adoption Training costs for judges, law enforcement, bail commissioners, prosecutors and defense counsel	Legislature Maine Judicial Branch Executive Branch Maine Prosecutors MCILS MACDL	10-Yes 0-No 2-Maybe 1-Left Blank	
73	Add a fourth UCD Event for review of bail two weeks after initial appearance for those individuals not granted PR or unsecured bail at the first hearing.	Potential costs for additional hearings including Judges/clerks/Marshals Prosecutors Defense Counsel	Maine Judicial Branch Maine Prosecutors Association MCILS MACDL	11-Yes 1-No 1-Maybe	

Title 30-A: MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES

Part 1: COUNTIES

Chapter 3: COUNTY BUDGET AND FINANCES

Subchapter 1: TAX ASSESSMENT AND BUDGET PROCESS

Article 1: ASSESSMENT OF TAXES; GENERALLY

§701. Annual estimates for county taxes

Except as otherwise provided, the county commissioners shall make the county estimates and cause the taxes to be assessed as follows. [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

1. Forms. The county estimates must be made in the manner approved by the Office of the State Auditor.

[2003, c. 105, §1 (AMD); 2013, c. 16, §10 (REV) .]

2. Preparation of estimates. In order to assess a county tax, the county commissioners, in accordance with the schedule established in the county charter or, if the county does not have a charter, by the end of the state fiscal year, shall prepare estimates of the sums necessary to pay the expenses that have accrued or may probably accrue for the coming year for correctional services. The estimates must be drawn so as to authorize the appropriations to be made for correctional services.

[2015, c. 335, §8 (RPR) .]

2-A. Tax assessment for correctional services.

[2011, c. 315, §§1, 2 (AMD); 2011, c. 315, §4 (AFF); 2015, c. 335, §9 (RP) .]

2-B. Retirement of fiscal year 2007-08 county jail debt.

[2015, c. 335, §10 (RP) .]

2-C. Tax assessment for correctional services beginning July 1, 2015. Beginning July 1, 2015, the counties shall annually collect no less than \$62,172,371 from municipalities for the provision of correctional services in accordance with this subsection. The counties may collect an amount that is more than the base assessment limit established in this subsection, except that the additional amount each year may not exceed the base assessment limit as adjusted by the growth limitation factor established in section 706-A, subsection 3 or 4%, whichever is less. If a county collects in a year an amount that is more than the base assessment limit established for that county pursuant to this subsection, the base assessment limit in the succeeding year is the amount collected in the prior year. For the purposes of this subsection, "correctional services" includes management services, personal services, contractual services, commodity purchases, capital expenditures and all other costs, or portions thereof, necessary to maintain and operate correctional services. "Correctional services" does not include county jail debt unless there is a surplus in the account that pays for correctional services at the end of the state fiscal year.

The assessment to municipalities within each county may not be less than the base assessment limit, which is:

A. A sum of \$4,287,340 in Androscoggin County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR) .]

- B. A sum of \$2,316,666 in Aroostook County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- C. A sum of \$11,575,602 in Cumberland County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- D. A sum of \$1,621,201 in Franklin County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- E. A sum of \$1,670,136 in Hancock County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- F. A sum of \$5,588,343 in Kennebec County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- G. A sum of \$3,188,700 in Knox County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- H. A sum of \$2,657,105 in Lincoln County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- I. A sum of \$1,228,757 in Oxford County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- J. A sum of \$5,919,118 in Penobscot County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- K. A sum of \$878,940 in Piscataquis County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- L. A sum of \$2,657,105 in Sagadahoc County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- M. A sum of \$5,363,665 in Somerset County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- N. A sum of \$2,832,353 in Waldo County; [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- O. A sum of \$2,000,525 in Washington County; and [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- P. A sum of \$8,386,815 in York County. [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR).]
- [2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (RPR) .]

3. Public hearing. The county commissioners shall hold a public hearing in the county on these estimates before the end of the county's fiscal year. They shall publish a notice of the hearing at least 10 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the county. Written notice and a copy of the estimates must be sent by mail or delivered in person to the clerk of each municipality in the county at least 10 days before the hearing. The municipal clerk shall notify the municipal officers of the receipt of the estimates.

[2007, c. 663, §2 (AMD) .]

4. Meeting with legislative delegation.

[2003, c. 696, §7 (RP) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1987, c. 737, §§A2, C106 (NEW). 1989, c. 6, (AMD). 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). 1989, c. 23, (AMD). 1989, c. 104, §§C8, 10 (AMD). 2003, c. 105, §1 (AMD). 2003, c. 696, §§6, 7 (AMD). 2007, c. 653, Pt. A, §§7-9 (AMD). 2007, c. 663, §§1, 2 (AMD). 2009, c. 1, Pt. Q, §1 (AMD). 2009, c. 415, Pt. A, §14 (AMD). 2011, c. 315, §§1, 2 (AMD). 2011, c. 315, §4 (AFF). 2011, c. 431, §1 (AMD). 2011, c. 431, §2 (AFF). 2013, c. 16, §10 (REV). 2013, c. 598, §3 (AMD). 2015, c. 335, §§8-11 (AMD). 2017, c. 281, §1 (AMD). 2017, c. 284, Pt. V, §1 (AMD). 2017, c. 475, Pt. A, §50 (AMD) .

The Revisor's Office cannot provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public.
If you need legal advice, please consult a qualified attorney.

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Title 30-A: MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES
Part 1: COUNTIES
Chapter 13: COUNTY JAILS AND JAILERS
Subchapter 4: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§1658-A. Regional county facilities

The county commissioners of 2 or more counties jointly may plan, finance, construct and operate regional correctional facilities. County commissions that jointly act pursuant to this section shall adhere to the provisions of chapter 115 to the extent those provisions are applicable. [2001, c. 489, §1 (NEW) .]

SECTION HISTORY

2001, c. 489, §1 (NEW) .

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Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network(MPRN)
Overview Autumn 2019

Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network (MPRN) exists to measurably reduce Maine's recidivism rate. MPRN employs a local community approach to the issues facing the formerly incarcerated and our communities at large.

MPRN consists of 4 interconnected parts;

Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network, Re-Entry Maine, Rose's Room, R4R Mentor Training

- **MPRN**: MPRN employs a community by community approach drawing organizations together around the mission of supporting citizens returning from prison & jail. MPRN travels the state, convening monthly community meetings, developing relationships between non-profits, community leaders, faith-based organizations, Department of Corrections, mental health & substance use professionals, County jails, recovery advocates, formerly incarcerated, family, and all interested in assisting returning citizens. Currently MPRN has held dozens of monthly meetings in Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Rockland, Maine State Prison, So. Portland, Westbrook, Somerset County Jail with plans for Kennebec Sheriff's Office, York County, Belfast, Aroostook County, and Downeast. MPRN is proud of the 100's of Network members, working together to address re-entry challenges, with participation from MDOC and Sheriff's Departments from the start.
- **Re-Entry Maine**: Re-Entry Maine is a unique direct care re-entry program started in the Lewiston-Auburn area and growing to other Maine communities. Re-Entry Maine contacts those being released while still in prison/jail and develops a release plan in coordination with DOC caseworkers. Re-Entry Maine meets these folks when released and supports them with hygiene products, emergency food kit, and information packet. Re-Entry Maine connects clients with transportation, housing, employment, mental health & substance use resources, faith connections, and any other needs.
- **Rose's Room**: Rose's Room is a monthly support group for family and loved ones of incarcerated individuals. Rose's Room motto is, "Individuals don't go to prison, whole families go to prison." These meetings act as a support to loved ones and the person inside of corrections. Formerly incarcerated, community support groups, faith-based organizations, and loved ones share the Rose's Room space, providing insight and hope that can only come from someone who has been incarcerated and/or helps those when they are released.
- **R4R Re-Entry Coach Training**: Recidivism rates are greatly reduced when returning citizens are paired with well-trained mentors (Re-Entry Coaches) MPRN is committed to training an army of mentors, armed with knowledge and skills to support citizens returning from corrections facilities. MPRN pairs appropriate Re-Entry Coaches before release and supports the client in their own community. R4R mentors work together with Re-Entry Maine navigators to provide wrap around services and ongoing consultation. R4R Re-Entry Coaches are encouraged to take additional training like Recovery Coach Training.

MPRN, and It's Team, develops relationships, and none more important than our strong relationships with Department of Corrections and Sheriff's Departments. We have direct contact with The MDOC Commissioner and our Team leaders are meeting with DOC leadership in an ongoing relationship of cooperation. Thanks to our relationship with Commissioner Randy Liberty, Warden Magnusson, Dave Simpson & MDOC Caseworkers, RCA's/Probation, MCC, Mt. View Correctional, SMWRC, Bolduc staff(partners) and more. MPRN and our partners now have direct access to the facility's caseworkers, where outside supports can coordinate with caseworkers and the person being released. This ensures a clear plan and continuum of care for re-entry into our communities and neighborhoods.

Maine Prisoner Re-Entry Network(MPRN) Bruce Noddin*(207) 330-1446*brunoskis317@gmail.com

From: Andy Robinson <andrew.robinson@maineprosecutors.com>

Sent: Monday, November 18, 2019 2:17 PM

To: Orbeton, Jane <Jane.Orbeton@legislature.maine.gov>; Metayer, Lauren <Lauren.Metayer@legislature.maine.gov>; Ferguson, Scott <scott.ferguson@maine.gov>; Malon, Marc <marc.malon@maine.gov>

Cc: Sedgwick, Jeannette <Jeannette.Sedgwick@legislature.maine.gov>; Frey, Aaron <aaron.frey@maine.gov>; Toulouse, Mark A <mark.a.toulouse@maine.gov>

Subject: Re: Clarified request regarding DS budgets

Hello All,

Based upon Ms. Orbeton's request I have compiled the following information. I hope this proves to be helpful and responsive to the request. In order to gather the information, I requested that each DA provide me with their county budgets. The timing of the request created a little confusion, because several of the counties are preparing their 2020 budgets but they have not been finalized. If the 2020 numbers seemed firm enough, I used the anticipated numbers. However, if the 2020 budgets were still subject to change, then I relied on the 2019 budgets. Finally, some of the counties use a fiscal year (July to June) so we relied on the current budget. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

District	County Expenses	State Expenses	Total	
District 1	1,406,698	2,244,427	3,651,125	York
District 2	2,011,293	2,570,186	4,581,479	Cumberland
District 3	1,502,808	1,997,591	3,500,399	Oxford, Fran, Andro
District 4	1,147,999	1,805,803	2,953,802	Kennebec, Somerset
District 5	1,335,800	1,339,037	2,674,837	Penob, Piscat
District 6	1,406,277	1,154,829	2,561,106	Sag, Lin, Knox, Waldo
District 7	727,671	964,053	1,691,724	Hancock, Washington
District 8	602,999	963,185	1,566,184	Aroostook
Totals	10,141,545	13,039,111	23,180,656	

Sincerely, Andrew S. Robinson

District Attorney for District 3 (207)753-2545

Title 30-A: MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES.

Part 1: COUNTIES

Chapter 1: COUNTY OFFICERS

Subchapter 5: DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Article 3: DUTIES

§281. District attorney operations

1. Expenses allowed. County commissioners shall allow to the district attorney serving the county sufficient funds for all office expense, clerk hire and travel, including, but not limited to, funds for:

A. Consultation and services of experts; [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

B. Rendition of prisoners; and [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

C. Training and reference books and treatises which may aid the district attorney and staff in the prosecution of criminal matters. [1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD).]

[1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD) .]

2. Office space. The county commissioners shall also provide to the district attorney serving the county office space suitable for the performance of the duties of office, including sufficient private area for research, conferences and meetings with officers, witnesses, complainants and citizens. If office space is not available on county property, the county commissioners shall provide sufficient funds to the district attorney for the rental of suitable quarters at locations convenient to courthouses within the county.

[1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); 1987, c. 737, Pt. C, §106 (NEW); 1989, c. 6, (AMD); 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD); 1989, c. 104, Pt. C, §§8, 10 (AMD) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1987, c. 737, §§2,C106 (NEW). 1989, c. 6, (AMD). 1989, c. 9, §2 (AMD). 1989, c. 104, §§8,10 (AMD) .

The Revisor's Office cannot provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public.
If you need legal advice, please consult a qualified attorney.

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November 19, 2019

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