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**NONPARTISAN STAFF
STUDY**

JUVENILE JUSTICE

February 6, 1998

**Prepared for the Legislative Council
at the Request of the
Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice**

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Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice

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Executive Summary

On April 3, 1997, the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice requested that the Legislative Council approve a study to be conducted by its nonpartisan staff to provide legislators with background information on juvenile justice issues. The Legislative Council approved the study May 29, 1998. The author worked in consultation with Senator Robert E. Murray, Jr. and Representative Edward J. Povich, chairs of the Criminal Justice Committee, to prepare this report.

The purpose of the study is to provide legislators with information necessary to prepare to address carryover legislation that proposes significant amendments to the Juvenile Code and directs the Legislature to review juvenile justice programming and services. Carryover legislation includes: LD 915, An Act to Amend the Laws Concerning Juvenile Petition, Adjudication and Disposition; LD 804, Resolve, to Create the Juvenile Crime Task Force to Develop a Continuum of Services for Juveniles; and LD 862, Resolve, to Establish a Commission to Examine the Laws Pertaining to Juvenile Offenders. The Committee requested that the following issues be studied and information be compiled regarding:

1. Recommendations from all juvenile studies that have been conducted in Maine and notations indicating which recommendations have been implemented;
2. Statistics on juvenile offenders and juvenile justice in Maine and statistics on juvenile offenders and juvenile justice in the rest of the country; and
3. Information regarding the types of services currently provided to Maine's juvenile offenders.

This report includes a list of juvenile justice study recommendations from reports completed by state agencies, task forces and legislative commissions from 1977 to 1997. The report summarizes many of those recommendations and indicates those recommendations that have been implemented. The report also gives an overview of the Maine juvenile justice system and juvenile crime statistics in Maine and across the country. Statistics include information from the Uniform Crime Reports, studies conducted to evaluate the needs of juveniles at the Maine Youth Center and data regarding the bind over of juveniles to criminal court. The report also includes sentencing alternatives, treatment options and legislation regarding juvenile justice in states throughout the country. Finally, the report includes information regarding current services provided to juvenile offenders in Maine.

PART I. JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General

The topic of juvenile justice has been examined and assessed by many different groups over the past several decades. Reports date back to 1954, with the “Report of the Judicial Council: Maine Court System in Relation to Juveniles.” Issues addressed in this report include prevention, constructive detention and adequate treatment facilities, issues that continue to be discussed today. Because of limited resources and time, this report includes a compilation of major recommendations from studies within the past ten years.

This report does not include all of the recommendations made over the past ten years, but focuses on the major recommendations. In order to review the full set of recommendations, please refer to the actual reports. A list of reports addressing juvenile justice issues in the past twenty years, along with a brief description of each report, is included in **Appendix A**.

B. Summary of Recommendations

The recommendations from the studies have been grouped in twelve categories to illustrate the areas that have received the most review and attention (see below). In addition, the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services reviewed the list of recommendations and described how that division has responded to each recommendation.

The categories are:

- Community programs
- Cooperation between state agencies
- Court-related
- Education
- Facilities
- Planning
- Policies
- Programs
- Staff
- Structure
- Substance Abuse
- Violent/Sexual Offenders

1. Community programs. The target of community program recommendations is to increase funding and availability. Because these programs address both prevention and detention, their success can have a strong impact on reducing the number of juvenile offenders.

2. Cooperation between state agencies. A variety of state, private and non-profit agencies provide services to juveniles. Because different services are provided by different agencies, there is the potential to lose information and to duplicate efforts. By sharing information, state agencies can improve the quality and timeliness of services to juveniles.

3. Court-related. Court-related recommendations focus on two areas: access to information and appropriate sentencing and punishment. Improving access to information includes giving more information to judges about a juvenile's history and providing more information about what programs are available and successful. With better knowledge of the juvenile's circumstances and the programs that are available, the second area of recommendation, appropriate sentencing and punishment, can be achieved more easily.

4. Education. There are few recommendations addressing education. Currently, improving the educational and vocational options for juveniles at the Maine Youth Center is a high priority.

5. Facilities. Recommendations regarding the facilities that house juvenile offenders center around the adequacy of the facilities (security and size) and availability of appropriate programs. The security and structure of the Maine Youth Center has been addressed in several reports. Since the Maine Youth Center houses many different types of offenders, it is difficult to provide appropriate housing for each group.

6. Planning. Because authors of reports have usually conducted a review of available data and programs, they are in a unique position to suggest activities that would make future reviews and assessments easier. Many of these recommendations focus on specific programs to review and information to collect.

7. Policies. Policy recommendations cover general ideas or principles that should be considered when making changes to the juvenile justice system or when assigning priorities. While policy recommendations generally do not require specific action, they are an effort to provide an overall direction for the system.

8. Programs. Program recommendations target a specific population whose needs are not being served well or in some cases not being served at all. Most of these programs focus on helping juveniles already in the system develop skills to help them stay out of trouble in the future.

9. Staff. Recommendations concerning staff range from creating new positions to training and communication. Providing continuing training to staff members helps ensure that they are familiar with programs and opportunities available to juveniles.

10. Structure. Significant changes in the administrative or organizational structure of departments working with juveniles are included in this category. Determining which department or agency should be in charge of juvenile corrections is one major issue that was recently addressed.

11. Substance Abuse and Violent/Sexual Offenders. Juveniles in the Maine Youth Center tend to have many problems in these areas. Addressing these problems specifically is an important part of rehabilitation for juveniles.

C. Response to Recommendations

Most of the recommendations made in the reports completed from 1977 to 1997 have been addressed by the Department of Corrections through the appropriation of additional funds, development of new policies and programs, changes in staff structure and responsibilities, creation of task forces and study groups and additional coordination of plans with state agencies and private groups. Some examples of these responses are: an appropriation of \$1.7 million dollars for the development of community services for juveniles, the creation of a Regional Resource Coordinator position and the development of a Core Program - a treatment program for juveniles. Two groups that are working on some of the policy and programming issues are the Justice for Girls Task Force and the Juvenile Mental Health Services Committee. The Governor's State Correctional Facilities Improvement Advisory Committee is currently working on the facilities issue. The Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services' responses to the report recommendations follow.

Recent Reports and Recommendations on Maine Juvenile Justice System By Category

Community Programs

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
1	<p>Funding must be increased to provide a continuum of services for juveniles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase funding for and encourage collaboration between government agencies, substance abuse services and other nonprofit intervention efforts • Mobilize community services • Affirm diversity of youth and involve youth in planning and implementation of community services. 	1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two years ago, through the Productivity Realization Task Force, the Legislature appropriated an additional \$1.7 million for the Department of Corrections (DOC) for the development of community services for juveniles. Prior to that the DOC had an existing budget of slightly over \$0.5M. 2. Two years ago, the Office of Substance Abuse entered into an agreement with the DOC to develop and implement a substance abuse treatment program at MYC and to develop treatment networks in the communities to meet the needs of juveniles in the community under supervision by the Department. 3. Department Staff have participated in Children's Cabinet interdepartmental committees involved in the development of new services. 4. The DOC is currently involved in an interdepartmental effort to develop a children's mental health system as required under LD1744. • The DOC's strategic planning effort has included community members in the development of a plan for the whole . (See Appendix B.) • We agree that youth should be involved in planning and implementation of community services. There are at least two efforts to include youth in planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) has youth members. ♦ The Justice for Girls Task Force has specifically reached out to girls at the Youth Center and in the community for their input

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
			<p>regarding services to meet their needs. More work needs to be done in this area.</p>
2	Evaluations ordered by the court should be done in the community.	1995	<p>Although the courts favor evaluations being completed at the Youth Center, we prefer using community services. There are usually two issues to be addressed: the level of supervision needed by the juvenile and the cost of accessing services in the community. A juvenile whose risk to the community or potential for flight is high should be detained in a more secure environment. There are others whose risk is not high, but, for one reason or another can not go home. Others with low risk and available, supportive family may remain at home.</p> <p>The other major issue is the availability of and access to appropriate evaluation services. In some cases, there are no adequately trained providers to perform the evaluations in the youth's home community. In other cases, there has been no insurance or Medicaid to cover the cost of the evaluation. The court is responsible for paying the costs of an evaluation, including a placement, if needed, when parents are unable to pay. Costs for evaluations completed at the Youth Center are absorbed by the Department of Corrections.</p>
3	DOC should reestablish, strengthen and enhance the Department's capacity to contract for community programs for juveniles.	1995	<p>As a result of the Productivity Realization Task Force's work, approximately \$1.7 million was set aside specifically for the purchase of community services for juveniles. During state fiscal year 1997, these dollars were combined with the existing community services budget and used to purchase a variety of community-based services from existing providers. Some contracts were grants to assure the availability of residential services for juveniles, while others simply provided the ability to purchase services on an as-needed basis. One grant was used to develop Heritage House, a transition program for girls either being released from the Youth Center or being considered for commitment at the Youth Center.</p> <p>To manage the new funds, one person in each region was designated as a Regional Resource Coordinator. These staff were charged with the responsibility of managing contracts in their regions, becoming</p>

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
			<p>knowledgeable about existing resources, and assisting Juvenile Caseworkers in the development of individualized case plans that were directed towards the amelioration of criminogenic factors. In addition, funds were set aside in each region to be administered by the Regional Resource Coordinator to purchase a variety of services specifically directed to the accomplishment of the individualized case plans:</p> <p>A list of contracted community services for the current fiscal year is contained in Appendix B.</p>
4	DOC and MYC should work with communities and service providers to strengthen existing programs and develop new ones which provide treatment within a correctional context.	1995	<p>MYC has been part of the DOC since its inception. Under Productivity, MYC was administratively placed within the newly-created Division of Juvenile Services. Within this organizational framework, Juvenile Caseworkers are responsible for managing cases from initial intake through discharge, even if it includes a stay at the MYC. The MYC is responsible for the correctional treatment of youth during their stays and for assisting Juvenile Caseworkers in developing aftercare plans. See organization chart (Appendix B).</p> <p>The Division has developed several programs that are specifically tailored to the needs of juvenile delinquents, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ specialized foster homes ♦ transition home for girls ♦ Juvenile Intensive Supervision Services <p>Most services needed by juveniles currently exist in the community and can effectively serve juveniles. Further, juveniles treated in these programs will associate with more non-delinquent youth.</p>
5	Increase the development, use of and access to community-based services, including aftercare, but not at the expense of the quality of services provided at the Maine Youth Center.	1993	See increase in services described in response to recommendation 1. We see the whole continuum of services from diversion, through supervision, graduated sanctions, Youth Center treatment and aftercare to be equally important in the delivery of appropriate services to juveniles.
6	Development of a comprehensive	1991	We are currently in the process of developing such a continuum of services.

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
	continuum of services in the community that can be accessed as needed to divert juveniles from the correctional system or limit their length of stay by assuring appropriate treatment.		See chart for services purchased in FY 98 (Appendix B).
7	DOC should develop a questionnaire to identify the training needs of the community-based evaluators and should develop training programs utilizing resources within other departments.	1988	We agree with this recommendation but would need some resources to implement.
8	Develop and implement a State prevention policy which directs the State to coordinate its own prevention activities and resources and to serve as a catalyst for the development of community prevention activities.	1986	The Department is committed to prevention as evidenced in its strategic plan - Goal A (See Appendix B).
9	Encourage and assist communities to develop delinquency prevention programs which are responsive to the needs of their youth and the resources of the community.	1986	The Department is involved in the "Communities for Children" effort, which is listed in the Strategic plan as Goal A. See description of Communities for Children (Appendix B).
10	Develop and implement mechanisms for joint or coordinated incentive grants or contracts which provide for assumption of costs by communities and target grants for communities whose problems are disproportionately severe.	1986	The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides funds that can be used for these types of programs, and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), which administers these funds, has provided grants for these purposes. See list of grants for prevention services (Appendix B).
11	Develop and monitor a mechanism for providing technical assistance to	1986	The Communities for Children provides for just this type of technical assistance. Additionally, the Resource Coordinators are responsible for

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	communities.		assisting communities in developing and implementing programs for their youth.
12	Promote juvenile delinquency prevention efforts at both community and state levels.	1986	See Goal A of Strategic Plan (Appendix B).
13	Youth advocacy - provide services that are responsive to the real needs of youth.	1983-1987	Unclear what the recommendation is seeking.
14	Prevention of juvenile delinquency - Local delinquency prevention and diversion.	1983-1987	<p>The Juvenile Code allows the Department to divert juveniles from the court system through the use of "informal adjustments." This mechanism is used extensively by Juvenile Caseworkers, especially where there are no local community programs to provide these services.</p> <p>In several areas of the state, local communities have developed "Jumpstart" programs to informally deal with first-time offenders.</p> <p>Kennebec County has a "Thumbs Up" program for first time offenders.</p>

Cooperation Between State Agencies

#	Recommendations	Date	Status
15	Establish clear guidelines regarding confidentiality that allow courts, police and other agencies to share information with regard to juveniles, while being able to protect the individual right to privacy.	1997	<p>Two pieces of state legislation have passed that allow greater sharing of information for specific purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ One law allows Juvenile Caseworkers to share information with schools to assist in the development and implementation of individualized case plans. ♦ Another law allows the sharing of information about sex offenders. <p>See legislation (Appendix B).</p>
16	Work with DMHMR to find appropriate placements for mentally ill and mentally retarded juveniles who	1995	Juvenile Mental Health Services Committee, an interdepartmental team that includes representatives from the Departments of Corrections, Education, Health and Human Services and Mental

#	Recommendations	Date	Status
	commit crimes.		<p>Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, has been meeting for some time to examine the issues related to the provision of appropriate mental health services to juveniles in the institution and in the community. The team is expected to complete their work in the near future.</p> <p>The DOC is involved in the interdepartmental effort to design a comprehensive mental health service system for children in Maine, as required by LD1744.</p>
17	MYC Staff should meet on a regular basis with Juvenile Caseworkers and community providers to discuss effective ways to deliver services to juveniles.	1995	<p>Juvenile Caseworkers now work as case managers for juveniles in the system, regardless of their placements. Correctional Caseworkers at the Youth Center work closely with Juvenile Caseworkers during admission and in the development of aftercare plans, as well as providing ongoing monitoring information during a youth's stay at the Center.</p> <p>Additionally, Division Management Staff, which includes Field Services, the Central office and the Youth Center, meet regularly to review and develop policies and procedures for the Division.</p>
18	MYC should continue to work with the Division of Probation and Parole and the Tracker Program to ensure the success of the program.	1995	<p>There has not been a Division of Probation and Parole since the implementation of the Department's Productivity Plan. The DOC separated adult from juvenile services and placed all juvenile services under one Associate Commissioner, who is responsible for administering the Division. See organization chart (Appendix B).</p> <p>Also, the Tracker program no longer exists since, with the assistance of the JJAG, jail diversion and Tracker type programs were merged into a single model of service designed to provide higher levels of supervision and case management for youth, when needed. As such, services where available, can be accessed as an alternative to jail, to avoid a revocation of probation, to avoid incarceration or to transition more successfully from the Youth Center. See brochure (Appendix B).</p>

#	Recommendations	Date	Status
19	Assign a DHS caseworker to the MYC to provide services to DHS clients at the MYC and coordinate information, plans, and follow-up services for juveniles.	1995	Accomplished in 1996.
20	Expand accessibility to DHS training programs for MYC Staff and Juvenile Caseworkers.	1995	<p>The Bureau of Health provided training and a curriculum for adolescent development. This curriculum is expected to be provided to all Juvenile Services Staff.</p> <p>We have begun discussing with DHS other possibilities of sharing training resources.</p>
21	Establish better and earlier links between local schools and Juvenile Caseworkers to prevent youth from progressing into the juvenile justice system.	1995	This is better addressed as a prevention activity. See the Department's commitment and planned activities for prevention in the strategic plan.
22	Collaborate with DMHMR in providing services at the MYC and in the community to juveniles who have mental retardation or mental illness.	1995	See recommendation 16.
23	DOC should work with other youth-serving departments to ensure that appropriate supportive services are being given to juveniles.	1988	<p>Regional Resource Coordinators are responsible for working with local entities, including other state agencies, to ensure appropriate services are provided to youth and to ease the working relationship.</p> <p>Regions 2 and 3 have developed a network of service providers for youth in their area.</p> <p>Region 1 Staff of the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services (DMHMRSAS) have provided technical assistance to Region 1 DOC Staff in facilitating wraparound conferences to develop case plans for children in the correctional system with mental health needs.</p>

#	Recommendations	Date	Status
			<p>Region IV works closely with the WINGS project, a federally funded program to develop a continuum of mental health services for children in that region. This program has also provided facilitators for individual youth with complex needs.</p> <p>The Office of Substance Abuse (OSA) of the DMHMRSAS has been working with regional staff and local substance abuse providers to develop regional networks of treatment providers specifically trained to treat juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems.</p>
24	DHS should consider assigning specific caseworkers to MYC.	1988	See recommendation 19. Otherwise, DHS Caseworkers like Juvenile Caseworkers retain case management responsibilities over youth, regardless of placement, to ensure one area of stability for youth.

Court-related

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
25	Develop a family court system that emphasizes quick adjudication and restorative justice, with a computer system that links courts, policy and other community agencies dealing with youth and families.	1997	A family court was established in the last legislative session but did not include juvenile delinquency. We agree it should.
26	The MYC should communicate on a more regular basis with judges and district attorneys.	1995	The Division of Juvenile Services should communicate on a regular basis with judges and district attorneys.
27	Enhance the quality of juvenile management by law enforcement officials and courts through education programs, coordination and the development of specialized juvenile courts and specialized juvenile capabilities within local policy departments.	1989	We would agree with this recommendation.

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
28	Create a system of interactive sanctions and services for juvenile offenders.	1989	This is our major objective at this time. See the list of contracts for services currently being purchased (Appendix B).
29	Provide additional information to judges and district attorneys, including predispositional reports and general information on care, treatment and placement of juveniles.	1988	We agree that sharing more information would be beneficial, but this is a budget issue. In order to prepare the kind of reports and information suggested, more Juvenile Caseworkers or perhaps Community Corrections Aides (need to create a personnel class) are needed.
30	<p>The DOC and the Office of Court Administrators should develop a plan to provide court-ordered evaluations of juveniles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for determining when evaluations should be performed at MYC and when they should be performed in the community • Identification of community resources and funding for assessments • Estimated funding requirements • Development of a regional service for the evaluations • Training for evaluators in the community 	1985	<p>Risk assessments that can identify youth who need to be held in a secure environment, that is MYC and not the community, have been developed and are in place.</p> <p>The court is required to pay the costs of evaluations and placements, if the family does not have the resources (insurance or Medicaid) to pay for the service. There are few evaluators specifically trained to evaluate juveniles.</p> <p>This is another budget issue, particularly for the development of a training curriculum for the evaluators, but we agree that this is a very critical component of our system.</p>
31	Interdepartmental committee should require training of District and Superior Court judges in the area of children's care, treatment and placement.	1985	We agree. Last May, a judicial symposium was held to provide training to judges in the area of terminating parental rights to free children for adoption. The next symposium, scheduled to take place in two years, focuses on the issues of juvenile offenders.
32	Court records of juveniles should include pertinent diagnostic, medical, psychological and educational information.	1985	We agree.
33	DHS, DOE, DMHMRSAS, and DOC should meet with the Chief Judge of	1985	We agree.

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
	the District Court to develop working agreements to ensure that appropriate information is given to judges before Juvenile Court hearings and sentencing.		
34	Residential and nonresidential dispositional alternatives for juveniles.	1983-1987	See recommendation 3.

Education

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
35	Restore a full range of vocational programs and strengthen Cooperative Educational Program.	1995	<p>Two programs have been restored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building Trades ▪ Electronic Graphic Arts <p>Portland West, a nonprofit private provider, provides the Building Alternatives program to MYC residents and is funded by the Department of Education.</p> <p>More programs are needed, especially for females.</p> <p>The Cooperative Educational Program needs significant upgrading to become an apprentice-type program that could teach specific occupational skills to residents. Youths work on crews in the laundry, in the kitchen and on grounds, usually on repetitive jobs. This program could be improved with additional staff and/or funds.</p>
36	Number of teaching positions at the MYC needs to be maintained.	1995	Four teaching positions were lost, including those teaching vocational skills, and the librarian. This is a budget issue.
37	Enhance the MYC's treatment programs by following guidelines of former Teachers' Corps grant program.	1990	In the past, this grant provided funds to train and provide refresher training regarding the use of a specific treatment modality for all staff at the Youth Center. However, when the grant was gone, the training was no longer provided. Additionally, the treatment modality became diluted and

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			<p>eventually all but disappeared. The Division is currently in the process of developing a treatment program, referred to as the Core Program, which would require all staff at the Youth Center to be trained in its application. A training program is currently under development, and attention is being paid to ensure that the training in the treatment program becomes institutionalized.</p> <p>Funds for a comprehensive training program would assist in ensuring that all training is provided as needed and that an effective program is reliably implemented.</p>
38	Work with DOE and Juvenile Caseworkers to devise policies and practices to encourage students to remain in school.	1988	<p>The Department of Education has funded a program called Project Impact which has improved communication between sending schools and the Maine Youth Center school. As a result, educational programs at MYC are more closely related to the work the youths were doing in their home schools. The program also assists them in returning to their schools upon release.</p> <p>Juvenile Caseworkers work closely with schools to assure individual youths stay in school while they are under supervision.</p>
39	Special education program needs to be improved.	1985	<p>The special education program can always use more improvement. However, in the past year, significant progress has been made by training teaching staff in educational case management and adopting new procedures. All special education students have a case manager to ensure that all special education requirements are met on a timely basis. Full compliance with special education requires testing of youth every three years. This is a budget issue, which, if not addressed, can result in noncompliance.</p>

Facilities

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
40	In the short term, funding must be provided to allow for the operation of juvenile holding facilities for juveniles who have committed a crime or who pose a threat to public safety.	1997	<p>The Northern Maine Detention Facility is scheduled to open on January 1, 1998, at which time most of the detention responsibilities will shift to the state.</p> <p>The DOC is currently reviewing its capital plan. A copy of the final report will be provided to the Criminal Justice Committee.</p>
41	Adequately staff Northern Maine Juvenile Detention Facility (NMDF) and begin planning for Southern Maine Juvenile Detention Facility.	1995	<p>The budget for staffing the NMDF was submitted to the Legislature in 1997 and was funded.</p> <p>The DOC expects to submit a budget for staffing a detention facility in Southern Maine to be located in one of the existing buildings of the Youth Center.</p>
42	Consider identifying a building for juveniles who continue to present a security risk or who are treatment resisters.	1995	Although not totally functional, youth are being housed in the new Secure Treatment Building.
43	Repair buildings and replace equipment, furniture and beds, where necessary.	1995	<p>The buildings at the Maine Youth Center are very old and were in need of substantial repairs and maintenance. They will continue to need repairs. Over the past few years, the following has been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Repaired cottage roofs ✓ Asbestos abatement in 2 or 3 of the cottages ✓ Pigeon guano abatement as needed ✓ Renovated main dining hall and kitchen ✓ Repaired boiler areas in cottages ✓ Purchase mattresses on a continual basis ✓ Purchased 70 beds ✓ Brought Cottages 3 and 4 into compliance with State Fire Marshal's office requirements ✓ Currently connecting fire alarm system with South Portland Fire Department ✓ Repainted and renovated control area, Secure Treatment

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			<p>Unit and Intensive Care Unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Painted Cottage 8 with specialized non-chippable paint and completed repairs ✓ Replaced damaged parts of roof of Purington School ✓ Replaced and repaired steam and return lines in heating system ✓ Currently in process of installing new injector pump system for sewage system ✓ Currently in process of removing underground storage tanks and replacing above-ground storage tank <p>Most of this has been accomplished with existing budget, some assistance from the Bureau of General Services and a work crew from the Maine Correctional Center.</p>
44	Develop and maintain residential services in the juvenile correction system for juvenile offenders who are inappropriate for community placement.	1991	This is the purpose of the Maine Youth Center.
45	A separate Intense Care Unit, infirmary, substance abuse aftercare program and prerelease program should be established for girls.	1991	<p>A special task force, named Justice for Girls, has been established by the DOC to look at the issues of treatment and supervision within the Department. A grant from OJJDP has provided staffing by the Muskie Institute. A report with recommendations for appropriate treatment of girls within the system is due to be issued in December of this year.</p> <p>A special residential transition program opened in September of 1996 to assist girls leaving the Youth Center or to prevent them from being incarcerated at the Youth Center.</p> <p>The Office of Substance Abuse has funded a separate effort to look at gender-specific issues of treating girls with substance abuse problems within the juvenile correctional system. They have written a report which was submitted to the Justice for Girls Task Force for their consideration.</p>
46	Develop semi-independent living	1991	This is one issue relating to girls within the juvenile correctional .

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
	placements which specialize in providing services to pregnant girls and/or adolescent mothers and their babies.		system that is expected to be addressed by the Justice for Girls Task Force.
47	Build a state-of-the-art fence, suitable for a juvenile facility, around classrooms and housing at the MYC.	1990	Fence installed in the spring of 1997.
48	Support a bond issue to build a Southern Maine regional Detention Facility, to house youths detained at the Maine Youth Center for such things as court-ordered evaluations.	1990	See recommendation 41.
49	Consolidate schools and classrooms in one building at the MYC.	1990	There is a plan to close the Purington school and consolidate classes in the new school building. However, there must be a decrease in the population in order to do this.
50	Designate a secure reception-orientation unit and a security risk assessment at the MYC.	1990	A risk assessment has been implemented at the Youth Center. Partial funding was provided by the Legislature during its regular session. A comprehensive diagnostic unit, which is an absolute necessity, will require more funding.
51	Create five juvenile, regional, multipurpose centers to provide secure detention, observation and assessment and specialized treatment services in or near the juveniles' communities.	1989	The NMDF is scheduled to open on January 1, 1998. A budget is being developed to staff a Southern Maine Detention Facility. It will be submitted to the Legislation at its special session. Efforts continue to assure the availability of JISS statewide as detention alternatives.
52	Hold juvenile offenders in facilities designated and operated exclusively for juveniles.	1989	With the opening of NMDF, juveniles will rarely be held in facilities not designed for juveniles.
53	Provide adequate level of security at the MYC for those residents requiring long-term secure treatment and disperse the remaining juveniles to appropriate placements and services in their own communities.	1989	This is the goal of the Division.
54	The DOC should request additional funds to adequately staff Hayden Treatment	1985	The Hayden Unit no longer exists. The Juvenile Mental Health Services Committee (JMHSC) is looking at this issue. They should

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
	Unit at MYC so it can realistically serve the needs of male and female offenders at the Center.		be issuing a report in the near future.
55	Improve capacity to monitor juvenile detention facilities for compliance with state and federal standards.	1983-1987	Increased staffing is necessary to adequately monitor facilities. However, with the opening of NMDF in January, there may be fewer facilities to monitor.
56	Develop appropriate alternatives to secure detention in county jails for juveniles. (Remove juveniles from jails).	1983-1987	JISS programs are now available in more than half of the state and efforts are underway for further expansion. Program expansion has been the result of coordinating funding from OJJDP, Medicaid, DOC general funds and Community Corrections dollars.

Planning

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
57	Develop a correctional rehabilitation and treatment model for delivering services within a correctional context (no matter what the location).	1995	<p>A treatment program and a training manual have been designed. The manual includes teaching guides written for treatment programs provided to all juveniles at the Youth Center. The program is based on a cognitive-behavioral model, but allows for individualized treatment plans and specialized treatment approaches.</p> <p>The training program will be contracted out and will require a train-the-trainer component to insure the institutionalization of the treatment program. The last phase of the treatment program will take place in the community, requiring training to be extended from the facility to the community field services and providers.</p>
58	The MYC should actively participate in the juvenile classification study and should review its credit and sanction	1995	A risk/needs assessment has been implemented, and it is expected that the new treatment program will replace the Credit system.

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
	systems.		
59	The DOC should review the Master Plan for Juveniles regarding recommendations for Intake Workers.	1995	<p>Juvenile Intake Workers, when first hired in 1978, specialized in the diversion of youth from the correctional system. Advocacy skills were used to refer youths to programs that would assist them in turning away from criminal behavior. In 1984, this function was combined with probation and aftercare to assure continuous case management and to increase flexibility in staffing. An unfortunate result was a tendency, because of higher caseloads, to shortcut the advocacy and diversionary functions in order to perform the requirements of probation and aftercare supervision. The division has introduced a risk/needs assessment instrument, which we believe will assist in curbing a tendency to bring youth into the system rather than diverting them.</p> <p>Several reports have considered creating specialists in this work, but there is not currently enough staff to accomplish this. Additional staff would require additional funds.</p>
60	Review categories of juveniles to determine if changes should be made.	1995	With the implementation of the risk/needs assessments came the decision to house only high risk or chronic youth at the MYC.
61	Provide adequate funding and attention to the needs of juvenile corrections clients, regardless of the department from which services are actually provided.	1993	<p>The Division of Juvenile Services has been working with DHS to access Title IV-E funds for room and board costs for eligible youth in residential placements.</p> <p>The JMHSC has been looking at the mental health needs of juvenile correctional clients.</p> <p>The Office of Substance Abuse of DMHMRSAS is funding a substance abuse treatment program at MYC, the development of regional networks of substance abuse treatment providers and treatment services neither covered by private insurance or Medicaid nor provided in schools.</p> <p>The Division is participating in the design of the comprehensive children's mental health system and various subcommittees of the</p>

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
			Children's Cabinet. It looks forward to continuing this type of participation.
62	Research classification of female juveniles and review its matrix to align its needs and risk assessments to include criteria pertinent to the female population.	1991	We anticipate that the Justice for Girls Task Force will address this issue and may have recommendations regarding the approach.
63	Develop a management system that lets MYC supervisors access information about escapes 24 hours a day.	1990	DOCIS is the Department's Management Information System that is currently under development. It is expected that the Field Services piece will be completed in September and the MYC piece will be added after this piece is completed. However, since the completion of the fence, there has been an almost complete elimination of this problem.
64	Commit sufficient resources to the entire effort so that statewide implementation of the system will be completed by January 1, 2000.	1989	We support this recommendation.
65	Use data/needs assessment to identify needs of juvenile population.	1988	DOCIS is expected to be completed soon and should provide this type of information.
66	Establish an ongoing case review mechanism for all juveniles under the supervision or in care of the DOC.	1988	The Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) is in the process of revising its operations manuals. Field Services requires quarterly reviews of case plans, and the MYC Operations Manual will require quarterly reviews of risk assessments.
67	Establish a statewide definition for prevention.	1986	The Children's Cabinet has been working on this issue, particularly through its Communities for Children initiative.
68	Develop guidelines which are generic to all prevention programs, including those for the prevention of delinquency.	1986	See Recommendation 67.
69	Develop and monitor the implementation of the Action Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention.	1986	See Recommendation 67.

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
70	The DOC should implement a plan to continually assess the needs of the juvenile justice system. Recommendations for funding should be sought from regional juvenile caseworkers and MYC officials.	1985	Upon completion of DOCIS, this should be possible. The DOC also needs a researcher/data analyst dedicated to juvenile needs and programs.

Policies

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
71	Develop a vision for juvenile corrections.	1995	See Chap. 1 of Field Operations Manual (Appendix B).
72	The system and the people working with juvenile corrections clients should be working towards the goal of rehabilitation.	1993	We believe that the Balanced Approach to Juvenile Justice is the most appropriate for effectively dealing with juvenile offenders. (Appendix B .)
73	Use the least intrusive and least invasive intervention possible when dealing with juvenile corrections clients.	1993	We agree.
74	A meaningful balance between treatment of children and public security must be maintained.	1993	See recommendation 72.
75	Assure that the unique needs of each child in the juvenile corrections system are recognized and met.	1993	The wraparound approach to case management adopted by the field staff insures that the individual needs of each youth are addressed. The treatment program to be implemented at the MYC incorporates an individualized treatment plan for each youth.
76	Seek prosecution of all escapees under direct custody of the MYC and hold them accountable for all crimes committed while in custody of DOC.	1990	See recommendation 72.

Programs

#	Recommendation:	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
77	Establish programs for dealing with younger juveniles and determine appropriate means for dealing with older juveniles who continue to commit increasingly serious crimes.	1995	The implementation of the risk/needs assessment forms assists in determining which youths are better served at the MYC. With the implementation of the new treatment program, all juveniles will have individualized treatment plans.
78	Consider including electronic monitoring for juveniles.	1995	The policy for use of electronic monitoring has been finalized, and units are available statewide as of September.
79	Establish a forensic unit at MYC.	1995	This is needed, but is a budget issue. The unit does not need to be located at MYC.
80	Consider merging the Tracker Program with the JISS program to provide a single, statewide service.	1995	The merger was completed in 1996. Services are available in most counties of Maine, but not yet statewide.
81	Give girls equal access to psychiatric and psychological services, substance abuse counseling, and recreation.	1991	We agree. The Justice for Girls Task Force will address this issue.
82	Develop programs and services to assist juveniles so that they may live independently (parenting skills, vocational education, substance abuse treatment, substance abuse counseling, family planning, etc.)	1988	Several programs which have contracts with the DOC specialize in providing independent living skills to older adolescents including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rumford Group Home ▪ New Beginnings ▪ Youth Alternatives ROADS ▪ Youth Alternatives Heritage Home
83	Make funds available and develop procedures so that private agencies can provide services to juvenile offenders involved in the judicial system.	1985	DJS was appropriated an additional \$1.7 million as a result of the Productivity Realization Task Force effort. This is a good start but more will be needed to develop a comprehensive system of service.

Staff

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
84	Institutional Parole Officer should be relieved of a juvenile caseload and assigned full-time to the Youth Center.	1995	The Region I Resource Coordinator is assigned the responsibilities of the Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) and carries no caseload. Juvenile Caseworkers are responsible for case management of juveniles from beginning to end, including while the youth may be at the Youth Center. The IPO can handle routine paperwork and act as a liaison with Juvenile Caseworkers.
85	Hire a Correctional Caseworker for the Social Services Department to provide families with information, to involve them in the treatment of children and to provide assistance and counseling.	1995	Four Correctional Caseworkers have been hired and work directly for the Director of Classification and Collateral Services (formerly Director of Social Services). One more is needed to carry out these functions.
86	Seek funding for new positions to operate the Secure Treatment Building.	1995	The new building was opened using existing staff and definitely requires new staff to operate as intended.
87	Provide any additional staff identified as needed by the staffing analysis.	1995	A workload analysis is currently in process for Field Services Staff and the analysis may include recommendations.
88	Consider if there is a need for a separate security force at MYC.	1995	It is not needed.
89	Restore half-time Volunteer Director to full-time.	1995	It is a good idea. This person could also provide technical assistance to NMDF when it opens.
90	Recognize the quality of services to juvenile corrections clients is strongly related to the quality and commitment of the people involved in providing treatment and care.	1993	If this means properly recruiting, hiring, training and supervising people interested in serving juveniles, we agree.
91	Provide training to MYC Staff and Juvenile Caseworkers in recognizing behaviors that may result in continued criminal activity and responding to prevent those activities.	1991	Risk/needs assessments have been developed for the MYC and the community. We have begun identifying the basic training curricula needed for both Juvenile Field and Institutional services and are looking to implement in the present fiscal year.

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
92	MYC should have a full-time advocate.	1991	We agree. This position could also provide technical assistance to NMDF. This is a budget issue.
93	Develop specialized Juvenile Caseworkers to carry out supervision and case management functions.	1991	After the DOC reorganized into two major divisions, one for adults and another for juveniles, job descriptions were rewritten for Juvenile Caseworkers and a specialty was created by the Bureau of Human Resources. Applicants for Probation Officer must choose either juvenile or adult specialty.
94	Establish and equip a separate security force at the MYC.	1990	We disagree.
95	Establish casework supervisor positions in each region to supervise Juvenile Caseworkers.	1988	With the creation of DJS, Regional Correctional Administrators were created to supervise Juvenile Caseworkers in each of four regions. Subsequently, Resource Coordinators were named who assist caseworkers in developing and implementing case plans.
96	Provide ongoing training to all department staff.	1988	We agree. DJS is in the process of identifying training needs.
97	Training for juvenile justice system personnel.	1983-1987	See Recommendation 96.

Structure

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
98	Juvenile corrections should remain in the DOC, but after Department of Children and Families is operational for one year, the issue should be reconsidered.	1993	NA
99	Develop an administrative infrastructure to support the delivery of effective and efficient services to juveniles in the juvenile correctional system.	1991	DJS is extremely limited in its administrative infrastructure. The addition of the Resource Coordinators is helping in the managing and monitoring of regional contracts, but the functions of planning, research, data analysis, funding development, coordination of training, etc. are limited to what can be done by the single Planner and the Juvenile Services Management Team.

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
100	Create Bureau of Youth Corrections within Department of Corrections.	1989	Completed in 1996, but called Division of Juvenile Services.

Substance Abuse

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
101	Make substance abuse education and counseling available to all juveniles in the MYC.	1995	As the result of an interdepartmental Memorandum of Agreement, the Office of Substance Abuse of DMHMRSAS is providing, through a contract with Day One, treatment services for youth at MYC without regard to their housing assignment. However, the need still exceeds the availability.
102	Provide drug and alcohol rehabilitation services, since they are a vital component of any program that addresses the needs of children and families.	1993	Under the agreement mentioned in response to recommendation 101, Day One is also assisting the department in developing a network of treatment providers specifically trained to treat juvenile offenders in the community. Additionally, screening, evaluation, and outpatient treatment are purchased for juveniles without insurance or Medicaid.
103	Develop standardized substance abuse assessment and assist communities in developing substance abuse programs.	1988	In addition to its functions mentioned in responses to recommendations 101 and 102, Day One is responsible for administering the Juvenile Automated Substance Abuse Evaluation, a screening instrument for substance abuse.

Violent/Sexual Offenders

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
104	Improve assessment and evaluation procedures and case planning for sexual offenders.	1988	DJS, in conjunction with DHS, has identified funds to contract for the development and validation of an assessment instrument for sex offenders.
105	Ensure that violent/sex offender program has adequate resources to allow residents to complete program and measure treatment progress.	1988	When the new treatment program is implemented, residents staying at the MYC will be measured in terms of goals attained.

#	Recommendation	Date:	DOC, Division of Juvenile Services Response
106	The DOC and MYC should develop a plan for a secure treatment center for violent and sexual offenders.	1985	The new Secure Treatment Building is staffed and houses violent offenders. Cottage 9 provides an appropriate secure setting for the treatment of sex offenders.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE MAINE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

A. Purpose and Structure of Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

1. Purpose. The Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services' mission is to work with youth, families and the community to make victims whole, foster pro-social behavior, promote public safety and prevent crime. The Division of Juvenile Services was created to provide an efficient, coordinated and comprehensive system of services to juveniles and their families in order to promote the welfare of juveniles and to protect the interests of society. To accomplish its mission, the Division of Juvenile Services established the following goals:

- To develop and promote diverse intervention strategies in close proximity to the youth's community and family to achieve pro-social behavior by juvenile offenders;
- To promote continuing staff professionalism resulting in employees who are capable of facilitating collaboration within the department and among state, local and private agencies;
- To promote, support, and facilitate prevention activities by working with families and communities to address those factors which put children at risk;
- To identify and provide the level of supervision and security needed to protect the community from further criminal behavior by juvenile offenders;
- To identify and promote the most effective allocation of system resources; and
- To promote policy coordination and collaborative finding and programming among agencies serving juvenile offenders and youth at risk of offending.

The division is committed to the development and maintenance of a balanced and restorative approach to offender supervision. The balanced approach to supervision incorporates three primary components: community protection, accountability and competency development.

The first of these - community protection - places a primary emphasis on the fact that the citizens of Maine have a right to safe and secure communities. Striving to achieve this goal requires supervision strategies and techniques that provide for effective offender monitoring and control. Community protection also requires a system of graduated sanctions in response to violations.

The second component - accountability - requires that every effort be made to ensure juvenile offenders recognize the harmful consequences of their actions. Accountability also requires that juvenile offenders work to restore the losses suffered by victims. When feasible, victims should be involved in this process. Restitution, community service, victim empathy panels, and family group conferencing programs offer several means for holding youth accountable.

The final component - competency development - focuses on what needs to be done to ensure that juvenile offenders are more capable of productive participation in society following supervision than when they first entered supervision. In practical terms, competency development means that juvenile offenders need to be provided with opportunities to acquire or

build on their social skills and strengths. Competency development focuses on work, school, cognitive-behavioral training and other pro-social skill acquisition activities. The key to accomplishing this goal is for staff to secure the juveniles' engagement in these activities through well-considered case plans and proactive supervision.

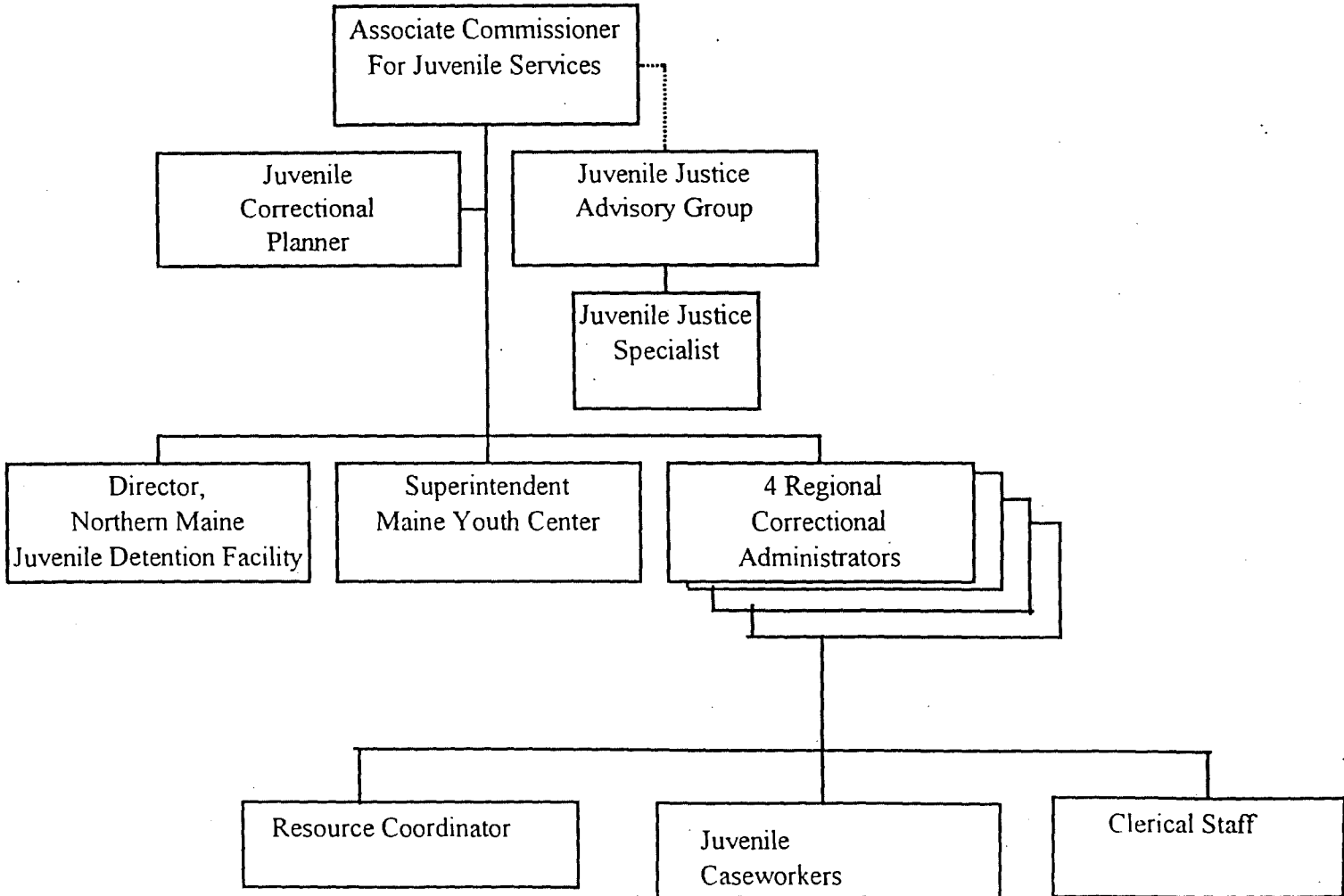
Restorative justice promotes the expanded involvement of the community, the victim, and the juvenile offender in the justice process. The overall goal of restorative justice is to enhance the capacity of staff to provide for public safety through a more inclusive view of the role of offenders, victims and the community.

(Chapter One: Mission and Organization, Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services (draft 07/28/97)).

2. Structure. The following page illustrates the structure of the Division of Juvenile Services.

Division of Juvenile Services

July 18, 1997



The Division of Juvenile Services' field operations are organized into four regions covering all sixteen counties. Each region is administered by a Regional Correctional Administrator who reports directly to the Department of Corrections' Associate Commissioner for Juvenile Services. Each region has a Resource Coordinator who maintains a current directory of available resources, develops and administers all contractual services within the region, assists Juvenile Caseworkers in the development of individual case plans, and acts as the Regional Correctional Administrator in that person's absence. Direct casework and supervision of juveniles is the responsibility of individual Juvenile Caseworkers. Finally, each region has clerical support services.

a. Regional Correctional Administrator. The Regional Correctional Administrator is the chief administrative officer for the region. The person occupying the position is responsible for planning, coordinating, directing and evaluating all activities of staff, and for planning for other community correctional services and programs within the region. The Regional Correctional Administrator assists in the development of correctional policies and procedures, oversees their implementation within the region and participates in the development of the region's budget. The Regional Correctional Administrator consults with judges, court administrators, local law enforcement officials, schools and social service providers regarding juvenile justice issues and ways to improve service delivery. The Regional Correctional Administrator is the principal person responsible for developing partnerships and collaborative relationships with all of the community-based agencies and entities that share responsibility for helping youth to lead crime-free lives.

b. Resource Coordinator. The Resource Coordinator assists the Regional Correctional Administrator in developing, implementing, coordinating and evaluating community-based programs for juvenile offenders. The Resource Coordinator gathers and maintains current information on all available resources to implement individualized case plans developed by Juvenile Caseworkers and monitors and manages all moneys allocated to the region for the purchase of flexible, wraparound services, as well as residential services. The Resource Coordinator also collects, compiles and analyzes data for the determination of resource needs and budget projections. The Resource Coordinator serves as the Regional Correctional Administrator in that person's absence.

c. Juvenile Caseworker. The Juvenile Caseworker provides supervision and case management to juvenile offenders who are on conditional release, informal adjustment, probation or aftercare. The Juvenile Caseworker makes decisions regarding detention, diversion, disposition, referral and discharge of juvenile offenders. The Juvenile Caseworker conducts pre- and post-disposition investigations, as well as investigations of all alleged violations. The Juvenile Caseworker also assesses each offender's level of risk and need, including the juvenile's involvement in substance abuse, and develops a case plan for that juvenile that specifies the goals that must be met and the services that must be provided. While the juvenile is under supervision, the Juvenile Caseworker maintains or ensures contact with the juvenile in accordance with the contact standards applicable to the juvenile's supervision level. While the juvenile is at the Maine Youth Center or other correctional facility, the Juvenile Caseworker continues to serve as case manager and maintains contact with the juvenile's family. The Juvenile Caseworker

represents the division and the department at court and is in contact with local law enforcement agencies, schools and community agencies.

d. Clerical Support Staff. Clerical Staff within each region provide clerical support to the Regional Administrator, Resource Coordinator and Juvenile Caseworkers. Clerical Staff perform a number of functions, including data entry, filing, ordering of supplies, receipt and disbursement of restitution and other duties as assigned by the Regional Correctional Administrator.

The responsibilities of field services span the entire juvenile justice system. They begin when a juvenile who has been charged by police with committing a juvenile crime is referred for detention and/or prosecution and end only when a juvenile is discharged from aftercare supervision. Field services operations are conducted throughout the state and are available twenty-four hours a day.

(Chapter One: Mission and Organization, Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services (draft 07/28/97)).

B. Movement Through the Juvenile Justice System

The first contact a juvenile has with the juvenile justice system is generally with local law enforcement. If this contact is repeated or serious, law enforcement may turn the juvenile over to a juvenile caseworker or intake officer. After interviewing the juvenile, the caseworker may release the juvenile or impose informal adjustment. Informal adjustment may include community service and restitution and may come with many conditions, including reporting to the caseworker several times a day. If the caseworker determines that the juvenile's behavior is more serious, the caseworker submits a report to the district attorney requesting that formal charges be brought. The caseworker may request that the juvenile be detained or perhaps even tried as an adult. The district attorney determines whether or not to bring charges and whether or not the juvenile should be detained. If charges are brought, a complaint must be served on the juvenile and the juvenile's parents.

A detained juvenile may be placed in a local jail that serves as a temporary holding facility for up to 72 hours. If the juvenile is to be detained more than 72 hours, the juvenile is placed in the regional facility at Androscoggin County Jail or in the Maine Youth Center (in the "hold-for-court" cottages) until the juvenile's case is heard by the court, the case is adjudicated and the juvenile is placed in a residential or community custody. (With the opening of the Northern Maine Juvenile Detention Facility this fall, the State will assume responsibility for essentially all juvenile detention. The new facility will house 100 juveniles and will offer educational and medical services, as well as some programming.) If the court determines that further detention is appropriate, an adjudicated juvenile may be sent to the Maine Youth Center for an indeterminate sentence until the juvenile is 18 to 21 years of age or the court may order the juvenile to be committed to some alternative placement, including placement with the Department of Human Services, foster care or other community facility or group home.

Once released, though not discharged from the Maine Youth Center or other alternative placement, the juvenile may receive structured aftercare treatment or may be required to report periodically to a probation officer. Once a juvenile's period of probation is over, the juvenile is generally released with no further supervision.

Juveniles' Path Through The Corrections System

JUVENILE ➡ LAW ➡ HOLD for ➡ COURT ➡ MYC/ALTERNATIVES ➡ PROBATION
CASEWORKER ENFORCEMENT COURT

C. Juvenile Arrests and Offenses

1. Uniform Crime Reporting: General. Although it is relatively easy to find data and statistics regarding juvenile offenses, it is not so easy to quantify and evaluate the factors that influence the trends and changes in juvenile crime. The Uniform Crime Reports, which are kept by the Department of Public Safety for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, monitor the number of juvenile arrests and the number of juvenile offenses committed annually.

When using the Uniform Crime Reports, it is important to remember several factors. The data collected include offense committed, as well as age, gender and disposition of the juvenile. The Uniform Crime Reports do not include the number of juveniles who are actually involved in crime. For instance, there is no way to distinguish one juvenile who is charged with 10 offenses, from 10 juveniles who are each charged with one offense. Other factors that may influence the number of juvenile arrests may include changes in the law, including recent legislation regarding zero-tolerance for alcohol in juveniles operating motor vehicles and the crackdown on juvenile smokers (who may not be arrested but may be included in law enforcement officers' lists of "all other offenses") and the increase in the number of new law enforcement officers on the street and in the community. It is difficult to determine whether more offenses are being committed, or whether approximately the same number are being committed and more juveniles are being caught and reported. The number of violent juvenile offenders has increased in Maine, although the total number is relatively small, so any increase or decrease in arrests for these offenses may create the appearance of large fluctuations in percentages. Because it would take tremendous resources to research and quantify the impacts of each of these factors, it is important to keep each of these potential influences in mind, as well as those that may be as yet unidentified, when trying to make sense of the barrage of statistics and data that exist.

2. Uniform Crime Reporting: Arrests, Offenses and Dispositions. A fraction of the total juvenile population commits most of the juvenile crime and 75% of the serious offenses committed are committed by 15% of juvenile offenders. ("Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic & Sexual Violence And Hate Crimes In Maine," A Report of the Anti-crime Anti-violence Advisory Committee to Congressman John E. Baldacci (April 1997)). However, juvenile crime has been on the rise and continues to increase. In 1995, 11,626 juveniles were arrested in Maine compared to 8,658 who were arrested in 1990. The following Uniform Crime Report data indicates the total arrest rate for juveniles 10 to 17 years of age from 1987 to 1995.

JUVENILE ARRESTS IN MAINE

Maine Arrests/1000 10-17 year olds	
1987	68.44
1988	66.63
1989	62.35
1990	64.24
1991	69.54
1992	69.56
1993	66.49
1994	74.62
1995	82.32

(Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Division)

Considering the number of juvenile arrests for all crimes between 1980 and 1995, the total number of arrests increased in 1994 and 1995. However, the increase evident in 1994 and 1995 is comparable with the arrest rates in the early 1980s, which may indicate a continuation of a long-term, rather stable arrest pattern, instead of a sudden and dramatic increase in the number of juvenile arrests. ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

For a county overview of the number of all arrests of 17 year old juveniles made in 1995 and 1996, except arrests for offenses against family and children, operating under the influence, curfew, loitering law violations and runaways, the Uniform Crime Reports indicate the following.

AGE 17 UCR ARRESTS UCR 95

County	Age 17
Androscoggin	413
Aroostook	204
Cumberland	487
Franklin	57
Hancock	73
Kennebec	209
Knox	144
Lincoln	35
Oxford	81
Penobscot	245
Piscataquis	17
Sagadahoc	87
Somerset	34
Waldo	101

County	Age 17
Washington	68
York	469
State Total	2,724

**AGE 17 UCR ARRESTS
UCR 96**

County	Age 17
Androscoggin	328
Aroostook	290
Cumberland	500
Franklin	77
Hancock	102
Kennebec	368
Knox	191
Lincoln	41
Oxford	62
Penobscot	353
Piscataquis	39
Sagadahoc	70
Somerset	77
Waldo	19
Washington	65
York	452
State Total	3,034

While the increase in the total number of all arrests may correspond to arrest rates in the early 1980s and the number of arrests for index crimes (murder, rape (gross sexual assault), robbery, kidnapping, aggravated assault, larceny (theft), auto theft and arson) has actually declined to some degree since 1980, the number of arrests for crimes against persons has increased from 113 in 1989 to 220 in 1995. From 1994 to 1995 alone the number of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons rose from 179 to 219. Although there was a 47% increase in juvenile arrests for violent crimes from 1985 to 1993, at 1.6 juveniles per 1,000, Maine's arrest rate remains below the national average of 5.1 juveniles per 1,000. (Maine Kids Count 1997 Data Book). The increase in the number of arrests for violent offenses has been offset by a decrease in the number of arrests for non-violent index crimes, and if this arrest trend continues the population of detention facilities may shift toward more violent offenders and fewer property and drug offenders. (see "Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

Juvenile arrests from 1980 to 1995 for murder, manslaughter, gross sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault were as follows.

Juvenile Arrests For Violent Crimes*

Year	Total	Male	Female
1980	157	141	16
1981	156	133	23
1982	118	102	16
1983	160	147	13
1984	119	101	18
1985	101	89	12
1986	120	103	17
1987	160	134	26
1988	133	122	11
1989	113	95	18
1990	123	108	15
1991	140	122	18
1992	159	147	12
1993	161		
1994	178		
1995	220		
1996			

(Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports; *data for blank cells is currently unavailable).

Pursuant to the Uniform Crime Reports, the numbers of seventeen year old juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 1995 and 1996 were as follows.

UCR 95

Classification of offense	Age 16	Age 17	Disposition 1	Disposition 2	Disposition 3	Disposition 4	Disposition 5
Aggravated Assault	25	47					
Forcible Rape	4	6					
Manslaughter	0	0					
Murder	0	0	1	81			
Total	29	53	1	81	0	0	0

Dispositions:

1. Handled within the department and released (i.e., released to parents.)
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake.
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Department of Human Services.)
4. Referred to other police agency.
5. Referred to criminal or adult court.

UCR 96

Classification of offense	Age	Disposition	Disposition	Disposition	Disposition	Disposition
	17	1	2	3	4	5
Aggravated Assault	12					
Forcible Rape	4					
Manslaughter	0					
Murder	0					
Total	16	1	15	0	0	0

Dispositions:

1. Handled within the Department and released (i.e., released to parents.)
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake.
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services.)
4. Referred to other police agency.
5. Referred to criminal or adult court.

Out of all juvenile arrests in 1996 there was one arrest for murder, 18 for forcible rape and 130 for aggravated assault. Although arrests for forcible rape and aggravated assault have risen by more than one half since 1986, these arrests account for only 1.2% of all juvenile arrests made in Maine in 1996. Maine, along with North Dakota, Wyoming, Rhode Island and Indiana are states where juvenile murder arrest rates decreased most from 1984 to 1994. In 1994 Maine had the 3rd lowest juvenile murder arrest rate after North Dakota and New Hampshire.

Index and Non-Index Juvenile Crimes

Index crimes, as classified by the FBI, include aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery. Non-index crimes cover a variety of offenses from forgery and counterfeiting to drug possession.

A majority of Maine counties experienced an increase in the number of index and non-index crimes committed by juveniles from 1994 to 1996. The largest percent increase in index crimes occurred in Piscataquis county where the number of index crimes went from 31 in 1994 to 59 in 1996, an increase of 90%. For the state as a whole during this period, index crimes increased 10%. Androscoggin, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Waldo and Washington counties experienced a decline in the number of index crimes committed by juveniles.

The number of non-index crimes committed by juveniles from 1994 to 1996 statewide rose 33%. Knox, Oxford and Waldo counties experienced a decline in the number of non-index crimes committed by juveniles, while the number of non-index crimes increased in the remaining counties. The number of non-index juvenile crimes more than doubled from 1994 to 1996 in the three Maine counties of Aroostook, Hancock and Piscataquis.

Disposition

In 1996, 82% of index juvenile crimes were referred to juvenile court or intake, while 17% were handled within the department and released. 1% of index juvenile crimes were referred to another police agency and 1% were referred to criminal court.

These percentages have not changed significantly since 1994, although in 1995 the percentage of index juvenile crimes that were handled in the department and released increased to 25% and the percentage of index juvenile crimes that were referred to juvenile court decreased to 74%. This trend reversed from 1995 to 1996.

Disposition of Index Juvenile Crimes

	Statewide			1996	
	1994	1995	1996	High	Low
Handled within department and released	18%	25%	17%	36% Somerset	3% Piscataquis
Referred to juvenile court or intake	81%	74%	82%	96% Penobscot	64% Somerset
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Referred to other police agency	0%	0%	1%	2% Cumberland and Lincoln counties	0% (12 counties)
Referred to criminal court	1%	1%	1%	4% Franklin	0% (10 counties)

A larger percentage of non-index juvenile crimes than index juvenile crimes were handled within the department and released during 1996 (24% versus 17%). 70% of non-index juvenile crimes were referred to juvenile court, while 5% were referred to criminal court. 1% of non-index juvenile crimes were referred to other police agencies.

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of non-index juvenile crimes referred to juvenile court or intake from 1994 to 1996 and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of non-index juvenile crimes that were handled within the department and released.

Disposition of Non-index Juvenile Crimes

	Statewide			1996	
	1994	1995	1996	High	Low
Handled within department and released	29%	33%	24%	47% Piscataquis and Somerset counties	8% Hancock
Referred to juvenile court or intake	65%	63%	70%	88% Hancock	50% Somerset
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1%	0%	0%	1% Hancock, Knox, Washington counties	0% (13 counties)

Referred to other police agency	1%	1%	1%	8% Lincoln	0% (11 counties)
Referred to criminal court	3%	3%	5%	13% Penobscot	0% (Piscataquis and Sagadahoc counties)

Crimes Committed by Gender of Juvenile

Across Maine as a whole, there has been an increase of 31% in the number of crimes committed by female juveniles between 1994 and 1996. Over the same time period crimes committed by juvenile males increased 21%.

Piscataquis experienced an enormous change in the number of crimes committed by male juveniles, as the number of crimes went from 28 to 143. Oxford, Waldo and Washington counties saw a decline in the number of crimes committed by male juveniles throughout the entire period of 1994 to 1996.

Aroostook county had the largest increase in the number of crimes committed by female juveniles. The number of crimes committed by female juveniles went from 123 to 227, an increase of 85%. Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc and Waldo counties all had fewer crimes committed by female juveniles in 1996 than in 1994.

A larger percentage of crimes committed by female juveniles is handled within the department and released compared to crimes committed by male juveniles--26% versus 19% in 1996. This has been true throughout the 1994 to 1996 time period. Approximately the same percentage of crimes is referred to criminal court for both male and female juvenile offenders. Four percent of crimes committed by male juveniles are referred to criminal court, whereas three percent of crimes committed by female juvenile offenders are referred to criminal court.

Disposition of Juvenile Crimes 1994 & 1996

	1994		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Handled within department and released	23%	29%	19%	26%
Referred to juvenile court or intake	73%	67%	76%	70%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0%	1%	0%	0%
Referred to other police agency	1%	0%	1%	1%
Referred to criminal court	2%	2%	4%	3%

Other interesting statistics indicate that burglary arrests for girls doubled from 1991 to 1996 and larceny arrests for all juveniles have increased 32% since 1991. In 1986 Maine boys constituted 81.4% of the juvenile arrests and Maine girls constituted 18.6%; in 1996 arrests of

girls had increased to 24.2% and decreased to 75.8% for boys. Boys are more likely than girls to commit arson, murder, robbery, motor vehicle theft, vandalism and sexual offenses; girls are more likely to steal (40% of girls arrests are for stealing). Since 1986 robbery arrests for boys have almost tripled with the greatest increase in 1990; burglary arrests increased by almost 9% since 1991; and larceny-theft arrests have increased 32% since 1990.

For a more detailed view of the Uniform Crime Reports, see tables that summarize index and non-index crimes by county and by county and gender in **Appendix C**.

3. Detention. If a juvenile caseworker determines that a juvenile who has been arrested should be held, a formal detention is requested. Requests for detention as well as the number of detention requests that have been ordered have risen since 1991. In terms of an impact on the corrections system, while the number of Uniform Crime Report arrests has increased since 1988, the number of referrals to the court and to the Department of Corrections, including the Maine Youth Center and the Division of Probation, have changed little or none at all, which indicates that the detention population will probably continue to increase slightly or remain the same. ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," (January 14, 1997)).

Detention Requests; Percent of Cases for which Detention Ordered

Year	# of Detention Requests	# of Detention Orders	% of Cases Detained
1990	810	336	41.5
1991	773	292	37.8
1992	962	369	38.4
1993	1098	428	39.0
1994	1116	544	48.7
1995	1192	520	43.6
1996*	1363	673	49.4

*(Projected number of requests for 1996 is based upon number of requests through May of 1996).

It is further estimated that if current admission trends continue, there will be about a 15% decrease in the number of admissions to local facilities and a 17% decrease in admissions to regional facilities (Androscoggin and Northern Maine Regional Juvenile Detention Facility expected to soon be operational). However, since 1992 the number of detainees at the Maine Youth Center has steadily grown, and it appears will continue to as long as the number of detention requests and detention admissions also increases. ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

Number of Detainees at Maine Youth Center

Year	# of Detainees
1992	492
1993	655
1994	882
1995	1,020
1996*	1,151

(*Projected)

Although 85% of the juveniles detained are males averaging 16 years of age and awaiting trial, the actual populations of detainees differ in regional and local facilities and at the Maine Youth Center. The following tables illustrate these differences.

Demographic & Legal Characteristics of Local Detention Facility Detainees September 1995-August 1996

	Number	%		Number	%
Gender			Legal Status		
Male	1,283	85.7	Pretrial	1,372	92.0
Female	214	14.3	Sentenced	119	8.0
Age			Current Offense		
12 & under	17	1.1	Murder	3	0.2
13	40	27.7	Sex offense	10	0.7
14	125	8.3	Assault	102	7.5
15	276	18.4	Kidnapping	1	0.1
16	364	24.2	Robbery	21	1.5
17	406	27.0	Weapons	10	0.7
18	255	17.0	Drugs	10	0.7
19 & over	19	1.3	Property	170	12.5
Mean age		16.2	AWOL/Escapes	98	7.2
			Court Order	5	0.4
Admission type			Misdemeanor	25	1.8
New crime	391	28.6	Traffic	39	2.9
AWOL/Escapes	98	7.2	Hold	278	20.4
Hold	283	20.7	Probation violation	593	43.4
Probation violation	593	43.4			

**Demographic & Legal Characteristics of Regional Detention Facility Detainees
September 1995-August 1996**

	Number	%		Number	%
Gender			Legal Status		
Male	529	87.0	Pretrial	495	81.4
Female	79	13.0	Sentenced	113	18.6
Age			Current Offense		
12 & under	18	3.0	Murder	0	-
13	19	3.1	Sex offense	1	0.2
14	55	9.0	Assault	24	4.2
15	100	16.4	Kidnapping	3	0.5
16	136	22.4	Robbery	22	3.9
17	165	27.1	Weapons	2	0.4
18	95	15.6	Drugs	0	-
19 & over	20	3.3	Property	57	10.0
Mean age		16.1	AWOL/Escape	17	3.0
			Court Order	1	0.2
Admission type			Misdemeanor	2	0.4
New crime	120	21.1	Traffic	9	1.6
AWOL/Escape	17	3.0	Hold	137	24.1
Hold	138	24.3	Probation violation	294	51.7
Probation violation	294	51.7			

**Demographic & Legal Characteristics of Maine Youth Center Detainees
September 1995-August 1996**

	Number	%		Number	%
Gender			Legal Status		
Male	869	84.7	Pretrial	8	0.8
Female	157	15.3	Predisposition	831	86.7
			Sentenced	120	12.5
Age			Current Offense		
12 & under	18	3.0	Murder	4	0.4
13	19	3.1	Sex offense	40	3.9
14	55	9.0	Assault	263	25.6
15	100	16.4	Kidnapping	7	0.7
16	136	22.4	Robbery	48	4.7
17	165	27.1	Weapons	21	2.0
18	95	15.6	Drugs	8	0.8
19 & over	20	3.3	Property	347	33.8
Mean age		16.1	AWOL/Escape	15	1.5
			Misdemeanor	8	0.8
Admission type			Traffic	12	1.2
New crime	620	62.4	Hold	2	0.2
Hold	26	2.6	Probation violation	222	22.3
Probation violation	158	15.9			
Commitment for placement	26	2.6			
30 days or less sentence	103	10.4			

While nearly 50% of the juveniles at local and regional facilities were held for probation violations, only 17% were admitted to the Maine Youth Center for probation violations. Detainees in local and regional facilities held for a new violent crime (murder, assault, kidnapping, sexual assault and robbery) made up only 38% of juveniles charged with a new crime in 1995 and only 8.5% of all admissions. Detainees charged with a new violent offense represented 36% of detainees charged with a new crime and only 9.4% of all admissions. Assault was the most common violent offense with 7.5% of the local and 4.2% of the regional detainees charged with assault. Interestingly, only 1.4% of the local and 0.2% of the regional detainees were charged with drug or sex offenses. ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

Detention facilities are also used differently across the 4 regions of the state. (Region I: Cumberland and York; Region II: Androscoggin, Oxford, Franklin and Sagadahoc; Region III: Somerset, Kennebec, Lincoln, Waldo and Knox; Region IV: Penobscot, Piscataquis, Hancock,

Washington and Aroostook). Girls made up 8.4% of the detainees in Region IV and 20.2% in Region I. In Regions I and IV only about 40% of the detainees were admitted for probation violations as compared to 50% in Region II and Region III. ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

The length of time juveniles stay at certain facilities varies by facility type as well. The following is true of local facilities.

- Juveniles detained for a new crime spent an average of 11.62 hours in a local facility. Juveniles detained for a new crime and held in nonsecure detention were held for 2.53 hours, while those detained for a new crime and held in secure detention were held an average of 25.68 hours.
- Probation violators on average were held longer than juveniles held for a new crime, for escape or for court; only the escapees in nonsecure detention stayed longer than probation violators at 4 hours versus 3.4 hours
- Juveniles charged with violent offenses were held 2 to 3 times longer at 2.5 days than those charged with nonviolent offenses who were held on average .82 hours.

The following is true of regional facilities.

- Juveniles held for a new crime or a probation violation were detained an average of 160.5 hours (6.7 days).
- Juveniles held for escape or hold for court were detained 1.5-2 days.
- Only 3 of the juveniles detained at Androscoggin were held as nonsecure, emergency or temporary holds.

The following is true of the Maine Youth Center.

- Juveniles detained for "hold for court" had the longest stay averaging 35 days.
 - Juveniles held for probation violations were detained approximately 2 weeks (12.7 days).
 - Juveniles held for a short term sentence were detained on average 9.62 days.
- ("Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD (January 14, 1997)).

Not taking into consideration anticipated changes in detention admission criteria, the development of alternative sanctions for probation violators or the extension of short-term jail sentences due to their preliminary stages and unknown impacts, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency estimates the following detained juvenile population from 1997 to 2005.

Maine Youth Detention System Population Projection

Total Population

Year	Local Facilities		Regional Facility		Maine Youth Center	
	Quarterly Average	Yearly Average	Quarterly Average	Yearly Average	Quarterly Average	Yearly Average
1997	4.6	2.33	10.7	10.33	46.0	46.50
1998	3.0	3.00	11.7	11.17	47.7	47.42
1999	3.3	2.75	9.7	8.08	46.0	45.67
2000	3.3	2.58	10.7	10.67	46.7	47.42
2001	2.0	2.00	8.7	9.67	44.3	46.25
2002	2.0	1.50	8.7	9.42	47.0	47.08
2003	3.0	2.17	10.0	10.92	49.0	50.33
2004	3.0	1.92	10.3	9.50	45.7	45.17
2005	4.6	3.75	10.3	9.50	50.7	50.75

It is projected that the Maine Youth Center population will increase by 4% by the year 2005 and that the local and regional facility populations will change little if at all. The Department of Corrections juvenile detainee population will increase by approximately 8% by the year 2005.

Male Population

Year	Local Facilities Yearly Average	Regional Facility Yearly Average	Maine Youth Center Yearly Average
1997	2.33	10.33	44.08
1998	3.00	11.17	44.33
1999	2.75	8.08	43.17
2000	2.58	10.67	44.33
2001	2.00	9.67	43.67
2002	1.50	9.42	43.75
2003	2.17	10.92	47.00
2004	1.92	9.50	42.33
2005	3.75	9.50	47.33

Female Population

Year	Local Facilities Yearly Average	Regional Facility Yearly Average	Maine Youth Center Yearly Average
1997	.33	.92	2.42
1998	.50	.92	3.08
1999	.33	1.25	2.50
2000	.00	1.17	3.08
2001	.08	1.08	2.58
2002	.25	.92	3.33
2003	.17	1.42	3.33
2004	.08	1.00	2.83
2005	.33	.67	3.42

D. Maine Youth Center Population and Programming

1. General. On July 23, 1997 the committed population at the Maine Youth Center was 172 plus 53 other juveniles who were hold-for-courts. Of those committed, approximately 25 were female offenders. The offenses for which the juveniles have been adjudicated range from murder, gross sexual assault and aggravated assault to theft, OUI and reckless conduct. (See Appendix D).

2. Risk Assessment. Based on the belief that intake workers should spend less time with low risk juveniles and that more immediate and substantial interventions should be used to modify behaviors of high risk juveniles, the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services developed a risk assessment instrument to better identify low, medium and high risk juveniles. (Juvenile sex offenders are a separate problem and have been identified as requiring extensive counseling over at least an 18 month period). In 1996, as part of this plan, the department requested that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) help develop an objective classification system for the Maine Youth Center. Under the former classification process at the Maine Youth Center the factors used to determine proper custody level were age, gender, current conviction offenses and treatment needs. NCCD and the department established an objective classification system that is more comprehensive and addresses the needs and safety of the juvenile population and the security concerns at the Maine Youth Center. The risk assessment instrument that was developed establishes a juvenile's recommended classification upon commitment to the custody of the Department of Corrections. The custody rating is based upon an assessment of the following 9 items that are scored on a numerical scale:

- (1) Current adjudications (consider all offenses for which the juvenile was committed to the MYC to determine the most serious adjudication, detainer or warrant against the juvenile);

- (2) Current admission type (most serious reason for which the juvenile was currently committed to the MYC);
- (3) Current age;
- (4) Time remaining until release from MYC custody ;
- (5) Number of prior major institutional misconduct reports (Serious Incident Reports received during prior incarcerations at the MYC or a court-ordered out-of-home placement);
- (6) Number of runaways/escapes (including attempted escapes);
- (7) Severity of all prior adjudications;
- (8) Number of years of schooling completed; and
- (9) Needs assessment level (using the NCCD validated needs assessment instrument).

The department also established a risk reclassification instrument that is used to update and review a juvenile's previous risk assessment. The purpose of the reassessment is to monitor the juvenile's adjustment and identify any problems that may have arisen. The reclassification instrument allows for the opportunity to reduce custody levels based on compliance with institution requirements. The department believes that it is important particularly for juveniles who are confined for long periods. Reassessments are done every 3 months at the same time as the juvenile's programming evaluation, except in the case of a major disciplinary report (reassessment is done 48 hours prior to the juvenile's return to general population) or receipt of new information (reassessment is done within 48 hours of receiving information that may affect custody level). The reassessment rating used to identify juveniles who present a serious risk to the safety, security and orderly operation of the facility is based upon an assessment of the following 9 items that are scored on a numerical scale:

- (1) Current adjudications (consider all offenses for which the juvenile was committed to the MYC to determine the most serious adjudication, detainer or warrant against the juvenile);
- (2) Number of prior institutional commitments or placements (including the type of prior commitment or placement in Maine or another state);
- (3) Number of runaways/escapes during the last 3 months (including attempted escapes);
- (4) Number of prior felony adjudications (each count of a case is considered one adjudication);
- (5) Severity of all prior adjudications;
- (6) Number of misconduct/violation reports during the last 3 months;
- (7) Most serious misconduct/violation report received during the last 3 months;
- (8) Work/program (including educational) participation during the last 3 months; and
- (9) Furlough/days off experience during last 3 months.

Using the criteria to obtain a total score on the risk reassessment instrument, the department identifies the risk level of the juvenile as: community, low, moderate, high or special management risk. (see "Classification Manual for the Maine Youth Center," August 19, 1996 for

more details regarding severity of offenses and institutional misconduct severity for purposes of determining risk level).

3. Needs Assessment: The Tool. A draft report, "Design and Validation of an Objective Classification System for the Maine Youth Center," prepared by NCCD in August 1996 outlines the process and the findings of NCCD's study of the MYC population and its needs. Findings in the report were used to create the final risk assessment instrument.

The project first involved creating a preliminary classification system that required the development of 3 forms:

- (1) Needs Assessment;
- (2) Initial Classification; and
- (3) Reclassification.

A pilot test was conducted to analyze the classification system. Elements of the pilot included the following:

- Creating a computer data base that reflected the current Maine Youth Center population. (Included all juveniles at the MYC or admitted to the MYC between February 1, 1996 and March 31, 1996; the needs assessment, initial classification and reclassification instruments were completed for all juveniles).
- Developing a supplemental data collection instrument; and
- Conducting data collection. (A total of 144 cases were coded, 22 of which were female and 122 of which were male).

The needs assessment data included demographic and criminal history information of the MYC population, which give a useful overview of the MYC population.

a. General needs. The following information outlines the general needs of the juveniles at the MYC.

- 66% had varied needs associated with substance abuse (all of the female population had experimented with alcohol or drugs and approximately 70% of both boys and girls were abusing before they were admitted).
- 90% had varied needs associated with peer relationships.
- 68.5% had varied needs associated with school behavior/adjustment.
- 62% had varied needs associated with vocational skills.
- 85.5% had varied needs associated with emotional stability.

- 73.6% had varied needs associated with life skills.
- 57.3% had intellectual/educational deficits.
- 50% had a substantiated history of abuse and neglect (63% of the male and 71% of the female populations had an alleged/sustained history of sexual abuse).

Overall, the needs of the juveniles do not vary dramatically between boys and girls. Another factor that was considered and that has an impact on juveniles' behavior was the lifestyle of juveniles' family members.

- 57% of parents/caregivers had a problem with drug or alcohol abuse.
- The majority of parents'/caregivers' parenting skills were inconsistent or destructive.
- 53.2 % of the juveniles had a family member who was incarcerated or who had been convicted of a felony within the last 10 years.

b. Demographics. The MYC population had the following demographics. (Each juvenile was characterized according to the most serious reason for commitment).

- 96.6% were white with an average age of 16.2 years (16.3 years for boys and 15.9 years for girls).
- Overall average educational achievement was only 8.5 years (8.7 years for boys and 7.8 years for girls).
- 68.6% were incarcerated for a felony adjudication, although a substantial number were committed for probation revocations.
- 61.2% were incarcerated for a person offense (murder, sexual assault, robbery, assault, harassment, criminal threatening); 37% of the girls and 63.2% of the boys were incarcerated for a violent offense.
- Approximately 40% were incarcerated for property offenses (burglary, theft, fraud, forgery, bad checks); 18.5% of the girls and 7.7% of the boys were incarcerated for a property offense.
- None of the juveniles were incarcerated for sale, delivery or possession of drugs (however, as of July 23, 1997, a few were).
- Girls had fewer prior adjudications and more out-of-home placements than the boys (1.14 out-of-home placement for the girls and .8 for the boys).

c. Criminal History Data of MYC Population. The report indicated that many of the juveniles at the MYC previously had been incarcerated or had some contact with the criminal justice system.

- 75% had one or more petitions authorized by the court (each juvenile averaged 1.12 previous authorized petitions, the majority of which were for Class D and E offenses; approximately 25% were for Class A and B offenses).
- 40% had at least one out-of-home placement.
- 50% had formal probation/parole revocations.
- 38% had escaped or run away from a correctional institution, a non-secure facility or an out-of-home placement (since the fence was constructed around the MYC, there have been only a couple of escapes from that institution).
- 14.7% had no institutional misconduct report during incarceration.
- 35% had eleven or more misconduct reports (average number of reports was 12.6); 75% of the misconduct reports were for major infractions; approximately 20% had 11 or more major infractions (average number of major infractions per juvenile was 6.95).
- 59% of the girls had prior offenses (average of 1.36 priors), while only 36% of the boys had prior offenses (average .89 priors).
- The boys' prior offenses tended to be more serious with an average of .49 and .52 of Class A and Class B petitions, respectively; the girls had an average of .05 and .27 Class A and Class B petitions, respectively.
- The average number of institutional misconduct reports among the boys was 13.5 and the average number of institutional misconduct reports among the girls was 7.7.
- Escapes (from institutions, non-secure facilities and furloughs) were common among both boys and girls.

4. Classification. The pilot project found the following regarding initial classification factors.

- Juveniles were adjudicated for the following offenses:
 - 40.6% for weapons offenses;
 - 33.1% for non-assaultive offenses; and
 - 26.3% for misdemeanor/status offenses.

- 69% had previous out-of-home placements (imposed by the court or at the request of parents or social services).
- 50% had escaped or run away from an out-of-home placement.
- 75% had prior adjudications; 34% had 3 or more.
- 24% of the prior adjudications were non-assaultive offenses; 57% were misdemeanor/status offenses.
- Most juveniles were first adjudicated at 13-15 years of age.

Based on the preliminary classification scale 47% scored as high risk and 53% scored as moderate risk. Although the classification system was determined to be “overclassifying” the youth and therefore needed to be readjusted, the data that was gathered in this process provides a valuable assessment of the needs of the MYC population.

E. Probation. There are currently 2200 juveniles receiving juvenile probation services in the state. Region 1, which includes Cumberland and York Counties, has 12 probation officers and a total caseload of approximately 763 juveniles. Region II, which includes Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford and Sagadahoc Counties, has 9 probation officers and a total caseload of approximately 432 juveniles. Region III, which includes Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Somerset and Waldo Counties, has 10 probation officers and a total caseload of 594 juveniles. Region IV, which includes Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington Counties, has 11 probation officers and a total caseload of 621 juveniles. (See **Appendix E**). Probation officers file monthly statistical reports that outline the monthly activities of probationers, including the completion of public service and the payment of fines and restitution. The reports also outline the numbers of investigations, detention requests, intake, hearings and revocations. (See **Appendix E**).

F. Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services’ Initiatives

1. Graduated System of Sanctions/Risk Assessment. Using its risk assessment instrument, the Department of Corrections is establishing a juvenile justice system based on graduated sanctions, the focus of which is “to put more and a much wider variety of treatment and program options earlier into the system so that the juvenile caseworkers don’t have to wait until the youth is way down the line in the system to provide a treatment plan for them.” The hope is that by preventing a juvenile offender from going deeper into the system, there is a better chance of a positive outcome. (See testimony of Mary Ann Saar, Associate Commissioner of Juvenile Services, Department of Corrections in “Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic & Sexual Violence And Hate Crimes In Maine,” A Report of the Anti-crime Anti-violence Advisory Committee to Congressman John E. Baldacci (April 1997)).

Studies indicate that a diverse system of graduated sanctions includes immediate sanctions (i.e., community-based diversion and day treatment for first-time nonviolent offenders), intermediate sanctions (i.e., intensive supervision, wilderness camp for more serious offenders), secure detention (i.e., for violent offenders) and structured aftercare programs (i.e., surveillance and treatment in the community for juveniles released from residential or institutional care). ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," National Council on State Legislatures (NCSL) (1996)). Maine's graduated system includes four levels and a 30 day stabilization program.

(1) **The First Level** is a relatively nonintrusive check on the offender (i.e., juvenile checks in regularly with the corrections officer); the corrections officer has contact with the juvenile's parents; counseling may be required if necessary. (An example of a successful immediate sanctions program is the Choice Program in Baltimore, Maryland that is an intensive home-based program for status offenders and juveniles arrested for less serious offenses. Caseworkers assess the juveniles' needs and make multiple daily contacts with the juvenile, parents and school. Juveniles are usually in the program about 6 months and had a history of fewer arrest rates during and after participating. Immediate sanctions also include victim mediation, community service and restitution.) ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(2) **The Second Level** is appropriate in situations where the juvenile's parents are either unable or unwilling to control the juvenile offender; counseling may be mandated. (An example of a successful intermediate sanction is the Neighborhood Services Project in South Carolina, which is a nonresidential program for juveniles who have committed serious and violent crimes, including manslaughter. The program is based in a community mental health center, and a therapist, who is limited to a caseload of 4, works with the juvenile, family, peers and school personnel. The therapists are available 24 hours a day and have daily contact with the juveniles for approximately 4 months. Juveniles in this program have lower recidivism rates and each costs the state about \$13,000 less per year than those juveniles who are in some type of residential program. Day reporting and electronic monitoring are also used as intermediate sanctions.) ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(3) **The Third Level** removes the juvenile from the home environment and provides programming within the community (i.e. foster home, treatment foster care, residential treatment); treatment for the juvenile's individual problems is critical (i.e., substance abuse, mental health, dual diagnosis).

(4) **The Fourth Level** for juveniles who cannot respond to lower levels is incarceration at the Maine Youth Center; incarceration must be available as a last resort to act as leverage for compliance with the requirements in the prior 3 levels. Currently, about 25% of the juveniles at the Maine Youth Center are incarcerated for committing crimes against persons. In reshaping the juvenile justice system, the Department of Corrections sees the purpose of the Maine Youth Center as a place to deal with the violent, the chronic and the escapist. The new program for the Maine Youth Center is based on the cognitive behavior model, which research has shown to be the only type of programming that is effective with violent and chronic juvenile offenders. (See

testimony of Mary Ann Saar, Associate Commissioner of Juvenile Services, Department of Corrections in "Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic & Sexual Violence And Hate Crimes In Maine," (April 1997)). Juvenile institutions often mix first-time offenders and nonviolent offenders with juveniles who committed more serious offenses, and this is expensive since the same amount is expended on each juvenile regardless what that juvenile's needs are. NCCD has also found that juvenile training schools are no more effective in preventing future delinquency than community-based programs are. ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)). Cognitive anger management or interpersonal problem-solving programs have been found to be effective because they target the factors that are significant predictors of aggression and antisocial behavior. ("Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic & Sexual Violence And Hate Crimes In Maine," (April 1997)).

(5) 30-day Behavior Stabilization Program is for juveniles who are in a program at one of the lower levels and are doing relatively well but start to stray; they move into this more restrictive environment to regroup and then return to their original placement.

A review of 200 programs for all levels of offenders indicated that the most successful are nontraditional, including programs in universities or health clinics that are long-term and have a clear mission and committed staff. The effectiveness of intermediate sanctions can also be increased by collaboration of state agencies. The Norfolk Interagency Consortium of Virginia is one example of interagency collaboration within a graduated sanctions model. A comprehensive assessment of juveniles in residential placement or at risk for such placement is made by a team of juvenile justice, mental health, public health, social services, child welfare and educational staff who develop and monitor a long-term treatment plan for each juvenile. ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

2. Recidivism Measurement Instrument. The Department of Corrections plans to implement a recidivism measurement instrument and track every juvenile offender released after January 1, 1998 for up to one year after the juvenile's termination of supervision. The department lacks the ability to track juvenile offenders if they leave they state or if they move into the adult offender population.

3. Restorative Justice. The Department of Corrections has authority to establish community resolution teams that include a facilitator, the juvenile, the juvenile's parents, the juvenile caseworker, the complainant, the victim, the law enforcement officer who notified the caseworker and anyone else the caseworker determines is appropriate. These teams work to determine whether an informal adjustment is recommended for the juvenile offender or whether the juvenile caseworker should choose another alternative. The department is to report the progress of this initiative to the Criminal Justice Committee in January 1998 and by the first of every year thereafter.

4. Female Juvenile Offenders. The Department of Corrections is also developing a separate correctional program for female juvenile offenders. The Justice for Girls Task Force, staffed by the Muskie Institute, has been meeting over the past year and will be releasing its final report before Christmas 1997. The report will include an overview of correctional services for

Maine girls, including gender bias issues, programs contracted by the department, a profile of the girls in the Maine juvenile justice system, best practices in female juvenile justice and perceptions of Maine justice system personnel. This report should be very helpful in identifying and examining the needs of female juvenile offenders.

5. Connecticut's Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Plan. Connecticut's Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Plan may be a useful model to review, as some of its initiatives and principles appear similar to those being considered and implemented in Maine. The Connecticut plan transfers certain juveniles to adult court and gives the judicial branch the responsibility to process and adjudicate juvenile cases, as well as design and manage a system to enhance public safety, provide sanctions and intervene earlier to help at risk juveniles; while reserving juvenile institutional space for more serious juvenile offenders. The plan assumes the following:

- The juvenile justice system must transfer the most dangerous juveniles to the criminal court and those juveniles will be incarcerated by the Department of Correction;
- Juvenile incarceration is necessary for the most serious and chronic juvenile offenders who threaten public safety;
- A continuum of community-based graduated sanctions for less serious offenders must be developed to ensure that overcrowding in juvenile facilities does not cause premature release of the most dangerous juveniles; and
- This continuum of carefully monitored community-based graduated sanctions must hold juveniles accountable for their crimes, provide treatment to reduce recidivism, compensate victims through community service and restitution and assist in protecting public safety through strict supervision.

The principles of the Connecticut plan are as follows:

- **Public safety:** target high risk, violent juvenile offenders; hold convicted juveniles accountable for their crimes and impose graduated sanctions for deterrence;
- **Justice and victims' rights:** provide for restitution, community service and give victims of juvenile crime the same rights as in the adult system;
- **Continuum of sanctions:** offer a comprehensive range of graduated sanctions targeted for high risk juveniles to ensure public safety, promote crime prevention, intervene early and promote positive behavior for first time offenders;
- **Cost effectiveness:** coordinate the sanctions, merging under one agency most supervision and intervention programs to provide the greatest public safety in the least costly environment;

- **Research and evaluation:** analyze the impact, over time, of the new alternative sanctions, measuring effects in reducing crime; and
- **Public education:** design a process to involve local citizenry in designing and operating local prevention programs for their own communities, building successful sanctions that enhance public safety and provide for early intervention to help juveniles within their own communities. ("Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Plan: Executive Summary," prepared by The Justice Education Center, Inc. for the Connecticut Judicial Branch, (January 1996).

Maine lawmakers have evidenced a strong interest in protecting the public safety and enhancing victims' rights. The Department of Corrections risk assessment instrument is being utilized to assist in implementing a graduated system of sanctions, and the department recognizes the great importance of implementing research-based tools and carefully evaluating the results that these changes create. Cost effectiveness continues to be an important issue to Maine lawmakers and their public, and the department's graduated sanctions plan, which includes working with private providers to increase the continuum of treatment is projected to ultimately reduce the costs of juvenile corrections. A public education component may help the public understand the scope of the department's programming goals and what has been implemented to date, as well as perhaps aiding in intervention and enhancing public safety.

G. Bind Overs

A bind over hearing is a hearing at which the juvenile court determines whether or not to permit the State to proceed against a juvenile as if the juvenile were an adult. A bind over hearing is held if a juvenile is charged with having committed a very serious criminal act (which would be a Class A, B or C crime or murder if the juvenile were an adult) and the attorney for the State requests that a hearing be held. At a bind over hearing the juvenile court considers the seriousness of the crime, the characteristics of the juvenile and the dispositional alternatives that exist. The court shall bind a juvenile over to the Superior Court if the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed a crime that would constitute murder or a Class A, B or C crime if the juvenile were an adult, and if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that, after considering the seriousness of the crime, the characteristics of the juvenile and the dispositional alternatives that exist, it is appropriate to prosecute the juvenile as an adult.

Ascertaining the number of bind over petitions that are brought, the number that are granted and the number that are denied is not easy. An attempt to collect this information for the period of 1992 through 1997 has been made by the Attorney General, district attorneys, court clerks and the Maine Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. The information collected was compiled by the Maine Council of Churches. As of December 12, 1997, 58 juvenile bindover petitions were known to have been brought. The information compiled indicates by county the number of petitions that were granted, the number that were agreed to, the number that were not granted and the number that were withdrawn. Bind over information will continue to be compiled as it is collected, and it is hoped that more complete information regarding bind overs will be available in the future. (See Appendix F).

H. Other Maine Statistics

1. Youth Violence. Pursuant to Resolve 1993, chapter 22 enacted by the 116th Legislature, another interesting study was conducted in 1993 by the Muskie Institute for the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Division of Maternal and Child Health. The study, "Violence Among Children and Teenagers in Maine: Professionals View Violence Prevention," compiles responses to a questionnaire that was distributed to 1090 persons and organizations, including health educators, school nurses, civil rights offices in police departments, prosecuting attorneys, corrections personnel, municipal recreation directors, child abuse specialists, Student Assistant Teams, religious organizations, treatment centers and residential group homes for troubled youth and others who work with children. The focus of the survey was interpersonal or self-inflicted violence in which juveniles are victims or perpetrators. A purpose of the survey, one piece of a comprehensive assessment of the health needs of Maine's youth, was to help determine the nature, causes and extent of the problem of juvenile violence. Approximately 50% of those polled responded to the survey and when asked about types of juvenile behavior, respondents indicated that they saw the following.

Percent of Respondents Who Reported Types of Violent Behavior That Were Exhibited by Juveniles in Their Communities

- 96% Verbal harassment
- 90% Aggressive behavior
- 85% Threatening physical harm
- 76% Fist fights
- 65% Intolerance of differences (racial, gender, sexual orientation, religious, ethnic)
- 53% Suicide or attempted suicide
- 48% Self-mutilation
- 42% Carrying or threatening use of weapons
- 34% Rape and other sexual assaults
- 23% Gang fights or group fighting
- 18% Use of weapons
- 9% Homicide or attempted homicide
- 8% Other

Only 2% of those responding to the survey indicated that they were unaware of any violent behavior among youth in their communities. 61% said violence among youth is very severe or somewhat severe in their own community, while 85% gave those responses with reference to the severity of the problem in Maine as a whole; 37% said violence was not a severe problem in their community, while 15% characterized the entire state that way. There was no significant difference in responses due to location, as all the types of behavior occurred in urban, suburban and rural areas of the state. However, the number of reports for certain behaviors varied with the profession of the respondent.

**Type of Violent Behavior Reported
by Person in Selected Professions**

Type of Behavior	Profession				
	Nurses, school nurses	Law enforcement	School Staff, admin.	Social service Staff	Other
Verbal harassment	97%	97%	99%	93%	91%
Aggressive behavior	95%	84%	93%	89%	83%
Threatening physical harm	91%	84%	91%	77%	74%
Fist fights	82%	76%	81%	70%	60%
Intolerance of differences	74%	42%	77%	63%	53%
Suicide, attempted suicide	53%	47%	49%	65%	34%
Self-mutilation	69%	25%	52%	47%	23%
Carry, threaten use of weapons	31%	55%	44%	42%	34%
Rape, sexual assault	28%	29%	30%	45%	31%
Gang or group fights	20%	19%	24%	24%	26%
Using weapons	12%	20%	16%	22%	23%
Homicide, attempted homicide	3%	9%	7%	14%	11%
Other	10%	12%	5%	7%	11%
Not aware of violence	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%

Another look at violence among youth was noted in “Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic and Sexual Violence and Hate Crimes in Maine,” a report of the Anti-crime, Anti-violence Advisory Committee to Congressman John Baldacci (April 1997). The report included findings of the 1995 Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by the Department of Education in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, which interviewed 1,388 students in 21 Maine schools.

- 10% claimed that they had carried a weapon on school property within the past 30 days.
- 14% of those students who had carried a weapon on school property reported that they had been in a physical fight on school property in the past year.
- 31% reported that they had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property during the past year.
- 7% claimed that they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the past year.

PART III. SERVICES PROVIDED TO MAINE'S JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The following table provides a summary of the service providers that the Department of Corrections contracts with for juvenile treatment.

Services Contracted by Division of Juvenile Services

Agency	Location*	Gender Served	Services Provided
Americorp Works for Maine	Portland location (accepts referrals from surrounding areas)	Female and Male	Assists juveniles in performing community service
BI, Inc.	Statewide	Female and Male	Electronic monitoring
Blaine House Services	Wiscasset location serving Androscoggin county	Female and Male	A community service work program for nonviolent juvenile offenders
Boy Scouts	Region 1, Region 2	Female and Male	Mentoring
Christopher Home	Statewide	Male	Group home-Caribou
Coastal Enterprises	Region 2	Female and Male	Community restitution services
Community Dispute Resolution Center	Region 1	Female and Male	Mediation services
Community Offender Mediation Program	Portland location serving primarily Cumberland and York counties	Female and Male	Mediation services between juveniles and their victims
Community School	Statewide	Female and Male	Residential alternative school
Crisis Intervention Funds	Statewide	Female and Male	Mental health services
Cumberland County	Cumberland County	Female and Male	Juvenile Intensive Supervision
Eagle Lake Homes	Region 4	Male	Group home
Good Will-Hinckley	Statewide	Female and Male	Group home
Heritage Home	Statewide	Female	Transitional group home
Home-based Family	Skowhegan location serving Kennebec and Somerset counties	Female and Male	In-home, team-delivered, family based intervention to reunify youth and family
Home Counselors	Rockland location serving Knox, Waldo, and selected areas of Lincoln county	Female and Male	Home-based family services
Kennebec County	Region 2, Region 3	Female and Male	Juvenile Intensive Supervision
Mental Health Aftercare	Statewide	Female and Male	Mental health services for youth leaving MYC
Merrymeeting Farm	Kezar Falls location, serving entire state	Female	Long term placement in residential program including counseling and treatment plans

Agency	Location*	Gender Served	Services Provided
New Beginnings	Region 2	Female and Male	Emergency shelter
New Beginnings	Region 2	Female and Male	Residential independent living
Northern Maine General Hospital	Statewide	Male	Group home-Bangor
Penobscot County	Region 3, Region 4	Female and Male	Juvenile Intensive Supervision
Pine Tree Council	Region 3	Female and Male	Mentoring
Portland West	Region 1	Female and Male	Community restitution services
Project Atrium	Bangor location serving entire state	Female and Male	Residential program for youth emotionally or behaviorally disturbed. Individual, group therapy, case management and aftercare planning
Residential Account	Statewide	Female and Male	Residential, group home
Rumford Group Home	Statewide	Male	Group home-Rumford
Rumford Independent Living	Statewide	Male	Residential independent living
St. Michael's Center	Bangor location serving Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington counties	Female and Male	Juvenile Intensive Supervision, attendant care, intensive case management services and emergency foster care
Sweetser Children's Services	Sanford location	Female and Male	Assessments
The Community Schools, Inc.	Camden location serving juveniles on a statewide basis	Female and Male	Dropout prevention and return program, alternative high-school within group home
Weymouth House	Statewide	Female and Male	Group home-Jefferson
Work Opportunities	Region 3	Female and Male	Employment skills training
Wraparound Dollars	Statewide	Female and Male	Services to maintain children in home
Your Choice	Statewide	Male	Group home for substance abuse-Hallowell
Youth & Family Services	Region 3	Female and Male	Home-based family services
Youth & Family Services	Region 3	Female and Male	Emergency Shelter
Youth Alternatives	Cumberland and York counties; Bath-Brunswick, Lewiston-Auburn	Male	Emergency Shelter
Youth Alternatives	Cumberland and York counties; Bath-Brunswick, Lewiston-Auburn	Female and Male	Juvenile Intensive Supervision

Agency	Location*	Gender Served	Services Provided
Youth Alternatives, Inc. Girls Transition	Portland location (accepts referrals statewide)	Female	Residential program providing female juvenile offenders with a six phase process: stabilization, identification of problem areas, intensive skills acquisition, discharge planning, discharge and client aftercare
Youth Alternatives, Inc. Intensive Supervision Services	Portland location, serving Cumberland, York and parts of Sagadahoc & Androscoggin counties	Female and Male	Intensive, individual case management including follow-up contact and attendant care services
YWCA	Region 1	Female	Emergency Shelter

List compiled from Contracts with Division of Juvenile Services and Programs Contracted with Juvenile Services of the Maine Department of Corrections Providing Services Directed Towards Female Juvenile Offenders (Justice for Girls Task Force).

The Department of Corrections is currently working with the Department of Human Services, the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services and the Department of Education to develop a better network that provides a comprehensive continuum of care for juvenile offenders.

IV. JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES: FEDERAL AND STATE

A. General Statistics

1. National. The following statistics are excerpts from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's 1996 Report to Congress and the National Center for Juvenile Justice's 1995 report "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A Focus on Violence" and 1996 report "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence."

- A total of less than 1/2 of 1% of all juveniles in the U.S. were arrested for a violent offense in 1994, and the same number were arrested in 1995.
- 6% of all juveniles 10 to 17 years of age were arrested in 1994, and of those, 7% were arrested for a violent offense.
- Between 1988 and 1994 juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased by 51%, however the total number of juvenile arrests decreased in 1995 for the first time in a decade. This number still remains higher than that of arrests in the mid 1980s. (While the UCR data for 1996 shows juvenile crime across the nation to be on the rise, the most violent crimes performed by 17 year olds in Maine (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape and aggravated assault) have declined sharply from a total of 53 in 1995 to a total of 16 in 1996, which may influence whether or not to lower the maximum juvenile age from 17 to 16).
- Although the male "at risk" population is predicted to increase over the next decade, in fact the teen population level will be lower than in 1980, the last time this group peaked in size. (The juvenile population in Maine is projected to remain stable or decrease slightly over the next decade. In 1989 there were roughly 1,220,000 Maine residents, 305,000 of which were under 18 years of age. By 2010 Maine's population is projected to be 1,308,000, 286,000 of which will be under 18 years of age. If these projections are accurate, juvenile offense rates, arrests and detentions should not increase. (See "Analyses of Detention Use and Needs Among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections," NCCD, (January 14, 1997)).
- Ages 15-24 are the most crime-prone years, but only 13% of all violent crimes are committed by juveniles (i.e. juvenile arrests for murders constitute less than 0.002% of all juvenile arrests).
- After a decade of gradual decrease, the national juvenile arrest rate for weapons violations increased 117% between 1983 and 1992; during the same time juvenile murder arrests rose 128% nationally and aggravated assault arrests rose 95% nationally.
- The number of juveniles murdered increased 82% between 1984 and 1994, and the nationwide growth in juvenile homicide victimizations from the mid 1980s was caused by firearms.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports the following total juvenile arrests in 1994:

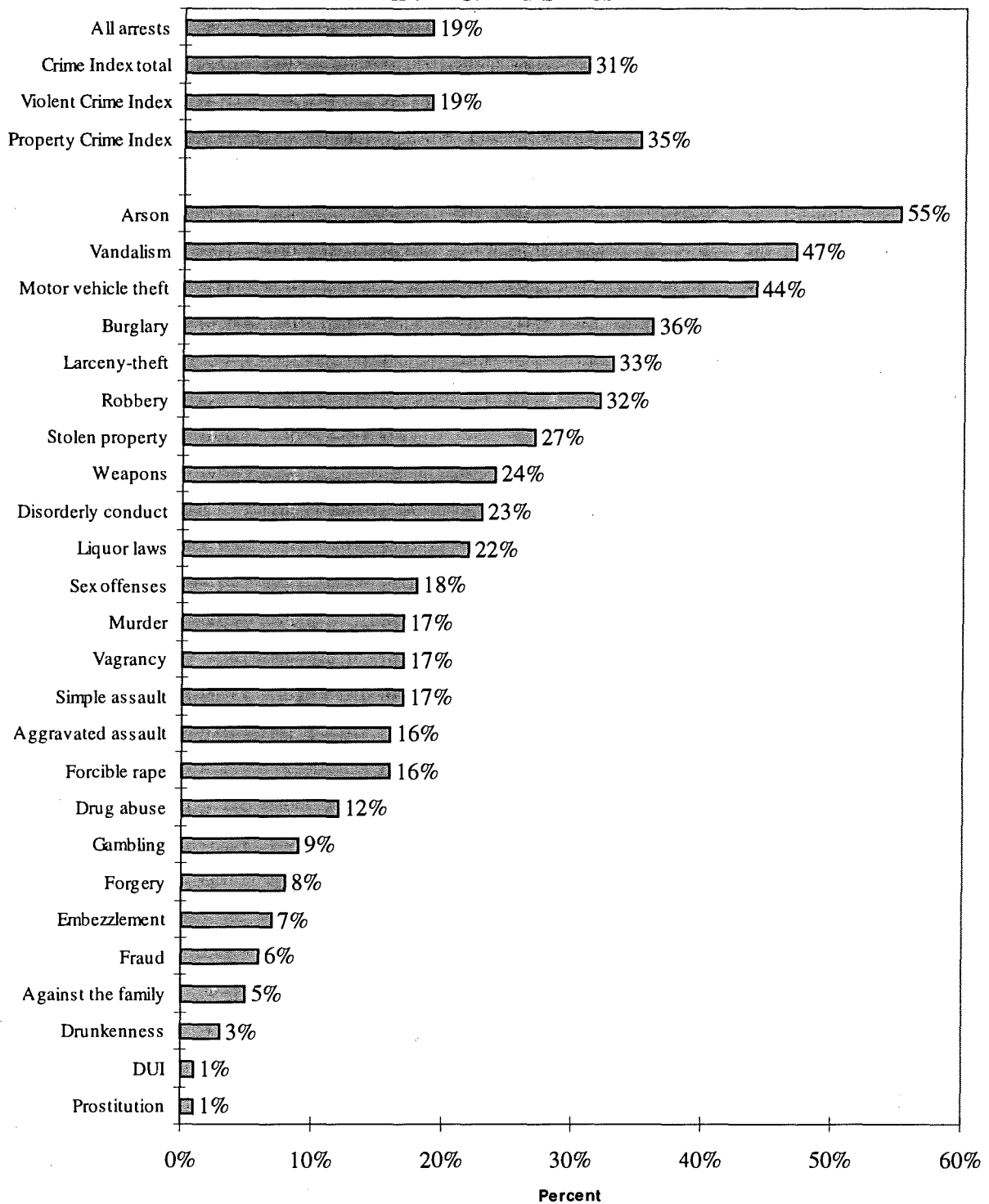
1994 Juvenile Arrests

Property crimes	Aggravated assault	Robbery	Forcible rape	Murder	All other crimes*	Total arrests
610,563	70,030	43,094	4,859	3,102	1,474,027	2,209,675

(*Other crimes include DWI/OUI, gambling, fraud, other assaults, runaways, sex offenses, vandalism, etc.).

The following graph illustrates the percentage of juvenile arrests as part of all arrests cleared by law enforcement in the United States in 1994. Juveniles were responsible for a much larger proportion of property crime arrests than violent crime or drug arrests. Juveniles accounted for 1/3 of all robbery arrests or almost two times as many juveniles as were arrested for murder, for aggravated assault or for rape. Juvenile arrest rates were also very high for arson, vandalism and motor vehicle theft.

Percent of Arrests in 1994 Involving Juveniles in the United States



Data Source: FBI(1995). "Crime in the United States 1994."

The following tables also contain statistics regarding juvenile arrests compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In 1994 law enforcement agencies made over 2.7 million arrests of persons under age 18

Six percent of all juvenile arrests in 1994 were for a Violent Crime Index offense -- half of these arrests involved juveniles below age 16, half involved whites, and 1 in 7 involved females

Offense charged	Estimated number of juvenile arrests	Percent of total juvenile arrests					
		Female	Ages 16 and 17	White	Black	Native American	Asian
Total	2,714,000	25%	45%	69%	29%	1%	2%
Crime Index Total	898,300	23	40	65	32	1	2
Violent Crime Index	150,200	14	49	48	50	1	1
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	3,700	6	71	39	59	1	2
Forcible rape	6,000	2	43	55	43	1	1
Robbery	55,200	9	50	36	62	<1	2
Aggravated assault	85,300	19	48	55	43	1	1
Property Crime Index	748,100	25	38	69	28	1	2
Burglary	143,200	10	40	74	24	1	1
Larceny-theft	505,100	32	36	70	27	1	2
Motor vehicle theft	88,200	14	46	56	41	1	2
Arson	11,600	12	19	80	18	1	1
Non-index offenses	1,815,700	26	48	70	27	1	2
Other assaults	211,700	26	39	62	36	1	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,700	36	73	80	18	1	1
Fraud	23,600	26	54	53	44	1	2
Embezzlement	1,000	35	81	68	30	<1	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	44,200	11	50	59	39	1	2
Vandalism	152,100	10	33	80	17	1	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	63,400	8	49	62	36	1	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,200	49	75	65	32	1	2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	17,700	8	31	71	27	1	1
Drug abuse violations	158,600	12	65	60	39	1	1
Gambling	1,700	5	64	23	74	<1	2
Offenses against the family and children	5,400	36	46	70	27	1	3
Driving under the influence	13,600	14	92	91	6	2	1
Liquor law violations	120,000	29	74	91	5	3	1
Drunkenness	18,400	16	70	87	11	2	<1
Disorderly conduct	170,500	23	45	65	34	1	1
Vagrancy	4,300	19	54	71	27	<1	1
All other offenses (except traffic)	422,300	22	53	67	30	1	2
Curfew and loitering law violations	128,400	29	47	76	21	1	2
Runaways	248,800	57	30	77	19	1	3

- ◆ 71% of juvenile arrests for murder involved 16- and 17-year-olds.
- ◆ 91% of juvenile arrests for driving under the influence and for liquor law violations involved whites.
- ◆ The majority of juvenile arrests for running away from home (57%) involved females.

Note: UCR data do not distinguish the ethnic group Hispanic; Hispanics may be of any race. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
Data source: FBI. (1995). *Crime in the United States 1994*. Arrest estimates developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Females accounted for 1 in 7 juvenile violent crime arrests in 1994

Between 1985 and 1994 the percentage growth in female arrests was greater than the increase in male arrests for most offense categories

	Percent change in arrests					
	1993-1994		1990-1994		1985-1994	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	13%	10%	31%	19%	40%	25%
Crime Index Total	10	5	25	4	42	12
Violent Crime Index	12	6	48	23	128	69
Murder	2	-3	29	14	64	158
Forcible rape	6	-8	9	0	8	6
Robbery	15	11	40	31	115	53
Aggravated assault	11	4	52	20	137	90
Property Crime Index	9	4	23	1	36	4
Burglary	-1	1	16	-3	6	-21
Larceny-theft	11	7	24	5	35	6
Motor vehicle theft	2	-2	22	-11	113	69
Arson	16	18	79	35	82	34
Nonindex offenses	15	14	34	28	38	33
Other assaults	15	13	61	36	143	105
Forgery	16	9	25	7	11	-11
Fraud	30	39	69	106	22	0
Embezzlement	16	44	-25	-20	46	14
Stolen property	3	1	17	-2	56	30
Vandalism	12	5	45	18	54	26
Weapons	3	2	96	53	137	101
Prostitution	-7	19	-35	-14	-72	-28
Sex offense	-25	-10	19	2	-3	-1
Drug abuse	50	41	101	87	31	72
Gambling	46	34	103	92	145	96
Against the family	13	9	66	63	72	72
Driving under influence	7	11	-29	-31	-38	-43
Liquor law violations	9	8	-17	-20	-5	-14
Drunkenness	7	7	-22	-27	-37	-37
Disorderly conduct	19	15	61	37	110	64
Vagrancy	33	15	60	33	46	38
All other offenses (except traffic)	17	13	38	30	30	21
Curfew	33	26	75	59	83	45
Runaways	7	7	19	17	18	19

- ♦ Because the absolute number of female arrests is less than male arrests, a larger percentage increase in female arrests does not necessarily imply a larger increase in the actual number of arrests. For example, while the **percentage** increase in female arrests for robbery was greater than the male increase between 1985 and 1994, the increase in the **number** of arrests was over 7 times greater for males than for females.

Data source: FBI. (1995). *Crime in the United States 1994*.

In 1994 the States of New York, Florida, California, New Jersey, and Maryland had the highest juvenile violent crime arrest rates

States with high juvenile arrest rates for some violent crimes do not necessarily have high juvenile arrest rates for all violent crimes

Arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-17							Arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-17						
State	% Reporting	Violent Crime Index	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	State	% Reporting	Violent Crime Index	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault
Total U.S.	80%	514	13	20	189	292	Missouri	62%	534	28	26	189	290
Alabama	92	309	15	8	94	192	Montana	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	94	384	16	40	79	249	Nebraska	91	183	5	21	68	88
Arizona	96	496	15	7	95	378	Nevada	92	388	15	22	177	173
Arkansas	99	496	15	7	95	378	New Hampshire	63	105	0	22	19	65
California	100	760	16	13	261	353	New Jersey	97	733	7	30	284	412
Colorado	69	527	5	21	129	372	New Mexico	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	85	580	12	20	202	346	New York	88	1,045	16	16	675	338
Delaware	54	372	5	62	65	240	N. Carolina	97	437	11	13	108	305
Dist. of Columbia	100	1,584	60	21	589	915	N. Dakota	87	77	0	16	11	50
Florida	98	856	15	29	272	540	Ohio	61	416	13	36	188	179
Georgia	59	465	12	20	141	292	Oklahoma	99	342	13	18	94	217
Hawaii	100	258	6	21	114	117	Oregon	98	357	10	14	120	213
Idaho	97	261	4	4	25	228	Pennsylvania	77	542	8	27	221	286
Illinois	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Rhode Island	100	494	2	22	92	378
Indiana	56	463	5	3	64	391	S. Carolina	100	385	11	27	90	256
Iowa	86	252	1	11	33	207	S. Dakota	57	278	2	15	33	229
Kansas	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Tennessee	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	53	323	5	18	67	233	Texas	88	453	18	20	164	251
Louisiana	70	506	19	18	107	362	Utah	90	355	3	18	69	264
Maine	97	127	1	13	36	77	Vermont	51	24	0	3	0	21
Maryland	100	684	20	32	236	396	Virginia	99	259	10	14	88	148
Mass.	68	596	4	17	155	419	Washington	78	459	7	47	133	271
Michigan	79	466	25	32	139	270	West Virginia	100	71	3	4	24	40
Minnesota	93	413	7	41	125	240	Wisconsin	98	462	15	22	153	272
Mississippi	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Wyoming	95	120	2	6	33	80

Note: Rate calculations for jurisdictions with less than complete reporting may not be accurate. Rates were classified as "not available" when reporting agencies represented less than 50% of the state population. Readers are encouraged to review the technical note at the end of this summary. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data sources: FBI. (1995). *Crime in the United States 1994*. Bureau of the Census. (1995). *Resident population of states 1992-1994* [machine-readable data file].

2. Northeastern states. For a narrower view of juvenile justice statistics, the following information is from the northeastern states.

**Juvenile (Under 18) Arrest Rates* in Northeastern States
1990-1995**

Total Crime Index (Violent + Property)	United States			Northeast**		
	1990	1995	% Change	1990	1995	% Change
	2,735	3,032	11%	2,659	2,604	-2%
	1,022	985	-4%	849	768	-10%
Violent Crime	142	168	18%	198	229	16%
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	4	4	-6%	3	2	-24%
Forcible Rape	7	6	-16%	6	5	-16%
Robbery	51	65	26%	102	122	19%
Aggravated Assault	80	94	17%	86	99	15%
Property Crime	879	817	-7%	651	539	-17%
Burglary	175	149	-15%	133	100	-25%
Larceny-Theft	580	565	-3%	419	374	-11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	114	91	-20%	90	56	-38%
Arson	10	11	11%	9	9	5%

*Arrest rates are per 100,000 juveniles aged 0-17.

** States include Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports 1995, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1996

Juvenile (Under 18) Arrest Rates* in Northeastern States
By State, 1990-1995

	1990	1995	% Change
Northeastern Total	2,659	2,604	-2%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	849	768	-10%
Violent Crime	198	229	16%
Property Crime	651	539	-17%
Connecticut Total	3,174	4,169	31%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,105	1,304	18%
Violent Crime	131	198	52%
Property Crime	974	1,106	14%
Delaware Total	3,679	285	-92%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,319	139	-89%
Violent Crime	207	15	-93%
Property Crime	1,112	124	-89%
Maine Total	2,778	2,452	-12%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,226	1,023	-17%
Violent Crime	40	43	8%
Property Crime	1,186	979	-17%
Massachusetts Total	755	1,604	112%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	305	550	81%
Violent Crime	72	197	174%
Property Crime	233	353	52%
New Jersey Total	4,821	4,519	-6%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,350	1,208	-11%
Violent Crime	283	282	0%
Property Crime	1,067	926	-13%
New York Total	3,063	3,323	9%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,039	966	-7%
Violent Crime	344	362	5%
Property Crime	694	604	-13%
Pennsylvania Total	1,596	669	-58%
Crime Index	441	205	-54%
Violent Crime	45	79	76%
Property Crime	396	126	-68%
Rhode Island Total	4,246	4,101	-3%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	1,277	1,297	2%
Violent Crime	185	210	13%
Property Crime	1,092	1,087	0%
Vermont Total	520	274	-47%
Crime Index (Violent + Property)	250	97	-61%
Violent Crime	15	7	-54%
Property Crime	235	90	-62%

*Arrest rates are per 100,000 juveniles aged 0-17.

** Note: 1990 and 1995 data were not available for New Hampshire.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports 1995, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1996.

The statistics are many, and they are confusing. Some appear to indicate increased problems, while others appear to show improvements in juvenile crime. The increase in the number of violent offenses committed nationwide draws the greatest attention. In comparison to the national averages, Maine is relatively nonviolent. In 1996 there was one juvenile arrest for murder, 18 for rape and 130 for aggravated assault. These account for 1.2% of all juvenile arrests made in Maine in 1996. Maine, North Dakota, Wyoming, Rhode Island and Indiana are states where juvenile murder arrests actually decreased from 1984 to 1994. Nonetheless, juvenile violence is an issue of concern across the country. Because of this concern, there has been an increased demand to control crime and to protect the public by making juveniles more accountable.

Most states have made it easier to prosecute juvenile crimes and have moved more juveniles into the criminal court system. While there is growing recognition of the importance of adopting an integrated approach to dealing with juvenile crime through accountability-based sanctions and comprehensive prevention programs, many states are making drastic statutory changes without considering a variety of treatment practices, their costs and or their effectiveness. Research indicates that an integrated approach is the most likely to reduce juvenile crime (National Criminal Justice Association, 1997; Parent, Dunworth, McDonald and Rhodes, 1997), and a California study suggests that crime reduction would double if existing strategies of increased incarceration to control crime were coupled with comprehensive prevention programs (Greenwood, Model, Rydell & Chiesa, 1996).

B. Treating Juveniles As Adults

Most states and the federal government have the ability to treat juvenile offenders like adults.

1. Juveniles Adjudicated as Adults in the Federal System. Juveniles may be adjudicated as adults in the Federal system if the offense the juvenile is charged with is a violent felony, drug trafficking or importation, and the juvenile is at least 15 years of age. However, a juvenile may be adjudicated as an adult if the juvenile is at least 13 years of age and possesses a firearm while committing a violent offense. Before adjudicating a juvenile in Federal criminal court, the U.S. Attorney must certify to the court that there is a substantial Federal interest in the case and that:

- The state does not have jurisdiction;
- The state refuses to assume jurisdiction;
- The state with jurisdiction does not have adequate programs or services for juvenile offenders; or
- The offense charged is a violent felony, a drug trafficking or importation offense or a firearm offense.

Although the U.S. Department of Justice does not keep statistics on juvenile transfers in Federal courts, it estimates that 65 juveniles were referred for transfer to adult status in 1994. ("Juveniles Prosecuted in State Criminal Courts," USDOJ, Office of Justice Programs (March 1997)).

2. Federal Legislation. Congress is considering legislation that encourages treating more juvenile offenders as adults. The Maine Department of Corrections currently receives from the federal government \$787,000 in the form of a juvenile justice delinquency prevention block grant. The legislation that is before Congress would require states to prosecute certain juvenile offenders as adults in order for the states to continue to receive federal block grants. A summary of the two versions of the federal juvenile justice legislation follows.

FEDERAL JUVENILE JUSTICE LEGISLATION

*JUVENILE CRIME CONTROL ACT of 1997 (H.R. 3) (House Republican Bill)	**ANTI-GANG and YOUTH VIOLENCE ACT of 1997 (H.R. 810) (Clinton Administration Bill)
<u>State Requirements</u>	<u>State Requirements</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaces OJJDP with the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Accountability; the only required protection of juveniles in State custody is that there be "no regular contact between juvenile and adult prisoners" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Streamlines" OJJDP and renames it as the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention; retains current federal mandates for protecting juvenile offenders in State custody but allows greater "flexibility" in implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current state/local formula grant ends, but \$1.5 billion (over 3 years) in block grants would be available to states that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > allow juveniles 15 and older to be prosecuted under State law as adults for crimes of violence and firearms violations > establish a system of automatic graduated sanctions for all delinquent acts > establish systems for keeping permanent juvenile crime records > remove confidentiality protections of juvenile records and court proceedings Grants may be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > develop more effective investigations, prosecutions and punishments > hire more prosecutors > set up information systems among schools, criminal justice and social service agencies > build or expand juvenile jails or detention facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revises state/local formula grant program and adds a \$75 million At-Risk Children initiative and funding for research and replication of effective programs; a new incentive program provides funding for states that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > implement "accountability-based" graduated sanctions systems > implement systems for collection and distribution of juvenile crime information Grants of \$200 million (over 2 years) may be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > help local prosecutors target gang crime Another \$50 million may be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > expedite juvenile case processing Another \$137 million may be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > establish after-school programs and other prevention initiatives

<u>Federal Requirements</u>	<u>Federal Requirements</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically tries juveniles who are 14 and older (and 13, at the discretion of the U.S. Attorney General) charged with violent felonies or drug offenses as adults in federal court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands the list of felonies for which juveniles may be tried as adults to include firearms and drug offenses and violent crimes; gives federal prosecutors the discretion to transfer juveniles who are charged with serious felonies and are 13 or older to adult court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolishes federal judicial transfer hearings and judicial review of decisions to prosecute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under limited circumstances, the district court may issue a “reverse waiver” to send a juvenile who is younger than 16 and who is charged as an adult to be tried as a juvenile instead
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opens court to the public for juvenile cases, unless good cause shown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opens court to the public for juvenile cases, unless closed in the interests of justice or good cause
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treats records of juveniles the same as records of adults 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences juveniles using mandatory sentencing and federal guidelines (adult sentences) and ends no term of imprisonment because of a juvenile’s age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentences juveniles using mandatory minimums (adult sentences)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juveniles tried as adults may be held in adult facilities pretrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Serious juvenile offenders” 16 and older may be housed in adult facilities before and after convictions; juveniles under 16 may be held in adult facilities prior to sentencing only if no other more suitable facility is available
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates new mandatory minimums for gang crimes (authorizes \$20 million per year for FY 1998-2002 to hire prosecutors to prosecute criminal street gangs) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals more than a dozen crime prevention programs established by the 1994 Crime Act, the Federal Drug Court Program and the Community Services Block Grant Program 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides seed money to establish 1,000 Boys and Girls Clubs by the year 2000 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incarcerates 1st-time handgun possessors for up to 1 year, instead of putting them on probation; bans violent juveniles from possessing guns when they are adults; requires gun dealers to sell trigger locks with handguns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantees victims’ rights to make statements in delinquency dispositions

* 05/08/97 H.R. 3 passed in the House by a vote of 286 to 132

** H.R. 810 was defeated in the House by a vote of 224 to 200
Senate action is pending

3. Juveniles Adjudicated As Adults in the State Criminal Courts. On the state level between 1989 and 1993, the number of offenses against a person formally processed by juvenile courts increased by 58%, while there was a 115% increase in judicial transfer of these cases from juvenile court to criminal court. Therefore, the large increase in the number of cases judicially waived or transferred to criminal court cannot be completely justified by an increase in the juvenile courts' caseload. Although little is known about the impact of transferring juveniles to criminal court, the 41% increase in juvenile cases waived to criminal court between 1989 and 1993 is believed to be due, in part, to the following:

- (1) An increase in the juvenile courts' caseloads;
- (2) An increase in the level of violence;
- (3) A decrease in juveniles' amenability to treatment within the juvenile justice system;
- (4) An increase in the willingness of juvenile courts to transfer juveniles;
- (5) A decrease in the available treatment options in the juvenile justice system; and
- (6) An increase of the number of juveniles eligible for transfer.

The method of transferring juveniles to criminal courts has expanded in many states from judicial waiver alone to prosecutorial action or statutory mandate. Along with the increase in transferring methods, the number of juveniles transferred has also increased for most types of offenses.

Most serious offense	Number of waived cases		Percent change
	1989	1993	
Delinquency	8,300	11,800	41%
Person	2,300	5,000	115%
Property	4,100	4,500	12%
Drugs	1,400	1,200	-11%
Public order	600	1,000	75%

(Source: Butts, J. et al. (1996). Juvenile Court Statistics 1993).

In the past several years, fewer than 2% of all formally processed delinquency cases were judicially waived to criminal court.

Offense	Percent of petitioned delinquency cases that were waived				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Delinquency	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Person	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7
Property	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Drugs	2.8	2.7	4.2	2.6	2.2
Public order	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7

(Source: Butts, J. et al. (1995). Juvenile Court Statistics 1993).

In terms of types of cases waived, judicially waived cases generally involve older male juveniles.

	Percent of waived cases				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Age at referral					
15 or younger	11%	10%	9%	13%	12%
16 or older	89%	90%	91%	87%	88%
Sex					
Male	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Female	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Race					
White	49%	45%	46%	47%	45%
Black	49%	52%	52%	50%	52%
Other	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%

(Source: Butts, J. et al. (1995). Juvenile Court Statistics 1993).

Few people disagree that some juveniles who commit serious or violent offenses should be treated in the criminal justice system, but concern is growing over the large amount of juveniles who are being treated as adults. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Action Plan (1996) warns that the federal government and the states must be certain that only those juveniles who truly require criminal prosecution are placed in the adult system. The challenge is determining who those juveniles are.

Credible comparisons of the ways juvenile and criminal courts handle cases are difficult to make due to the differences in how each system operates. Additionally, little research has been done to determine whether juvenile or criminal court sanctions have a stronger long-term deterrent effect. ("A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," National Council of State Legislatures (1996)). Nonetheless, many states have legislated changes in jurisdictional authority without the benefit of research to determine what the impact would be on the offender and on the system. The following table illustrates the variety of transfer provisions that have been adopted.

SUMMARY OF JUVENILE TRANSFER PROVISIONS, 1995

STATE	JUDICIAL WAIVER	PROSECUTOR DIRECT FILING	STATUTORY EXCLUSION	PRESUMPTIVE WAIVER	REVERSE WAIVER	ONCE WAIVED/ ALWAYS WAIVED
AL	X		X			X
AK	X		X	X		
AZ	X			X		
AR	X	X			X	
CA	X			X		
CO	X	X		X	X	
CT			X		X	
DE	X		X		X	
DC	X	X	X	X		X
FL	X	X	X			X
GA	X	X	X		X	

STATE	JUDICIAL WAIVER	PROSECUTOR DIRECT FILING	STATUTORY EXCLUSION	PRESUMPTIVE WAIVER	REVERSE WAIVER	ONCE WAIVED/ ALWAYS WAIVED
HI	X		X			X
ID	X		X			X
IL	X		X	X		
IN	X		X			
IA	X		X			
KS	X		X			X
KY	X		X		X	
LA	X	X	X			
ME	X					X
MD	X		X		X	
MA	X			X		
MI	X	X				
MN	X		X	X		
MS	X		X		X	X
MO	X					X
MT	X		X			
NE		X			X	
NV	X		X		X	X
NH	X	X		X	X	X
NJ	X					
NM			X			
NY			X		X	
NC	X		X			
ND	X		X	X		
OH	X		X			X
OK	X		X		X	
OR	X		X			X
PA	X		X		X	X
RI	X		X	X		
SC	X		X		X	X
SD	X			X		
TN	X		X		X	
TX	X		X		X	X
UT	X		X		X	
VT	X	X	X		X	X
VA	X				X	X
WA	X		X			
WV	X		X		X	
WI	X		X	X		
WY	X	X			X	

Source: Szymanski, Linda. Special Analysis of the Automated Juvenile Law Archive. National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1996, reprinted in United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Research Report: State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime, July 1996, p.4.

(a) **Judicial waiver.** In judicial waiver decisions, the court may consider a number of factors in addition to age and offense. Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541 (1966), established the following 8 standards that a court should consider in deciding whether a juvenile court's jurisdiction should be waived:

- (1) Seriousness of the alleged offense to the community and whether the protection of the community requires waiver;
- (2) Whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;
- (3) Whether the alleged offense was against persons or property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;
- (4) Prosecutorial merit of the complaint (evidence upon which a grand jury may be expected to indict);
- (5) Desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court when the juvenile's associates in the alleged offense are adults who will be charged with a crime;
- (6) Sophistication and maturity of the juvenile as determined by consideration of the juvenile's home, environmental situation, emotional attitude and pattern of living;
- (7) Record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contact with law enforcement, the court, prior periods of probation or commitments to juvenile institutions; and
- (8) Prospects for adequate protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation through the use of current services available to the juvenile court.

As of December 1995, all states except Connecticut, Nebraska, New Mexico and New York, allow for judicial waiver of certain juveniles to criminal court.

(b) **Presumptive waiver.** Presumptive waiver provisions require certain offenders to be waived to criminal court. In order to avoid waiver, these juvenile offenders have the burden of proving that they are suited for juvenile rehabilitation. There are 13 states with presumptive waiver statutes.

(c) **Prosecutor direct filing or concurrent jurisdiction.** The concurrent jurisdiction provision gives prosecutors the discretion to select either juvenile or criminal court jurisdiction. In 1995, 10 states and the District of Columbia allowed for concurrent jurisdiction.

(d) **Statutory exclusion.** The District of Columbia and 36 states exclude certain categories of juveniles from juvenile court jurisdiction. Exclusions are based on the type of offense, the age of the offender, certain lesser included offenses and habitual offender provisions.

(e) **Reverse waiver.** Reverse waiver provisions allow the criminal court, usually on a motion by the prosecutor, to transfer excluded or direct file cases to the juvenile court. 22 states have reverse waiver provisions.

(f) **Once waived/always waived.** 18 states require that once juvenile court jurisdiction is waived or the juvenile is sentenced to criminal court as a result of direct filing or exclusion, all subsequent cases involving that juvenile will be under criminal court jurisdiction.

("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

“Nationally, the offense profile of judicially waived cases runs counter to the expectations of elected officials and the public. For many years, there have been more property offense cases waived to criminal court than person offense cases.” (“Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence,” Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, OJJDP (February 1996)). Due to legislative changes that include presumptive waiver provisions and adjustments in waiver decision criteria, as well as an increase in person offenses handled by the juvenile justice system, person offenses waived to court outnumbered waived property offense cases in 1993. Also in 1993, 4 in 10 judicially waived cases involved a person offense.

Most serious offense of waived cases	1989	1993
Person	28%	42%
Property	49%	38%
Drugs	16%	10%
Public order	7%	9%
Total	100%	100%

(Source: Butts, J. et al. Juvenile Statistics 1993)

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) was mandated in 1992 to study the number of juveniles tried in criminal courts nationwide. Little data was available regarding the frequency and the extent of juvenile transfers, the conditions of transferred juveniles held in adult facilities and the sentencing patterns between juveniles tried in criminal court and juvenile court. Although the picture is not a complete one, the GAO found that fewer than 2% of delinquency cases filed in juvenile court are judicially waived. In some states allowing prosecutor discretion, cases filed directly in criminal court accounted for less than 13% of juvenile cases. In some states, those cases account for less than 1%. In these jurisdictions where prosecutors can file directly in criminal court, they often did not. Prosecutors filed less than half the cases that were statutorily eligible for criminal court. The extent of this practice is not known for all states. (“Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence,” OJJDP, (1996)).

Judicial waivers accounted for more criminal court cases than direct filings or statutory exclusions, although the GAO could not determine which of the 3 transfer mechanisms accounted for the greatest volume of cases nationally. Looking at Arizona, Florida, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah the GAO found the following:

- Older juveniles were more likely to be transferred than younger juveniles.
- Juveniles with more prior referrals were more likely to be transferred.
- Males were more likely to be transferred than females.
- Blacks were more likely to be transferred than whites in 4 of the 6 states.
- Few consistent differences were found between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Criminal court data from California, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont found that juvenile conviction rates varied substantially across states.

- Conviction rates varied from: 32% to 100% for serious violent offenses;
26% to 97% for serious property offenses;
27% to 100% for drug offenses.
- Incarceration rates varied across states from 14% to 98%.

Juveniles sentenced to adult prisons were also subject to the same policies and procedures, including health services, recreation, education and vocational and work opportunities as adult inmates. ("Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence," OJJDP (1996)).

Again, for a narrower view, the following table indicates the age at which juveniles can be tried as adults and the number of juvenile offenders committed to adult facilities in the northeastern states.

Juvenile Offender Age Limits and DOC Populations

	Youngest Age at which Offender is Eligible for:		Number of Juveniles Received in Custody by the DOC During 1993	Youthful Inmate Populations in Adult Correctional Systems, June 30, 1994			Notes
	Trial in Adult Court	Commitment to Adult DOC		13-15 yrs.	16-17 yrs.	18-21 yrs.	
Connecticut	16	16	N/A	0	334*	1,536	*This figure includes both sentenced and unsentenced offenders.
Delaware	13	13	2	0	2	N/A	
Maine	No limit*	No limit	N/A	0	0	63	*However, juveniles are not often bound over.
Massachusetts	No limit	No limit	23	0	9	747	
New Hampshire	15	15	0	0	2	59	
New Jersey	14	11	812	109	390	2,231	The DOC includes adult and juvenile divisions. Only 55 offenders under age 18 are held in adult facilities.
New York	13	16	824	0	487	5,953	
Pennsylvania	14	14	35	0	53	678*	*This figure includes those aged 18 to 20 years.
Rhode Island	No limit	No limit	12	1	8	245	
Vermont	10	16	40	0	9	72	
U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, <i>Offenders Under Age 18 in State Adult Correctional Systems: A National Picture</i> , February 1995.							

4. Sentencing Practices. A trend toward redefining the purpose of juvenile courts, shifting from a strong focus on rehabilitation to a focus on public safety, punishment and accountability, has created changes in dispositions and sentencing practices. Some of these changes include the following.

(a) **Blended sentences.** Blended sentences mix adult and juvenile sanctions. Five types of blended sentences have emerged, and they are:

- (1) Juvenile-exclusive blend: the juvenile court has original jurisdiction and responsibility for adjudication; the sanction imposed may involve either the juvenile or the adult correctional system (New Mexico);
- (2) Juvenile-inclusive blend: the juvenile court has original jurisdiction and responsibility for adjudication; the sanction imposed may involve both the juvenile and the adult correctional system; in most cases the adult sanction is suspended unless there is a violation, at which point it is invoked (Connecticut, Minnesota, Montana);
- (3) Juvenile-contiguous: the juvenile court has original jurisdiction and responsibility for adjudication; the court may impose a sanction that would be in force beyond the age of the court's extended jurisdiction, and at that point procedures are invoked to determine if the remainder of that sanction should be imposed in the adult correctional system (Colorado for "aggravated juvenile offenders," Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas);
- (4) Criminal-exclusive blend: the criminal court tries the case; the sanction imposed may involve either the juvenile or adult correctional system (California, Colorado for "youthful offenders," Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Virginia); and
- (5) Criminal-inclusive blend: the criminal court tries the case; the sanction imposed may involve both the juvenile and the adult correctional systems; in most cases the adult sanction is suspended unless there is a violation, at which point it is invoked (Arkansas, Missouri).

("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

In addition to these blended sentencing options, criminal courts in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Vermont can transfer cases back to a juvenile court for sentencing. ("Juveniles Prosecuted in Criminal Courts," USDOJ, Office of Justice Programs published with OJJDP (March 1997)).

Although used by a number of states, some believe that blended sentencing appears to indicate the uncertainty about what to do with serious juvenile offenders. Not only does it fail to decisively remove certain juveniles for whom the juvenile justice system is inadequate, but it also fails to support the resolve and resources of the juvenile justice system to adequately address the needs of very serious offenders. Blended sentencing also creates confusion for all the actors, including offenders, judges, prosecutors and corrections personnel. ("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

(b) **Mandatory minimum sentences.** Since 1992, mandatory minimum sentences for certain types of offenders or offense categories have been established in 15 states (Arizona,

Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia. The following are examples of mandatory minima in certain states:

- (1) Texas: juveniles must receive a mandatory minimum sentence of at least 10 years for capital murder, 3 years for first degree felonies or serious drug felonies, 2 years for second degree felonies and 1 year for third degree felonies;
- (2) Georgia: for designated felonies, the juvenile court must sentence a delinquent to a secure juvenile institution for not less than a year and not more than 5 years;
- (3) Louisiana: for certain serious violent felony-grade delinquent acts, juveniles must be committed to the Department of Corrections and placed in a secure facility until age 21, without the benefit of parole, probation, modification or furlough;
- (4) Massachusetts: for a juvenile 14 years or older who is convicted of murder, the sentence may not be less than 15 years for first degree murder or less than 10 years for second degree murder;
- (5) Oregon: for juveniles 15 to 17 years of age convicted of the following certain offenses:

- Murder (300 months);
- First degree/second degree manslaughter (120/75 months);
- First degree/second degree assault (90/70 months);
- First degree/second degree kidnapping (90/70 months);
- First degree/second degree rape (100/75 months);
- First degree sexual abuse (75 months); and
- First degree/second degree robbery (90/70 months); and

- (6) Wisconsin: a presumptive minimum sentence must be imposed on juveniles convicted of battery or assault while placed in a secure juvenile correctional facility.

("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

(c) **Extended jurisdiction.** Since 1992, 11 states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Ohio) and the District of Columbia have also extended juvenile court jurisdiction for dispositional purposes beyond the age of majority and have lengthened the time that a juvenile may be held accountable in juvenile court. Such provisions allow the juvenile court judge to commit a juvenile to the state juvenile corrections department, usually to age 21. In California, Oregon and Wisconsin the extended age is 25 years. In Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii and New Mexico the juvenile court's jurisdiction is indefinite but is usually in effect until all orders have been complied with and the term of commitment has been served. "Extending the age of the juvenile court's jurisdiction reflects concerns that placing juveniles in adult correctional facilities is dangerous and ineffective. Proponents argue that the length of treatment, rehabilitation or incarceration possible in the juvenile system is too short to satisfy the public and rehabilitate the juvenile." ("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

Studies indicate that other issues should be kept in mind when considering sentencing options.

- (1) Juvenile's right to counsel. Since many dispositional options for serious violent offenders in juvenile court put the juvenile at risk of adult sentences or permit such adjudications to be used in future prosecutions, a juvenile's right to counsel has been successfully used to challenge the use of adjudications in criminal court.
 - (2) Resources. Criminal prosecutions require more court and prosecutorial time than do juvenile cases, and habitual offender statutes (i.e., "3 strikes") have resulted in fewer juveniles agreeing to plea offers and an increased demand for jury trials.
 - (3) Procedural issues. Confusion exists at the local level regarding placement of juveniles pending a hearing; charging decisions are usually made some time after the arrest, so it is unclear to local law enforcement whether to place the juvenile in a juvenile facility or in an adult prison. Additionally, criminal history and other information that must be applied to the criteria for pretrial holding is not available at the arrest stage.
- ("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)).

5. Correctional Programming: "Third Systems." While adult prisons are attempting to provide appropriate programming and protection for juvenile offenders and juvenile facilities are dealing with more serious violent offenders, some states have redesigned their juvenile justice program with an "intermediate" or "third system." These systems are often considered "last chance" options for juveniles who have been waived to the adult system but are given the opportunity to receive special and intense treatment in the juvenile system.

(a) **Colorado's "Youthful Offender System"** was created in 1993 and is a pioneer of sorts in the field of third systems. The program offers rigorous treatment, discipline and successful transition back to society. Colorado's system has a low staff-to-offender ratio that makes it different from the state's traditional approach to dealing with violent juveniles, including housing them with less serious young offenders in adult prisons. Juveniles are committed to the Youthful Offender System for 2 to 6 years and participate in community corrections and community supervision treatment during the last 6 to 12 months. If the juveniles commit new crimes or fail to satisfy program requirements, they can have their adult sentences enforced. ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(b) **Wisconsin's Youthful Offender Program** is a last chance program that is part of the adult corrections system. Wisconsin requires a 5-year commitment for juveniles waived to the adult system, and juveniles may stay in the program until they are 25 years of age if they commit more serious crimes that would have been felonies punishable by a maximum term of life imprisonment. ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(c) **Florida's basic training style "boot camp"** is a program for repeat and chronic juvenile offenders who are waived to the adult system. The program is a minimum 120 days and, if successfully completed, eliminates the juveniles' adult sentences and requires post-release

supervision. ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(d) **North Carolina's system** is similar to Florida's, as it provides a labor intensive service program that is supplemented with education and rehabilitation treatment for 16 to 25 year olds sentenced as adults. ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(e) **Minnesota's intermediate system** with extended jurisdiction gives youth up to age 21 a chance to come into the juvenile system where treatment is individualized. If a juvenile fails to meet treatment requirements, the court may activate the adult sentence without notice. ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995)); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

(f) **Arizona's and Nebraska's intermediate facilities** are intended to manage the increasing numbers of juveniles sent to the adult system. They do not give juveniles a chance to have their adult sentences suspended, but they will offer specialized treatment and training. (In Arizona once a juvenile turns 18 years and in Nebraska once a juvenile turns 19 years, the juvenile will be transferred to the adult system.) ("Juvenile Crime," State Legislatures (May 1995); "A Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice," NCSL (1996)).

In addition to the options of straight adult incarceration (juveniles incarcerated with adults with little difference in programming), graduated incarceration (juveniles sentenced as adults but incarcerated in juvenile or separate adult correctional facilities until they reach a certain age, at which point they may be transferred to adult facilities to finish their sentences or be released), segregated incarceration (juveniles sentenced as adults but housed in separate facilities for younger adult offenders and who may receive specialized treatment), and youthful offenders (juveniles who may receive special programming or legal protections), many states are instead enhancing their juvenile correctional systems with programming and sanctions to hold juveniles accountable and to protect the public. ("State Responses to Serious and Violent Juvenile Crime," OJJDP (July 1996)). These enhancements include:

(1) **Graduated sanctions:** intensive supervision/probation, electronic monitoring, day treatment, private residential and nonresidential programs and specialized programs for sex offenders and other violent juveniles;

(2) **Capital developments:** increased capacity to incarcerate more juveniles in the juvenile justice system; extensive institutional development, special initiatives through subsidies or grants to community-based agencies and courts to provide alternatives to commitment to state training schools; and

(3) **Extended jurisdiction:** statutory provisions that raise the age of the juvenile court's extended jurisdiction, create mandatory minimum sentences, and allow blended sentencing.

6. Dispositions of Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Courts

(a) **Numbers incarcerated.** No recent studies of sentences given to transferred juveniles are available, but studies conducted in the late 1970s and 1980s found that offenders were often handled more leniently by the criminal courts to which they had been transferred than by juvenile courts. A 1978 study found that a majority of transferred juveniles sentenced in criminal court received probation, fines or other nonconfinement sentences. Another study in 1982 found that 2/3 of transferred juveniles were sentenced to probation. However, a 1982 study found that of 4 neighboring counties in New York and New Jersey, New York incarcerated 46% of the 15 and 16 year old felony offenders (who were excluded from juvenile court), while New Jersey incarcerated 18% of similar offenders sanctioned by juvenile courts. A 1987 follow-up study of the same counties revealed the opposite--57 % of 15 and 16 year old robbers were incarcerated by the juvenile courts, while 27% were incarcerated by the criminal courts. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (January 1997)).

(b) **Length of sentences.** Earlier studies found that transferred juveniles who were incarcerated generally were not confined for longer terms than were similar offenders confined in juvenile training schools. Although data regarding the actual time served by juveniles in adult facilities is not available, anecdotal evidence suggests that transferred juveniles are often released early, especially in states under court orders to reduce adult prison overcrowding. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

(c) **Effects on juvenile facilities and programs.** Again, based on anecdotal evidence, site visits to detention facilities and training schools revealed that a growing number of detainees were awaiting transfer. These juveniles were often detained for many months, which strained the capacities of the facilities to provide effective programming. In several states, juveniles who have been sentenced in criminal court are held in juvenile facilities until the age of majority, at which time they are transferred to adult prisons. Because these juveniles have extended sentences awaiting them, and essentially they have "nothing to lose," they often pose serious management problems. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

(d) **Effects on adult prisons.** Data regarding recent changes in transfer laws is once again unavailable. In 1982 about 2,600 people 17 years and younger were admitted to adult prisons in 30 different states, for a total of 2.6% of all admissions. In 1991, 35 states reported 4,350 juveniles in adult prisons and in 1992 about 5,150 were admitted before their 18th birthday. A substantial number were committed in states where the age of majority is 17, and the rest were juveniles transferred to adult courts, which convicted and sentenced them.

As a total of the adult prison population, juveniles made up only 1.8% of all admissions in 1991. In fact, the number of young offenders appears to have declined, as the median age for admission to prison increased from 25 to 26 years of age between 1982 and 1991. Due to truth in sentencing, it is likely that the number of aging adults will increase faster than the number of

juveniles in adult prisons; therefore, juveniles who are now serving time with offenders who are 7 to 8 years older than they will be serving with even older prisoners in the future. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

(e) Demographics. Of the 5,207 juveniles who were admitted to adult prisons in 1993, 78.8% came from 10 states, with 23.5% of those coming from North Carolina. Only 102 juveniles aged 13 to 15 were in the custody of state correctional facilities in June of 1994, and of these about 75% were from Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia. Of inmates 16 to 17 years of age there were 4,730 in nonfederal adult prisons in June of 1994, and of these about 75% were from South Carolina, Florida, New York, North Carolina, Connecticut, Illinois, Georgia, Arkansas and Puerto Rico. Finally, there were 65,575 aged 18 to 21 years in state correctional facilities in June of 1994, and 62% of these were from California, Florida, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

(f) Housing. In 1994, 36 states housed juveniles with the adult population--half as a general practice and half only under certain circumstances. Nine states housed juveniles with those 18 to 21 years of age and only 6 states never housed juveniles with offenders 18 and older. These 6 states either held the juveniles in segregated living units or housed them in juvenile facilities until they reached the age of majority. Concerns that are raised when housing juveniles with older inmates include physical and sexual victimization and abuse of the juveniles, and this often requires holding juveniles in protective custody (isolation), a setting that has been found conducive to suicidal behavior. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

(g) Programming. Programming issues that need to be considered when housing juveniles in adult facilities include mandatory education laws, federal special education mandates and dietary and exercise needs, which differ from adults but are likely to be satisfied the same as for adults. Addressing juveniles' special programming needs in adult facilities has proven to be impractical. Some jurisdictions like Colorado and Georgia are building special units within their adult facilities to house juveniles. These units will be staffed with specially trained staff and will provide programming created specifically for juveniles. ("Key Legislative Issues in Criminal Justice: Transferring Serious Juvenile Offenders to Adult Courts," OJP, NIJ (January 1997)).

7. State Legislation Targeting Violent Juvenile Offenders. Many states have amended or enacted a variety of laws to address juvenile crime. The following tables illustrate statutory transfer provisions and stiffer penalties for serious juvenile offenders.

States Modifying or Enacting Transfer Provisions, 1992-1995			
Type of Statute (period of change)	Action Taken (# of States)	States Making Change(s)	Examples
Judicial waiver (modifications, 1992-1995)	Added crimes (10)	AK, AR, CA, MO, NC, OH, OR, SC, TN, UT	North Carolina added Class A felonies to criteria.
	Lowered age limit (11)	ID, MO, NV, NC, OH, OR, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI	Missouri lowered age for certification of juvenile offenders from 14 to 12 for any felony.
	Added prior record provisions (2)	AK, CO	Colorado law allows consideration of two or more probation revocations based on acts that would be felonies.
Presumptive waiver (enactments since 1992)	Enacted provisions (9)	AK, CA, CO, DC, IL, MN, ND, SD, WI	In Illinois, under certain conditions and for certain serious violent crimes, there is rebuttable presumption that minor is not fit and proper to be dealt with by juvenile court.
Concurrent jurisdiction (modifications or enhancements, 1992-1995)	Enacted or modified (6)	AR, CO, FL, LA, UT ¹ , WY	In Wyoming, cases of children 14 or older charged with violent felonies can be commenced in juvenile or criminal court.
Statutory exclusion (modifications, 1992-1995)	Added crimes (24)	AL, CT, DE, GA, ID, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MN, MS, NV, NH, NM, ND, OR, PA, RI, SC, UT, WA, WV	In Idaho, criminal court now has jurisdiction of juveniles accused of carrying concealed weapons on school property.
	Lowered age limit (6)	MS, NV, OK, OR, SC, WI	Mississippi lowered age of criminal accountability to 17 for felony offenses.
	Added lesser included offense (1)	ID	Idaho provides for continuation of criminal court jurisdiction with finding of guilt on offense other than original "excluding" offense.
	Changed language from "may" to "shall" (2)	ND, WV	North Dakota provides for mandatory transfer of juveniles to criminal court if: 14 or older; probable cause exists; and offense was murder, gross sexual imposition, or kidnapping.

¹ Table note: 1. Utah's concurrent jurisdiction statute was repealed in 1995.

**LEGISLATURES THAT STIFFENED LAWS
TARGETING SERIOUS AND VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 1992-1995**

Key to Types of Changes in Law or Court Rule:

J = Jurisdiction

S = Sentencing

CP = Correctional Programming

C = Confidentiality

V = Victims

Each change indicated enhances the juvenile and/or criminal justice system's response to serious violent crime.

State	Change					State	Change				
Alabama	J				V	Missouri	J	S	CP	C	
Alaska	J			C	V	Montana		S		C	V
Arizona		S		C	V	Nebraska					
Arkansas	J	S	CP	C		Nevada	J			C	
California	J		CP	C	V	New Hampshire	J	S		C	V
Colorado	J	S	CP	C		New Jersey		S		C	
Connecticut	J	S	CP	C	V	New Mexico	J	S	CP		V
Delaware	J	S		C		New York					
District of Columbia	J	S				North Carolina	J		C		
Florida	J	S	CP	C	V	North Dakota	J		CP	C	V
Georgia	J	S	CP	C	V	Ohio	J	S	CP	C	
Hawaii				C		Oklahoma	J			C	
Idaho	J	S	CP	C	V	Oregon	J		CP	C	
Illinois	J	S		C	V	Pennsylvania	J			C	V
Indiana	J	S		C		Rhode Island	J	S			
Iowa	J			C	V	South Carolina	J		CP	C	
Kansas	J		CP	C		South Dakota	J				V
Kentucky	J		CP			Tennessee	J		CP	C	
Louisiana	J	S	CP	C	V	Texas	J	S	CP	C	V
Maine				C		Utah	J			C	V
Maryland	J		CP	C		Vermont					
Massachusetts		S				Virginia	J	S		C	V
Michigan		S		C		Washington	J			C	
Minnesota	J	S		C	V	West Virginia	J				
Mississippi	J		CP	C		Wisconsin	J	S	CP	C	
						Wyoming	J		CP	C	V

Source of data: Szymanski, Linda, *Special Analysis of the Automated Juvenile Law Archive*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1996.

A specific summary of 1996 legislation that was passed in states across the nation follows.

Major Reform/Reorganizations

Kansas H 2900

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 creates the Juvenile Justice Authority, which is mandated to review existing and effective prevention programs, develop risk assessment tools and establish pilots for community based service delivery. The Act expands sanctions for violent juvenile offenders by creating a dual jurisdiction for youth prosecuted for serious violent crime. The Act also allows prosecution as adults of juveniles as young as 14 for certain felony offenses and expands disclosure of juvenile records.

Kentucky H 117

This legislation creates the Department of Juvenile Justice, which will develop programs for early intervention for at-risk youths and programs that limit the use of confinement. The legislation also provides courts with more disposition options, including home incarceration, parental responsibility and restitution; opens juvenile proceedings to victims; expands record sharing among agencies and service providers; makes public the records of serious, violent juvenile offenders; allows records of felony adjudications to follow a juvenile to juvenile or adult court; requires juveniles who use firearms to commit felonies to be tried in adult court; and extends jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Justice over some juvenile offenders until age 21.

Utah S 44 (Chapter 1)

The Juvenile Court Act of 1996 creates a juvenile court and establishes rules, practices and procedures. The Act gives the court jurisdiction for persons up to 21 years of age who violated the law before age 18, and in some cases concurrent jurisdiction with the district court; sets procedures and criteria for detention of a juvenile; requires parents to attend court proceedings; and makes provisions for victims to be present. The Act also gives district courts exclusive jurisdiction for juveniles 16 years and older charged with murder or, if the minor has previously been committed to a secure facility, with any offense that would be an adult felony; creates "serious youth offender" proceedings and criteria for transferring to adult court when juveniles are charged with any of a number of specified serious crimes; and allows for photographs and fingerprints of minors 14 years of age or older in custody for serious crime and HIV testing for minors adjudicated for a sex crime.

Virginia S 44 (Chapter 914)

This legislation transfers juveniles 14 and older charged with "violent juvenile felonies" to criminal court upon finding of probable cause in juvenile court and requires consideration of the seriousness of the current offense and prior adjudications in the decision to detain juvenile and requires mental health assessments of juveniles placed in secure detention. The legislation further provides that juveniles who commit violent felonies may face adult sentences or suspended, conditional adult sentences; creates facilities within the adult prison system for juveniles sentenced as adults, to include education services; makes provisions for assessment of juveniles who have committed delinquent acts, including development of a plan that may include restitution and community services and includes boot camps as a diversion option for some delinquents; and authorizes the Department of Youth and Family Services to enter into private

contracts for boot camps. The legislation also requires parents, in some cases, to pay for support or treatment of juvenile offenders; provides that victims be notified of hearings and that school officials be notified of juvenile incarceration; authorizes fingerprints and photographs of juveniles charged with acts that would be adult felonies; and makes provisions for destruction of certain records. Felony offenders 14 years and older must submit a blood sample for DNA analysis. The legislation opens juvenile proceedings and records for felony acts of those 14 and older unless a court finds good cause to close and adds juveniles to those required to report to the state's sex offender registry.

Detention and Corrections

Colorado H 1005

This legislation requires that guidelines be adopted with regard to juveniles sentenced to the regimented juvenile training program (boot camp) and specifies that juvenile boot camp may be a condition of probation but not an alternative to or option for a sentence of detention or commitment.

Michigan H 4038

This legislation requires detention of juveniles who use a firearm during a criminal violation.

Michigan H 4723

This legislation creates a military-style boot camp program for juveniles, which includes education and substance abuse programs and counseling, and requires intensive, post-release community supervision.

New Mexico S 740

This legislation directs agency study of juvenile detention and corrections issues, including development of a classification system to guide secure confinement; criteria for when the youth agency should hold until age 21 years juveniles who receive adult sentences; and criteria for secure juvenile detention of 13 and 14 year olds who are subject to adult sentencing.

Oklahoma H 2692

This legislation creates a pilot program for Community Intervention Centers, which are receiving centers for children who are taken into custody and provides for limited, short-term holding of juveniles.

Ohio H 480

This legislation amends various provisions relating to local jails, including allowing juveniles to be within sight and sound but not touch of adult inmates during processing.

Pennsylvania H 1927

This legislation allows circumstances for detention of juveniles in jails, including those juveniles charged with certain delinquent acts and juveniles who are charged with certain acts and face criminal proceeding.

South Dakota S 100

This legislation provides that a 15, 16 or 17 year old alleged to have committed a crime of violence or a certain sexual contact offense and who has been transferred to adult court may be held in an adult lockup or jail.

Blended Sentences/Extended Jurisdiction/Transfer to Adult Court**Alabama S 226**

This legislation allows prosecutors to request transfer to criminal court the case of a child 14 years and older whose alleged conduct would be a crime if committed by an adult, and removes certain serious offenses, including some violent and drug trafficking crimes, from youthful offender status. The legislation also excludes from juvenile court the case of any juvenile who previously has been tried in criminal court.

Colorado H 1005

This legislation lowers to 12 years the age an offender must be to be eligible for a transfer to district court in cases which charge a Class 1 or 2 felony or a crime of violence. The legislation also requires the youth agency to hold until age 14 years a juvenile sentenced as an adult and adds vehicular homicide, vehicular assault and felony arson to the criminal charges that may be direct-filed against a juvenile in criminal court.

Delaware H 599

This legislation gives criminal courts original jurisdiction over certain violent acts of juveniles age 14 and over, increases penalties for juveniles 15 and over who possess firearms during the commission of a felony, and lowers from 16 to 15 years the age at which such an act is automatically prosecuted in criminal court.

Delaware S 438

This legislation expands cases for which original jurisdiction in criminal court applies to alleged juvenile offenses, requires transfer hearing when a juvenile escapes from a youth facility, and makes clarifications with regard to superior court hearings to consider whether a juvenile case for which it has original jurisdiction should be transferred to the Family Court.

Florida S 1682

This legislation requires consideration of criminal prosecution when an act of a juvenile allegedly has caused personal injury or death while the juvenile was in possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and, under specified circumstances, provides for prosecution of the driver and passengers of the stolen vehicle.

Georgia S 636

This legislation expands the list of designated felonies that, when committed by juveniles 13 to 17 years of age, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior court. The legislation also excludes from juvenile court any felony act if the juvenile has three times previously been adjudicated delinquent for acts that would be adult felonies.

Massachusetts H 5876

This legislation establishes automatic transfer to superior court juveniles charged with first or second degree murder and sentences those found guilty as adults. The legislation broadens prosecutor discretion to indict for felony crimes and opens such proceedings to the public, extends to age 21 years Department of Youth Services jurisdiction over certain delinquencies; defines “youthful offender” and establishes option of a suspended adult sentence upon successful completion of juvenile confinement adult and juvenile systems for youthful offenders.

Michigan H 4487

This legislation lowers the minimum age for traditional waivers of jurisdiction from 15 to 14 years and amends criteria the court must consider in deciding whether to waive jurisdiction to adult court to give greater weight to the seriousness of the offense and public safety. If the juvenile previously has been waived to adult court, the legislation also requires waiver upon finding probable cause that a juvenile has committed a felony.

Michigan S 682

This legislation allows a probate judge to retain jurisdiction of some juveniles of any age but to conduct a criminal trials of juveniles for acts not automatically transferred to criminal court. The court has adult sentence or juvenile disposition options available for sentencing a juvenile convicted in such a setting, including a deferred adult sentence while the juvenile is in a boot camp program.

Michigan S 689

This legislation lowers from 15 to 14 years the minimum age at which a juvenile can be automatically waived to adult court and adds offenses for which there is prosecutorial discretion to charge a juvenile as an adult, including arson, assault with intent to maim, kidnapping, bank robbery and attempt, conspiracy or solicitation of any of the above offenses.

Michigan S 699

This legislation requires adult sentencing for juveniles convicted of certain crimes such as first or second degree murder, attempted murder, first degree criminal sexual conduct, arson of a dwelling, assault with intent to maim, kidnapping, armed robbery and carjacking. Juveniles found guilty in criminal court of less serious offenses will have a hearing to determine whether they should be sentenced as adults or juveniles, and courts are required to give great weight to the seriousness of the offense, prior delinquency and public safety.

Michigan S 700

This legislation allows an adult sentence upon revoking a juvenile’s probation and authorizes an adult sentence prior to discharge from probation. This legislation also requires the court’s final review to consider whether the juvenile has been rehabilitated and whether the juvenile poses a danger to the public.

New Mexico Committee Substitute for House Bills 371 and 376 (Chapter 85)

This legislation amends the definition of “youthful offender,” lowering from 15 to 14 years the age at which a juvenile charged with serious offenses, including second degree murder, kidnapping, drive-by shootings, certain sex crimes and child abuse, may be subject to adult sanctions. Fourteen year olds convicted of four felonies within three years or adjudicated for first degree murder also may be subject to adult sanctions. Youthful offenders may receive either an

adult or juvenile sentence, and a juvenile sentence may include extended commitment until the age of 21 years. The legislation automatically transfers 15 year olds charged with first degree murder to adult court as “serious youthful offenders.”

South Carolina H 3535

This legislation requires transfer to criminal court juveniles who are 14 years or older charged with an offense which, if committed by an adult, provides for a term of imprisonment of ten years or more, and the juvenile has had two prior adjudications or circuit court convictions for offenses that would call for adult sentences of ten years or more.

South Carolina S 95

This legislation transfers juveniles adjudicated for a violent offense and committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice, who have not been released from juvenile custody by age 17 years, to custody of the Youth Offender Division of the Department of Corrections. Such juveniles remain subject to release authority of the Board of Juvenile Parole.

Virginia H 251

Procedurally, this legislation requires preliminary hearing for juveniles 14 years and older for certain felonies at which the juvenile court retains discretion for a transfer. The legislation allows prosecutors to request for transfer prior to such a hearing where the juvenile is alleged to have committed certain serious felonies such as murder, abduction, rape, carjacking; provides that a juvenile transferred on a violent felony charge may be detained in an adult facility; and opens records and proceedings in the juvenile court for any felony act of a juvenile 14 years or older and opens any adult proceeding involving a juvenile.

Records/Proceedings

Alabama S 264

This legislation expands police and school access to the records of juveniles alleged to be delinquent and allows for photographs, fingerprints of or tissue samples for DNA testing from alleged delinquents. Law enforcement must provide information regarding serious juvenile offenders to a central state information center.

Arizona H 2399

This legislation requires fingerprints and other identifying information of a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult be provided to the Arizona Department of Public Safety. The legislation also limits access to identifying information to criminal justice authorities and exempts juvenile fingerprints from laws dealing with the destruction of juvenile records.

California A 3224

This legislation requires courts to notify sheriffs when a juvenile court finds a juvenile has committed a felony act, but requires that this information be kept confidential and imposes a fine for misuse.

Idaho H 715

This legislation amends existing law to provide for a statewide juvenile offender information system for juvenile fingerprints and photographs and to provide for expungement of the information upon order of the court.

South Dakota H 1245

This legislation permits victims of crimes committed by juveniles to attend juvenile hearings.

Virginia S 96

This legislation provides that juvenile records involving adjudications for acts that would be adult felonies are not to be expunged. In line with the state's sentencing guidelines, all such adjudications are to be considered in adult sentencing, without regard to time limitations under current expungement law.

Parental Responsibility**Alabama S 351**

This legislation authorizes juvenile courts to require parents or guardians of a child declared delinquent and placed on probation to assist the court in ensuring that the child complies with the terms of probation and imposes a fine for failure to comply.

Alaska H 202

This legislation allows the court to order a minor and the minor's parent to make restitution upon finding of delinquency.

Colorado H 1005

This legislation requires a juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian to attend all juvenile proceedings concerning the juvenile; allows the court to impose contempt sanctions for failure to attend unless good cause is shown; and authorizes the court to impose requirements on the juvenile's parent or guardian.

Vermont S 252

This legislation increases parental liability for damages up to \$5,000 for acts committed by minors and authorizes courts to require parents to attend court with their child, assist in the enforcement of the court's order and participate in counseling or treatment.

Juvenile Gangs**Illinois H 3578**

This legislation creates the Class 1 felony offense of aggravated intimidation and defines it as intimidation committed in furtherance of activities of or motivated by membership in an organized gang.

Other/General

Michigan H 4037

This legislation provides that juveniles committed for offenses that would be adult felonies have the burden to prove that they have been rehabilitated and do not present serious risk to public safety prior to their release from jurisdiction of the juvenile division.

Mississippi S 2572

This legislation creates a teen court pilot program for first-time, non-violent, misdemeanor juvenile offenders, including truants.

Ohio S 269

This legislation enhances the period of commitment of juveniles who commit what would be felonies if the juveniles were adults and whose delinquent acts include certain firearms specifications.

Virginia HJR 70

This legislation requests the Department of Youth and Family Services to develop a risk assessment instrument for juvenile felony offenders as a guide to determine appropriate dispositions for those offenders and that the development be done in collaboration with the state's sentencing commission, Department of Criminal Justice Services, circuit and juvenile domestic relations district court judges. Recommendations are to be submitted to the 1997 Session of the Virginia General Assembly and the Governor.

Virginia HJR 131

This legislation requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to study juvenile sentencing, including circuit court sentencing of juveniles sent to the adult system and juvenile court sentencing of serious juvenile offenders and delinquents.

Juvenile Sex Offenders

Iowa S 2420

This legislation requires convicted juvenile sex offenders to register with the state sex offender registry upon release from foster care or residential treatment.

Juvenile Crime Prevention/Early Intervention

Arizona H 2559

This legislation authorizes local governments to establish summer work programs for at-risk youth ages 11 to 18 years and directs Department of Economic Security to run a school-and-jobs program.

Colorado H 1349

This legislation provides that no less than 20 percent of grants awarded through the youth crime prevention and intervention program from general fund appropriations must be designated and used exclusively for programming for children less than 9 years of age. The legislation further

requires that one or more members of the overseeing board be knowledgeable about early childhood care and education.

Oklahoma H 2692

This legislation authorizes juvenile work programs and requires that the juvenile pay 75 percent of the earnings to the victim. The legislation also requires supervised, structured, educational settings for students expelled from school, including the requirement that every school district by the 2000-2001 school year provide alternative education programs.

Utah H 306

This legislation creates the Healthy Communities Program to provide matching funds for prenatal and early childhood services and to support services for school-age youth and their families. The program sets grant requirements to focus funding on established services in high-risk neighborhoods and provides for broad collaboration at the community level.

(“Significant State Juvenile Justice Enactments in 1996,” NCSL (December 1996)).

Another issue that has surfaced with the changes in juvenile justice laws is the treatment of juvenile records. The following summary indicates how each state treats juvenile records for purposes of confidentiality.

Summary of Current Confidentiality Provisions Relating to Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, 1995								
State	Open hearing	Release of name	Release of court record ¹	Fingerprinting	Photographing	Offender registration	Statewide repository ²	Seal/expung e records prohibited
Alabama			x	x	x		x	
Alaska		x	x	x		x	x	
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Arkansas		x	x	x	x		x	
California	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Connecticut			x	x	x			
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
District of Columbia			x	x	x			
Florida	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Hawaii			x	x	x		x	
Idaho		x	x	x	x		x	
Illinois		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kentucky				x	x		x	x
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Maine	x	x	x			x	x	
Maryland			x	x	x		x	

**Summary of Current Confidentiality Provisions
Relating to Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, 1995**

State	Open hearing	Release of name	Release of court record ¹	Fingerprinting	Photographing	Offender registration	Statewide repository ²	Seal/expung e records prohibited
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Michigan		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mississippi		x	x	x	x	x		
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nebraska		x	x	x			x	
Nevada	x	x		x	x		x	x
New Hampshire		x	x					
New Jersey		x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Mexico	x			x	x		x	
New York				x	x		x	
North Carolina			x	x	x			x
North Dakota		x	x	x	x		x	
Ohio				x	x	x	x	
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Oregon		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rhode Island		x	x			x	x	
South Carolina		x	x	x	x		x	x
South Dakota		x	x	x	x		x	x
Tennessee		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Texas	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vermont				x	x		x	
Virginia		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
West Virginia		x	x	x				x
Wisconsin		x	x			x	x	
Wyoming		x	x	x	x		x	x

Legend: X indicates the provision(s) allowed by each State as of the end of the 1995 legislative session.

Table notes:

¹ In this category, X indicates a provision for juvenile court records to be specifically released to at least one of the following parties: the public, the victim(s), the school(s), the prosecutor, law enforcement, or social agency; however, all States allow records to be released to any party who can show a legitimate interest, typically by court order.

² In this category, X indicates a provision for fingerprints to be part of a separate juvenile or adult criminal history repository.

Source: Szymanski, Linda. *Special Analysis of the Automated Juvenile Law Archive*. National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1996

APPENDIX A

REPORTS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES: 1977 TO 1997

Reports on Juvenile Justice Issues 1977 to 1997

Children and Youth Services Planning Project: A Comprehensive Blueprint

Report by Charles Sharpe and Kevin Concannon

February 1977

Systematically examines the status of children and youth and public services to recommend and design services. Specific recommendations for improvements in the way children's services are organized within the state, statutory changes or new legislation to improve or expand existing services and changes in administrative policies and procedures based on findings.

Final Report of Recommendations

Commission to Revise Statutes Relating to Juveniles

1977

Reorganization of Juvenile Code with emphasis on education, community-based corrections, institutional corrections, policing agencies and courts.

Juvenile Justice : A Report

Juvenile Justice Committee

1978

Report not available.

Final Draft : Juvenile Code Commentary 1979

Comments on drafting of new Juvenile Code.

Maine Juvenile Code Evaluation and Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Administration Plan

The Department of Mental Health and Corrections

1980

Detailed analysis of first year's operations of the new Juvenile Code, its effects upon the juvenile justice system and efforts of the Department of Mental Health and Corrections toward prevention of juvenile crime and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Sets priorities in the following areas: juvenile crime, administration of Bureau of Corrections, Juvenile Code, juvenile probation, juvenile employment and the Maine Youth Center.

Maine Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

1983-1987

Comprehensive, multi-year plan that describes the needs and problems associated with preventing delinquency and with the state's juvenile justice system. Proposes programs and activities designed to address those problems and needs.

Final Report: A Summary of Findings on Maine's Troubled and Aggressive Adolescents
Adolescent Stabilization Project

June 1984

Designs a realistic service approach to providing adequate care and treatment to young people who engage in seriously disruptive behavior. Survey and survey results.

Report of the Maine Commission to Examine the Availability, Quality and Delivery of Services Provided to Children with Special Needs

1985

Examines the current mechanisms for identifying and following children with special psychological, emotional and behavioral needs; identifies major gaps in provision of services to these children; examines the current provision of services; and examines mechanisms used by state departments and agencies to plan for and provide services. Includes 29 recommendations.

State of Maine Action Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

June 1986

Practical suggestions for developing and implementing programs to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and to encourage partnerships between community and state agencies that will foster these efforts. Sets goals and objectives.

Children's Policy Committee

August 1988

Reviews the juvenile justice system's delivery of services for the treatment of children with mental, emotional, and/or behavioral problems. Includes 60 recommendations.

Juvenile Corrections in Maine: An Action Plan for the 1990s

Juvenile Corrections Planning Commissions

March 1, 1989

Develops a plan for juvenile corrections services, including an analysis of current services being provided by the state and local communities; the relationship between institutional and community programs; the relationships among services provided by the Department of Corrections and other state agencies; projections of need for services during the next decade; appropriate policies, facilities and programs required to meet the need for services in the future; and steps to achieve the planned system of juvenile correctional services. Seventy-seven recommendations were provided by the Commission.

The Commission on Children in Need of Supervision and Treatment

March 1989

Prepares an overall plan and approach, including implementing legislation, necessary for the State to meet its obligation to out-of-control juveniles, young adults and their families and communities. Four major recommendations with specific means of implementing them.

Young Sex Offenders in Maine

Committee on Child Sex Abuse Research Task Force

September 1989

Assesses the number and characteristics of young sex offenders and available treatment resources. No recommendations.

Report of the Task Force on Maine Youth Center Security

Department of Corrections

August 1990

Examines the level of security and number of escapees from the Maine Youth Center. Provides recommendations to increase the level of security at the Maine Youth Center.

Female Offenders, An Afterthought

Task Force on Female Offenders (Department of Corrections)

January 1991

Reviews the Department of Correction's programs, policies and procedures as they relate to juvenile and adult female offenders. Twenty-eight specific recommendations for the Maine Youth Center.

Towards the Year 2000: A Plan for Juvenile Corrections in Maine

Department of Corrections

June 1991

Comprehensive plan with goals outlined year-by-year to develop a coordinated system for juveniles within the corrections system. Four major categories with many specific recommendations.

Review of the Juvenile Code

Department of Corrections

1992

Clarification of existing provisions.

Juveniles: The Interface Between Corrections and Education

Project IMPACT/Maine Division of Special Education

1992

Needs assessment to help define local statewide concerns with respect to coordination of services between Maine Youth Center, Probation and Parole and school administrative districts. Survey results but no specific recommendations.

*Determination and Recommendations to the Health and Social Services Transition Team
Regarding Juvenile Correction Services*

Juvenile Corrections Task Force

November 1993

Examines whether juvenile correctional services should remain part of the Department of Corrections or should be moved to the Department of Children and Families. Also contains strategies to improve services for consumers of juvenile correctional services and to increase the eligibility of juvenile correctional clients for 3rd party payment of services.

Report on the Maine Youth Center

Department of Corrections

June 1995

Reviews the Youth Center's purpose, the risks and needs of its population and its programs. Provides recommendations to improve and/or provide services for this population, in both the community and at the Maine Youth Center. Total of more than one hundred recommendations.

Analyses of Detention Use and Needs among Maine Youth: Population Profiles and Projections

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

January 14, 1997

Analysis of current juvenile justice system trends, state demographic patterns, and youth detention profiles and patterns to project the youth detention population through 2005. No recommendations.

Juvenile Crime, Drug Abuse, Domestic and Sexual Violence and Hate Crimes in Maine

Report to Anti-Crime, Anti-Violence Advisory Committee to Congressman John Baldacci

April 1997

Gathers comprehensive information about crime-related problems experienced in Maine. In particular, the report focuses on juvenile crimes, drug abuse and its relation to crime, domestic violence and sexual assault and hate crimes and bias incidents. Report identifies issues in each area and includes recommendations for addressing these issues.

The Status of Maine Girls-Draft

Report of the Justice For Girls Task Force

Institute for Public Sector Innovation

June 26, 1997

Quantitative data on the status and demographics of Girls in Maine and Girls in Maine's Juvenile Justice System. Includes answers to questions from Task Force members such as: which girls are in the juvenile justice system and how do they differ from girls who are not; what is the process by which girls enter the juvenile justice system; what factors influence female juvenile offender status; and what are the differences in the way in which female and male juvenile offenders are treated.

APPENDIX B

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: STRATEGIC PLAN; CONTRACTED
COMMUNITY SERVICES, DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART; COMMUNITIES FOR CHILDREN; PREVENTION SERVICES; PUBLIC
LAW 1997 CHAPTER 278; PUBLIC LAW 1997 CHAPTER 548; JUVENILE
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES**

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
final draft STRATEGIC PLAN
January 3, 1997, printed July 24, 1997

1. A Description of the Strategic Planning Process

The department began its strategic planning process at the beginning of the year with the establishment of a steering committee comprised of the department's Quality Management Council with added employees to fully represent the different occupational levels and institutional and field staff. The steering committee held a one day training session on February and then divided into two planning teams. One team focused on juvenile services and the other on adult services. (more description needed)

Add description of consultation with legislative committee

2. Mission Statement

MISSION

The **mission** of the Department of Corrections is to hold the offender accountable to the victim and community and to prevent crime and reduce the likelihood of juvenile and adult offenders re-offending.

Implementation of the department's mission will be guided by six principles:

- **Risk management** involves our informed judgments of the relative risk that an offender presents. Our decisions will be based on the best available information and risk assessment practices and will address the nature of controls and the amount of supervision needed in individual cases to reduce the likelihood that an offender will offend again.
- **Restorative justice** challenges us to design and administer a system which places the needs of the victim and the harm done by the offending behavior at the center of the process by which we sanction and hold the offender accountable.
- **Risk-focused intervention** focuses our assessment practices and intervention actions on those risk factors that exist in the individual or his or her environment which if changed will reduce the likelihood that an offender will offend again.
- **Prevention** is our moral and professional obligation. We will promote, support and facilitate prevention activities by working with families and communities to address those factors which put children at risk and to protect children from those risks.

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- **Applied research**, what we know works and doesn't work, will inform all our policies, the programs we develop and implement, and the decisions we make. We are committed on an ongoing basis to evaluating and measuring our programs' effectiveness.
- **Quality services** is our ongoing commitment and will only be achieved through clearly articulated goals and strategies informed by staff's experiences and research and supported by training.

3. Analysis of environment

4. Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The department conducted its planning in two teams, yet the overarching goals for both teams were remarkably similar. The goals presented are departmental goals; any necessary distinctions between juvenile and adult services are made at the objective or the strategy level. Therefore, for some goals, notably Goal B, there are different objectives or strategies that pertain exclusively to juvenile services or to adult services. In most cases, the objectives will pertain to both juvenile and adult.

GOAL A: To measurably improve the well being of children in every Maine community.

Issue Statement: The Department of Corrections has a limited ability to prevent crime. The nature of our work is to deal with offenders after the crime has been committed. Yet, we do have expertise about the causes of crime which we can share. And we can support the efforts of communities, families and organizations in their attempts to reduce crime. Therefore, this goal directs us to link our resources with other agencies and organizations and to emphasize those areas that affect families and children -- particularly children at risk. State law also requires the department to develop prevention programs for juveniles.

JUVENILE OBJECTIVE

Objective A-1: By 2001, there will be a measurable reduction in the number of children who engage in criminal activity from a 1998 baseline.

Outcome Measure: % reduction in the number of children who are adjudicated of

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crimes

Strategy A-1-001: Promote, support and facilitate prevention activities by working with families and communities to address those factors which place children at risk in collaboration with the other agencies of the Children's Cabinet

Strategy A-1-002: Promote policy coordination and collaborative funding and programming among agencies and organizations serving juvenile offenders and youth at risk of offending.

Strategy A-1-003: Increase public and staff awareness about viable prevention methods

State agency linkages: Children's Cabinet which includes the Departments of Human Services, Mental Health Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, Education, and Public Safety; and the Attorney General's Office.

GOAL B: To ensure that Maine people and communities are protected from further criminal behavior from offenders who are under the department's jurisdiction.

Issue Statement: This goal seeks to enhance community safety through improved risk management and risk focused intervention. Most offenders in Maine are released and return to the community. Based on crime statistics and applied research we can identify key areas or needs which if addressed can influence the behavior of offenders and thereby reduce their risk to the community. The key areas that the department has identified as priority interventions for this strategic plan are to increase community alternatives to incarceration for juvenile offenders, treatment and supervision programs for sex offenders, substance abuse, and mental health and educational and vocational programs intended to increase the likelihood of self-sufficiency.

JUVENILE OBJECTIVES

Objective B-1: By 2001, to decrease the percentage of youth offenders who re-offend and are committed to the department's jurisdiction from the 1998 baseline

Outcome Measure: % reduction in recidivism of juveniles on probation
% reduction in youth committed to the Maine Youth Center
% reduction in recidivism of juveniles released from the Maine Youth Center
% reduction in recidivism of all juvenile offenders

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Strategy B-1-004: Establish common definitions, baseline data and annual reporting of outcome measures

Strategy B-1-005: Develop and administer an objective and standardized assessment of risk presented by each offender

Strategy B-1-006: Work with county sheriffs, county and municipal officials, the judiciary and prosecutors to develop a long term plan for juvenile detention

Strategy B-1-007: Develop and implement an integrated case management system in collaboration with other service providers

Strategy B-1-008: Develop and promote diverse intervention strategies in close proximity to the youth's community and family to achieve pro-social behavior by juvenile offenders

Strategy B-1-009: Identify and provide the level of supervision and security needed to protect the community from further criminal behavior by juvenile offenders.

Strategy B-1-010 Develop and implement the Core Program at the Maine Youth Center

Strategy B-1-011: Provide educational programs and training opportunities for institutionalized juveniles

Strategy B-1-012: Develop a reintegration plan and promote diverse strategies for juvenile offenders released from the Youth Center in close proximity to their community and family

ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective B-2: By 2001, decrease the percentage of adult probationers who re-offend and are committed to a correctional facility from a 1998 baseline

Outcome Measure: % of adult probationers who re-offend and are committed to correctional facilities

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Strategy B-2-013: Establish common definitions, baseline data and annual reporting of outcome measures

Strategy B-2-014: Develop and administer a process and program for assessing the risk presented by each offender and provide appropriate supervision and programming

Strategy B-2-015: Develop and administer an integrated case management system

Strategy B-2-016: Provide offenders with an appropriate level of supervision within the community commensurate with their risk

Strategy B-2-017: Identify and promote adequate community programs and resources to support the needs of offenders within the community including treatment for substance abuse

Objective B-3: By 2001, decrease the % of adult offenders who have been released from Maine's correctional institutions and recommitted within 5 years from a 1998 baseline

Outcome Measure: % of offenders released from state correctional institutions who do not re-offend within 5 years
% of supervised offenders holding full time jobs within one year of release
% reduction in the rate of recommitment of offenders who had participated in the department's drug or alcohol programs
% increase in volunteer hours

Strategy B-3-018: Provide offenders with an appropriate level of supervision within the community commensurate with their risk and opportunities to transition to the community

Strategy B-3-019: Develop a reintegration plan and promote diverse strategies in close proximity to the offender's community and family

Strategy B-3-020: Develop legislation to require post release supervision of high risk adult offenders

Strategy B-3-021: Require educational programs for those institutionalized offenders without high school diplomas

Strategy B-3-022: Provide vocational training at medium and minimum institutions

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Strategy B-3-023: Provide industries programs at all institutions

Strategy B-3-024: Expand work release opportunities

Strategy B-3-025: Working with the Department of Labor provide job placement services for released offenders.

Strategy B-3-026: Develop an in-residence therapeutic community treatment program for institutionalized offenders

Strategy B-3-027: Working with the Office of Substance Abuse, develop a continuum of services including institutional, outpatient and transitional programming and relapse prevention for released substance abusers

Strategy B-3-028: Increase treatment within the community

Strategy B-3-029: Expand volunteer programs at all correctional facilities

Strategy B-3-030: Increase the availability of clergy and religious programs to incarcerated offenders

JUVENILE AND ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective B-4: By 2001, the rate of recidivism in two sub populations of offender -- sex offenders and offenders with mental illness -- will be reduced from the 1998 baseline

Outcome Measure: % reduction in recidivism of sex offenders
% reduction in offenders with mental illness returning to state correctional facilities

Strategy B-4-031: Establish measurable, realistic outcomes in relation to offender sub populations and procedures for measuring this objective which are linked to the specific programs and interventions provided by the department

Strategy B-4-032: Establish relapse prevention supervision

Strategy B-4-033: Expand clinical assessment and treatment both in the institution and in the community

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Strategy B-4-034: Develop a process for notifying the community upon the release of a sex offender

Strategy B-4-035: Link release of offenders with mental health illness with intensive case management services of Dept. of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse

Strategy B-4-036: Establish and administer mental health stabilization services within adult correctional facilities

State agency linkages: Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, Department of Labor, Maine Technical Colleges, Department of Education

GOAL C: To ensure that offenders are accountable to both their victims and the communities in which they offend and that communities are full partners and share responsibility for how offenders are held accountable

Issue Statement: Restorative justice, one of department's six principles, challenges us to design and administer a system which places the needs of the victim and the harm done by the offending behavior at the center of the process by which we sanction and hold the offender accountable. The standards and norms established at the community level and enforced there through formal and informal processes will have the greatest effect on crime and its prevention. This goal recognizes the role of communities in maintaining society's norms and also recognizes the department's role in assisting and supporting communities in this endeavor.

JUVENILE AND ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective C-1: By 2001, increase the number of victims who are satisfied with their participation in the process of holding their offenders accountable.

Outcome Measure: Rate of victim satisfaction with their participation in the process
% restitution collected of total due

Strategy C-1-037: Create a state level policy focus on victims issues

Strategy C-1-038: Provide opportunities for victims to participate in the process of holding nonviolent offenders accountable and of acknowledging the impact of their crime

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Strategy C-1-039: Increase the percentage of restitution collected and returned to victims.

State Agency Linkages: Department of Human Services, Attorney General's Office, Judiciary, Department of Financial and Administrative Services, and State Treasurer

JUVENILE AND ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective C.2: By 2001, decrease the number of low to medium risk offenders who re-offend within one year after having participated in a process that involves the community,

Outcome Measure: % of nonviolent offenders who do not re-offend within
one year of their participation
% increase in community service hours
% increase in volunteer hours

Strategy C-2-040: Work with communities, the Judiciary and prosecutors to design and establish a program of community reparation boards for sanctioning nonviolent adult offenders

Strategy C-2-041: Establish a program of community and/or family group conferencing for juvenile offenders

Strategy C-2-042: Develop collaborative working agreements and relationships with local community officials, including state police, sheriffs and local police engaged in community policing

Strategy C-2-043: Increase the hours and options for community service

State Agency Linkages: Department of Public Safety, Attorney General's Office, and Judiciary

GOAL D: To Ensure a correctional environment in which employees and offenders are safe

Issue Statement: The department's ability to assure the safety of its employees, the offenders within our facilities and the countless volunteers, families, friends and others who access our facilities or programs is dependent on secure facilities and well supervised programs, well maintained and operated facilities, and an accurate assessment of the number of offenders, their offenses and supervision needs.

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JUVENILE AND ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective D.1: By 2001, decrease the percentage of incidents requiring medical treatment which involve employee or offender safety

Outcome Measure: % reduction in incidents requiring medical treatment involving employee or offender safety

Strategy D-1-044: Develop, administer and evaluate an objective assessment of risk for institutionalized offenders

Strategy D-1-045: Provide comprehensive safety training for all employees

Strategy D-1-046: Develop key indicator system to assure a safer work and living environment for all employees and offenders

Strategy D-1-047: Develop legislation authorizing the transfer to adult facilities of juvenile offenders whose behavior is no longer manageable in the juvenile facility

Strategy D-1-048: Reduce idleness of institutionalized offenders by providing program, treatment, and recreational opportunities

Objective D.2: By (year), 100% of offenders under the department's jurisdiction will be securely and appropriately housed by risk classification

Outcome Measure: Percentage of offenders that are housed in compliance with the rated capacity of the facility by risk classification

Strategy D-2-049: Develop a population projection capacity to determine future program and space needs

Strategy D-2-050: Conduct a capital planning process to evaluate the conditions of existing adult and juvenile facilities and long term facility needs

Strategy D-2-051: Provide and maintain secure facilities

Strategy D-2-052: Evaluate and recommend improvements to reception, orientation, diagnostic, and evaluation services system wide

Strategy D-2-053: Provide adequate facilities for the female offender population

Strategy D-2-054: Provide adequate facilities for the elderly offender population

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State Agency Linkages: Departments of Financial and Administrative Services, Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services, and Human Services

GOAL E: To become leaders in the delivery of effective and accountable programs and services

Issue Statement: The Department of Corrections responds to many publics, including our funders, providers and users of services. It is essential that the department insure the highest level of professionalism and, to this end, we are committed on a ongoing basis to researching and evaluating our programs and services, and to supporting our staff and providers in their efforts to meet our goals.

JUVENILE AND ADULT OBJECTIVES

Objective E-1: By 2001, increase to 100% programs and policies presently provided or funded through the department that will have an identified evaluation component

Outcome Measure: 100% of programs and policies have identified evaluation component

Strategy E-1-055: Review and revise existing programs and policies to assure the appropriate linkage with current applied research

Strategy E-1-056: Develop and improve management information systems which allow for performance measurement and evaluation of departmental programs

Strategy E-1-057: Develop and conduct survey research sufficient to identify issues and concerns that other affected agencies, providers and constituencies have with the department's operation

Objective E-2: By 1999, increase research/evaluation funding from outside sources by 10% from 1996 baseline.

Outcome Measure: 10% increase in outside funding for research/evaluation

Strategy E-2-058: Review federal funding opportunities and draft proposals, where applicable.

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Strategy E-2-059: Review existing philanthropic funding from foundations and opportunities for business and corporate support and draft proposals where applicable

Strategy E-2-060: Develop research with other agencies on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse and domestic violence on crime

Strategy E-2-061: Develop the capacity to measure the casual effects of alcohol and drug use on criminal behavior

Agency	Service Area	Service	Gender	TYPE	Contract Am't	State funds	Federal funds
Dave Eldridge							
Community Dispute Resolution Cent	1	Mediation Services	Both	POS			
Heritage Home	Statewide	Transitional Group Home**	Girls	Grant	\$237,000.00	\$195,000.00	\$42,000.00
Merrymeeting Farm	Statewide	Group Home**	Girls	POS*			
Portland West	1	Community Restitution Services	Both	POS			
Sweetser Children's Services	1	Assessments**	Both	POS			
Youth Alternatives	1	Emergency Shelter	Boys	Grant	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	
YWCA	1	Emergency Shelter	Girls	Grant	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	
Cindy Brann							
Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	2	Community Restitution Services	Both	Grant	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	
New Beginnings	2	Emergency Shelter	Both	Grant	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	
New Beginnings	2	Residential Independent Living**	Both	POS			
Pine Tree Council	2	Mentoring	Both	POS			
Rumford Group Home	Statewide	Group Home**	Boys	POS			
Rumford Ind. Living	Statewide	Residential Independent Living**	Boys	POS			
Work Opportunities	2	Employment skills training	Both	POS			
Martha Nichols							
Community School	Statewide	Residential Alternative School	Both	POS			
Good Will- Hinckley	Statewide	Group Home**	Both	POS			
Home Counselors	3	Homebased Family Services**	Both	Grant	\$99,600.00	\$99,600.00	
Pine Tree Council	3	Mentoring	Both	POS			
Weymouth House	Statewide	Group Home**	ne for Boys; One for girl	POS			
Work Opportunities	3	Employment skills training	Both	POS			
Your Choice	Statewide	Group Home with substance abuse Tx	Boys	POS			
Youth & Family Services	3	Homebased Family Services**	Both	Grant	\$97,650.00	\$97,650.00	
Youth & Family Services	3	Emergency Shelter	Both	Grant	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	
Dave Barrett							
Christopher Home	Statewide	Group Home**	Boys	POS			
NMGH	Statewide	Group Home**	Boys	POS			
Project Atrium	Statewide	Group Home**	Both	POS			
Roxy Hennings							
Cumberland County	1	Juvenile Intensive Supervision**	Both	Grant	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	
Kennebec County	2&3	Juvenile Intensive Supervision**	Both	Grant	\$74,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00
Penobscot County	3&4	Juvenile Intensive Supervision**	Both	Grant	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	
St. Michael's Center	3&4	Juvenile Intensive Supervision**	Both	Grant	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Youth Alternatives	1&2	Juvenile Intensive Supervision**	Both	Grant	\$220,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$150,000.00
Other							
BI, Inc.	Statewide	Electronic Monitoring	Both	Prepaid	\$43,000.00	\$43,000.00	
Crisis Intervention Funds	Statewide	Mental Health services	Both	Allocation	\$30,000.00		
Mental Health Aftercare	Statewide	MH services for youth leaving MYC	Both	Allocation	\$315,000.00	\$315,000.00	
Residential Account	Statewide	Residential Tx, Group Home, TFC	Both	Allocation	\$966,850.00	\$966,850.00	
Wraparound Dollars	Statewide	Services to maintain children in home	Both	Allocation	\$280,000.00	\$280,000.00	
To Be RFP'd	Unservd areas	Juvenile Intensive Supervision	Both	Allocation	\$210,000.00		\$210,000.00
Totals					\$2,963,100.00	\$2,444,100.00	\$489,000.00

* Purchase of Service

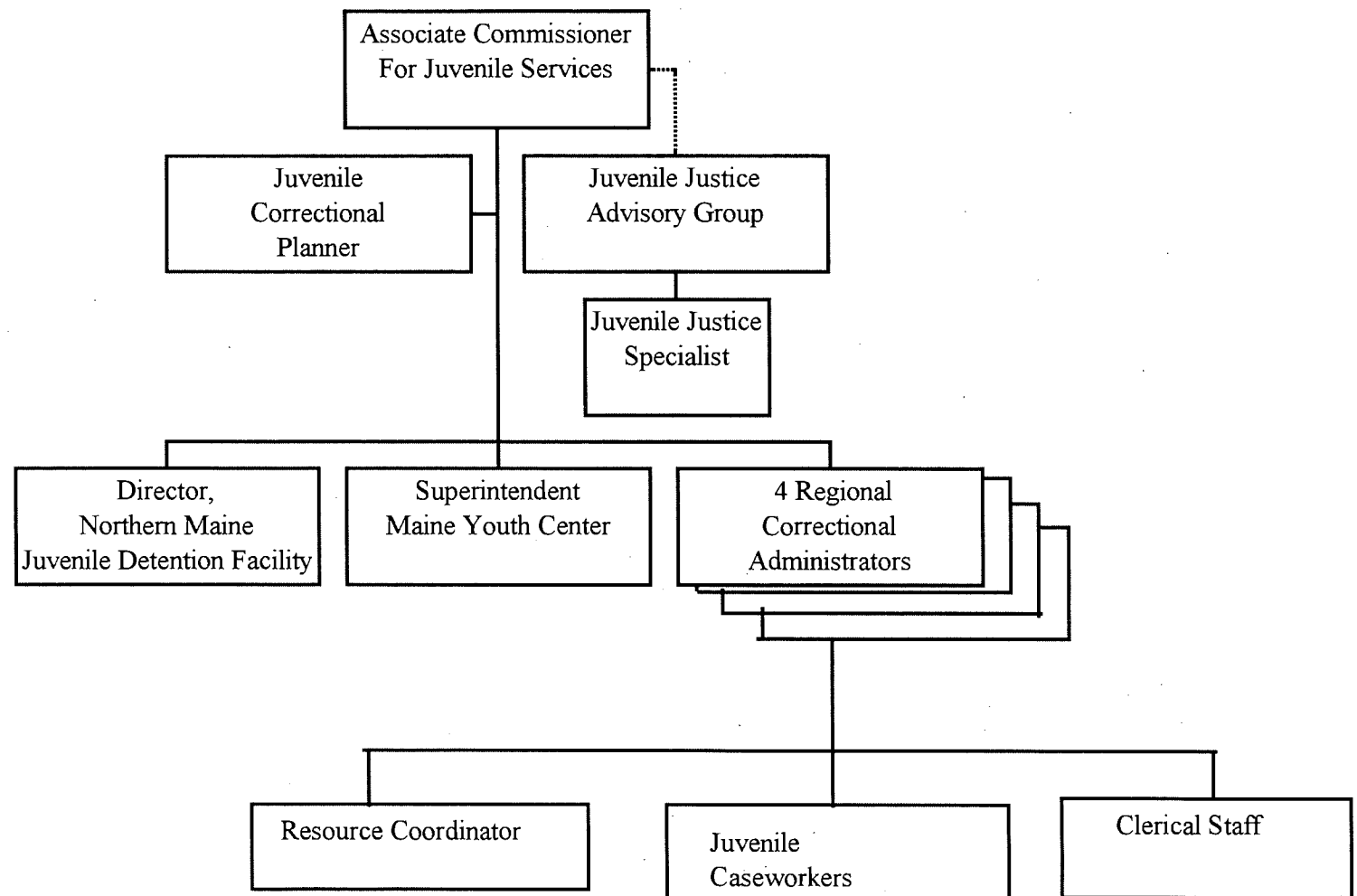
**Medicaid Reimbursable Service

FY 97 Funds

Maine Department of Corrections

Division of Juvenile Services

July 18, 1997



COMMUNITIES FOR CHILDREN

VISION

Maine is a special place, renowned for its natural beauty, quality of life and hard working people.

In Maine, we value **CHILDREN...**

- * Children safe and nurtured in their communities
- * Children ready to enter school
- * Children succeeding in school
- * Youth succeeding in higher education
- * Youth prepared to enter the work force

In Maine, we value **FAMILIES...**

- * Families having opportunities to work and play
- * Families recognizing the rewards and responsibilities of raising children
- * Families living safe and healthy lives

In Maine, we value **COMMUNITIES...**

- * Communities capable of meeting the needs of children and families
- * Communities creating collaborative partnerships
- * Communities promoting and modeling clear standards of behavior
- * Communities keeping children and families at the heart of all decisions

Goals of Communities for Children

1. To measurably improve the well-being of children in every Maine community; and
2. To increase educational attainment and achievement levels of all Maine Children.

WHAT DO WE NEED TO DO?

Each community that chooses to participate in the *Communities for Children* partnership initiative will receive support for moving through the following four stages:

STAGE 1: Form a Children's Leadership Council that identifies a vision for positive outcomes for children in the community.

STAGE 2: Assess the current reality by identifying the community assets that serve to protect children and help them build resiliency, as well as the factors that put children at risk.

STAGE 3: Develop and implement action plans for effective prevention programs.

STAGE 4: Evaluate progress and incorporate learnings in ongoing efforts.

Program Balance Work Sheet

Program Area: PREVENTION

Program Amount: \$64,000

OJJDP Grant Year: FY 1995

Obligation Deadline: Sept. 30, 1997

Subgrantee	Project Title	Yr	Awd Date	Contract Period	Award	Balance
						\$64,000
1 KIDS Consortium	KIDSCAN	2	01/31/96	10/20/95 - 1/31/97	\$14,900	\$49,100
2 Piscataquis Cty Extension	Life Jackets	1	02/12/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$17,425	\$31,675
3 PROP	Mainely Families	2	02/12/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$8,040	\$23,635
4 Central Aroost.Council on Ed	Jump Start	1	02/12/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$23,635	\$0
5						
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Program Balance Work Sheet

Program Area: PREVENTION

Program Amount: \$100,000

OJJDP Grant Year: FY 1996

Obligation Deadline: Sept. 30, 1998

Subgrantee	Project Title	Yr	Awd Date	Contract Period	Award	Balance
						\$100,000
1 Central Aroost.Council on Ed	Jump Start	1	02/12/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$1,272	\$98,728
2 Richard Potvin	Southern Maine Boxing Club	2	03/26/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$1,200	\$97,528
3 Aroost. Cty. Mental Health	Aroost Teen Leadership Camp	2	03/26/97	7/1/97 - 6/30/98	\$1,580	\$95,948
4 <i>Jobs for Maine's Graduates</i>	<i>Same</i>	1	07/23/97	8/11/97 - 8/10/98	\$25,000	\$70,948
5 <i>KIDS Consortium</i>	<i>KIDSCAN</i>	3	?	?	\$7,450	\$63,498
6						
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STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN

H.P. 376 - L.D. 521

**An Act to Encourage Collaboration and Cooperation among
Agencies in the Interests of Juveniles within the Juvenile
Court System**

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §3308, sub-§7, ¶B, as amended by PL 1993, c. 354, §6, is further amended to read:

B. Nothing in this section precludes dissemination of any information contained in the records of juvenile court proceedings or other records described in subsection 5 by one criminal justice agency to another criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal justice, the administration of juvenile criminal justice and for criminal justice agency employment, as long as:

- (1) The person concerning whom the records are sought has been convicted of a crime as an adult;
- (2) The person concerning whom the records are sought has been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime that, if committed by an adult, would be defined as a Class A, B or C crime by Title 17-A, the Maine Criminal Code, or by any other criminal statute outside that code;
- (3) The person concerning whom the records are sought has been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime with the use of a dangerous weapon, as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9;
- (4) The person concerning whom the records are sought

has been adjudicated as having committed 2 or more juvenile crimes that, if committed by an adult, would be defined as Class D or Class E crimes by Title 17-A, the Maine Criminal Code, or by any other criminal statute outside that code; or

(5) The person seeking the records is the prosecuting attorney in any proceeding and the person concerning whom the records are sought is a defendant in that proceeding.

Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §3308, sub-§7, ¶B-1 is enacted to read:

B-1. Nothing in this section precludes dissemination of any information in the records of court proceedings and in the other records described in subsection 5, if:

(1) The juvenile has been adjudicated as having committed a juvenile crime;

(2) The information is disseminated by and to persons who directly supervise or report on the health, behavior or progress of the juvenile, the superintendent of the juvenile's school and the superintendent's designees, criminal justice agencies or agencies that are or might become responsible for the health or welfare of the juvenile as a result of a court order or by agreement with the Department of Corrections or the Department of Human Services; and

(3) The information is relevant to and disseminated for the purpose of creating or maintaining an individualized plan for the juvenile's rehabilitation.

Any information received under this paragraph is confidential and may not be further disseminated, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 3. 34-A MRSA §3003, sub-§1, ¶D, as amended by PL 1995, c. 368, Pt. R, §9, is further amended to read:

D. To any criminal justice agency if necessary to carry out the administration of criminal justice, the administration of juvenile criminal justice or for criminal justice agency employment; and

Sec. 4. 34-A MRSA §3003, sub-§1, ¶E, as amended by PL 1995, c. 368, Pt. R, §10, is further amended to read:

E. To persons engaged in research if:

- (1) The research plan is first submitted to and approved by the commissioner;
- (2) The disclosure is approved by the commissioner; and
- (3) Neither original records nor identifying data are removed from the facility or office that prepared the records.

The commissioner and the person doing the research shall preserve the anonymity of the person receiving services from the department and may not disseminate data that refer to that person by name, number or in any other way that might lead to the person's identification; and

Sec. 5. 34-A MRSA §3003, sub-§1, ¶F is enacted to read:

F. To persons who directly supervise or report on the health, behavior or progress of a juvenile, to the superintendent of a juvenile's school and the superintendent's designees and to agencies that are or might become responsible for the health or welfare of a juvenile, if the information is relevant to and disseminated for the purpose of creating or maintaining an individualized plan for the juvenile's rehabilitation.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN

S.P. 234 - L.D. 803

An Act to Protect the Rights of Children Who Have Been
Victims of Sexual Abuse by a Juvenile

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

PART A

Sec. A-1. 15 MRSA §3308, sub-§7, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 690, §1, is amended to read:

D. When a juvenile who is adjudicated of a juvenile crime that if committed by an adult would be gross sexual assault under Title 17-A, section 253, subsection 1 is committed to the Maine Youth Center or placed on probation, the Department of Corrections shall provide, while the juvenile is committed to the Maine Youth Center or on probation, a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to the Department of Human Services, to all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction in those areas where the juvenile may reside, work or attend school and to the superintendent of any school system in which the juvenile attends school during the period of commitment or probation. The Department of Corrections shall provide a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to all licensed and registered day-care facility operators located in the municipality where the juvenile resides, works or attends school during the period of commitment or probation. Upon request, the Department of Corrections shall also provide a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to other entities that are involved in the care

of children and are located in the municipality where the juvenile resides, works or attends school during the period of commitment or probation. The Department of Corrections may provide a copy of the juvenile's judgment and commitment to any other agency or person whom the Department of Corrections determines is appropriate to ensure public safety. Neither the failure of the Department of Corrections to perform the requirements of this paragraph nor compliance with this paragraph subjects the Department of Corrections or its employees to liability in a civil action.

PART B

Sec. B-1. Work group convened. The Department of Human Services and the Department of the Attorney General, within existing resources, are directed to convene a work group, comprised of the following members, whose appointments must be made within 30 days of the effective date of this Act:

1. A representative of the Department of the Attorney General, appointed by the Attorney General;

2. A representative of the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Commissioner of Human Services;

3. A member of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate;

4. A member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House;

5. A representative of the Maine Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, chosen by its members;

6. A representative of the Maine Prosecutors' Association, chosen by its members;

7. A representative of the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, chosen by its members;

8. A representative of law enforcement investigators, appointed by the Attorney General; and

9. The Chief Justice is requested to appoint a representative of the judiciary.

Sec. B-2. Chair. The members of the work group shall appoint a chair from among their members.

Sec. B-3. Duties. The work group shall examine the legal rights of children who testify in cases in which they have been the alleged victims of sexual abuse. The work group shall also review the State's current investigative and courtroom procedures for cases of sexual abuse of minors and make recommendations to improve the quality of investigations and modify conventional procedures that seem stressful to children. In conducting the review, the work group shall:

1. Review other states' laws regarding issues concerning child sexual abuse;

2. Explore the use of a multidisciplinary team of professionals to provide consistency throughout each case of child sexual abuse;

3. Propose ways to improve the setting in which children are interviewed and provide alternatives to the testimony of a child in an open courtroom;

4. Assess the qualifications of individuals who currently conduct interviews with children and, if necessary, develop specialized training to enhance interviewing skills;

5. Explore the feasibility of having one interviewer selected jointly by the prosecution and the defense to conduct all interviews required of a child in a child sexual abuse case;

6. Explore the use of 2-way mirrors, videotaping or joint interviews to reduce the number and enhance the quality of interviews; and

7. Propose a standard format for interviewing victims of child sexual abuse.

Sec. B-4. Staff assistance. The Department of Human Services and the Attorney General shall provide staffing assistance for the work group.

Sec. B-5. Compensation. The members of the work group who are Legislators are entitled to receive the legislative per diem as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 2 and reimbursement for travel and other necessary expenses for attendance at meetings of the work group. Other members are not entitled to compensation or reimbursement of expenses.

Sec. B-6. Appropriation. The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.

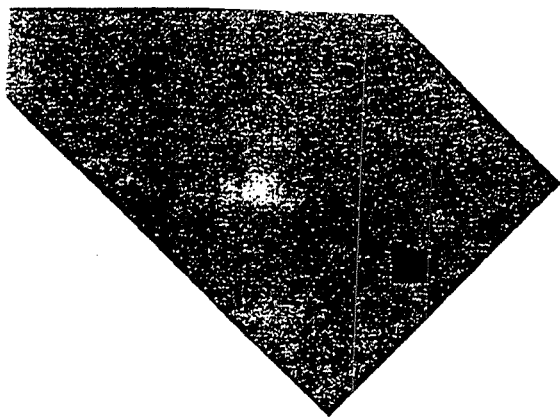
LEGISLATURE**Study Commissions - Funding**

Personal Services	\$440
All Other	400


Provides funds for the per diem and expenses of legislative members appointed to a work group examining the legal rights of children who testify in cases in which they have been the alleged victims of sexual abuse.

LEGISLATURE**TOTAL**\$840

Sec. B-7. Report. The work group shall submit its recommendations, along with any necessary implementing legislation, to the Second Regular Session of the 118th Legislature on or before January 1, 1998.



Juvenile Intensive Supervision Services

 St. Michael's Center

★ *Services*

- ▶ *Attendant Care*
- ▶ *Emergency Foster Care*
- ▶ *Supervision & Case Management*

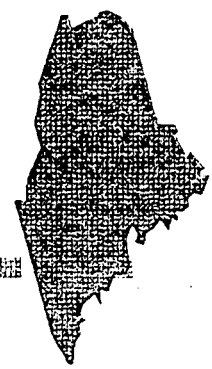
★ *Geographic Area: Aroostook, Washington, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Hancock, Waldo and part of Somerset Counties*

★ *Juveniles on Informal Adjustment, Probation, Maine Youth Center aftercare, Detention Alternative*

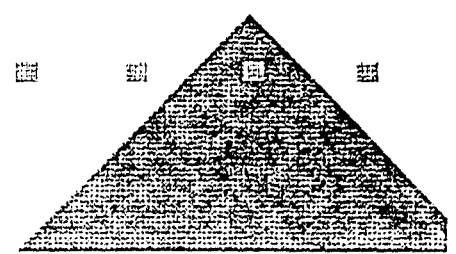
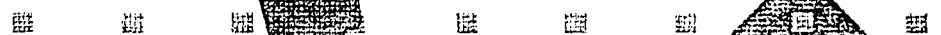
Contact: Leslie White tel: 207-941-2885

For more Information Contact:

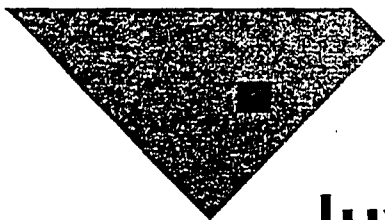
*Roxy Hennings
Maine Department of Corrections
SHS #111
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel. 207-287-4378*



in Maine



Funding provided by County Community Correction funds, Medicaid and Juvenile Justice Advocacy Grant



Juvenile Intensive Supervision Services

What is JISS?

- ✓ *Intensive Supervision*
- ✓ *Service Coordination*
- ✓ *Advocacy*
- ✓ *Accountability*
- ✓ *Attendant Care*
- ✓ *Emergency Foster Care*
- ✓ *Individualized Plans*

The Goal is to assist juveniles to acquire pro-social skills while remaining crime free in the community.

Youth Alternatives

- ★ *Geographic Area: Cumberland and York Counties, Bath-Brunswick, Lewiston-Auburn areas*
 - ★ *Services*
 - ▶ *Supervision and Case Management*
 - ▶ *Attendant Care*
 - ★ *Juveniles on Probation, Maine Youth Center Aftercare, Detention Alternative (Some services available only in some areas.)*
- Contact : Jim Douglas tel.: 207-795-0805*

Rumford Group Homes

- ✕ *Services*
 - ▶ *Supervision and Case Management*
 - ▶ *Transportation*
 - ▶ *Assessment*
 - ▶ *Emergency Foster Care*
 - ✕ *Serves Oxford County*
 - ✕ *Detention Alternative*
- Contact: Kate Leonard tel. 207-364-5551*



JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES

JISS

***A Model of Community-Based Supervision and Services
for Juveniles***

Developed for
the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group
February 1995

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Services (JISS) is a model for effective supervision of juvenile offenders in their own communities, whether before or after trial or after release from the Maine Youth Center. The model is flexible enough to be adaptable to any legal status of juveniles as they move through the system, as well as to the varying local conditions in the northern and southern parts of the state and in rural and urban areas. The procedures included in this document were developed with the goal of ensuring that the model could be applied consistently over time and throughout the state, and that effective oversight and evaluation would be possible.

JISS combines elements of both correctional programs and of social service programs. It works this way: a juvenile offender is assigned to a JISS caseworker. The caseload is small - about eight juveniles. The small caseload allows the JISS Caseworker to devote as much time and energy to each person as needed for truly effective supervision and service coordination.

JISS caseworkers implement individual plans of care, developed by multidisciplinary teams. Plans identify the specific problems to be addressed, the services to be coordinated, and the level of supervision to be imposed. For

purposes of supervision, JISS caseworkers contact each person as frequently as needed to stabilize behavior. Contact may be one or more times a day at the beginning, tapering off to a couple of times a week just prior to the end of the supervision period. Should any special problems arise, the JISS caseworker will devote extra time as needed. Contact may be either face to face or by phone, depending on circumstances.

Accountability is maintained through oversight by Juvenile Caseworkers (JCWs) from the Department of Corrections. The JISS Caseworker reports weekly to the JCW responsible for each person on the JISS Caseworker's caseload. Specific conditions are imposed on each juvenile in the program. Conditions may include such restrictions as curfew, school attendance, obedience to parental rules, shunning certain companions, or avoiding drinking or criminal behavior. A violation of any of these conditions is reported immediately to the JCW, and a carefully graduated array of consequences is brought to bear on the offender. In serious cases, a temporary return to detention or incarceration may be imposed.

While supervision is going on, JISS Caseworkers help offenders develop skills, motivations, and the community supports needed to become productive

citizens. The JISS Caseworker will take steps to strengthen the family or other caretaking unit. The JISS Caseworker will help juveniles meet challenges at school and on the job, find counseling, locate shelter, food, and clothing, or identify a mentor. Whatever is contributing to a young person's failure to abide by the law must be addressed.

JISS already exists in Maine and has a proven record of success over the past nine years. The services are currently being funded and administered through a number of different mechanisms. JISS for pretrial diversion is being operated by counties and independent nonprofit agencies. JISS for MYC aftercare is contracted to private agencies by the Department of Corrections (DOC). Funding for JISS comes through a combination of grants and contracts from DOC, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), several counties, and Medicaid.

The development of unifying procedures will facilitate the eventual coordination of funding and administration of all program elements by DOC. The procedures allow for services to be provided also to those offenders on probation for whom enhanced supervision would increase the chances for a successful outcome.

Under DOC's guidance, the various applications of the model to the demands of the different categories of juvenile offenders will gradually merge into a

continuum of integrated offender management tools. As a component of the DOC repertory of responses to juvenile crime, this continuum promises to provide benefits both in better outcomes and in lower costs.

Successful outcomes for juvenile offenders are defined as stable changes in an individual's behavior, better decision-making and conflict-management skills, and more prosocial motivations. One result of these changes is a reduction in criminal acts, with their attendant costs, both direct and indirect, to society. Despite the small caseload size, JISS has proven extremely cost effective in the past. For instance, JISS diversion from secure detention saves \$65 per day per offender.

A more far reaching result of success with juvenile offenders is a lifelong increase in positive participation in the social and economic life of the community. These individuals become responsible, taxpaying citizens, instead of a perpetual drain on the public purse. They put in, instead of taking out.

In other words, the benefits to society of successful juvenile programs is both direct and indirect, both immediate and enduring. It is also achieved one offender at a time. This is why the individualized treatment and personal attention that are the essence of the JISS model are critical to its success.

APPENDIX C
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Index and Non-Index Crimes

Index	Non-Index
Aggravated assault	1-Drug sale and manufacture
Arson	2-Drug possession
Burglary	Curfew and loitering
Forcible rape	Disorderly conduct
Larceny-theft	Driving under the influence
Motor vehicle theft	Drunkenness
Murder	Forgery and counterfeiting
Robbery	Fraud
	Liquor laws
	Offenses against family and children
	Other assaults
	Prostitution
	Run-aways
	Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)
	Stolen Property-Buying, receiving and possessing
	Vandalism
	Weapons-Carrying and possessing

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

ANDROSCOGGIN

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	124	21%	198	30%	157	25%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	453	79%	464	70%	478	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	577		664		636	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	233	22%	285	26%	274	29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	706	66%	772	71%	641	68%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	1	0%	5	1%
Referred to other police agency	37	3%	21	2%	23	2%
Referred to criminal court	97	9%	5	0%	4	0%
Total	1,074		1,084		947	

AROOSTOOK

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	35	10%	12	4%	29	9%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	332	90%	319	96%	297	91%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	367		331		326	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	63	9%	39	8%	31	10%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	586	80%	431	91%	285	88%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%
Referred to other police agency	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	86	12%	5	1%	6	2%
Total	736		476		325	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Androscoggin county in 1996 there were 124 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 21% of all index crimes in Androscoggin county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

CUMBERLAND

Index: Yes	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	220	20%	236	22%	174	16%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	866	78%	819	77%	911	83%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	26	2%	7	1%	3	0%
Referred to criminal court	4	0%	2	0%	7	1%
Total	1,116		1,065		1,095	

Index: No	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	377	31%	318	32%	297	30%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	770	63%	619	62%	623	64%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	5	0%	11	1%	12	1%
Referred to other police agency	15	1%	13	1%	25	3%
Referred to criminal court	46	4%	31	3%	22	2%
Total	1,213		992		979	

FRANKLIN

Index: Yes	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	17	12%	22	21%	32	27%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	115	84%	81	79%	83	70%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	5	4%	0	0%	3	3%
Total	137		103		119	

Index: No	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	29	16%	56	35%	42	39%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	131	74%	85	53%	53	50%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	16	9%	20	12%	12	11%
Total	176		161		107	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Cumberland county in 1996 there were 220 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 20% of all index crimes in Cumberland county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

HANCOCK

Index: Yes	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	9	6%	11	7%	13	12%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	140	94%	155	92%	94	88%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Total	149		168		107	

Index: No	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	19	8%	38	29%	12	13%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	198	88%	83	64%	77	83%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	5	2%	6	5%	3	3%
Total	225		129		93	

KENNEBEC

Index: Yes	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	74	13%	164	38%	65	17%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	488	87%	265	61%	305	80%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	2	0%	5	1%	10	3%
Total	564		434		381	

Index: No	1996		1995		1994	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Handled within Department and released	123	17%	221	34%	136	29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	600	82%	396	61%	281	61%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	0%	9	2%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	5	1%	14	3%
Referred to criminal court	11	1%	28	4%	22	5%
Total	734		651		462	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Hancock county in 1996 there were 9 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 6% of all index crimes in Hancock county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

KNOX

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	21	11%	33	20%	31	21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	160	87%	130	80%	117	77%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Referred to criminal court	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Total	183		163		151	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	55	14%	83	26%	74	19%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	321	82%	222	69%	314	79%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	1%	5	2%	3	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	13	3%	11	3%	9	2%
Total	392		322		400	

LINCOLN

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	8	13%	12	17%	8	12%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	50	83%	54	76%	56	85%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	2%	5	7%	2	3%
Total	60		71		66	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	24	38%	11	16%	8	13%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	34	53%	55	80%	47	77%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	5	8%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	2%	3	4%	6	10%
Total	64		69		61	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Knox county in 1996 there were 21 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 11% of all index crimes in Knox county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

OXFORD

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	25	20%	34	28%	40	24%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	100	79%	79	66%	125	74%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	1	1%	7	6%	3	2%
Total	126		120		169	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	41	25%	34	28%	38	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	113	70%	82	67%	125	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	7	4%	6	5%	2	1%
Total	162		123		166	

PENOBSCOT

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	26	4%	55	10%	30	7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	582	96%	468	89%	393	91%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	1	0%	9	2%
Total	609		526		434	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	100	13%	113	19%	59	14%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	563	73%	448	77%	361	84%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	7	1%	5	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	103	13%	16	3%	4	1%
Total	766		584		429	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Oxford county in 1996 there were 25 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 20% of all index crimes in Oxford county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

PISCATAQUIS

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	2	3%	7	29%	3	10%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	56	95%	15	63%	28	90%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	59		24		31	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	51	47%	10	21%	0	0%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	58	53%	37	77%	15	94%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%
Total	109		48		16	

SAGadahoc

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	36	34%	61	40%	43	38%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	70	65%	88	58%	70	62%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	107		151		113	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	58	28%	114	47%	98	49%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	150	72%	126	52%	89	45%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	2	1%	7	4%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	1	0%	1	0%	3	2%
Total	209		243		198	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Piscataquis county in 1996 there were 2 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 3% of all index crimes in Piscataquis county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

SOMERSET

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	62	36%	57	50%	22	20%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	108	64%	55	48%	82	76%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%
Total	170		114		108	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	141	47%	138	64%	108	56%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	149	50%	71	33%	75	39%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	6	2%	5	2%	10	5%
Total	297		215		194	

WALDO

Index: Yes

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	9%	8	15%	6	9%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	39	91%	45	82%	57	89%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	2	4%	1	2%
Total	43		55		64	

Index: No

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	9	14%	4	8%	21	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	56	85%	41	82%	55	61%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	1	2%	4	8%	12	13%
Total	66		50		90	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Somerset county in 1996 there were 62 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 36% of all index crimes in Somerset county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
1994 - 1996

WASHINGTON

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	5%	15	10%	35	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	78	95%	129	88%	114	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%
Total	82		146		152	

Index: No	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	18	10%	42	28%	50	31%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	143	81%	99	67%	97	60%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	13	7%	7	5%	15	9%
Total	176		148		162	

YORK

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	191	24%	306	35%	141	20%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	575	74%	552	63%	544	78%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	4	1%	9	1%	1	0%
Referred to criminal court	12	2%	10	1%	8	1%
Total	782		877		694	

Index: No	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	522	36%	670	51%	490	39%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	874	61%	612	46%	702	56%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	4	0%	3	0%	2	0%
Referred to other police agency	12	1%	13	1%	7	1%
Referred to criminal court	23	2%	22	2%	62	5%
Total	1,435		1,320		1,263	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Washington county in 1996 there were 4 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime in the county. For example, in 1996, 5% of all index crimes in Washington county were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Total All Counties Index and Non-Index Crimes
1994 - 1996

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	858	17%	1,231	25%	829	18%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	4,212	82%	3,718	74%	3,754	81%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	4	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	32	1%	23	0%	12	0%
Referred to criminal court	28	1%	36	1%	50	1%
Total	5,131		5,012		4,646	

Index: No	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	1,863	24%	2,176	33%	1,738	29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	5,452	70%	4,179	63%	3,840	65%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	19	0%	33	0%	48	1%
Referred to other police agency	71	1%	57	1%	73	1%
Referred to criminal court	429	5%	170	3%	193	3%
Total	7,834		6,615		5,892	

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in all counties in 1996 there were 858 juvenile index crimes handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all of that type of crime. For example, in 1996, 17% of all index crimes were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

ANDROSCOGGIN

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	124	157	-21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	453	478	-5%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	577	636	-9%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	233	274	-15%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	706	641	10%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	5	-80%
Referred to other police agency	37	23	61%
Referred to criminal court	97	4	2325%
Total	1,074	947	13%

AROOSTOOK

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	35	29	21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	332	297	12%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	0	na
Total	367	326	13%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	63	31	103%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	586	285	106%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	3	na
Referred to other police agency	1	0	na
Referred to criminal court	86	6	1333%
Total	736	325	126%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

CUMBERLAND

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	220	174	26%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	866	911	-5%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	26	3	767%
Referred to criminal court	4	7	-43%
Total	1,116	1,095	2%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	377	297	27%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	770	623	24%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	5	12	-58%
Referred to other police agency	15	25	-40%
Referred to criminal court	46	22	109%
Total	1,213	979	24%

FRANKLIN

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	17	32	-47%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	115	83	39%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	5	3	67%
Total	137	119	15%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	29	42	-31%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	131	53	147%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	16	12	33%
Total	176	107	64%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

HANCOCK

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	9	13	-31%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	140	94	49%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	0	na
Total	149	107	39%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	19	12	58%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	198	77	157%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	5	3	67%
Total	225	93	142%

KENNEBEC

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	74	65	14%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	488	305	60%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	1	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	2	10	-80%
Total	564	381	48%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	123	136	-10%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	600	281	114%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	9	na
Referred to other police agency	0	14	na
Referred to criminal court	11	22	-50%
Total	734	462	59%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

KNOX

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	21	31	-32%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	160	117	37%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	2	1	100%
Total	183	151	21%
Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	55	74	-26%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	321	314	2%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	3	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	13	9	44%
Total	392	400	-2%

LINCOLN

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	8	8	0%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	50	56	-11%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	1	0	na
Referred to criminal court	1	2	-50%
Total	60	66	-9%
Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	24	8	200%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	34	47	-28%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	5	0	na
Referred to criminal court	1	6	-83%
Total	64	61	5%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

OXFORD

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	25	40	-38%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	100	125	-20%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	1	3	-67%
Total	126	169	-25%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	41	38	8%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	113	125	-10%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	1	1	0%
Referred to criminal court	7	2	250%
Total	162	166	-2%

PENOBSCOT

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	26	30	-13%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	582	393	48%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	0	9	na
Total	609	434	40%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	100	59	69%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	563	361	56%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	5	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	103	4	2475%
Total	766	429	79%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

PISCATAQUIS

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	2	3	-33%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	56	28	100%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	1	0	na
Total	59	31	90%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	51	0	na
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	58	15	287%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	109	16	581%

SAGADAHOC

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	36	43	-16%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	70	70	0%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	1	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	0	na
Total	107	113	-5%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	58	98	-41%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	150	89	69%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	7	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	1	3	-67%
Total	209	198	6%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

SOMERSET

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	62	22	182%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	108	82	32%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	4	na
Total	170	108	57%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	141	108	31%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	149	75	99%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	6	10	-40%
Total	297	194	53%

WALDO

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	6	-33%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	39	57	-32%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	43	64	-33%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	9	21	-57%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	56	55	2%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	1	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	1	12	-92%
Total	66	90	-27%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
Index and Non-Index Crimes by County
Percent Change 1994 to 1996

WASHINGTON

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	35	-89%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	78	114	-32%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	82	152	-46%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	18	50	-64%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	143	97	47%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	2	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	13	15	-13%
Total	176	162	9%

YORK

Index: Yes	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	191	141	35%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	575	544	6%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	4	1	300%
Referred to criminal court	12	8	50%
Total	782	694	13%

Index: No	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	522	490	7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	874	702	25%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	4	2	100%
Referred to other police agency	12	7	71%
Referred to criminal court	23	62	-63%
Total	1,435	1,263	14%

Index crimes include: aggravated assault, arson, burglary, forcible rape, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, murder, manslaughter and robbery.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

ANDROSCOGGIN

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	142	33%	158	39%	129	43%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	243	57%	244	60%	162	54%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	0%	4	1%
Referred to other police agency	15	3%	3	1%	5	2%
Referred to criminal court	29	7%	1	0%	1	0%
Total	429		407		301	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	215	18%	325	24%	302	24%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	916	75%	992	74%	957	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	22	2%	20	1%	18	1%
Referred to criminal court	68	6%	4	0%	4	0%
Total	1,222		1,341		1,282	

AROOSTOOK

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	45	20%	12	6%	17	14%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	166	73%	173	92%	101	82%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	1%	2	2%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	16	7%	2	1%	3	2%
Total	227		188		123	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	53	6%	39	6%	43	8%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	752	86%	577	93%	481	91%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	70	8%	3	0%	3	1%
Total	876		619		528	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Androscoggin county in 1996 there were 142 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 33% of all crimes in Androscoggin county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

CUMBERLAND

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	234	36%	190	32%	150	27%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	388	60%	375	64%	388	70%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	6	1%	7	1%
Referred to other police agency	17	3%	3	1%	3	1%
Referred to criminal court	11	2%	11	2%	3	1%
Total	651		585		551	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	363	22%	364	25%	321	21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	1,248	74%	1,063	72%	1,146	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	4	0%	6	0%	5	0%
Referred to other police agency	24	1%	17	1%	25	2%
Referred to criminal court	39	2%	22	1%	26	2%
Total	1,678		1,472		1,523	

FRANKLIN

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	12	18%	12	26%	27	48%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	49	75%	27	57%	28	50%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	4	6%	8	17%	1	2%
Total	65		47		56	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	34	14%	66	30%	47	28%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	197	79%	139	64%	108	64%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	17	7%	12	6%	14	8%
Total	248		217		170	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Cumberland county in 1996 there were 234 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 36% of all crimes in Cumberland county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

HANCOCK

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	1	2%	14	22%	5	12%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	53	98%	48	74%	36	86%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	2	3%	1	2%
Total	54		65		42	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	27	8%	35	15%	20	13%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	285	89%	190	82%	135	85%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	5	2%	6	3%	2	1%
Total	320		232		158	

KENNEBEC

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	48	15%	95	43%	61	36%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	261	83%	123	56%	92	54%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	6	4%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	4	1%	2	1%	10	6%
Total	313		220		170	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	149	15%	290	34%	140	21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	827	84%	538	62%	494	73%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	0%	4	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	5	1%	13	2%
Referred to criminal court	9	1%	31	4%	22	3%
Total	985		865		673	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Hancock county in 1996 there was 1 juvenile crime committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 2% of all crimes in Hancock county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

KNOX

Female	1996		1995		1994	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	22	13%	46	32%	13	8%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	135	83%	95	66%	151	89%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	3	2%	4	3%	5	3%
Total	163		145		169	

Male	1996		1995		1994	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	54	13%	70	21%	92	24%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	346	84%	257	76%	280	73%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	5	1%	3	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Referred to criminal court	12	3%	7	2%	5	1%
Total	412		340		382	

LINCOLN

Female	1996		1995		1994	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	27%	2	10%	1	6%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	11	73%	18	86%	15	88%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	1	5%	1	6%
Total	15		21		17	

Male	1996		1995		1994	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	28	26%	21	18%	15	14%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	73	67%	91	76%	88	80%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	6	6%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	2	2%	7	6%	7	6%
Total	109		119		110	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Knox county in 1996 there were 22 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 13% of all crimes in Knox county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

OXFORD

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	19	24%	3	8%	12	22%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	59	76%	36	90%	41	76%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%
Total	78		40		54	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	47	22%	65	32%	66	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	154	73%	125	62%	209	74%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	1	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Referred to criminal court	8	4%	12	6%	4	1%
Total	210		203		281	

PENOBSCOT

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	40	11%	49	15%	14	7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	299	84%	265	84%	180	92%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	15	4%	1	0%	0	0%
Total	355		317		196	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	86	8%	119	15%	75	11%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	846	83%	651	82%	574	86%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	5	1%	3	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Referred to criminal court	88	9%	16	2%	13	2%
Total	1,020		793		667	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Oxford county in 1996 there were 19 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 24% of all crimes in Oxford county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

PISCATAQUIS

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Female						
Handled within Department and released	2	8%	4	25%	0	0%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	23	92%	11	69%	18	95%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	6%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%
Total	25		16		19	
Male						
Handled within Department and released	51	36%	13	23%	3	11%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	91	64%	41	73%	25	89%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	143		56		28	

SAGADAHOC

	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Female						
Handled within Department and released	24	39%	51	50%	35	51%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	37	61%	50	49%	31	46%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	61		102		68	
Male						
Handled within Department and released	70	27%	124	42%	106	44%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	183	72%	164	56%	128	53%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	3	1%	5	2%
Referred to other police agency	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	0%	1	0%	3	1%
Total	255		292		243	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Piscataquis county in 1996 there were 2 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 8% of all crimes in Piscataquis county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

SOMERSET

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	39	43%	42	58%	37	70%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	52	57%	29	40%	14	26%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	1	1%	1	2%
Total	91		72		53	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	164	44%	153	60%	93	37%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	205	55%	97	38%	143	57%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	6	2%	4	2%	13	5%
Total	376		257		249	

WALDO

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	2	9%	3	23%	5	20%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	20	91%	9	69%	17	68%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	1	8%	1	4%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Total	22		13		25	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	11	13%	9	10%	22	17%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	75	86%	77	84%	95	74%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Referred to criminal court	1	1%	6	7%	11	9%
Total	87		92		129	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Somerset county in 1996 there were 39 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 43% of all crimes in Somerset county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by County by Gender
1994 - 1996

WASHINGTON

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	5	6%	12	24%	27	48%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	68	87%	39	76%	27	48%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to criminal court	5	6%	0	0%	2	4%
Total	78		51		56	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	17	9%	45	19%	58	22%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	153	85%	189	78%	184	71%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Referred to other police agency	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Referred to criminal court	8	4%	9	4%	14	5%
Total	180		243		258	

YORK

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	184	36%	209	49%	165	34%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	325	63%	205	48%	312	63%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	3	1%	7	2%	1	0%
Referred to criminal court	3	1%	5	1%	13	3%
Total	516		426		492	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	529	31%	767	43%	466	32%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	1,124	66%	959	54%	934	64%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	0%	3	0%	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	13	1%	15	1%	7	0%
Referred to criminal court	32	2%	27	2%	57	4%
Total	1,701		1,771		1,465	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in Washington county in 1996 there were 5 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender in the county. For example, in 1996, 6% of all crimes in Washington county committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes Disposition by Gender All Counties
1994 - 1996

Female	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	823	26%	902	33%	698	29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	2,189	70%	1,747	64%	1,613	67%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	6	0%	11	0%	26	1%
Referred to other police agency	35	1%	16	1%	10	0%
Referred to criminal court	90	3%	39	1%	45	2%
Total	3,143		2,715		2,392	

Male	<u>1996</u>		<u>1995</u>		<u>1994</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Handled within Department and released	1,898	19%	2,505	28%	1,869	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	7,475	76%	6,150	69%	5,981	73%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	14	0%	26	0%	23	0%
Referred to other police agency	68	1%	64	1%	75	1%
Referred to criminal court	367	4%	167	2%	198	2%
Total	9,822		8,912		8,146	

The first column contains the number of cases. For example, in all counties county in 1996 there were 823 juvenile crimes committed by females that were handled in the department and released. The percent beside the number of cases is the number of crimes with that type of disposition as a percentage of all crimes committed by that gender. For example, in 1996, 26% of all crimes committed by females were handled within the department and released.

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

ANDROSCOGGIN

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	142	129	10%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	243	162	50%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	4	na
Referred to other police agency	15	5	200%
Referred to criminal court	29	1	2800%
Total	429	301	43%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	215	302	-29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	916	957	-4%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	22	18	22%
Referred to criminal court	68	4	1600%
Total	1,222	1,282	-5%

AROOSTOOK

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	45	17	165%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	166	101	64%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	2	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	16	3	433%
Total	227	123	85%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	53	43	23%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	752	481	56%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	1	na
Referred to other police agency	1	0	na
Referred to criminal court	70	3	2233%
Total	876	528	66%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

CUMBERLAND

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Female			
Handled within Department and released	234	150	56%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	388	388	0%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	7	-86%
Referred to other police agency	17	3	467%
Referred to criminal court	11	3	267%
Total	651	551	18%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	363	321	13%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	1,248	1,146	9%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	4	5	-20%
Referred to other police agency	24	25	-4%
Referred to criminal court	39	26	50%
Total	1,678	1,523	10%

FRANKLIN

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Female			
Handled within Department and released	12	27	-56%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	49	28	75%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	4	1	300%
Total	65	56	16%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	34	47	-28%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	197	108	82%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	17	14	21%
Total	248	170	46%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

HANCOCK

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	1	5	-80%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	53	36	47%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	54	42	29%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	27	20	35%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	285	135	111%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	5	2	150%
Total	320	158	103%

KENNEBEC

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	48	61	-21%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	261	92	184%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	6	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	4	10	-60%
Total	313	170	84%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	149	140	6%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	827	494	67%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	4	na
Referred to other police agency	0	13	na
Referred to criminal court	9	22	-59%
Total	985	673	46%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

KNOX

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	22	13	69%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	135	151	-11%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	3	5	-40%
Total	163	169	-4%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	54	92	-41%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	346	280	24%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	3	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	12	5	140%
Total	412	382	8%

LINCOLN

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	4	1	300%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	11	15	-27%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	15	17	-12%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	28	15	87%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	73	88	-17%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	6	0	na
Referred to criminal court	2	7	-71%
Total	109	110	-1%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

OXFORD

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	19	12	58%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	59	41	44%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	78	54	44%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	47	66	-29%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	154	209	-26%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	1	2	-50%
Referred to criminal court	8	4	100%
Total	210	281	-25%

PENOBSCOT

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	40	14	186%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	299	180	66%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	2	-50%
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	15	0	na
Total	355	196	81%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	86	75	15%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	846	574	47%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	3	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	88	13	577%
Total	1,020	667	53%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

PISCATAQUIS

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	2	0	na
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	23	18	28%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	25	19	32%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	51	3	1600%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	91	25	264%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	1	0	na
Total	143	28	411%

SAGADAHOC

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	24	35	-31%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	37	31	19%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	2	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	0	na
Total	61	68	-10%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	70	106	-34%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	183	128	43%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	5	na
Referred to other police agency	1	1	0%
Referred to criminal court	1	3	-67%
Total	255	243	5%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

SOMERSET

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	39	37	5%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	52	14	271%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	1	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	1	na
Total	91	53	72%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	164	93	76%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	205	143	43%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	6	13	-54%
Total	376	249	51%

WALDO

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	2	5	-60%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	20	17	18%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	1	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	0	2	na
Total	22	25	-12%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	11	22	-50%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	75	95	-21%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	1	na
Referred to criminal court	1	11	-91%
Total	87	129	-33%

Uniform Crime Reports-Juveniles
All Crimes by County by Gender
Percent Change from 1994 to 1996

WASHINGTON

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	5	27	-81%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	68	27	152%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	0	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	0	na
Referred to criminal court	5	2	150%
Total	78	56	39%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	17	58	-71%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	153	184	-17%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	2	0	na
Referred to other police agency	0	2	na
Referred to criminal court	8	14	-43%
Total	180	258	-30%

YORK

Female	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	184	165	12%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	325	312	4%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	1	1	0%
Referred to other police agency	3	1	200%
Referred to criminal court	3	13	-77%
Total	516	492	5%
Male	<u>1996</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Handled within Department and released	529	466	14%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Intake	1,124	934	20%
Referred to DHS or welfare agency	3	1	200%
Referred to other police agency	13	7	86%
Referred to criminal court	32	57	-44%
Total	1,701	1,465	16%

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APPENDIX D

**MAINE YOUTH CENTER DAILY RESIDENT POPULATION REPORT FOR
JULY 23, 1997**

CCS: 88
(Rev. 4/97)

Mary Ann Saar Assoc. Commissioner		From R.P. Lancaster	
Co./Dept.	Central Office	Co.	Maine Youth Ctr
Phone #	287-4352	Phone #	822-0007
Fax #	287-4370	Fax #	822-0042

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MAINE YOUTH CENTER
DAILY RESIDENT POPULATION REPORT

For: 7/23/97
Date

Day of the Week: S M T W Th F Sa

In House Resident Population Count

Housing Unit & Capacity		Resident Count By Status			Totals
		Committed	Hold-for-Court	County Jail Transfer	
Cottages:					
Cottage #3	35	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>
Cottage #4	35	<u>29</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42</u>
Cottage #6	24	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19</u>
Cottage #7	24	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33</u>
Cottage #8	24	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>
Cottage #9	25	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>
STU	15	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>
ICU	15	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>
Old ICU		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
HB Observation	12	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>
Infirmery Dorm	9	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
New Sec. Bldg.					
POD A	14	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
POD B	14	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTALS	246	<u>172</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>226</u>
<hr/>					
AWL/TL		<u>78</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78</u>
ESCAPES		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
AFL					<u>12</u>

Grand Total 317

Completed By: MH Siwertsen

PLEASE FAX BY 12:00 noon Daily to:
(207) 287-4370 Attn: Mary Ann Saar

-THEFT	M
-THEFT	M
-THEFT	M
-THEFT	M
-BURGLARY	M

- BURGLARY	M
- BURGLARY	M
-CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
-CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
-CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
-BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
-BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
-BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
-ROBBERY	M
-ROBBERY	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
-CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
Total: 78 for County ANDROSCOGGIN	

AROOSTOOK

	M
	M
	M
	M
- ASSAULT	M
- ASSAULT	M
- CRIMINAL THREATENING	M
- CRIMINAL THREATENING	M
- CRIM. THREATENING/WEAPON	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
- UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
- UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
- UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
- UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M

UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
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THEFT	M
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BURGLARY	M
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BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
POS. BURGLAR TOOLS	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
OBSTRUCT PUBLIC WAYS	M
ROBBERY	M
ASSAULT ON OFFICER	M
ESCAPE	M
AGG. CRIM. MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
AGGRAVATED CRIM MISCHIEF	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
Total: 130 for County CUMBERLAND	

FRANKLIN

	M
	M
	M
ATT. CLASS A CRIME	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
FALSE PUBLIC ALARM	M
ROBBERY	M
ROBBERY	M
ARSON	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
Total: 12 for County FRANKLIN	

HANCOCK

CRIM. THREATENING/WEAPON	F
	M
	M
	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT/FIREARM	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
Total: 14 for County HANCOCK	

KENNEBEC

O.U.I.	F
	M
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	M

	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
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	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
CONSPIRACY CLASS C	M
CONSPIRACY CLASS C	M
CONSPIRACY CLASS C	M
CONSPIRACY CLASS C	M
ATT. CLASS C CRIME	M
ATT. CLASS D CRIME	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
CRIMINAL THREATENING	M
TERRORIZING	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT/FIREARM	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M

GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
KIDNAPPING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
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THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
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THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
RECEIVE STOLEN PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M

UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
FALSIFY EVIDENCE	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	M
ROBBERY	M
ROBBERY	M
ROBBERY	M
ESCAPE	M
ARSON	M
ARSON	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
AGGRAVATED CRIM MISCHIEF	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M

RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
Total: 117 for County KENNEBEC	

KNOX

	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT/FIREARM	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
ROBBERY	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
Total: 14 for County KNOX	

LINCOLN

	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
MURDER	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
TERRORIZING	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
UNAUTH. USE OF M.V.	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M

THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
AGG. CRIM. MISCHIEF	M

AGGRAVATED CRIM MISCHIEF	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
Total: 28 for County LINCOLN	

OXFORD

	M
	M
	M
	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M
Total: 6 for County OXFORD	

PENOBSCOT

	F
	F
ASSAULT	F
CRIMINAL THREATENING	F
THEFT	F
THEFT	F
THEFT	F
THEFT	F
BURGLARY	F
BURGLARY	F
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	F
OBSTRUCT PUBLIC WAYS	F
FORGERY	F
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	F
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
POSSESSION OF SCHED. DRUGS	M
POSSESSION OF SCHED. DRUGS	M
POSSESSION OF SCHED. DRUGS	M
ATT. CLASS C CRIME	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
ASSAULT	M
CRIMINAL THREATENING	M

CRIM. THREATENING/WEAPON	M
--------------------------	---

CRIM. THREATENING/WEAPON	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT	M
RECKLESS CONDUCT/FIREARM	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
FALSE PUBLIC ALARM	M
FALSE PUBLIC ALARM	M
ROBBERY	M
ESCAPE	M
ESCAPE	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
REVOCATION OF PROBATION	M

Total: 94 for County PENOBSBOT

PISCATAQUIS

THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
Total: 4 for County PISCATAQUIS	

SAGADAHOC

	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
POSSESSION OF SCHED. DRUGS	M
TLE 28-A ALCOHOL OFFENSES	M
TLE 28-A ALCOHOL OFFENSES	M
TLE 28-A ALCOHOL OFFENSES	M
ASSAULT	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
BURGLARY OF M.V.	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
Total: 27 for County SAGADAHOC	

SOMERSET

	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
	M
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	M
POSSESSION OF SCHED. DRUGS	M
CRIMINAL THREATENING	M

GROSS SEXUAL ASSAULT	M
O.U.I.	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M

THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
THEFT BY UNAUTH. TAKING	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
ROBBERY	M
ROBBERY	M
ESCAPE	M
ESCAPE	M
AGG. CRIM. MISCHIEF	M
AGG. CRIM. MISCHIEF	M
Total: 29 for County SOMERSET	

WALDO

	M
	M
	M
	M
UNL. SEX. CONTACT	M
RECEIVE STOLEN PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
UNAUTH. USE OF PROPERTY	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
THEFT	M
BURGLARY	M
BURGLARY	M
CRIMINAL TRESSPASS	M
ARSON	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
AGGRAVATED CRIM MISCHIEF	M
Total: 20 for County WALDO	

WASHINGTON

	M
	M
TLE 28-A ALCOHOL OFFENSES	M
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

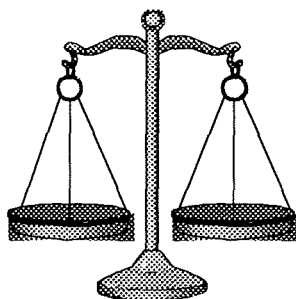
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	M
RET. TECHNICAL VIOLATION	M
Total: 155 for County YORK	

APPENDIX E

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: JUVENILE SERVICES DIRECTORY;
JUVENILE MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR AUGUST 1997 (PROBATION)**

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE SERVICES DIRECTORY



December 1997

CENTRAL OFFICE

*MaryAnn Saar - Associate Commissioner
Department of Corrections
State House Station #111
Augusta, Maine 04333
287-4365 Fax - 287-4370
Pager - 758-1136 Cellular - 557-5031*

*Roxy Hennings
Department of Corrections
State House Station #111
Augusta, Maine 04333
287-4378 Fax - 287-4370*

*Wayne Theriault, JJAG Specialist
State House Station #111
Augusta, Maine 04333
287-4371 Fax - 287-4370*

*Elaine Brann- Secretary
Department of Corrections
287-4362 Fax - 287-4370*

REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

REGION I

Daniel Harfoush
(W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
South Portland, ME 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 821-6446 Voice Mail - 822-4237
Cellular - 592-0480

REGION II

Ann Therrien
(W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, ME 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368
Pager - 821-7029 Voice Mail - 783-5367
Cellular - 557-4899

REGION III

Mark Boger
(W) 18 Colby Street
Waterville, ME 04901
873-6644 Fax - 877-0742
Pager - 821-1077 Voice Mail - 624-7788
Cellular - 592-0986

REGION IV

Bartlett Stoodley
(W) 10 Franklin Street
Bangor, ME 04401
941-3130 Fax - 941-3131
Pager - 821-1074 Voice Mail - 941-4748
Aroostook County: 281-5116
Washington County: 823-2535
Alpha Pager - 1-800-444-9163 Pin # 4458
(Will not work in Washington &
Aroostook Counties)

REGIONAL SUPPORT STAFF

Region 1

Kathleen Matthews

*Maine Youth Center
675 Westbrook Street
South Portland, Maine 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810*

Region 11

Lou Ann Bachelder

*79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368*

Region 111

Dyana Beckim

*18 Colby Street
Waterville, Maine 04901
873-6644 Fax - 877-0742*

Region IV

Chris Ross Susan Colson

*10 Franklin Street
Bangor, Maine 04410
941-3130 Fax - 941-3131*

JUVENILE SERVICES - CASEWORKER ASSIGNMENTS

REGION 1

Cumberland, York Counties

David Eldridge

*(W)M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0037 Fax - 822-0810
Pager- 821-6445 Voice Mail - 822-4230*

Geographic Area By Town:

Region I Resource Coordinator, MYC Liaison

Dana Blackie

*(W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 821-6441 Voice Mail - 822-4207*

Geographic Area by Town:

Brunswick, Brunswick Naval Base, Freeport, Harpswell, Bailey Island, Orrs Island

Elizabeth Buxton

*(W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, ME 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 821-6444 Voice Mail - 822-4208*

Geographic Area by Town:

Cumberland, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Portland (K-O), Yarmouth, Pownal

Roy Curtis

*(W) P O Box 155
Springvale, ME
324-7228 FAX: 490-1941
pager - 821-1068 Voice mail: 822-4226*

Geographic Area By Town:

Eliot, Kittery, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, York

Maura Douglass

*(W)M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 821-6439 Voice Mail - 822-4202*

Geographic Area By Town:

*Alfred, Baldwin, Bridgton, Brownfield, Buxton, Cornish, Denmark
Fryeburg, Harrison, Hiram, Hollis, Kezar Falls, Limerick, Limington,
Lovell, Newfield, Otisfield, Parsonfield, Porter, Shapleigh, Sebago,
Standish, Stowe, Sweden, Waterboro.*

Timothy Farr

*(W)M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax- 822-0810
Pager- 821-6443 Voice Mail- 822-4212*

Geographic Area by Town: Casco, Gorham, Gray, Naples, New Gloucester, Raymond, Windham

Roxanne Johnson (W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax- 822-0810
Pager-264-3415 Voice Mail - 822-

Geographic Area By Town: City of Portland (P-Z)

Wayne Libby (W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 821- 6447 Voice Mail - 822-4210

Geographic Area By Town: Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, South Portland, Westbrook

Greg Masalsky (W)M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager- 821-6442 Voice Mail- 822-4238

Geographic Area By Town: Arundel, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Lyman

Michael McNally (W) M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax- 822-0810
Pager - 821-6437 Voice Mail - 822-4211

Geographic Area By Town: Dayton, Old Orchard Beach, Saco

Stephanie Libby-Tradello (W) P.O. Box 155
Springvale, ME. 04083
324-7228 Fax - 490-1941
Pager - 264-0206 Voice Mail - 822-

Geographic Area by Town: Acton, Berwick, Lebanon, North Berwick, Sanford

Christina Vermiglio (W)M.Y.C.
675 Westbrook Street
So. Portland, Me 04106
822-0800 Fax - 822-0810
Pager - 750-5694 Voice Mail - 822-

Geographic Area by Town: City of Portland (A - J)

REGION II
Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford, Sagadahoc Counties

Cynthia Brann (W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax- 783-5368
Pager - 821-6460 Voice Mail - 783-5393

Geographic Area by Town: Region II Resource Coordinator

Lee Carter (W) Oxford County Court - Western Avenue
South Paris, Maine 04281
743-6582 Fax - 743-6582
Pager - 821-6468 Voice Mail - 743-6582

Geographic Area By Town: All of Oxford County

Kevin Chute (W) P.O. Box 246 752 High Street
Bath, Maine 04530
442-8151 Fax - 443-4641
Pager - 821-6461 Voice Mail - 442-8151

Geographic Area by Town: All of Sagadahoc County

Joan Dawson (W) 25 Main Street
Farmington, Maine 04938
779-1962 Fax - 778-4988
Pager - 821-6448 Voice Mail - 779-1962

Geographic Area By Town: All of Franklin County EXCEPT the Town of Jay

Susan Glendenning (W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main St
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax: 783-5368
Pager -264-3417 Voice Mail - 783-5329

Geographic Area by Town: Durham, Lisbon, Lisbon Falls, Lewiston (J-O), Sabattus

Linda Maher (W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368
Pager - 821-6465 Voice Mail - 783-5328

Geographic Area by Town: City of Lewiston (A-I)

Julio Martinez (W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368
Pager -750-5897 Voice Mail - 783-5392

Geographic Area by Town: Jay, Livermore Falls, East Livermore, Livermore, Leeds, Turner, Greene,
Mechanic Falls, Poland, Minot

Cheryl McKenney

*(W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368
Pager - 264-2281 Voice Mail - 783-5384*

Geographic Area by Town:

City of Auburn, Wales

Steven Sasseville

*(W) P.O. Box 3098, 79 Main Street
Auburn, Maine 04212
783-5383 Fax - 783-5368
Pager - 264-0471 Voice Mail - 783-5364*

Geographic Area by Town:

City of Lewiston (P-Z)

REGION III

Kennebec , Knox, Lincoln, Somerset, Waldo Counties

Martha-Jo Nichols (W)195 Main Street
Thomaston, ME 04841
882-7020 Fax - 354-3014
Pager - 821-6471 Voice Mail - 624-7791
Cellular - 446-1226

Geographic Area by Town: Region III Resource Coordinator

Gerri Chesney (W)89 Winthrop Street , State House Station 31
Hallowell, Me. 04333
287-2404 Fax - 287-5158
Pager - 750-5825 Voice Mail - 624-7793

Geographic Area by Town : Southern Kennebec County, specifically: Farmingdale, Gardiner, Fayette, Kents Hill, Litchfield, Manchester, Mt. Vernon, Monmouth, Pittston, Randolph, Readfield, Wayne, Winthrop

Laureen Coutts-Clarke (W)89 Winthrop St.,
State House Station 31
Hallowell, Me 04333
287-2410 Fax - 287-5158
Pager - 264-1162 Voice Mail - 624-7794

Geographic Area by Town: Southern Kennebec County, specifically: Augusta, Chelsea, China, Hallowell, South China, Weeks Mills, Windsor

Angela Frame (W) P.O. Box 444
Skowhegan, ME. 04976
858-0133
Pager - 821-6472 Voice Mail - 624-7775

Geographic Area by Town: Southeastern Somerset County, specifically, Athens, Cambridge, Canaan, Cornville, Detroit, Fairfield, Harmony, Hartland, Hinckley, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Ripley, Saint Albans, Shawmut, Skowhegan (M-Z)

John LaPlante (W) 18 Colby Street
Waterville, Me 04901
873-6644 Fax - 877-0742
Pager- 821-6421 Voice Mail -

Geographic Area By Towns: Northern Kennebec County specifically: Albion, Benton, Clinton, Vassalboro, Winslow, Waterville (N-Z)

John Lorenzen (W)195 Main Street
Thomaston, ME 04861
354-3011 Fax- 354-3014
Pager - 821-6480 Voice Mail - 633-9688

Geographic Area by Town: Knox County , specifically: Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Isle Au Haut, Mantinicus Isle Plt., Monhegan Plt., North Haven,

*Owls Head, Rockland, Rockport, Saint George, Thomaston, Union,
Vinalhaven, Warren, Washington*

Hamilton Richards

*(W) 45 Congress Street
Belfast, ME 04915
338-5111 Fax - 338-2350
Pager - 821-1046 Voice Mail - 624-7790*

Geographic Area by Town:

*Waldo County, specifically: Belfast, Belmont, Burnham, Brooks, .
Frankfort, Freedom, Isleboro, Jackson, Knox, Liberty, Lincolnville,
Monroe, Morrill, Northport, Palermo, Searsmont, Searsport, Stockton
Spring, Swanville, Thorndike, Troy, Unity, Waldo, Winterport.*

Mark Sellinger

*(W) P.O. Box 444
Skowhegan, ME 04976
858-0133
Pager - 821-6469 Voice Mail - 624-7796*

Geographic Area by Town:

*Southwestern Somerset County, specifically: Anson, Bingham, Caratunk,
Emden, Jackman, Madison, Mayfield, Mercer, Moose River, Moscow,
New Portland, Norridgewock, Skowhegan (A-L), Smithfield, Solon,
Starks*

Martha Takatsu

*(W) 89 Winthrop Street, State House Station 31
Hallowell, ME 04333
882-7020 Fax - 287-5158
Pager- 821-6467 Voice Mail- 624-7795*

Geographic Area by Town:

*Lincoln County, specifically: Alna, Boothbay, Bremen, Bristol, Coopers
Mills, Damariscotta, Dresden, Edgecomb, Jefferson, New Harbor,
Newagen, Newcastle, Nobleboro, Ocean Point, Pemaquid, Sheepscot,
Southport, Waldoboro, Westport, Whitefield, Wiscasset*

Joyce Williams

*(W) 18 Colby Street
Waterville, ME 04901
873-6644 Fax - 877-0742
Pager - 821-6463 Voice Mail - 624-7789*

Geographic Area by Town:

*Northern Kennebec County, specifically, Belgrade, Oakland, Rome,
Sidney, Vienna, Waterville (A-M)*

REGION IV

Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis & Washington Counties

David Barrett

(W) 10 Franklin Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
941-3130 Fax 941-3132
Pager 821-6473 Voice Mail 941-4733

Geographic Area by Town:

Region IV Resource Coordinator in Bangor Office

Marietta D'Agostino

(W) P.O. Box 7, 66 Main Street Millinocket District Court
Lincoln, Maine 04457 207 Penobscot Avenue
794-6072 Fax 764-6282 723-9771
Pager 281-5903 Aroostook Area; 821-0927 Balance of state
Voice Mail 794-6072

Geographic Area by Town:

Alton, Argyle, Burlington, Cardville, Carroll, Chester, Costigan, Drew
Plt., East Millinocket, Edinburg, Enfield, Greenbush, Greenfield,
Grindstone, Herseytown, Howland, Indian Purchase, LaGrange,
Lakeville Plt., Lincoln, Lowell, Machawoc, Mattawamkeag, Medway,
Milford, Millinocket, Molunkus, Mt. Chase, Myra, Norcross,
Olamon, Passadumkeag, Patten, Prentiss Plt., Saponac, Seboeis Plt.,
Sherman Station, Shin Pond, Soldier Town Twp., Springfield,
Staceyville, Gore, Webster Plt., Winn, Woodville, Wytotitlock

Jane Clifford Fitzpatrick

(W) P.O. Box 219, School Street
Houlton, Maine 04730
532-6925 Fax 532-6933
Pager 768-2200 Aroostook Area; 821-9054 Balance of state

Geographic Area by Town:

Amity, Bancroft, Benedicta, Bridgewater, Cary, Crystal, Danforth,
Dyer Brook, Glenwood, Golden Ridge, Grand Lake Steam, Hammond
Plt., Haynesville, Hersey, Hodgdon, Houlton, Island Falls, Knowles
Corner, Monticello

William Francis

(W) 27 Riverside Drive, Suite 102
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
764-2043 Fax 764-2045 Voice Mail 941-4735
Pager 764-1187 Aroostook Area; 821-6490 Balance of state

Geographic Area by Town:

Agatha, Allagash Plt., Cyr Plt, Fort Kent, Frenchville, Grand Isle,
Guerrette, Hamlin Plt., Lille, Madawaska, New Canada, St. David

Darlene Lyng

(W) PO Box 119
Caribou, Maine 04736
492-5562 Fax 492-6431 Voice Mail 896-3011
Pager 764-1155 Aroostook Area; 821-6491 Balance of state

Geographic Area by Town:

Caribou, Connor, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, New Sweden, Stockholm,
Washburn,

Donna Miles

(W) 10 Franklin Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
941-3130 Fax 941-3132
Pager 821-6478 Voice Mail 941-4742

Geographic Area by Town:

Bangor (A-C), Bradford, Carmel, Dixmont, East Corinth, Etna, Glenburn, Hampden, Hermon, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Levant, Newburg, Stetson

Thomas Pailes

(W) 10 Franklin Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
941-3130 Fax 941-3132
Pager 821-6475 Voice Mail 941-4737

Geographic Area by Town:

Bradley, Brewer, Clifton, East Eddington, Holden, East Holden, Orrington, Orono, University of Maine, Veazie

Ruth Quirino

(W) 60 State Street, Room 202
Ellsworth, Maine 04605
667-9049 Fax 667-6156
Pager 821-6476 Voice Mail 667-9049

Geographic Area by Town:

Acadia National Park, Amherst, Aurora, Bar Harbor, Bass Harbor, Blue Hill, Brooklin, Brooksville, Bucksport, Castine, Cranberry Island, Dedham, Deer Isle, Eastbrook, Ellsworth, Franklin, Frenchboro, Gouldsboro, Great Pond, Hall's Quarry, Hancock, Isleford, Lamoine, Mariahville, Mt. Desert, Northeast Harbor, Orland, Osborn, Otis, Penobscot, Prospect Harbor, Sargentville, Seal Harbor, Sedgwick, Sorrento, Southwest Harbor, Stonington, Sullivan, Surry, Swan's Island, Tremont, Verona Island, Waltham, Winter Harbor.

Alison Smith

(W) 10 Franklin Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
941-3130 Fax 941-3132
Pager 821-0474 Voice Mail 941-4738

Geographic Area by Town:

City of Bangor (D-Z)

Elaine Sosebee

(W) 27 Riverside Drive, Suite 102
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
764-2043 Fax 764-2045
Pager 764-1178 Voice Mail 941-4734

Geographic Area by Town:

Ashland, Blaine, Castle Hill, East Plantation, Easton, Mapleton, Mars Hill, Masardis, Nashville, Oxbow, Portage, Robinson, Sheridan, Loring Air Force Base

Brian Welsh

(H) 164 Range Road
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine 04426
564-7811

(W) Maine District Court (Mail only)
59 East Main Street
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine 04426
564-7811
Pager 821-6477 Voice Mail 941-4739

Geographical Area by Town:

Abbott, Atkinson, Barnard Plt., Blanchard Plt., Brownville, Bowerbank, Dover-Foxcroft, Elliottsville Plt., Greenville, Guilford,

Kingsbury Plt., Lakeview Plt., Medford, Milo, Monson, Parkman, Sangerville, Sebec, Shirley, Wellington, Willimantic. In Western Penobscot County: Charleston, Corinna, Dexter, Exeter, Garland, Newport, Plymouth

Galan Williamson

(W) P.O. Box 297
Machias, Maine 04654
255-3223 Fax 255-1176
Pager 821-6451 Voice Mail 941-4743

Geographical Area by Town:

Addison, Alexander, Baileyville, Baring, Beals Island, Beddington, Brookton, Buck's Harbor, Calais, Charlotte, Cherryfield, Columbia, Columbia Falls, Cooper, Crawford, Cutler, Danforth, Deblois, Dennysville, East Machias, Eastport, Edmonds Township, Grand Lake Stream, Harrington, Indian Township, Jonesboro, Lubec, Machias, Machiasport, Marion, Meddybemps, Millbridge, Northfield, Pembroke, Perry, Pleasant Pt., Princeton, Robbinston, Roque Bluffs, St. Stephen, (Canada), Steuben, Topsfield, Trescott Township, Wesley, Whiting, Whitneyville, Woodland.

JUVENILES

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE - District Office No. One JuvenileOfficer's Name ALLMonthly Statistical Report August 1997
Month August Year 1997

<u>Investigations</u>		<u>Collections</u>		<u>Count</u>	
1. Preliminary	<u>224</u>	1. Restitution	<u>\$3777.28</u>	1. Current Count	<u>632</u>
2. Pre-Disposition		2. Fine	<u>500</u>	2. MYC In-Center	<u>55</u>
a. Oral	<u>2</u>	3. Charity Donations	<u>1190</u>	3. Transferred OOS	<u>13</u>
b. Written	<u>0</u>	4. Public Service Hrs	<u>306</u>	4. Outstanding Warrants	<u>9</u>
3. OOS	<u>1</u>	5. Public Service #'s	<u>11</u>	5. Supervised	
4. Institution	<u>1</u>			Conditional Rel.	<u>59</u>
5. Other	<u>0</u>			6. Miscellaneous	<u>8</u>
				7. Total Count	<u>776</u>

Monthly Activity

	Violations						Hearings			Revoked				Successful Terminations			
	Prob		RAWL		Ent		Prob		Ent	IA	Prob		RAWL	Ent	IA	Prob	Ent.
	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Prel	Rev	Rev		Prob	RAWL	Ent				
Total	9	14	0	0	1	3	12	12	3	3	9	1	3	15	34	1	

Detention Requests

Uncond. Release	Cond. Release		Released Prior	Released Count	Detained by Count
3	13	13	4	3	7

Intake

NFA	I. Adj.	Pat.	Over Ruled D.A.
51	15	219	1

Current Count

	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Male</u>					<u>Female</u>				
	<u>I.A.</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>OOS</u>	<u>RAWL</u>	<u>Ent</u>	<u>I.A.</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>OOS</u>	<u>RAWL</u>	<u>Ent</u>	<u>I.A.</u>	<u>Prob.</u>	<u>OOS</u>	<u>RAWL</u>	<u>Ent</u>
Total	14	20	1	4	7	57	400	10	15	43	15	97	0	1	6

JUVENILES

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE - District Office No. II

Officer's Name _____ Monthly Statistical Report Aug 1997
Month Year

Investigations			Collections			Count		
1. Preliminary	135		1. Restitution	\$815. ⁰⁰		1. Current Count	353	
2. Pre-Disposition			2. Fine	0		2. MYC In-Center	50	
a. Oral	23		3. Charity Donations	\$50. ⁰⁰		3. Transferred OOS	1	
b. Written	0		4. Public Service Hrs	160		4. Outstanding Warrants	5	
3. OOS	1		5. Public Service #'s	8		5. Supervised		
4. Institution	17					Conditional Rel.	56	
5. Other	1					6. Miscellaneous	25	
						7. Total Count	490	

Monthly Activity

	Violations						Hearings			Revoked				Successful Terminations		
	Prob		RAWL		Ent		Prob		Ent	IA	Prob	RAWL	Ent	IA	Prob	Ent.
	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Prel	Rev	Rev							
Total	8	11	1	2	0	3	5	8	0	5	10	2	2	11	16	1

Detention Requests

Uncond. Release	Cond. Release		Released Prior	Released Court	Detained by Court
4	21	9	4	2	4

Intake

NFA	I. Adj	Pat	Over Ruled D.A.
23	15	85	2

Current Count

	New Cases					Male 285					Female 68				
	I.A.	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent	I.A.	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent	I.A.	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent
Total	14	23	1	4	2	57	184	4	12	28	23	38	0	1	6

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages
To: Mary Ann Saar	From: Lou Ann Bachelder	
cc: Assoc. Com.	cc: Corrections	
Dept: Corrections	Phone # 783-5383	
Fax # 287-4370	Fax # 183-5368	

JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT REGION III

August 1997

INVESTIGATIONS		COLLECTIONS		COUNT	
1. Preliminary	118	1. Restitution	2494.99	1. Current Count	414
2. Pre-Dispositions	0	2. Fine	\$0.00	2. MYC in-center	45
a. Oral	12	3. Charity Donations	\$0.00	3. Transferred OOS	2
b. Written	0	4. Public Service Hrs	410	4. Oustand. Warrants	16
3. OOS	1	5. Public Service #s	10	5. Supv. Cond. Rel.	36
4. Institution	16			6. Miscellaneous	15
5. Other	12			7. Total Count	528
6. Total Invest.	159				

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

VIOLATIONS						HEARINGS			REVOKED				SUCCESS. TERM.		
PROB		RAWL		Ent.		PROB		Ent.							
Tech	N O	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Prel.	Rev.	Rev.	IA	PROB	RAWL	ENT	IA	PROB	ENT
4	8	2	2	0	1	0	6	0	2	7	2	0	15	17	3

DETENTION REQUESTS

Uncond Release	Cond Release	Detain.	Rel. Prior	Rel. by Court	Detain. by Court
13	21	19	8	5	6

INTAKE

NFA	IA	Pet.	Over-ruled DA
22	7	86	0

CURRENT COUNT

415

NEW CASES					MALE					FEMALE						
IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.	IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.	IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.		
6	21	0	1	0	50	256	2	12	18	19	52	1	0	5		
Total					28	Total					338	Total				77

JUVENILE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

AUGUST, 1997 REGION 4J

INVESTIGATIONS	
1. Preliminary	137
2. Pre-Dispositions	
a. Oral	26
b. Written	5
3. OOS	2
4. Institution	12
5. Other	0
6. Total Invest.	2244

COLLECTIONS	
1. Restitution	3,659.88
2. Fine	\$0.00
3. Charity Donations	\$180.00
4. Public Service Hrs	610
5. Public Service #s	28

COUNT	
1. Current Count	510
2. MYC in-center	48
3. Transferred OOS	5
4. Outstand. Warrants	23
5. Supv. Cond. Rel.	30
6. Miscellaneous	6
7. Total Count	622

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

VIOLATIONS				HEARINGS					REVOKED				SUCCESS. TERM.		
PROB		RAWL		Ent.		PROB		Ent.							
Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Tech	NO	Prel.	Rev.	Rev.	IA	PROB	RAWL	ENT	IA	PROB	ENT
16	14	1	1	2	1	0	19	0	2	14	2	1	18	17	0

DETENTION REQUESTS	37
--------------------	----

Uncond Release	Cond Release	Rel. Detain.	Rel. Prior	Rel. by Court	Detain by Court
5	16	16	7	1	9

INTAKE			
NFA	IA	Pel.	Over-ruled DA
46	34	58	2

CURRENT COUNT

510

NEW CASES					MALE					FEMALE					
IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.	IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.	IA	Prob	OOS	RAWL	Ent.	
35	28	0	9	3	88	278	5	23	30	24	66	1	2	3	
Total					75	Total				424	Total				86

TOTAL COUNT BY JCW:

Jane Fitzpatrick	76	Bill Francis	56	Darlene Lyng	49
Donna Miles	65	Steve Onacki	72	Tom Pailles	56
Ruth Quirino	71	Alison Smith	49	Elaine Sosebee	48
Brian Welsh	26	Galan Williamson	53		

APPENDIX F

INFORMATION REGARDING JUVENILE BIND OVER PETITIONS: 1992-1997

Juvenile Bind Over Petitions brought from 1992 thru 1997

As of December 12, 1997, 58 juvenile bind over petitions which were brought in Maine between 1992 and 1997 have been found.

Total number granted - 16

Total number not granted - 10

Total number agreed - 25

Total number withdrawn - 6

Androscoggin County Number of petitions - 13

Number granted - 5

Number agreed - 2

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 5

Sagadahoc County Number of petitions - 1

Number granted - 0

Number agreed - 1

Number not granted - 0

Number withdrawn - 0

Cumberland County Number of petitions - 22

Number granted - 2

Number agreed - 15

Number not granted - 4

Number withdrawn - 0

Somerset County Number of petitions - 1

Number granted - 0

Number agreed - 0

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 0

Franklin County Number of petitions - 2

Number granted - 0

Number agreed - 1

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 0

Waldo County Number of petitions - 3

Number granted - 0

Number agreed - 2

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 0

Kennebec County Number of petitions - 1

Number granted - 1

Number agreed - 0

Number not granted - 0

Number withdrawn - 0

Washington County Number of petitions - 1

Number granted - 0

Number agreed - 0

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 0

Penobscot County Number of petitions - 8

Number granted - 6

Number agreed - 1

Number not granted - 1

Number withdrawn - 0

York County Number of petitions - 6

Number granted - 2

Number agreed - 3

Number not granted - 0

Number withdrawn - 1

Juvenile Bind Over Petitions Granted from 1992 thru 1997

Androscoggin County Number granted - 5

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years

Charge 1 - Escape (C)

Sentence: Pled guilty to Class D Escape.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Has escaped 11 times from MYC; is serious danger to public.
- 2) Has refused treatment at MYC; has previous record.
- 3) More secure facility needed to protect public and juvenile.

-
- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years

Charge 1 - Arson (A)

Sentence:

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) It is a pre-meditated and willful act that threatened both property and tenants.
- 2) Since 1986, he has been involved with juvenile system; since turning 18 in 1989, he has been charged with additional offenses.
- 3) No dispositional alternatives in juvenile system for him because of present age and previous history.

-
- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 10 months

Charge 1 - Aggravated assault

Charge 2 - Reckless or criminally negligent

Charge 3 - Depraved indifference murder

Sentence:

Gender - Female

Findings

- 1) Offenses charged are extremely serious.
- 2) Has served a sentence at MYC. She is now 18 and has lived as an adult for several years. She has refused services available through DHS.
- 3) The short term jurisdiction the juvenile system would have over her is not sufficient to meet her needs.

-
- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11.5 months

Charge 1 - Arson (A)

Sentence:

Gender - Male

Findings

-
- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 8 months

Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Charge 2 - Burglary (A)

Sentence:

Gender - Female

Findings

Cumberland County Number granted - 2

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 9 months

Charge 1 - Gross Sexual Assault (A & C)

Charge 2 - Gross Sexual Contact (A)

Charge 3 - Assault (C)

Sentence: Pled to Gross Sexual Assault (A) - 40 years all but 15 suspended.

Gross Sexual Assault (C) - 10 years, all suspended, 6 years probation with conditions, consecutive to count 1.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Victim 6 mos. old; crime utterly senseless
- 2) Some weight given to 2 priors; not remorseful; immature; borderline IQ; does function in society
- 3) Few treatment benefits at MYC and such placement would diminish gravity of crime

-
- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11 months

Charge 1 - Robbery

Charge 2 - Aggravated Assault

Charge 3 - Burglary

Sentence: Pled guilty. No sentence as of 11/14/97.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Attack was aggressive, violent & premeditated.
- 2) Has prior record; escaped from MYC; living as adult at time of offenses.
- 3) Juvenile system offers no deterrence to future criminal conduct for this offender.

Kennebec County Number granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 6 months

Charge 1 - Attempted Murder

Sentence: Jury trial found guilty of Attempted Murder.
On appeal to Maine Supreme Judicial Court.

Gender - Male

Findings

Penobscot County Number granted - 6

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11.5 months

Charge 1 - Murder - 2 counts

Sentence: Jury trial - Guilty of manslaughter.
20 years all but 15 suspended, 6 years probation with conditions.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Act was not premeditated and not likely to cause death.
 - 2) 1 informal adjustment; 1 probation for theft and burglary; dysfunctional family; few social skills.
 - 3) At most, 32 months at MYC - severely limited time for treatment; would reduce gravity of crime.
-

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years

Charge 1 - Attempted Murder (A)

Charge 2 - Robbery (A)

Sentence: Bind over is being appealed.

Gender - Male

Findings

1) The act inevitably leads to the conclusion that it was depraved and senseless.

2) The juvenile's response dispositions and his pattern of living suggest that it is no longer appropriate to treat him through the juvenile system.

3) Without reasonable prospects of rehabilitation in the foreseeable future, there exists a strong argument that the interests of public safety warrant a longer period of confinement than the 38 months available through the juvenile justice system.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17

Charge 1 - Eluding a Police Officer

Sentence:

Gender - Male

Findings

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 7 months

Charge 1 - Gross Sexual Assault (A)

Sentence: Sentenced to MYC to age 21, all suspended but 15 days at county jail; 2 years probation.

Gender - Male

Findings

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 4 months

Charge 1 - Eluding a Police Officer (C)

Charge 2 - Reckless Conduct w/ Dangerous Weapon

Sentence: Dismissed in Superior Court 11/21/94.
Defendant deceased.

Gender - Male

Findings

1) Court did not find probable cause for Reckless Conduct charge.

2) Been in trouble for years; dysfunctional family; been at MYC for several years, currently absent without leave. He is almost 18

3) Dispositional alternatives in juvenile system are wholly insufficient to the nature of offense.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years

Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault (B)

Sentence: 6 months with all but 60 days suspended; 1 year probation with conditions.

Gender - Male

Findings

1) Beat one individual with a club.

2) Has prior assaultive and sexual offender history; is the leader of a "gang."

3) It is not proportionate to the crime if adjudicated as a juvenile.

York County Number granted - 2

• Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years

- Charge 1 - Escape from MYC
- Charge 2 - Burglary 6 counts
- Charge 3 - Robbery 2 counts
- Charge 4 - Theft
- Charge 5 - Theft of Firearm
- Charge 6 - Reckless Conduct with Firearm

Sentence: Pled to 2 counts of Robbery, Reckless Conduct w/Firearm, Burglary, Escape, and 4 counts of Criminal Trespass. One count Robbery - 6 years all but 2 suspended. Second count robbery - 4 years consecutive to count 1, all suspended; total of 10 years probation.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Involved offenses against persons & weapons focused on getting what he wants; premeditated.
- 2) Prior offenses, escapes, refusal to cooperate with MYC staff; substance abuse.
- 3) Needs secure, controlled setting; needs supervision beyond 21st birthday.

• Age of juvenile at time of offense - 15 years

- Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault
- Charge 2 - Manslaughter

Sentence: Pled. 15 years all but 13 suspended, 6 years probation.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Life of victim was taken in willful, violent and aggressive manner; was not facing defendant when struck with bat.
- 2) No priors; 3 pending charges of assault, burglary and possession of firearm. Gang involvement. Mistrusts people, making therapy difficult.
- 3) Court feared indeterminate sentence would diminish gravity of offense; he would be out in as short as 2 years.

Juvenile Bind Over Petitions Agreed to from 1992 thru 1997

Androscoggin County Number agreed to - 2

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Theft

Charge 2 - Aggravated Assault (B)

Sentence:

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 6 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Charge 2 - Burglary (A)

Sentence:

Cumberland County Number agreed to - 15

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 18 years minus 3 days Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Sentence: 4 years, all but 3 months suspended, 4 years probation with conditions. Sentence took into account 6 months incarceration at MYC.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 11 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Escape (B)

Charge 2 - Assault on an Officer (C)

Sentence: Pled to Escape and Assault. 2 years all but 6 months and 1 day suspended, 2 years probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - NK Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Assault on an Officer (C)

Charge 2 - Escape (C)

Sentence: Pled to Assault (D) and Escape (C). 2 years all but 9 months and a day suspended, 2 years probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 9 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Assault on an Officer (C)

Sentence: Pled to Assault (D). Sentenced to 364 days, all but 6 months and 1 day suspended, 1 year probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 6 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Assault on an Officer (C)

Sentence: Pled to Assault (D). Sentenced to 364 days, all but 6 months and 1 day suspended, 1 year probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 4 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Escape (C)

Sentence: Pled to Escape. 1 year, all suspended, 1 year probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 7 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary (C) (B) (B) (C) (B)

Charge 2 - Theft (E) (B) (E) (E)

Charge 3 - Theft of Firearm (B) (B)

Charge 4 - Criminal Mischief (D) 2 counts

Charge 5 - Aggravated Criminal Mischief (C)

Sentence: Pled to 18 counts. Sentenced to 5 years all but 2 years suspended, 4 years probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 6 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary (A)

Charge 2 - Theft (E)

Charge 3 - Burglary (B)

Charge 4 - Theft (B)

Charge 5 - Criminal Mischief (D)

Sentence: Pled to Burglary (B), Theft (C), Burglary (A), Theft (E). Counts 1 & 2 - 4 years consecutive to count 3. Count 3 - 6 years all but 2.5 suspended to run concurrent with York County sentence. 10 years probation, \$10,000 restitution at \$1000 per year.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Theft (E)

Charge 2 - Unauthorized use of Property (D)

Charge 3 - Evading a Police Officer (C)

Charge 4 - Passing Roadblock (C) 3 counts

Charge 5 - Reckless Conduct w/Dangerous Weapon

Sentence: Pled to Reckless Conduct w/Dangerous Weapon (C). Sentenced to 3 years all but 6 months suspended, 4 years probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 7 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Sentence: Pled. Sentenced to 5 years all but 2 suspended, 4 years probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 6 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault (B)

Sentence: Pled. 2 years all but 4 months suspended, 4 years probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 9 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Assault on an Officer (C)

Sentence: Pled. 1 year, all suspended, 1 year probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 18 years minus 12 days Gender -
Charge 1 - Escape (C)

Sentence: Pled. 1 year, all but 6 months suspended, 1 year probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 11 months Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Escape (C)

Sentence: Never entered a plea in Superior Court.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 4 months Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault (B)

Sentence: Pled. 2 years all but 113 days suspended, credit for time served, 3 years probation.

Franklin County Number agreed to - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Robbery (B)

Sentence: Pled. 3 years to run concurrent with an Androscoggin County sentence.

Penobscot County Number agreed to - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11.5 months Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Sentence: Sentenced to two misdemeanors - Theft and Assault. 364 days all but 6 months suspended; 1 year probation.

Sagadahoc County Number agreed to - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Arson (A & C)

Sentence:

Waldo County Number agreed to - 2

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault (B)
Charge 2 - Robbery (A)

Sentence: 3 years with all but 90 days suspended. 2 years probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male
Charge 1 - Theft (C) - 2 counts
Charge 2 - Burglary (B) - 2 counts

Sentence: 2 years with all but 120 days suspended. 2 years probation. Restitution of not more than \$450.

Juvenile Bind Over Petitions Not Granted from 1992 thru 1997

Androscoggin County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 4 months

Charge 1 - Robbery (A) - 3 counts

Charge 2 - Attempted Murder (A)

Charge 3 - Aggravated Assault

Charge 4 - Burglary (B)

Disposition: Committed to MYC until 21.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) If only consideration, should be tried as adult.
- 2) 2 priors for property offenses; dysfunctional family; been identified for developing behavior problems which were not addressed; substance abuse.
- 3) MYC contracting with Sweetser for treatment; MYC placement does not diminish gravity of offense.

Cumberland County Number not granted - 4

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 3 months

Charge 1 - Robbery (A) - 2 counts

Charge 2 - Aggravated Assault (B) - 2 counts

Disposition: Admitted to 2 counts Robbery and 2 counts Aggravated Assault.
Committed to MYC until 21.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 2) No prior adjudications in Maine.
- 3) Juvenile is amenable to treatment, although commitment to MYC may diminish gravity of the offense.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 9 months

Charge 1 - Robbery (A) - 2 counts

Charge 2 - Aggravated Assault (B) - 2 counts

Charge 3 - Attempted Murder (A)

Disposition: Hearing held on Attempted Murder - adjudicated.
Committed to MYC to 21.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Crime is of sufficient seriousness.
- 2) No prior adjudications.
- 3) No prior attempts at rehabilitation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11 months

Charge 1 - Burglary (B)

Charge 2 - Assault (D)

Charge 3 - Gross Sexual Assault (A) 3 counts

Charge 4 - Unlawful Sexual Contact (C)

Charge 5 - Robbery (A)

Disposition: Admitted to Robbery (A) and Unlawful Sexual Contact (C).
Committed to MYC to 21.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Crime is of sufficient seriousness.
- 3) Juvenile had never been committed to MYC, although he had prior adjudications and had been on probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 6 months
Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault (B)
Charge 2 - Escape (C)

Gender - Male

Findings

Disposition: Awaiting disposition as of 11/14/97.

Franklin County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 14 years 10 months
Charge 1 - Murder (A)

Gender - Female

Findings

Disposition: Admitted to Murder.
Committed to DOC and DHS for placement
at MYC to age 21 with a clinical services
commitment plan.

- 1) A crime of hideous brutality.
- 2) Does not project a character capable of this murder.
- 3) Would be "eaten alive" in adult facility; 6 years at MYC significant punishment.

Penobscot County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 15 years
Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Gender - Male

Findings

Disposition: Committed to MYC until age 18.

Somerset County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 2 months
Charge 1 - Murder - 2 counts

Gender - Male

Findings

Disposition: Admitted to 2 counts of Murder.
Committed to MYC until 21.

- 1) Crime not committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner.
- 2) No prior record; emotional attitude and pattern of living that of dutiful child; dysfunctional family.
- 3) Juvenile dispositions adequate to deal with his needs; he understands gravity of act.

Waldo County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 7 months
Charge 1 - Murder

Gender - Male

Findings

Disposition: Admitted to Murder.
Committed to indeterminate term at MYC.

- 1) Serious crime; much abuse in family; drinking, threats
- 2) No history of violence; good student; total lack of stability in home; depressed with low self-esteem; PTSS
- 3) MYC offers evaluation, treatment, secure facility

Washington County Number not granted - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - NK

Charge 1 - Tampering with Witness - 2 counts

Disposition: Committed to MYC until 21.

Gender - Male

Findings

- 1) Serious, but not as serious as other charges of arson for which State is not seeking bindover.
 - 2) No prior record; suffered horrific and sadistic abuse as child; lacks empathy.
 - 3) Juvenile commitment to 21 longer than what he would serve as adult.
-

York County Number agreed to - 3

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 10 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary (B) 2 counts

Charge 2 - Theft (B)

Charge 3 - Criminal Mischief

Sentence: 364 days all but 30 days suspended; 1 year probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Robbery

Charge 2 - Burglary

Sentence: Pled. 8 years all but 1 suspended, 6 years probation.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary

Charge 2 - Aggravated Assault

Charge 3- Theft - 2 counts

Charge 4 - Criminal Mischief

Sentence: Pled to Theft (C), Assault (D), Criminal Trespass (E). 5 years all but 1 suspended, 4 years probation.

Juvenile Bind Over Petitions Withdrawn from 1992 thru 1997

Androscoggin County Number withdrawn - 5

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 11 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary (B)

Disposition:

Plea agreement - 20 days in jail.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years 2 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Robbery (A)

Disposition:

Committed to MYC until 19.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 16 years 11 months Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Burglary (C)

Charge 2 - Burglary (B)

Charge 3 - Theft (C)

Disposition:

9 months probation with conditions.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Theft

Disposition:

State dismissed.

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 17 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Theft of Firearm

Charge 2 - Burglary of Motor Vehicle

Disposition:

30 days in jail.

York County Number withdrawn - 1

- Age of juvenile at time of offense - 15 years Gender - Male

Charge 1 - Aggravated Assault

Charge 2 - Probation Violation

Disposition:

At trial, adjudicated of Simple Assault. Admitted to probation violation. Committed to MYC.
