

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Maine

INTERIM REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TO:

GOVERNOR JAMES B. LONGLEY

SUBMITTED BY: JUDGE JAMES L REID, CHAIRMAN

NOVEMBER 23, 1976

C



State of Maine  
Executive Department  
Augusta, Maine  
04330

JAMES B. LONGLEY  
GOVERNOR

December 8, 1976

Honorable James B. Longley  
Governor of Maine  
State House  
Augusta, Maine 04333

Dear Governor Longley:

Please find enclosed the Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Problems in Law Enforcement.

As a result of a series of Committee meetings and interim tasks of the Committee members, I am enclosing problem definitions and recommended solutions found agreeable to the Committee membership.

You will find that the Report has been entitled an Interim Report. Due to the numerous variables involved in the problems of assaults upon law enforcement officers and in the continuing maintenance of professionalism within law enforcement, it is the feeling of the Committee that a continuing review of these very important issues may be of benefit. This, of course, is your decision.

You will find a number of substantial recommendations which can be implemented in the near future.

It has been my pleasure to chair this Committee and to now present you with the findings of a very dedicated Committee Membership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James L. Reid".

Judge James L. Reid, Chairman  
Committee on Problems in Law Enforcement

JLR:pmw  
encl.

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## PART I - INTRODUCTION

On Wednesday, September 22, 1976, Governor James B. Longley convened the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Problems of Law Enforcement in the Cabinet Room of the State House in Augusta.

At that meeting, Governor Longley expressed concern about a serious problem in our society, in Maine and across the Country. The Governor stated "I feel strongly that the alarming increase of instances of physical and verbal abuse of our law enforcement officers represents a growing threat to our system of law and order and .... in turn .... a threat to the very moral fiber of our State and Nation."

Governor Longley asked the Committee to advise him:

- (1) On the problem of abuse and assault of law enforcement officers in Maine.
- (2) On the best method to continue high professional standards among law enforcement officials so there will be no citizen abuses.
- (3) And, advice on the best method and manner of educating the public on the need for a greater awareness of the problem and the urgent need for public support.

Governor Longley concluded, "For myself, I pledge to the members of this Committee my full support and cooperation for the individual and collective efforts. I also pledge to give top priority to any recommendations that you return to me."

PART II - MEMBERSHIP, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Judge James L. Reid, Chairman
- Chief John J. Bernard, President Chiefs of Police Association
- Professor Joseph Fallon, University of Maine at Augusta
- Chief Clint Hayward, Past President Chiefs of Police Association
- Mr. Garrell Mullaney, Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency
- Mr. Richard Murphy, E.F. Hutton Company
- Mr. Donald E. Nichols, Maine Central Power Company
- Judge Ralph H. Ross, Chief District Court Judge
- Mr. Charles Sharpe, Director, Children and Youth Planning Project
- Sheriff Carlton Thurston, President Maine Sheriff's Association
- Mr. Robert Wagner, Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting
- Colonel Allen H. Weeks, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety
- Dr. John Rosser, Governor's Representative and Committee Recorder

### PART III - PARTICIPANTS

The Committee on the Problems in Law Enforcement met in formal sessions on September 22, 1976; October 6, 1976; October 20, 1976; November 10, 1976 and November 19, 1976.

While in session, the Committee received materials from and conducted discussions with a variety of resource people outside the Committee membership. In addition the Committee members, based upon their experience and background, presented materials and had extensive input into the varied discussions.

Those materials along with the minutes of meetings are enclosed as part of this Report.

The Committee members express appreciation to those who took of their time and expressed interest in the problem to be addressed. Among those who participated:

Mr. Martin Murphy, Director of the Criminal Justice Academy

Mr. Brian Braley, Maine Municipal Association

Dr. Charles Robinson, Director of the Community Justice Project

Mr. Omar Norton, Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services

Mr. Robert Whytock, Principal of Cony High School in Augusta

Mrs. Geraldine Massey, Social Studies Department, Cony High School in Augusta

Dr. Charles Rothstein, Consultant to the Community Justice Project

Colonel Ronald Hiltz, Department of Public Safety

Sgt. John Clark, Governor's Office Security

## PART IV - AREAS OF DISCUSSION & PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee involved itself in a wide variety of areas of discussion. Information about those areas is in greater specificity in later parts of the Report. Among those areas of discussion and problems addressed by the Committee:

Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics of 1975 indicate that the national average of assaults on law enforcement officers was 15.4 per hundred, the New England average was 19.9 per hundred and Maine was 26 per hundred. In other words, Maine's average ranks highest in the Nation. Added statistical information related to numbers of assaults and rates per hundred by county are included in a later portion of this Report.

Given these revealing statistics and the two objectives of the Committee - (1) what can be done to reduce the problems of assaults, verbal abuse and disrespect to police officers and, (2) what is needed to continue to develop the professional approach to law enforcement - the Committee entered into discussions and received information from various presenters within the following categories:

- (1) Stress training for police officers.
- (2) Uniformity of penalties for assaults.
- (3) The curriculum at the Criminal Justice Academy.
- (4) Communications between law enforcement officers, the judiciary, educators and the general public.
- (5) Internal reviews of all assault cases by departments of law enforcement.



- (6) Evaluation of police officers.
- (7) The role of the news media.
- (8) Comparisons and contrasts of training for local and State police officers.
- (9) The philosophy of police officers "doing for versus doing to".
- (10) Techniques of training and screening of police officers.
- (11) The greater number of assaults occurring within juvenile correctional institutions versus adult institutions.
- (12) The problems of smaller police departments financing appropriate screening and in-service training programs.
- (13) The role of the public schools in developing programs of instruction concerning the process of law, attitudes toward law enforcement officials, and general respect for authority.
- (14) Analysis of Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics.
- (15) Portions of the new Criminal Code.
- (16) The role of the police officer as a specialist in helping people.
- (17) Training of police officers in such areas as human relations, elementary principles of psychology and stress situations.
- (18) The role of the Criminal Justice Academy with in-service and management training as well as pre-service training.
- (19) The Maine Municipals Association's Central Police Recruiting and Testing Service.
- (20) The problem of much of the public not understanding the role of the police officer in his many activities of service to people in addition to his law enforcement activities.

- (21) Uniformity of training and screening of local police officers or the lack of uniformity.
- (22) The growing use of civil suits against officers and in some cases the use of the threat of suits as a means of defense or bargaining on the part of defense attorneys.
- (23) The problems of management of law enforcement agencies.
- (24) The need for improved communications between the judiciary and the law enforcement officers in order to improve the understanding and role of each.
- (25) The use of the Sentencing Institute as a vehicle to better communications.
- (26) The role of the police officer within the educational system and with its students.
- (27) The use of the L.E.A.A. Standards and Goals Project as a vehicle to improved measures of communications between law enforcement and the general public.
- (28) The Community Justice Projects activities in the areas of prevention programs, services to the courts, victim services, crisis intervention and conflict management training and law focus programs within schools.
- (29) The problems of disrespect for authority on the part of young people .... disrespect of the police officers may be an extension of lack of respect toward parents, teachers and government officials .... lack of respect for authority in general.
- (30) The work of the Commission for the Revision of Juvenile Statutes.
- (31) The problem of the parent dropping out as well as the young person dropping out.
- (32) The growth of disrespect as an aftermath of the Vietnam War, Watergate, and other National events and their subsequent effects.

- (33) The role of law enforcement officials in the primary and secondary prevention phases as well as the tertiary phase.
- (34) The limitation of financial resources permitting greater involvement in the primary and secondary phases of prevention.
- (35) The liberalization of penalties for various crimes and the concern that assault on an officer with its lesser penalty under the new Criminal Code may be perceived as an offense not considered "extremely bad" conduct within our society.
- (36) Extreme liberalization of crime within Maine and its potential to attract those who deal in crime for a living to the State.
- (37) The problem of alcohol and drugs and its impact upon law enforcement - concern of officers related to inadequate resources to deal with those under the influence - - and the "possible" correlation between those and increased numbers of assaults.
- (38) The issue of the reduction of the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 years of age.

No conclusions should be drawn from the above listed areas of discussion and consideration on the part of the Committee. It is important, though, that Governor Longley and other readers of the Report be knowledgeable of the wide span of discussion items so that they have some grasp of the complexity of the problem.

## PART V - PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The problem of physical and verbal abuse upon law enforcement officers within the State of Maine may well be the extension of a growth of disrespect for authority in general. In many instances the family structure has broken down, the teacher is not held in as high esteem as in previous generations, government officials are subject to question regarding their integrity, and political figures have gained a growing visibility for their indiscretions.

Statistics concerning assault on officers indicate a large percentage of the offenders within the age range of those who grew up during the Vietnam War, the social upheaval within our communities and on college campuses, a period of extreme social change within our Country, and within a time frame in which television became the primary vehicle for transmitting news events and images of people in authoritarian positions. But statistics can be misleading or the conclusions to be drawn from statistics can sometimes be drawn without thorough analysis of the many variables involved in causing the statistics.

It is apparent, though, that there is a problem within the State of Maine concerning the numbers of assaults upon officers of the law. Based upon the statistics provided by the Maine Department of Safety's Uniform Crime Report for 1975, the State of Maine outranks other portions of the Country in the percentage of assaults upon police officers.

The Committee on the Problems in Law Enforcement attempted within a time span of sixty days to enter into a thorough review of the problem and the many variables involved in creating the problem. There may be value in maintaining such a Committee for the purpose of continuing the discussions beyond the completion date of this Report, but the Committee members recognize that it is important to present certain conclusions and recommendations for the purpose of causing immediate steps in reducing the degree of assaults upon officers and furthering the efforts to professionalize law enforcement in the State of Maine.

In response to the directive of Governor James B. Longley, the Committee on the Problems in Law Enforcement presents the following areas of problems and recommendations related to those problems:

1. PROBLEM: The role of the police officer has changed significantly and therefore requires an officer who enters into a role of providing services as well as responding to a crisis; he also enters into a role of prevention. The officer must therefore be properly screened prior to entering the profession of law enforcement, he must be adequately trained at the entry level, and must receive a continuing upgrading of his skills after entering the profession.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 1.1 The Committee endorses the concept of the Penalty Assessment Statute which would generate funds for the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to upgrade the training programs of Maine law enforcement officials. Such training would involve the continuance and upgrading of present pre-service training programs as well as programs of in-service training for those officers presently employed. Consideration should be given to using these funds for recruitment and selection as well as training.  
  
A proposed piece of legislation has been submitted by the Board of the Criminal Justice Academy and is included in a later segment of this Report.
- 1.2 Uniform hiring standards are currently under study by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. After a thorough analysis of such proposals legislation should be submitted in order to cause uniform standards of hiring police officers or through the authority of the Criminal Justice Academy's Board of Trustees such uniform standards should be promulgated.

2. PROBLEM:

Management training of police administrators within the various law enforcement agencies has not been accomplished to the extent necessary.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 2.1 Management training programs for police administrators should be provided by the Criminal Justice Academy and the University of Maine in a cooperative effort for maximum benefit. Ingredients of the training should include: budget preparation, collective bargaining, personnel management, planning, public and press relations, prosecutor and court relations, communications, legislative and legal procedures, management by objectives, performance evaluation and other ingredients deemed appropriate based upon a thorough analysis of needs.

3. PROBLEM:

The process of training can sometimes be designed on the basis of inadequate knowledge of needs and by individuals who are remote from the scene of daily activities.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 3.1 An on-going analysis of present training at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy should be maintained and should include information gained from interviews with police officers who are "on-the-line" and directly involved with assault cases in order to determine new/revised training and management techniques.

Such analysis should be presented on an annual basis to the Board of Trustees for the purpose of upgrading policies and procedures of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

- 3.2 An outside evaluation team drawn from various areas of the criminal justice field should be called upon on an annual basis to assess the program of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy and to provide an objective/outside point of view as to how the program might be upgraded.

For the sake of clarity the recommendations concerning the analysis and evaluation of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy should not be considered as criticisms of the present mode of operation, but as a vehicle to assisting an on-going procedure of maintaining a program which is relevant.

4. PROBLEM:

Adequate procedures for performance evaluation of police officers are essential in order to maintain a level of uniform professionalism throughout the State of Maine. The Committee raises the issue of performance being based upon numbers of arrests versus quality of service which may result in inappropriate procedures on the part of some officers and a resulting negative image of law enforcement officers by the general public.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 4.1 An analysis of present performance evaluation procedures should be conducted through the combined efforts of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, the Maine Criminal Justice Academy, the University of Maine, the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, the Maine Municipal Association and other agencies deemed appropriate in order to develop appropriate uniform evaluation procedures by all local departments. As proposed above, a portion of the management training for police administrators should involve performance evaluation.

The Maine Chiefs of Police Association should take the initiative in causing the above proposed procedures to be implemented.

5. PROBLEM:

An analysis of information concerning assaults on police officers was the partial impetus for the formulation of the Committee on the Problems in Law Enforcement. Appropriate review and analysis of data can lead to the determination of problem areas and solutions to those problems both statewide and at the local level.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 5.1 That each local department establish a system of reviewing and analyzing each case involving assaults for the purpose of determining the ingredients of the cases and formulating procedures which may reduce future situations, training needs or other relevant information.
- 5.2 Personal interviews be conducted with a sample population of police officers involved in assault cases in order to receive recommendations on training and management procedures. As proposed above, the appropriate agency to initiate this process should be the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

6. PROBLEM:

There is a need for improved communications between the members of law enforcement and judiciary in order to better understand the process of law and the problems faced by members of each sector.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 6.1 That the Annual Sentencing Institute, as prescribed by statute, should involve the concerns and roles of law enforcement officers and the judiciary and the relationship between these two sectors. That line law enforcement officers be included in the process of planning the Sentencing Institute's agenda items.



- 6.2 That the members of the judiciary bodies establish seminar-type meetings in cooperation with law enforcement officials in order to maintain a continuing process of communications and joint understanding.
- 6.3 That the Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the Maine Sheriffs Association encourage procedures for the establishment of improved lines of communication with the judiciary at the local level.

7. PROBLEM:

The problem of assaults upon law enforcement officers is not given a high enough priority of importance within the criminal justice system.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 7.1 That an analysis of the Revised Criminal Code should be conducted in order to determine the need for making the statute concerning assault more explicit. Questions concerning this statute were raised during the course of Committee meetings, but time did not permit a thorough analysis. Such a review could be conducted by a sub-committee of this body of members of the Governor's staff preparing legislation.
- 7.2 That L.E.A.A. be asked to maintain a review of present efforts in other parts of the Country for the purpose of identifying programs, training efforts, legislative actions and other means concerning the problem of assaults and determine strategies for adopting such efforts in Maine.
- 7.3 Improved communications, training, evaluation, management and other recommendations within this Report should assist with the raising of this issue to a higher level of priority.

8. PROBLEM:

There is a need for increased uniformity of penalties for assaults upon officers.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS :

- 8.1 That this be an item of discussion as part of the State Sentencing Institute, joint seminars of law enforcement and the judiciary, and of meetings of the judiciary.
- 8.2 The provisions of the New Criminal Code should provide the vehicle for increased uniformity as the new Criminal Code is further implemented by the judiciary.

9. PROBLEM:

An improved level of respect for law enforcement officers is needed; and a better understanding of the service role which those officers play is needed within the general public.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 9.1 That the Department of Educational and Cultural Services be called upon to develop in cooperation with the Community Justice Program, the State Police, the Sheriffs Association, the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, the Maine Management Association, the Principals Associations and other appropriate groups a program, not necessarily a total curriculum, of cooperative efforts between local schools and law enforcement officials. There are a number of models within local communities which might be reviewed, evaluated and developed on a statewide basis in accordance with local needs.
- 9.2 That the Department of Educational and Cultural Services call upon such organizations as the Parent-Teachers Association to adopt this program as one of their priority areas of service.
- 9.3 That this area of concern be incorporated into the efforts of L.E.A.A.'s Standards and Goals Project.

9.4 That the Governor, possibly through the vehicle of a sub-committee of this body, call upon the representatives of the media to determine a role the media might play in this area of concern.

10. PROBLEM:

The problem of lack of respect for authority, as discussed previously, is one which in certain instances begins within the family structure, transfers to the school setting and broadens to the community. Very often the law enforcement officer is the first in this process to be required to, or to have the power to, exercise authority. Although the problem of assaults on officers is not limited to youthful offenders it may be that the beginning of the problem is at the young age.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

10.1 The Committee on Children and Youth and the Commission to Study Juvenile Statutes will both be submitting recommendations concerning alternatives for youth with problems and revisions in the statutes. A joint review of the recommendations of those bodies and the recommendations of this Committee should be undertaken to assure that the conclusions and recommendations do coincide, do not overlap and do not omit the needs of the educators.

10.2 That the educator within the school setting have alternatives as well as members of the judiciary, law enforcement and local/state agencies in dealing with that small segment of the school population which lacks appropriate respect and behavior patterns.

11. PROBLEM:

That public intoxication, presents a significant problem for the police in maintaining public order and there are indications of its relationship to instances of assault upon law enforcement officers.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS:

- 11.1 That the police officer be empowered to detain for a period, not to exceed 12 hours, any person who he reasonably believes to be publicly intoxicated, a threat to public order, and/or a danger to himself - or in the alternative, a return to the previous law making intoxication a criminal offense, but only if the intoxication is accompanied by disorderly conduct.
- 11.2 That it is the understanding of the Committee that the Office of Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention is studying this issue and that the consideration of that study be reviewed by this Body in order to assure continuity of recommendations prior to final implementation of any action.

## APPENDIX

1. Minutes of Committee Meetings.
2. Topic Issues discussed by Committee.
3. Legislative Proposal: Penalty Assessment Statute for Criminal Justice Training.
4. Statistical Information - Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers, 1975.
5. Why Central Police Recruiting and Testing?



MINUTES OF  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Problems of Law Enforcement was conducted on September 22, 1976, in the Governor's Cabinet Room. Judge James L. Reid, Chairman of the Committee, conducted the meeting.

Governor Longley outlined the objectives for the Committee and gave a charge to present a report on the findings within sixty (60) days. The objectives are:

- (1) What can be done to reduce the problem of assaults /verbal abuse/ disrespect to police officers?
- (2) What is needed to continue to develop a professional approach to law enforcement.

Governor Longley outlined his interest in moving toward findings which could possibly concern themselves with legislation, budget proposals, management decisions--etc. Included in his comments was the possibility of undertaking a program of public education to convey the conclusions of the Committee's report.

Information concerning assaults on officers was distributed by Robert Wagner. The information from the 1975 statistics indicated Maine - 26 per hundred; New England 19.9 per hundred; National average 15.4 per hundred. Other related information was included in the materials distributed.

Committee members outlined various questions/thoughts to be considered, to include:

1. Added information is needed concerning age of police officers, experience factor, and related backup data to study the issue.
2. Added inservice training concerning the approach to stress situations should be considered.
3. The curriculum of the Criminal Justice Academy should be reviewed in order to consider added components.
4. Uniform type penalties needed.
5. Programs to improve police-judiciary communications and understanding of roles are needed.
6. Judges should not sentence without permitting the testimony/involvement of the police officers.
7. Internal reviews of all cases should be conducted by local departments where assaults are involved; this would be helpful in determining causes.
8. The pendulum has swung to the charge of assault due to concern for civil suits.

(Cont'd...)

9. Variance in philosophy concerning stress training is an issue to be addressed.
10. The spirit of competition concerning numbers of arrests which does come into play with officers' evaluations may be an issue of review.
11. The problem is much greater with local versus state police officers - two factors may be involved: difference in training and the fact that local police tend to come in contact more frequently with disturbances.
12. The news media sometimes distorts the issue.
13. Arrests are sometimes made when summons could suffice.
14. The philosophy of police officers "doing for versus to" must be more common.
15. The issue of screening as well as training of officers must be considered.
16. In Corrections the greater number of assaults occur in juvenile institutions.
17. There may be a need for a prescriptive type of package for smaller agencies.
18. The general issue of dissatisfaction with government and the fact that the officer is the most visible representative of government may be a factor.
19. It was suggested that the possibility of a program within schools in which students be required to sit through court cases might have an educational impact. This might also be dovetailed with efforts by P.T.As.

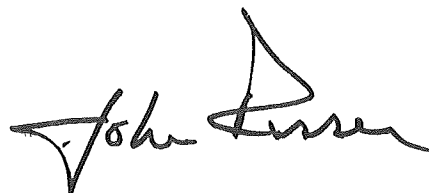
Before the next meeting an analysis of statistics will be undertaken as suggested above. This will be based upon a random sampling of 200 cases which are identified in the materials distributed at the meeting.

The Committee members are to review the items of discussion and attempt to narrow the categories.

Also, there should be consideration as to other people who might serve as resources to the Committee.

The next meeting of the Committee will be at 9:30 a.m. on October 6, 1976 in Room 228.

Attachments: Information Input from Robert Wagner  
Listing of Committee members

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Turner". The signature is written in dark ink and is located in the bottom right corner of the page.



MINUTES OF  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

October 6, 1976

Judge James L. Reid chaired the meeting with the following members present: Professor Joseph Fallon, Commissioner Allan Weeks, Donald Nichols, Judge Ralph Ross, Sheriff Carlton Thurston, Charles Sharpe, Garrell Mullaney, Robert Wagner, and John Rosser.

Uniform Crime Reporting Data was distributed by Robert Wagner.

A review of remarks re: minutes of the previous meeting was distributed by Carlton Thurston.

A discussion re: the items listed in the minutes of the previous meeting was conducted with the following commentary:

1. R. Wagner referenced Crime Reporting Data distributed. Although time did not permit a thorough analysis it was possible to conclude:
  - 1.1: The major population segment of the offenders was in the 30 years and younger category.
  - 1.2: In certain instances one officer was involved in a series of incidences which may reflect a problem--possible provocation, over aggressiveness,--etc.
  - 1.3: An in-depth analysis of the 200 cases may alert the Committee to added conclusions/observations.
  - 1.4: A remedy to incidences of officer provocation, over aggressiveness--etc. may be improved training, expanded training at the Academy to include ongoing inservice training, and improved screening of candidates.
2. Professor Fallon referenced an informal survey of his class which indicated that in certain instances the officer did not have actual cause for arrest so via provocation assault resulted.
3. Added information concerning cases in which drugs and alcohol were involved might provide revealing observations/conclusions.
4. Inservice training-The Board of Trustees of the Academy will be discussing at the meeting of October 14th the curriculum and added components which may be needed to include stress training.
  - 4.1: Presently three hours of the total curriculum deals specifically with stress training although other parts of the curriculum do relate to the issue.
5. Mr. Mullaney provided informational materials on behavioral stimulation in stress developed by Motorola.
6. Judge Ross mentioned that training in human relations and elementary principles of psychology should balance such components as hand-to-hand combat-etc.

(Cont'd...)

7. The difference in state and local police training was discussed; reasons may be differences in philosophies and the fact that state police are under one administrator versus multitude of administrators involved with local police. The administrator of the state police cannot and should not impose his philosophy on others.
8. The selection process of state versus local police was discussed. Difficult, in some cases, for local officials to attract and/or retain quality personnel; another problem is the potential dropout rate via stress training which many local departments cannot afford; the problem of adequate pay and other deterrents to recruitment was mentioned; the feasibility of mandated or "common" screening procedures was discussed.
9. Regarding screening of state officers the polygraph is a major asset in the process.
10. Again the differences in state versus local data on assaults were discussed: the locals due to numbers and greater contact with disturbances (brawls and family complaints) must be considered.
11. The need for continuing inservice training after the Academy training was stressed.
12. 76 out of 110 cases in Portland were never heard; conclusion may be that not enough priority being given to this issue and that even the frivolous cases should be heard and if found not guilty the officer then becomes answerable within his department.
13. Concern was expressed that the assaults are escalating and are moving from the assault with fists to assault with weapons--the potential problem is even greater than the existing problem.
14. The District Court judges are discussing the assault problem at their meetings of October 28, 29.
15. Uniform penalties should be assisted via the new criminal code.
16. The problem of diverse philosophies, rehabilitation versus punishment, causes the judges to be caught in the middle of public sentiment.
17. Better communications between judges and police officers can be achieved via meetings of judges. It was mentioned that the officer on the beat should be represented in the discussions and should have an opportunity to speak and not merely listen.
18. Sheriff Thurston commented on a procedure used by his department in which the officer discusses with the judge and attorney why a case was lost; it is an example of ongoing inservice learning--, and data indicates improvements due to this process.
19. The process of evaluating officers--The present evaluation based upon numbers of arrests is a problem and the emphasis is in the wrong place; improved evaluation procedures are needed and increased training/procedures in management are needed.

Due to evaluation based upon numbers of arrests the adverse attitude of the general public is increased. The officer wants to please his superior more than the general public and numbers of arrests is a major way to accomplish this.

The system is a problem.

20. Information from "Parade" was mentioned in which police officers used techniques of improved communications with the general public (see enclosed copies).

21. Referring back to item #6 of the previous meeting's minutes: all matters are to be conducted in open court permitting the officer to attend and speak.

22. Items 9, 10, 11 of previous meeting covered in the discussion above.

23. Media coverage- limited coverage, and not "checking out" facts is a problem at times. Most coverage is proper and professionally done--the problem of "some" individuals from the press should not reflect on the total group.

24. Items 13 and 14 covered.

25. On the issue of screening, the lack of uniformity might be addressed through the MMA screening services. Maybe a representative of MMA should be part of one of the meetings.

The use of polygraph by state police is very helpful and revealing.

26. Many small departments cannot maintain daily inservice training which is beneficial to larger departments.

27. The National Institute of Criminal Justice is studying the same issue as this Committee; the results of that study may be helpful.

28. Referring back to item 18 of previous minutes:


The data revealed that only 84 of 200 individuals involved in assault cases were over 30 years of age.

This may be a result of the age group who grew up during the period of unrest, Vietnam--etc. of 10/15 years ago.

How to solve this other than evolution is a problem except that society must learn to recognize the role of a police officer--and the issues of human relations, education, and training may be of help.

29. Judge Reid will contact the Department of Education and P.T.A. concerning their potential roles.

The next meeting will be at 9:30 on October 20th in Room 105, State Office Building. John Rosser will attempt to develop conclusions and recommendations from the previous discussions for the purpose of beginning to formulate a report.

  
John Rosser, Ed.D., Recorder

MINUTES OF  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS  
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Judge Reid was absent due to illness. Judge Ross chaired the meeting with the following present: Richard Murphy, Joseph Fallon, Garrell Mullaney, Robert Wagner, John Rosser, Ronald Hiltz, John J. Bernard, Martin Murphy.

ITEM #1

Mr. Martin Murphy, Director of the Criminal Justice Academy presented information concerned with the curriculum of the Academy. He emphasized the total of 74 hours of stress/discipline training which include such areas as: Interpersonal communications, control of behavior, youth control, handling stress, crisis intervention, legal training, authority and discretion, etc.

1.1 The question is not whether to have stress training...but what kind of stress training. He mentioned that the Los Angeles P.D. had eliminated stress training based upon a study of results and then had reinstated a more modified version.

1.2 He suggested an in-depth study of the cases of assault on an officer to include personal interviews with the officers in order to receive suggested types of training or revisions in management...it should provide added insight into the broader problem.

1.3 Mr. Murphy emphasized the danger in submitting recommendations without broad enough data and presentation from other involved people.

1.4 The Police Chiefs' Association has submitted proposed legislation re: uniform standards...new entrance requirements.

1.5 M.M.A. recruitment/screening procedures are causing a better quality of officer.

1.6 Entrance standards for State Police Officers are more stringent... thus, a more professional department.

(Over)

1.7 Maine having one training center is an advantage most states don't have...it causes a uniform procedure...the quality of training is higher than most states.

Problem: Not all local officers go through a uniform screening procedure. Only 25 departments use the M.M.A. procedures.

Needed: Legislation to cause uniform entrance standards.

- Training costs should be subsidized by the State.
- Psychological screening as part of the standards.

Problem: There is a statute requiring in-service training of officers, but it is not enforced due to lack of financial resources.

Needed: State subsidy funded through a surtax on fines. A number of states are using this approach to finance training of police officers.

The Academy Board of Trustees has submitted proposed legislation which would place a graduated surcharge on fines. California raises a million dollars per year through this procedure. Maine has a potential to raise \$300,000 per year.

It is felt that the offender should pay this cost.

The above discussion concerned itself with problem and proposed solutions in Item #1 of the materials distributed on October 7, 1976.

ITEM #2

Only one-sixteenth of the State Police Officers evaluation is directed to numbers of arrests.

2.1 It was suggested that the representative of M.M.A. might present views to the Committee on this issue.

Problem: Many smaller departments have no evaluation system.

Needed: Uniform system of evaluation

ITEM #3

The growing use of civil suits against officers...some defense attorneys are using the threat of suit as a means of defense or bargaining often with the result of plea bargaining; too many times officers have not been appropriately supported; general lack of respect for officers is part of the problem; decriminalization of intoxication has added to the problem.

Problem: Basically this is a management problem.

Needed: Departments must establish internal procedures to assure that the record is complete in order to support an officer's actions when appropriate.

Departments must develop procedures for analyzing data and drawing conclusions/courses of action within their own agencies.

ITEM #4

General agreement was reached with this item. Discussions within Item #1 deal with this issue.

ITEM #5

General agreement; discussions in Item #1 deal with this issue.

ITEM #6

General agreement; not necessarily across the board, but many officers do not understand the problems of the judiciary and the reverse lack of understanding is also a factor.

The courts should get back to the officers to explain reasons for points of law.

There is not enough uniformity in the courts not only in sentencing, but in process...the Chief Judge can only counsel and has no control over proceedings.

The sentencing institute is presently being developed by Ms. Belshaw.

The police are required by statute to be represented and Chief Mayer of Brunswick is the representative to the design committee.

Needed: Joint discussion of problems in seminar-types of settings.

ITEM #7

General agreement; the question of mobility (cruiser) versus foot patrol and the opportunity to interact was raised.

ITEM #8

It was discussed that the New Code penalty for assault on an officer is a Class D offense (maximum - 1 year). Does this mean we have socially reconsidered our mores in regard to seriousness?

Needed: To do away with or make this statute explicit in its meaning.

ITEM #9

Refer to discussion of Item #6.

ITEM #10

The Criminal Justice Academy will begin a management training program in January; finances are a problem, but the proposed legislation with a surcharge would assist; there is an added need to reimburse communities for their costs for salaries of trainees and their replacements.

ITEM #11

General agreement; education must start at home; one problem...the good officer is often promoted and thus moved off the street; parents as well as kids must be educated.

11.1 The Aroostook County State Police Troop Commander has begun a program with local schools to assure officers meeting and contacting with each 5th grade student.

11.2 Greater emphasis must be placed upon the many "services" rendered by police officers above and beyond the pure law enforcement activities.

11.3 The LEAA Standards and Goals Project does encompass this issue. It was suggested that Bruce Carlson be brought into the discussion on this item.

ITEM #12

General agreement.

(Over)

NEXT MEETING: Wednesday, November 10 - 9:30 A.M. - 12:00 Noon,  
Room 124, State Office Building.

Footnote: Governor Longley joined in the discussions for part of the meeting and again thanked the members for their participation.

Martin Murphy distributed materials: Municipal Police School Curriculum, Cadet Disciplinary Code, Policy Statement on Municipal Police School Discipline, Basic Police School Rules and Regulations.



Minutes of the Advisory Committee on the Problems in  
Law Enforcement

November 10, 1976

Judge Reid chaired the meeting with the following present:  
Joseph Fallon, Allen Weeks, Donald Nichols, Ralph Ross, Carlton Thurston,  
Garrell Mullaney, John Bernardo, Robert Wagner, Richard Murphy and  
John Rosser.

1. Dr. Charles Robinson, Director of the Community Justice Project, outlined the areas of activity of the Community Justice Project to include: Prevention programs, court services, victim services, and crisis intervention/conflict management training.

He explained that the Project is presently operating in Kennebec County and once evaluated that plan is to diffuse the program areas to other parts of the State. It is also a national model.

The Project's goals include the reduction of recidivism and facilitation of cooperative efforts among various agencies involved in the criminal justice process.

Dr. Robinson detailed the success of the law focus program in schools and the crisis intervention training of police officers.

Dr. Charles Rothstein, Consultant to the Project, added to Dr. Robinson's presentation.

2. Judge Reid briefly outlined the need of the Committee to submit a report by November 23rd to Governor Longley. He did suggest the possibility of a standing committee beyond the reporting date due to the numbers of people which might be further involved in discussing the issues with the Committee.

3. Other guests who provided in-put to the discussions included Mrs. Geraldine Massey, social studies teacher at Cony High School in Augusta, Mr. Robert Whytock, principal of Cony High School, and Mr. Omar Norton, Department of Education and Cultural Services.

Discussion included the need for primary prevention education at the kindergarten to 4th grade levels; assaults on teachers not being a major problem in Maine; that some programs in law-related education has been conducted; the need for improved attitudinal change by some students is needed regarding respect for authority; although the problem may begin prior to high school the secondary school programs do need assistance; discipline alternatives are limited and that a small segment of the school population causes the greater degree of problems and reflect lack of respect for authority; lack of respect for police officers is an extension of disrespect for family, parents and teachers.

4. Mr. Norton expressed concern for the limited in-put provided to the Commission on the Revision of Juvenile Statutes and some concern regarding their recent recommendations. There should have been representation from the Department of Education and Cultural Services.

5. Mr. Nichols expressed concern over the parent who drops out.

6. Mr. Fallon expressed the need to define the kind of training required by teachers or who is it that provides the law related education within the schools.

Should the law enforcement officer teach or serve as a consultant?

7. Colonel Weeks discussed the attitudes of society and until the change in those attitudes is forthcoming, what can be done...also, the concern for a backlash, and a segment of society wishing to take the law into their own hands.

8. Dr. Rothstein and others discussed the levels of prevention: tertiary, secondary and primary..law enforcement has been involved in the tertiary level and is now moving more into the secondary and primary prevention. There is a need to apportion resources in all areas.

9. Professor Fallon raised the question as to the role of law enforcement in primary prevention.

10. Mr. Aiker, invited guest and president-elect of the Augusta School Board, questioned the common sense of lowering the drinking age to 18. Mrs. Massey commented that many high school students also raise this as an issue.

11. Lengthy discussion continued relative to the problems of attitudes, respect, etc. within youth.

12. Brian Mrailey, invited guest and representative of the Maine Municipal Association, questioned just what is the role of the parent and what does it take to get the home involved. Are social agencies, schools, and government taking over the responsibility of the parent?

13. Chief Bernardo emphasized that the police officer can serve as a consultant, but due to lack of resources cannot become a full-time teacher...especially in small departments.

14. Mr. Wagner and others entered the discussion concerning breakdown in segments of society..maybe as a result of the Vietnam War, social unrest, general breakdown of law and order.

15. Mr. Martin Murphy, Criminal Justice Academy representative and invited guest, stressed that kids don't realize the service role which police officers play and if no one else is going to develop an appropriate understanding, then the officer must become involved.

Also, that the Criminal Code penalties for an assault on an officer are light and says to society that this is not really bad conduct...the gravity of the offense indicates how bad the social behavior may be.

16. Mrs. Massey felt that although damage of kid's attitudes may be done before high school that the police officer could help the school undo the damage.

17. Dr. Robinson outlined the details of the law program conducted by the Community Justice Program and how it may be a model to be used in other areas.

18. Mr. Wagner expressed concern that extreme liberalization of crime may cause outsiders who make a living through crime to come into

the State.

19. Brian Brailley presented an outline of the M.M.A. Screening and Recruitment Program. The program can bring about the availability of uniform procedures for the state.

Included in the screening: psychiatric profile; exam which simulates the ingredients in the Academy's Training; a background check; an oral board exam; and a physical exam.

20. A draft of the Report for the Governor will be written by Dr. Rosser, sent to Committee members; at the meeting on November 19th, this draft will be reviewed and finalized for presentation to the Governor by November 23rd.

Next Meeting: November 19th, at 4:00 PM in the Cabinet Room in the State House.

Submitted by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JR' or similar initials, written over a vertical line.

John Rosser



TO: COMMITTEE MEMBERS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEMS OF LAW  
ENFORCEMENT.

FROM: JOHN ROSSER, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNOR



As discussed at our meeting on October 20, I have developed topic issues to be reviewed at our meeting on November 10.

1 - Need: Training (pre and in-service training) in areas of stress, basic psychology, human relations, and management.

1 - Recommendation:

- 1.1 On-going analysis of present training at M.C.J.A.
- 1.2 Interviews with police officers involved in assault cases to determine new/revised training and management techniques.
- 1.3 Uniformity of in-service training with funding to come from surcharge on fines (proposed legislation has been submitted by the M.C.J.A. Board.

2 - Need: Uniform screening procedures (ex: Present M.M.A. procedures).

2 - Recommendation:

- 2.1 Legislation requiring uniformity of screening. (A proposal has been submitted by the Maine Chiefs of Police.

3 - Need: An improved system of evaluating police officers performance

3 - Recommendation:

- 3.1 Present evaluation systems should be analyzed in order to develop an improved procedure.
- 3.2 The system of evaluation should be made to be uniform for all departments.
- 3.3 Evaluation should be a component of management and in-service training.

4 - Need: Analysis of information concerning assaults on police officers.

4 - Recommendation:

- 4.1 That each department establish a system of reviewing and analyzing each case involving assaults.
- 4.2 Personal interviews be conducted with a sample population of police officers involved in assault cases in order to receive recommendations on training and management procedure improvements.
- 4.3 That each department establish internal procedures to assure that records are complete in order to support officers' actions and cases when found appropriate.
- 4.4 That items #1, #2, #3 be part of in-service management training.

5 - Need: Improved communications between police officers and judiciary.

5 - Recommendation:

- 5.1 The Sentencing Institute be used as one vehicle for joint problem discussions.

(Over)

- 5.2 Added seminar-type meetings be scheduled to communicate improved understanding of the judicial process and problems of the judiciary and the police officers.
- 5.3 Local departments establish lines of communication for the purpose of joint discussions.

6. Need: The problem of assaults on police officers be given a higher priority within the criminal justice system.

6. Recommendation:

- 6.1 Revise or make the statute concerning assault within the New Code more explicit.
- 6.2 Review of efforts in other parts of the country be conducted for the purpose of adapting to Maine.
- 6.3 Improved communications, training, evaluation, management training and other suggestions raised should elevate the level of priority.

7. Need: Increased uniformity of penalties for assaults.

7. Recommendation:

- 7.1 This be an item within the Sentencing Institute, joint meetings, and meetings of the judiciary.
- 7.2 Provisions of the New Code should lead to increased uniformity.

8. Need: Increased management training.

8. Recommendation:

- 8.1 The Criminal Justice Academy include this in its program (This is planned for implementation in January).
- 8.2 Financial support to come from surcharges on fines (as proposed by C.J.A. Board).
- 8.3 Evaluation techniques be part of management training.

9. Need: Improved respect for police officers on the part of youth and the general public.

9. Recommendation:

- 9.1 Joint programs between local schools, local departments and State Police be developed.
- 9.2 This area of need be incorporated into the efforts of LEAA's standards and Goals Project.
- 9.3 Service organizations be recruited for assistance in this effort.
- 9.4 The Department of Education be asked to provide guidance and assistance.

Footnote: These items do not attempt to include all items of discussion, but to narrow our topics for the next meeting. We should be working toward a November 22 filing of either an interim or final report to Governor Longley.



# STATE OF MAINE

Inter-Departmental Memorandum Date 7 October 1976

Committee Members - Advisory Committee on the Problems of Law Enforcement  
From John Rosser, Ed.D., Special Representative for Governor  
Subject

Dept. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dept. Executive \_\_\_\_\_

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In order to assist with the discussion of the meeting on October 20, I have merely written in a brief manner the areas of problems which have been discussed and rather general conclusions or solutions. I have not attempted to identify any budgetary or legislative provisions since those should result from our future discussions.

I hope this will be of some assistance in moving the Committee toward the development of a report.

1. Problem: Training of local police officers does not involve enough stress, human relations, and basic psychology training.

Proposed solution: The Academy should analyze present curriculum offerings and include added training in stress, human relations, and basic elementary psychology.

Local police departments should develop on-going inservice training programs or gain access to such programs in similar areas.

2. Problem: The present process of evaluating police officers for promotion is based to a large degree upon numbers of arrests.

Proposed solution: An analysis of present evaluation procedures should be conducted. Various models for evaluation should be considered; new approaches to evaluation should be incorporated.

3. Problem: Data related to assault on officers often reflects conclusions to include the matter of certain officers being involved in a significant number of cases.

Proposed solution: Each department should develop a procedure for analyzing data and drawing conclusions/courses of actions within their own agencies.

4. Problem: Screening of officers at the local level is not uniform or is non-existent.

Proposed solution: Through mandate or through a process of encouragement local department should become involved in MMA or similar uniform screening processes.

(Cont'd...)

5. Problem: The recruiting of competent police officers is sometimes a problem with local departments due to inadequate salaries and other variables.

Proposed solution: The issue of specifying causes and problems to recruiting should be analyzed with potential solutions such as state funding or local incentives the result.

6. Problem: Communication between law enforcement and judiciary is not adequate.

Proposed solution: Judges shall place representation of police officers on the agenda of their meetings and possibly establish one annual meeting for joint problem discussions.

7. Problem: Communication between police officers and general public is not adequate--the general image of the police officer must be enhanced.

Proposed solution: Each local department shall establish a program of communications through local meetings, local media, and innovative programs such as those outlined in recent "Parade"--etc.

A statewide media campaign should be developed in order to enhance communications between the general public and law enforcement officials.

Part of the Academy's training program shall include the issue of public/human relations.

8. Problem: The issue of assaults on police officers has not been given a high enough priority within the criminal justice system.

Proposed solution: Joint local or regional meetings of local, county, and state officials should be conducted for the purpose of joint problem solving, review of inovative approaches across the country, and joint solutions to communications issues; in addition the issues should be discussed by judges, law enforcement groups, and related agencies on a statewide basis.

9. Problem: Uniformity of penalties has not been commonplace regarding the sentencing of offenders committing assault on law enforcement officers.

Proposed solution: With the provisions of the new Criminal Code it is anticipated that a commonality of sentencing will result; this is a topic of review and discussion to be addressed by the members of the judiciary and in the joint meetings with law enforcement officials/representatives.

10. Problem: Management training of administrators within the various law enforcement agencies has not been accomplished to the extent necessary.

Proposed solution: The establishment of management training programs for all leadership personnel which will include such items as staff evaluation.

11. Problem: Younger people have developed a growing disrespect for law enforcement and government officials.

Proposed solution: The Department of Education in conjunction with local school districts and law enforcement departments should develop a program concerning the law, role of law enforcement, understanding of the judiciary system--etc.

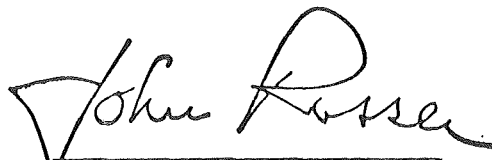
Local law enforcement officials in conjunction with local school officials should develop joint programs to enhance the role of police officers as public servants and to educate youth as to their law enforcement officers' roles.

Such organizations as the P.T.A. and various other community service groups should develop programs at the local and state levels to enhance the role of law enforcement officials.

The media/press of the State might be brought into these various activities in order to assist with the design of public information programming.

12. Problem: The problem of assaults on officers and the growing problem of disrespect is not limited to Maine.

Proposed solution: Research of present programs in other parts of the country, to include any information and recommendations of the National Institute of Criminal Justice, should be conducted for use in ongoing activities within Maine.

  
John Rosser, Ed.D.

JR:s



LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS - REGULAR SESSION - 1977

NAME OF AGENCY Maine Criminal Justice Academy

CONTACT PERSON  
& TELEPHONE Martin W. Murphy, Director  
289-2788

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Short Title: PENALTY ASSESSMENT STATUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

Description: That a statute be enacted to provide for the assessment of a fixed dollar amount upon each court-imposed fine, such revenue to be used specifically for the training and operational costs of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. This propose would provide additionally needed revenue for Academy operations and is premised on the concept that the law violator ought to pay for the costs of criminal justice training.

(See attached proposed statute.)

Agency Priority: Number 1

Financial Impact: None

Other Agencies Affected: Courts

NOTE: Legislative proposals should be listed numerically in the order of agency priority. An original and four (4) copies of all forms must be submitted for the Governor's review to the State Planning Office, Attention: Carolyn Manson, on or before September 15, 1976.

Date Rec'd:	_____
Date Acknowledged	_____

(Duplicate as Needed)

AN ACT to Assess a Surcharge on Fines and Penalties for the Operation of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

Revised Statutes, Title 25, § 2807, enacted. Section 2807 of Title 25 of the Revised Statutes is enacted to read as follows:

§ 2807. Criminal Justice Training Fund

There is hereby created in the State Treasury a Criminal Justice Training Fund to be expended exclusively for the costs of operation of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to every fine imposed for a criminal or traffic offense, an additional amount shall be paid by the defendant to the clerk of the court in accordance with the following table:

<u>Amount of Fine</u>	<u>Amount to Fund</u>
<u>\$5 to \$14.99</u>	<u>\$2</u>
<u>\$15 to \$49.99</u>	<u>\$3</u>
<u>\$50 to \$99.99</u>	<u>\$4</u>
<u>\$100 to \$199.99</u>	<u>\$5</u>
<u>\$200 to \$299.99</u>	<u>\$6</u>
<u>\$300 to \$399.99</u>	<u>\$7</u>
<u>\$400 to \$499.99</u>	<u>\$8</u>
<u>\$500 to \$999.99</u>	<u>\$9</u>
<u>\$1,000 to \$1,499.99</u>	<u>\$10</u>
<u>\$1,500 to \$1,999.99</u>	<u>\$11</u>
<u>\$2,000 to \$2,499.99</u>	<u>\$12</u>
<u>\$2,500 to \$2,999.99</u>	<u>\$13</u>

<u>Amount of Fine</u>	<u>Amount to Fund</u>
<u>\$3,000 to \$3,499.99</u>	<u>\$14</u>
<u>\$3,500 to \$3,999.99</u>	<u>\$15</u>
<u>\$4,000 to \$4,499.99</u>	<u>\$16</u>
<u>\$5,000 or more</u>	<u>\$17</u>

Where multiple offenses are involved, the penalty assessment shall be based upon the total fine or bail for all offenses. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the penalty assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed in this section for forfeited bail. If bail is forfeited, the amount of such assessment shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the State Treasury or to the County Treasury, as the case may be and thence to the State Treasury, pursuant to this section. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon pursuant to this section shall be returned.

After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the same and transmit it to the State Treasury or the County Treasury, as the case may be and thence to the State Treasury, to be deposited in the Criminal Justice Training Fund. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the State by a county.

In any case where a person convicted of any offense to which this section applies is imprisoned until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the penalty assessment the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his immediate family.



LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS - REGULAR SESSION - 1977

NAME OF AGENCY Maine Criminal Justice Academy

CONTACT PERSON  
& TELEPHONE Martin W. Murphy, Director  
289-2788

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Short Title: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION

Description: That the Maine Criminal Justice Academy Board of Trustees be given the statutory power and duty to certify and set standards for certification of law enforcement and criminal justice instructors to be used in all Maine law enforcement and criminal justice basic and in-service training programs as required by the Trustees and over which the Trustees have statutory control.

Revised Statute, Title 25, Section 2803, amended. Section 2803 of Title 25 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new paragraph to read as follows:

9. Certification of instructors. To certify and set standards for certification of law enforcement and criminal justice instructors to be used in all Academy basic and in-service training programs as required by the Trustees and over which the Trustees have statutory control.

Agency Priority: Number 1

Financial Impact: No costs to Academy or to State

Other Agencies Affected: None

NOTE: Legislative proposals should be listed numerically in the order of agency priority. An original and four (4) copies of all forms must be submitted for the Governor's review to the State Planning Office, Attention: Carolyn Manson, on or before September 15, 1976.

Date Rec'd:	_____
Date Acknowledged	_____

(Duplicate as Needed)



# ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

1975

Maine 26 per hundred  
New England 19.9 per hundred  
National Average 15.4 per hundred

## REST OF COUNTRY BY AREA

Middle Atlantic	13.3	NJ, NY, PA
East North Central	10.8	ILL, IND., MICH., OHIO, WIS.
West North Central	14.5	IOWA, KANS., MINN., MO., NEB., ND., SD.
South Atlantic	20.8	DEL., FLA., GA., MD., N & S CAR., VA. WV
East South Central	14.8	ALA., KEN., MISS., TENN.
West South Central	13.8	ARK., LA., OKL., TEXAS
Mountain	17.1	ARIZ., COL., IDAHO, MONT., NEV., NM UTAH
Pacific	19.0	ALASKA, CALIF., HAWAII, ORE., WASH.

JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

POLICE ASSAULTED

Androscoggin SO	1	Orono	1
Auburn	5	Hampden	1
Lewiston	15	Millinocket	7
Lisbon	2	East Millinocket	1
Aroostook SO	2	Newport	1
Caribou	1	UMO	1
Fort Fairfield	2	Penobscot SP	8
Fort Kent	3	Piscataquis SO	1
Houlton	14	Piscataquis SP	2
Madawaska	2	Sagadahoc SO	1
Presque Isle	3	Bath	2
Van Buren	3	Thosham	1
Limestone	3	Somerset SO	1
Aroostook SP	3	Fairfield	5
		Skowhegan	3
Brunswick	6	Madison	2
Cape Elizabeth	4	Pittsfield	2
Gorham	1	Waldo SO	2
Portland	110	Waldo SP	1
South Portland	20	Washington SO	10
Scarborough	1	Calais	4
Westbrook	10	Washington SP	2
Bridgton	1	York SO	1
Yarmouth	4	Biddeford	10
UMPG	2	Old Orchard	15
Cumberland SP	1	Saco	3
Franklin SO	2	Sanford	6
Farmington	1	Berwick	2
Wilton	2	Kennebunk	6
Hancock SO	4	Kennebunkport	6
Bar Harbor	7	Ogunquit	3
Hancock SP	3	South Berwick	1
Kennebec SO	1	Wells	2
Augusta	6	York PD	2
Gardiner	2	York SP	1
Waterville	8		
Oakland	6	Total - for year 1975	461
Winslow	1		
Winthrop	2		
Kennebec SP	1		
Rockland	7		
Thomaston	3		
Lincoln SO	6		
Boothbay Harbor	5		
Lincoln SP	5		
Oxford SO	3		
Rumford	3		
Mexico	4		
Bangor	28		
Brewer	1		
Lincoln	1		
Old Town	13		

COUNTIES

Androscoggin	23
Aroostook	36
Cumberland	160
Franklin	5
Hancock	14
Kennebec	27
Knox	10
Lincoln	16
Oxford	10
Penobscot	63
Piscataquis	3
Sagadahoc	4
Somerset	13

## ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting System regarding the problem of assaults on local, county, and state law enforcement officers in this Nation. The large number of reported assaults on sworn officers is part due to a prevalent attitude of disrespect for law enforcement in certain elements of our society.

*There were 461 assaults on law enforcement officers during the year 1975. This represents an assault ratio of 26 assaults per 100 full time law enforcement officers.*

*The greatest number of assaults, 35.8% occurred while officers were responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.). Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 85.4% of all assaults on law enforcement officers.*

### JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1975

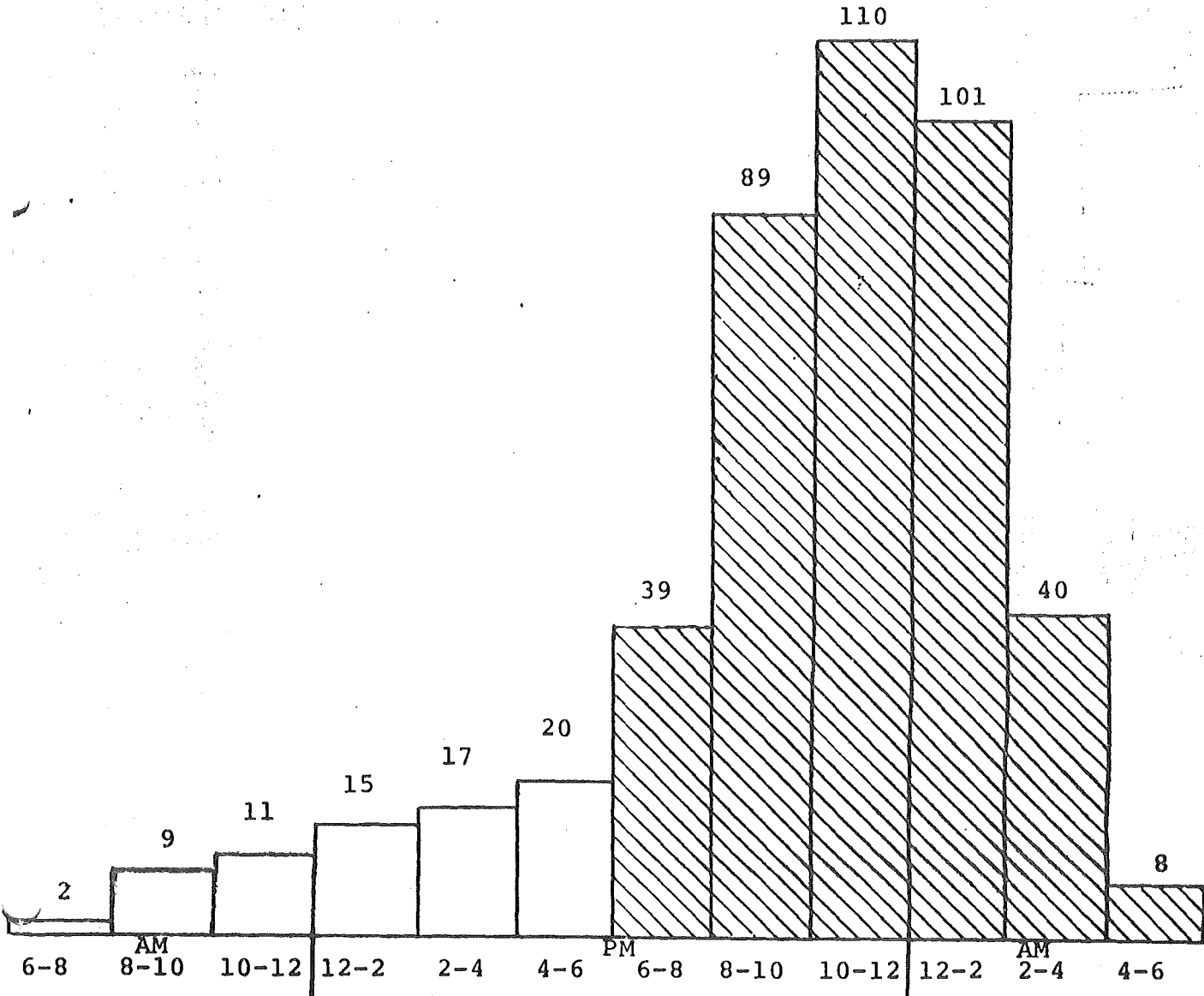
COUNTY	NUMBER OF ASSAULTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	ASSAULT RATE PER 100 OFFICERS
Androscoggin	23	5.0	14.6
Aroostook	33	7.2	32.4
Cumberland	159	34.4	40.6
Franklin	5	1.1	14.7
Hancock	11	2.4	27.5
Kennebec	26	5.6	22.4
Knox	10	2.2	21.7
Lincoln	11	2.4	37.9
Oxford	10	2.2	23.3
Penobscot	55	11.9	34.6
Piscataquis	1	.2	5.9
Sagadahoc	4	.9	9.1
Somerset	13	2.8	30.2
Waldo	2	.4	11.1
Washington	14	3.0	37.8
York	57	12.4	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>State Police</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>TOTAL Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>

# ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

## TYPE OF WEAPON

HANDS, FISTS, FEET	394	85.4%
OTHER WEAPON	37	8.0%
CUTTING INSTRUMENT	9	2.0%
FIREARM	21	4.6%

## TIME OF DAY



OFFICER ASSAULT DISPOSITIONS

RANDOM SAMPLING

SOUTH PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

20 Officers Assaulted	6 cases filed by court
20 Arrests Charged	4 cases dismissed
	4 referred to youth aid
	6 paid fines - 1 for \$60 - 5 with average of \$25

HOULTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

14 Officers Assaulted	4 cases fined \$100
13 Arrests Charged	1 case fined \$100 & 30 days - 30 days suspended
	1 case fined \$35
	2 found not guilty
	1 case filed
	1 sentenced to 30 days - suspended 1 yr. probation
	1 30 days jail
	1 10 days jail
	1 pending - Superior Court - no disposition

OLD ORCHARD BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

15 Officers Assaulted	5 cases filed
18 Arrests Charged	2 cases dismissed by court
	5 fined \$50 to \$100
	1 person committed to Togus VA - mental
	2 cases failed to appear
	1 juvenile court
	2 pending - Superior Court

MILLINOCKET POLICE DEPARTMENT

7 Officers Assaulted	1 fined \$75
9 Arrests Charged	1 fined \$50
	1 fined \$35
	2 fined \$25
	1 sentenced to Mens Correctional Center 6 months
	1 30 days - suspended - 2 yrs. probation
	2 cases filed

WESTBROOK POLICE DEPARTMENT

10 Officers Assaulted	1 died before court
9 Arrests Charged	1 assaulted 2 officers - fined \$50
	2 cases on separate nights - \$25 each
	3 dismissed
	1 fined \$25
	1 fined \$50
	1 charged with interference - fined \$25
	1 fined \$100

## BANGOR POLICE DEPARTMENT

28 Officers Assaulted	7 filed
27 Arrests Charged	2 dismissed
(1 released by Police Department)	13 fined - minimum \$15 - maximum \$100
	3 guilty pleas - county jail sentences - suspended and given 1 yr. probation
	1 9 days jail
	1 (by firearm) 6 months - suspended
	2 yrs. probation

## BIDDEFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

10 Officers Assaulted	7 found guilty - fines totaling \$455
7 Arrests Charged	minimum of \$20 - maximum \$100

## BAR HARBOR POLICE DEPARTMENT

7 Officers Assaulted	2 cases dismissed on companion charge
7 Arrests Charged	1 pending - serving sentence in Thomaston for something else
	2 filed - 1 convicted on another offense (trespassing)
	2 found guilty - fines totaling \$100 \$50 each - 1 had to pay an additional \$24.10 for restitution for officers glasses.

## PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

110 Officers Assaulted	66 continued by court without disposition
110 Arrests Charged	8 dismissed
	2 filed
	7 fined \$25
	1 fined \$30
	4 fined \$35
	1 fined \$40
	6 fined \$50
	14 juvenile court
	2 juveniles returned to Boys Training Center

NOTE: 90% of assaults incidental to arrest  
10% actual assaults - unprovoked

\* \* \* \* \*

221 cases  
220 arrests



## ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting System regarding the problem of assaults on local, county, and state law enforcement officers in this Nation. The large number of reported assaults on sworn officers is part due to a prevalent attitude of disrespect for law enforcement in certain elements of our society.

*During the January - June, 1976 reporting period, assaults on law enforcement officers showed an increase of 71% over the comparable period of 1975.*

*As shown on the following chart, assaults on law enforcement officers in the State of Maine are increasing at an alarming rate, and, the assault rate per officer is among the highest in the nation.*

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ASSAULTS JANUARY THRU JUNE		PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE
	1975	1976	
Androscoggin	7	19	171 +
Aroostook	16	22	38 +
Cumberland	56	90	61 +
Franklin	4	2	50 -
Hancock	5	18	260 +
Kennebec	17	24	41 +
Knox	4	10	150 +
Lincoln	4	6	50 +
Oxford	6	4	33 -
Penobscot	28	31	11 +
Piscataquis	1	2	100 +
Sagadahoc	2	8	300 +
Somerset	8	23	188 +
Waldo	2	3	50 +
Washington	7	9	29 +
York	<u>22</u>	<u>52</u>	136 +
TOTAL	189	323	71 +

JANUARY-JUNE, 1976

POLICE ASSAULTED

Auburn	2	Bangor	10
Lewiston	17	Lincoln	1
Fort Kent	1	Old Town	7
Houlton	12	Orono	1
Presque Isle	3	Millinocket	5
Limestone	1	Newport	4
Aroostook SP	5	Penobscot SP	3
Cumberland SO	2	Piscataquis SO	2
Brunswick	5	Sagadahoc SO	1
Cape Elizabeth	3	Bath	5
Falmouth	3	Topsham	1
Gorham	1	Richmond	1
Portland	61	Somerset SO	4
South Portland	10	Fairfield	6
Cumberland	1	Skowhegan	7
Freeport	3	Madison	1
Cumberland SP	1	Pittsfield	3
Franklin SO	2	Somerset SP	2
Bar Harbor	2	Waldo SP	3
Ellsworth	15	Washington SO	5
Hancock SP	1	Calais	4
Augusta	3	York SO	2
Gardiner	3	Biddeford	9
Waterville	8	Kittery	5
Oakland	4	Old Orchard	13
Winthrop	4	Saco	3
Kennebec SP	2	Sanford	8
Knox SO	2	Kennebunk	8
Camden	1	South Berwick	1
Rockland	6	Wells	2
Knox SP	1	York SP	1
Lincoln SO	2		
Boothbay Harbor	1		
Lincoln SP	1		
Oxford SO	1		
Rumford	1		
Mexico	3		
Norway	1		
		Total - 6 months for 1976	323

COUNTIES

Androscoggin	19	Oxford	6
Aroostook	22	Penobscot	31
Cumberland	90	Piscataquis	2
Franklin	2	Sagadahoc	8
Hancock	18	Somerset	23
Kennebec	24	Waldo	3
Knox	10	Washington	9
Lincoln	4	York	52
		Total	323

(State Police 17)

# ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS

## JANUARY-JUNE, 1976

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Responding to disturbance (family quarrels, etc.)	120	37
Burglaries in Progress	0	
Robberies in Progress	0	
Attempting other arrests	94	29
Civil disorder (riot, etc.)	10	3
Handling, transporting prisoners	25	8
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	20	6
Ambush - no warning	0	
Mentally deranged	4	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	25	8
All other	25	8
TOTAL	323	100

TYPE OF WEAPON	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Firearm	5	2
Knife or Cutting Instrument	12	4
Other Dangerous Weapon	20	6
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	286	88
TOTAL	323	100

Number with personal injury	55
Number without personal injury	268

### TIME OF ASSAULTS

AM	68	22	4	1	4	2	
PM	9	23	17	35	71	67	
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES\*

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	3,472.5	8	Montana	4,188.9	19
Alaska	6,196.6	42	Nebraska	3,614.0	11
Arizona	8,341.5	50	Nevada	8,152.9	49
Arkansas	3,540.1	10	New Hampshire	3,346.6	6
California	7,204.6	47	New Jersey	5,144.3	31
Colorado	6,675.5	44	New Mexico	5,839.4	37
Connecticut	4,957.0	29	New York	5,635.7	35
Delaware	6,668.2	43	North Carolina	3,816.7	12
Florida	7,721.2	48	North Dakota	2,337.2	2
Georgia	4,625.9	24	Ohio	4,914.4	28
Hawaii	6,026.6	39	Oklahoma	4,578.1	23
Idaho	4,141.1	17	Oregon	6,752.2	45
Illinois	5,382.0	32	Pennsylvania	3,349.4	7
Indiana	4,911.4	27	Rhode Island	5,643.8	36
Iowa	3,908.7	13	South Carolina	4,641.5	25
Kansas	4,747.0	26	South Dakota	2,738.9	4
Kentucky	3,264.4	5	Tennessee	4,270.5	20
Louisiana	4,123.4	16	Texas	5,407.2	34
Maine	3,959.6	14	Utah	5,112.6	30
Maryland	5,907.5	38	Vermont	3,481.1	9
Massachusetts	6,077.8	40	Virginia	4,546.4	22
Michigan	6,800.3	46	Washington	6,140.9	41
Minnesota	4,298.7	21	West Virginia	2,107.8	1
Mississippi	2,410.7	3	Wisconsin	3,975.1	15
Missouri	5,397.8	33	Wyoming	4,155.9	18

\*CRIME INDEX OFFENSES are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft.

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	5,281.7
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	5,081.3
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	3,975.1

VIOLENT CRIMES\*

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	392.9	29
Alaska	539.8	42
Arizona	547.8	43
Arkansas	348.3	24
California	655.4	45
Colorado	463.1	37
Connecticut	268.4	17
Delaware	392.1	28
Florida	688.5	48
Georgia	459.0	36
Hawaii	218.4	12
Idaho	203.7	8
Illinois	549.7	44
Indiana	332.8	23
Iowa	140.7	4
Kansas	278.2	18
Kentucky	264.0	16
Louisiana	478.4	38
Maine	219.5	13
Maryland	709.8	49
Massachusetts	442.6	35
Michigan	685.7	47
Minnesota	207.0	11
Mississippi	315.9	21
Missouri	493.8	39

STATE	RATE	RANK
Montana	189.6	7
Nebraska	257.8	15
Nevada	678.7	46
New Hampshire	99.8	3
New Jersey	413.0	32
New Mexico	534.8	41
New York	856.4	50
North Carolina	436.5	33
North Dakota	53.1	1
Ohio	408.0	31
Oklahoma	303.3	20
Oregon	438.5	34
Pennsylvania	329.2	22
Rhode Island	302.3	19
South Carolina	511.4	40
South Dakota	205.3	10
Tennessee	397.0	30
Texas	390.6	26
Utah	231.8	14
Vermont	95.1	2
Virginia	380.9	25
Washington	390.8	27
West Virginia	161.7	6
Wisconsin	151.7	5
Wyoming	204.3	9

\*VIOLENT CRIMES are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	481.5
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	416.8
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	151.7

PROPERTY CRIMES\*

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	3,079.6	7	Montana	3,999.3	20
Alaska	5,656.8	40	Nebraska	3,356.2	10
Arizona	7,793.7	50	Nevada	7,474.2	49
Arkansas	3,191.9	8	New Hampshire	3,246.8	9
California	6,549.2	47	New Jersey	4,731.3	30
Colorado	6,212.4	44	New Mexico	5,304.6	37
Connecticut	4,688.6	29	New York	4,779.3	31
Delaware	6,276.2	45	North Carolina	3,380.3	11
Florida	7,032.7	48	North Dakota	2,284.1	3
Georgia	4,167.0	24	Ohio	4,506.4	27
Hawaii	5,808.2	42	Oklahoma	4,274.8	25
Idaho	3,937.4	18	Oregon	6,313.7	46
Illinois	4,832.3	32	Pennsylvania	3,020.3	6
Indiana	4,578.6	28	Rhode Island	5,341.5	38
Iowa	3,768.0	15	South Carolina	4,130.1	22
Kansas	4,468.8	26	South Dakota	2,533.7	4
Kentucky	3,000.3	5	Tennessee	3,873.5	17
Louisiana	3,645.0	13	Texas	5,016.5	35
Maine	3,740.1	14	Utah	4,880.8	33
Maryland	5,197.7	36	Vermont	3,386.0	12
Massachusetts	5,635.3	39	Virginia	4,165.6	23
Michigan	6,114.6	43	Washington	5,750.1	41
Minnesota	4,091.7	21	West Virginia	1,946.1	1
Mississippi	2,094.8	2	Wisconsin	3,823.3	16
Missouri	4,904.0	34	Wyoming	3,951.6	19

\*PROPERTY CRIMES are burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft.  
The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	4,800.2
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	4,664.6
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	3,823.3

MURDER

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	16.0	50	Montana	5.2	14-Tied
Alaska	12.2	40	Nebraska	4.3	13
Arizona	8.6	27	Nevada	13.0	43
Arkansas	10.1	29	New Hampshire	2.9	6
California	10.4	32	New Jersey	6.8	19-Tied
Colorado	7.4	22-Tied	New Mexico	13.3	44
Connecticut	3.9	11	New York	11.0	36
Delaware	7.3	21	North Carolina	12.4	41
Florida	13.5	46	North Dakota	.8	1
Georgia	14.4	48	Ohio	8.1	25
Hawaii	7.7	24	Oklahoma	9.4	28
Idaho	5.2	14-Tied	Oregon	6.2	18
Illinois	10.6	33-Tied	Pennsylvania	6.8	19-Tied
Indiana	8.5	26	Rhode Island	3.0	7
Iowa	2.5	3	South Carolina	14.7	49
Kansas	5.4	16	South Dakota	3.7	10
Kentucky	10.2	30-Tied	Tennessee	11.4	37
Louisiana	12.6	42	Texas	13.4	45
Maine	2.8	5	Utah	2.7	4
Maryland	10.7	35	Vermont	2.1	2
Massachusetts	4.2	12	Virginia	11.5	38
Michigan	11.9	39	Washington	5.7	17
Minnesota	3.3	8-Tied	West Virginia	7.4	22-Tied
Mississippi	13.9	47	Wisconsin	3.3	8-Tied
Missouri	10.6	33-Tied	Wyoming	10.2	30-Tied

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	9.6
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	8.1
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	3.3

FORCIBLE RAPE

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	20.4	24	Montana	14.3	9
Alaska	44.6	49	Nebraska	19.2	22-Tied
Arizona	35.5	43	Nevada	47.1	50
Arkansas	25.9	34	New Hampshire	8.7	2
California	41.6	48	New Jersey	18.9	21
Colorado	41.5	47	New Mexico	41.0	46
Connecticut	12.4	8	New York	28.1	39
Delaware	18.1	19	North Carolina	16.2	13
Florida	35.7	44	North Dakota	5.8	1
Georgia	25.4	32	Ohio	25.3	31
Hawaii	24.7	29	Oklahoma	27.2	37
Idaho	16.1	12	Oregon	32.6	41
Illinois	25.7	33	Pennsylvania	17.4	18
Indiana	24.3	28	Rhode Island	10.9	7
Iowa	10.3	4	South Carolina	26.5	36
Kansas	17.2	17	South Dakota	16.5	14-Tied
Kentucky	15.4	11	Tennessee	26.1	35
Louisiana	23.7	26	Texas	28.0	38
Maine	10.4	5	Utah	20.9	25
Maryland	31.5	40	Vermont	14.6	10
Massachusetts	19.2	22-Tied	Virginia	24.0	27
Michigan	38.1	45	Washington	32.7	42
Minnesota	18.6	20	West Virginia	9.3	3
Mississippi	16.5	14-Tied	Wisconsin	10.6	6
Missouri	25.2	30	Wyoming	17.1	16

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	26.3
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	24.1
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	10.6



ROBBERY

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	123.0	23	Montana	41.4	6
Alaska	129.5	27	Nebraska	90.4	17
Arizona	170.0	38	Nevada	302.5	47
Arkansas	87.6	15	New Hampshire	28.9	3
California	282.4	46	New Jersey	222.6	41
Colorado	174.1	39	New Mexico	126.7	25
Connecticut	131.5	29	New York	516.0	50
Delaware	157.2	33	North Carolina	82.2	14
Florida	239.7	43	North Dakota	14.3	1
Georgia	166.5	35	Ohio	220.0	40
Hawaii	127.6	26	Oklahoma	90.2	16
Idaho	42.0	7	Oregon	130.3	28
Illinois	276.2	45	Pennsylvania	168.6	37
Indiana	156.8	32	Rhode Island	95.9	19
Iowa	53.5	10	South Carolina	110.9	22
Kansas	92.8	18	South Dakota	31.0	4
Kentucky	103.2	20	Tennessee	166.8	36
Louisiana	153.1	31	Texas	164.1	34
Maine	36.4	5	Utah	79.0	13
Maryland	344.2	48	Vermont	15.7	2
Massachusetts	227.0	42	Virginia	138.5	30
Michigan	353.1	49	Washington	124.0	24
Minnesota	103.6	21	West Virginia	45.5	8
Mississippi	54.6	11	Wisconsin	73.4	12
Missouri	244.7	44	Wyoming	49.5	9

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	218.2
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	207.3
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	73.4

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	233.5	34	Montana	128.6	11
Alaska	353.4	47	Nebraska	143.9	17
Arizona	333.8	46	Nevada	316.0	42
Arkansas	224.7	31	New Hampshire	59.3	3
California	321.0	43	New Jersey	164.6	21
Colorado	240.1	36	New Mexico	353.8	48
Connecticut	120.6	9	New York	301.3	41
Delaware	209.5	29	North Carolina	325.6	45
Florida	399.6	50	North Dakota	32.1	1
Georgia	252.6	37	Ohio	154.6	19
Hawaii	58.3	2	Oklahoma	176.5	23
Idaho	140.4	15	Oregon	269.4	38
Illinois	237.2	35	Pennsylvania	136.5	14
Indiana	143.3	16	Rhode Island	192.4	26
Iowa	74.4	6	South Carolina	359.3	49
Kansas	162.8	20	South Dakota	154.0	18
Kentucky	135.3	13	Tennessee	192.6	27
Louisiana	289.0	40	Texas	185.2	24
Maine	169.8	22	Utah	129.2	12
Maryland	323.4	44	Vermont	62.6	4
Massachusetts	192.2	25	Virginia	206.9	28
Michigan	282.7	39	Washington	228.4	32
Minnesota	81.4	7	West Virginia	99.5	8
Mississippi	230.9	33	Wisconsin	64.5	5
Missouri	213.3	30	Wyoming	127.5	10

*The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.*

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	227.4
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	177.2
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	64.5

BURGLARY

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	1,163.8	17	Montana	875.1	9
Alaska	1,214.5	21	Nebraska	760.2	4
Arizona	2,529.9	50	Nevada	2,447.1	49
Arkansas	1,077.1	14	New Hampshire	853.1	7
California	2,217.3	47	New Jersey	1,521.2	33
Colorado	2,001.2	46	New Mexico	1,728.7	41
Connecticut	1,512.6	31-Tied	New York	1,666.6	37
Delaware	1,826.3	42	North Carolina	1,285.1	23
Florida	2,349.6	48	North Dakota	539.2	1
Georgia	1,580.7	35	Ohio	1,271.4	22
Hawaii	1,826.8	43	Oklahoma	1,551.8	34
Idaho	1,063.0	13	Oregon	1,911.6	45
Illinois	1,291.1	24	Pennsylvania	983.3	12
Indiana	1,376.4	27	Rhode Island	1,446.3	30
Iowa	818.5	6	South Carolina	1,714.2	39
Kansas	1,369.5	26	South Dakota	667.8	3
Kentucky	962.8	11	Tennessee	1,379.3	28
Louisiana	1,114.6	16	Texas	1,665.6	36
Maine	1,361.5	25	Utah	1,187.8	19
Maryland	1,413.2	29	Vermont	1,100.0	15
Massachusetts	1,712.5	38	Virginia	1,165.7	18
Michigan	1,891.8	44	Washington	1,723.1	40
Minnesota	1,193.1	20	West Virginia	591.0	2
Mississippi	784.2	5	Wisconsin	918.3	10
Missouri	1,512.6	31-Tied	Wyoming	863.4	8

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	1,525.9
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	1,322.2
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	918.3

THEFT

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	1,645.5	4	Montana	2,814.8	31
Alaska	3,522.4	41	Nebraska	2,365.0	18
Arizona	4,747.7	50	Nevada	4,517.1	49
Arkansas	1,947.0	9	New Hampshire	2,135.7	12
California	3,703.7	44	New Jersey	2,672.5	25
Colorado	3,744.0	45	New Mexico	3,258.8	37
Connecticut	2,603.6	22	New York	2,471.0	20
Delaware	3,926.9	46	North Carolina	1,909.2	8
Florida	4,240.4	48	North Dakota	1,614.3	3
Georgia	2,248.5	16	Ohio	2,808.6	28
Hawaii	3,457.7	40	Oklahoma	2,375.0	19
Idaho	2,651.3	23	Oregon	3,935.9	47
Illinois	3,030.0	36	Pennsylvania	1,670.0	5
Indiana	2,813.9	30	Rhode Island	2,878.4	33
Iowa	2,719.8	26	South Carolina	2,156.3	13
Kansas	2,862.8	32	South Dakota	1,698.0	6
Kentucky	1,774.2	7	Tennessee	2,129.5	11
Louisiana	2,191.8	15	Texas	2,963.7	35
Maine	2,167.9	14	Utah	3,372.6	39
Maryland	3,267.6	38	Vermont	2,112.1	10
Massachusetts	2,351.7	17	Virginia	2,730.7	27
Michigan	3,572.9	42	Washington	3,641.6	43
Minnesota	2,516.1	21	West Virginia	1,228.7	2
Mississippi	1,181.3	1	Wisconsin	2,665.1	24
Missouri	2,924.7	34	Wyoming	2,810.7	29

The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	2,804.8
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	2,911.0
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	2,665.1

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION (RATE)  
AND RANK IN THE NATION BY STATES  
1975

STATE	RATE	RANK	STATE	RATE	RANK
Alabama	270.3	17	Montana	309.4	19
Alaska	919.9	48	Nebraska	231.0	11
Arizona	516.1	39	Nevada	510.0	37
Arkansas	167.8	4	New Hampshire	258.1	14
California	628.2	45	New Jersey	537.7	43
Colorado	467.2	36	New Mexico	317.2	20
Connecticut	572.4	44	New York	641.7	46
Delaware	523.0	41	North Carolina	186.0	7
Florida	442.6	33	North Dakota	130.6	3
Georgia	337.7	22	Ohio	426.4	32
Hawaii	523.7	42	Oklahoma	348.0	24
Idaho	223.0	9	Oregon	466.2	34
Illinois	511.1	38	Pennsylvania	367.0	27
Indiana	388.3	31	Rhode Island	1,016.8	49
Iowa	229.7	10	South Carolina	359.6	25
Kansas	236.4	12	South Dakota	167.9	5
Kentucky	263.4	15	Tennessee	364.7	26
Louisiana	338.5	23	Texas	387.2	30
Maine	210.8	8	Utah	320.5	21
Maryland	516.9	40	Vermont	173.9	6
Massachusetts	1,571.1	50	Virginia	269.2	16
Michigan	649.9	47	Washington	385.4	29
Minnesota	382.5	28	West Virginia	126.4	1
Mississippi	129.3	2	Wisconsin	239.9	13
Missouri	466.7	35	Wyoming	277.5	18

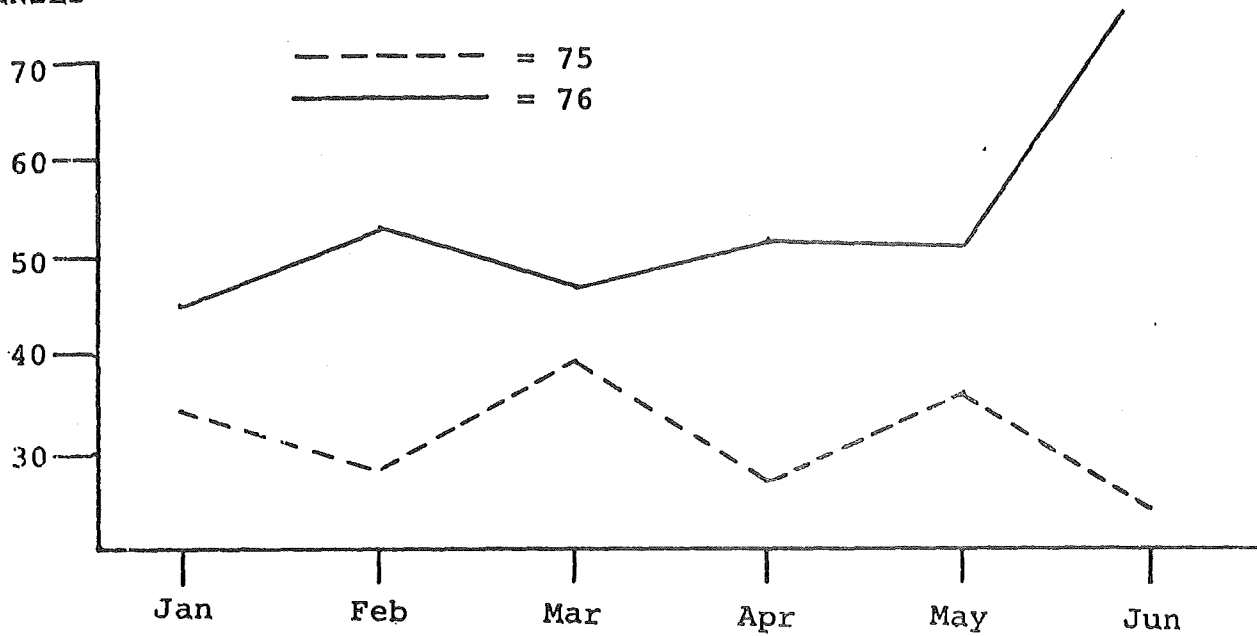
The state with the lowest crime rate has a rank of number one.

UNITED STATES AVERAGE:	469.4
NORTH CENTRAL STATES AVERAGE:	431.4
WISCONSIN AVERAGE:	239.9

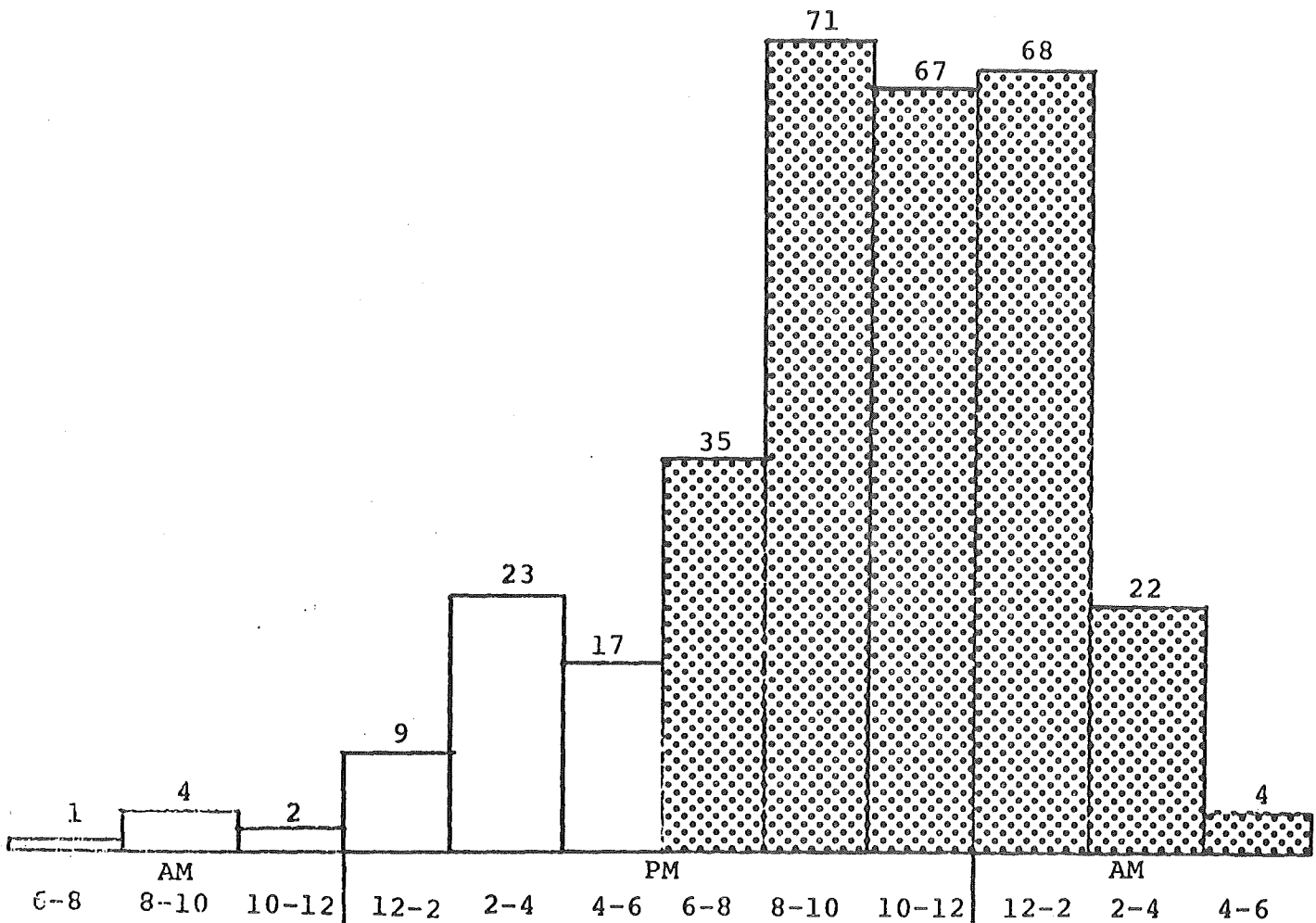
# NUMBER OF ASSAULTS

NO. OF OFFENSES

COMPARATIVE DATA 1975-1976



## ASSAULTS BY TIME OF DAY



## ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting System regarding the problem of assaults on local, county, and state law enforcement officers in this nation. The large number of reported assaults on sworn officers is partly due to a prevalent attitude of disrespect for law enforcement in certain elements of our society.

*During the January - June, 1976 reporting period, assaults on law enforcement officers showed an increase of 70.9% over the comparable period of 1975.*

*As shown on the following chart, assaults on law enforcement officers in the State of Maine are increasing at an alarming rate, and, the assault rate per officer is among the highest in the nation.*

COUNTY	NUMBER OF ASSAULTS		PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE
	JANUARY 1975	THRU JUNE 1976	
Androscoggin	7	19	171.4 +
Aroostook	16	22	37.5 +
Cumberland	56	90	60.7 +
Franklin	4	2	50.0 -
Hancock	5	18	260.0 +
Kennebec	17	24	41.2 +
Knox	4	10	150.0 +
Lincoln	4	6	50.0 +
Oxford	6	4	33.3 -
Penobscot	28	31	10.7 +
Piscataquis	1	2	100.0 +
Sagadahoc	2	8	300.0 +
Somerset	8	23	187.5 +
Waldo	2	3	50.0 +
Washington	7	9	28.5 +
York	<u>22</u>	<u>52</u>	136.4 +
TOTAL	189	323	70.9 +





# WHY CENTRAL POLICE RECRUITING AND TESTING?

## A JOINT EFFORT BY MAINE COMMUNITIES

### SHARING PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL SERVICES



1. BRING BENEFITS OF STATEWIDE RECRUITING TO ALL MAINE COMMUNITIES:
  - INCREASE AVAILABLE TALENT
  - ALLOW SELECTION OF THE BEST TALENT
  
2. BRING BENEFITS OF COMPREHENSIVE RECRUIT TESTING TO ALL MAINE COMMUNITIES REGARDLESS OF SIZE:
 

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING	MAINE DRIVER HISTORY CHECK
PROBLEM SOLVING TESTING	ORAL BOARD EXAMINATION
POLICE APTITUDE TESTING	MEDICAL EXAMINATION
FBI CRIMINAL CHECK	EMPLOYMENT HISTORY CHECK
SBI CRIMINAL CHECK	CHARACTER CHECK
OUT-OF-STATE CRIMINAL CHECKS	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CHECK
VERIFICATION OF EDUCATION	
  
3. INCREASE THE ODDS OF SUCCESS OF OFFICERS WHEN THEY GO TO ACADEMY.
4. INCREASE THE ODDS OF SUCCESS ON THE STREET AS PATROLMAN.
5. REDUCE THE ODDS THAT A COMMUNITY WILL BE CHALLENGED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT. (EEO)
  - RECRUIT FROM BROAD LABOR MARKET
  - SYSTEMATIC SCREENING OF ALL CANDIDATES
  - DOCUMENTATION OF EACH STEP OF PROCESS
    - AGE, RACE, SEX, ETC. ETC.
  - MAINTAIN REQUIRED EEO RECORDS

## CENTRAL POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TESTING SERVICE

This Service was first established in the fall of 1974 as a direct service arm of Maine Communities and their police departments.

CPRT is founded on the same tradition of mutual assistance and sharing by Maine Communities which created the Maine Municipal Association itself.

That tradition says:

*"What we may not be able to do alone, we can do together!"*

The Service involves mutual sharing - because in this program each community actually shares the services of a full-time police personnel officer and support staff located at MMA.

It involves mutual assistance because communities actually help each other in the screening of police candidates through the participation of police chiefs, managers, and elected officials on oral interview boards.

But, what are the major goals of CPRT?

How does the Recruiting and Testing Service work, step-by-step?

- I. Advertisements go out blanketing the State from:  
Kittery to Fort Kent  
Bridgton to Eastport
- II. Requests for applications received, are sent/returned
  - Dates and locations for written tests are set
  - Arrangements are made for fingerprinting
  - Candidates are notified
- III. Police Personnel Specialist from MMA goes into field to do testing as close to candidates as possible.
- IV. Written tests are given:

- Psychological
- Problem Solver (Academy-related)
- Police Aptitude (Job-related)

Fingerprints are taken (FBI-SBI)

V. Written tests are evaluated back at MMA

- Candidates notified of results
- Criminal investigation launched

VI. Those successful at written exam stage are scheduled for oral board hearings.

- These are conducted in the field close to the candidates.
- Local officials are directly involved at this stage as board members.
- Police Personnel Specialist at MMA
  - structures the proceeding
  - insures procedural uniformity
  - notifies candidates of results
  - meets with any candidate who requests further explanation pertaining to his failure of interview.

VII. Those who succeed through orals:

- obtain Medical Examination
- results reviewed at MMA

VIII. Those who are certified medically sound enter background investigation stage

- Employers are called
- Character references are called
- Generated references are called
- Financial management check is made
- Verification of education made

- IX. Those who succeed to this state (15 of every 100) have their credentials registered in Police Job Bank at MMA.
- X. Personal profiles are developed
  - These summarize for local community how the candidate did on each step just described.
- XI. Equal Employment Opportunity data is recorded.
- XII. Local police department, personnel board, manager, etc., requests credentials on these pretested candidates.
- XIII. At least five (5) personal profiles are sent out.
- XIV. Candidates interviewed locally
- XV. If that "right" candidate is among the five (5), he is hired.
- XVI. Fee paid to MMA to help cover that community's share of costs of service.
- XVII. If the right candidate is not there, more profiles are sent for review.

~~XVIII. Guarantees~~

These are essentially the same examination and selection steps followed by communities large enough to support a full-time personnel staff.

These benefits are now available to every Maine community at a fraction of that cost.