

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**A CORRECTIONS STUDY
FOR THE
BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS
STATE OF MAINE**



**Volume III — Methodology,
Findings & Exhibits**

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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FEASIBILITY OF AN IMPROVED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

A definite need exists within the entire State of Maine for an effective community relations program which will enlist public understanding, empathy and support for a statewide area correctional center system. Over a period of several years, numerous comprehensive law enforcement plans and studies have been conducted, all justifying the need for a change in corrections philosophy and concept. With increased emphasis at the federal level for significant change in the entire criminal justice and law enforcement process, the time to move is now at hand.

The State of Maine is in a relatively enviable position of not having been subjected to the socio-economic tensions which have erupted elsewhere. This is partly explained by the absence of any large minority groups and the state's rural nature. However, an increasing trend toward urbanization is fostering many of the same conditions in Maine that have led to riots and civil strife in other states.

An improved correctional system will effectively and adequately minimize the social costs of protecting the public from those offenders which society cannot tolerate or absorb and, concurrently, it will provide the maximum potential of rehabilitating and returning deserving offenders to society. System capability should provide maximum possible chance of rehabilitation through training and education for those confined. The correctional potential at the county or community level is limited by small, inadequate or obsolete facilities. Trained staff and professional services are too costly for the individual county or community to assume. Throughout the State the costs of maintaining the law enforcement and criminal justice system have been steadily increasing. In one major Regional Planning District, the total county and municipal police department expenditures have increased 100% in the five year period 1967-1971. The aggregate cost to operate the total system for the district was \$1,127,241 or \$16.69 for each person in the Regional Planning District.* Further

*Law Enforcement Plan, Mid-Coast District, 1972
p. A-1

review indicates that elsewhere in the State total budgets and salary figures for law enforcement agencies have increased from 65 to 70% in a five year period. Emphasis, however, on community-based rehabilitation programs in these areas is so small as to be virtually non-existent.

Current trends stress rehabilitation through therapeutic intervention as well as proper custody. Effective programs of rehabilitative therapy and counsel depend greatly upon provision of trained staff, utilization of professional services and the effective use of existing facilities. By means of a joint state-community effort, the Area Correctional Center concept can become a reality whereas the communities operating alone could not afford the undertaking.

EVALUATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF THE AREA CONCEPT

Methodology

Evaluation of the feasibility of the area corrections concept was based on the total complex of correctional study input. Such factors as population profiles, distribution, concentration, trends and other related characteristics were evaluated. (Reference Volume III page III6) Community resources and services were carefully considered, as were local industry and business. (Reference Volume III page 92)

The geographic configuration of the state was taken into consideration as it affects the statewide transportation network and the law enforcement function.

Community law enforcement facilities and potential were considered in terms of a total statewide corrections system and their effective contribution to the system. The practicality of converting and utilizing existing institutional facilities played an important part in the total area system concept as visualized.

An evaluation of the attitudes of various social groups and specific individuals was made to assist in determining the feasibility and practicality of the area corrections concept. This was done by means of personal interviews as well as thoughtfully prepared questionnaires. (Reference Volume III page 60)

Total correctional study input was necessary from the over-all to the smallest detail in order to realistically evaluate the feasibility of the total Area Correctional Center concept as visualized for the entire State of Maine.

Findings

The comprehensive area corrections study for the State of Maine has clearly revealed the practicability of application of the total concept. Overwhelming proof exists that society's traditional method of dealing

with criminal offenders is both ineffective and expensive. Studies and experience have shown this to be true not only in the State of Maine but throughout the nation.

Present estimates indicate that corrections will have to cope with very substantial increases in offender populations over the next decade, based on population increases and on the assumption that present trends in arrest, conviction and release rates will continue. The total crime index for the State of Maine indicates that from 1965 through 1970 the crime rate increased an average of 10% each year over the preceding year.

The condition of many county jails and lock-ups throughout the state is sub-standard and in most cases extremely poor. To bring these facilities back to standard would be an extremely costly process. If county jails, holding facilities and lock-ups can be strategically consolidated, a great deal of expense might be spared. The Area Correctional Center system will eliminate the need for many of the present sub-standard installations.

The underlying premise for the Area Correctional Center approach to corrections is that crime and delinquency are symptoms of failures of the community, as well as of individual offenders. These failures are seen as depriving offenders of contact with the institutions that are basically responsible for assuring development of law-abiding conduct; sound family life, good schools, employment, recreational opportunities and desirable companions, to name a few. The offender will benefit greatly from the proposed system, the offender's family will generally stand to benefit from a more normal and acceptable situation, and the taxpayer will benefit indirectly from the offender's ability to become self-supporting and able to support his family which, heretofore, was very likely on welfare. Also, the Bureau of Corrections will benefit and the courts will benefit from the proposed system through greater effectiveness of a meaningful total effort which will benefit individuals, the community, the state and all of society in general.

Due to the national concern and emphasis on corrections, federal funding for the development of new

corrections programs is available. Federal money is also available for renovating lock-ups and holding facilities as a significant part of providing an over-all Area Correctional Center System. In the State of Maine, the major facilities needed for each of the three Area Centers and Sub-Centers already exist. The proposed plan is to utilize existing facilities which can, with nominal outlay of funds, be renovated and made ready to serve the needs of a statewide corrections system.

The subsequent reorganization of the total corrections effort will permit Parole and Probation to function more as it should with greater effectiveness and over-all relevance. Greater involvement and dedication of Area Center staff and appropriate community services should make the task of Parole and Probation much easier and the results more gratifying.

The Area Correctional Center system will effectively utilize the community resources and services which, in many cases, already exist. Through a lack of coordinated effort and proper organization, however, they are not being utilized as well as they should in the over-all rehabilitation process. The united effort of state, through the Area Correctional Center System and the community, through local government, resources and services will meet a growing need for a practical, progressive and relevant corrections system.

An important part of this total effort is the need for educating the public concerning the new corrections concept and philosophy. There must be increased awareness and understanding of offender rehabilitation and the ultimate benefits. A need exists for more vigorous programs and effort in indoctrinating and upgrading law enforcement personnel where their function integrates and interrelates with the Area Correctional System. A keener understanding of every aspect of the total system will increase the chances of its ultimate success and effectiveness as it concerns the individual offender, the community, law enforcement and corrections, and society in general.

PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS (STATEWIDE AND BY COUNTY)

Methodology

1. The population survey and projection methods included two basic approaches. A review of existing information, material and figures and the application of the formulas suggested by the National Clearing House for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture of the University of Illinois.
2. During December 1971, this project conducted a search and survey of all population statistics and characteristics of Maine available; including, (1) U.S. Bureau of Census data for the 1970 census, (2) State of Maine, Executive Department, State Planning Office reports and maps, (3) State Department of Health and Welfare vital statistics, (4) Department of Economic Development Statistics, (5) Department of Mental Health and Corrections statistics and reports, (6) The Public Affairs Research Center of Bowdoin College, (7) Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency with its seven regional planning commissions, and (8) several state and federal documents too numerous to mention.

Findings

The State of Maine population was 993,663 on April 1, 1970 according to U. S. Census Bureau. This figure represents a gain in population of 24,398 or 2.5 percent over the number of inhabitants enumerated in the 1960 census for the State of Maine. Maine's population growth rate has been generally slower than that of the neighboring states of New England. Maine's share of New England's total population has dropped from 6% during the 1950-1960 period and 8% during the 1940-1950 period (a drop of 3.5% and 5.5%, respectively) as compared to the 2.5% growth rate of 1960-1970 period.

The State of Maine is experiencing both an inward and lateral migration of population changes. The northern

counties of the state are losing population, while the southern counties or coastal areas are gaining.

The following list examines, on a county basis, the population rate increases or decreases for the years 1950-1960 and years 1960-1970.

Population Growth Rate - Counties*

<u>1950-1960</u>		<u>1960-1970</u>	
Penobscot	16.8%	York	12.2%
Aroostook	10.4%	Franklin	11.8%
Sagadahoc	9.0%	Lincoln	11.0%
Cumberland	8.0%	Hancock	7.1%
Kennebec	6.3%	Kennebec	6.8%
York	6.3%	Androscoggin	5.8%
Waldo	4.4%	Cumberland	5.3%
Androscoggin	3.3%	Waldo	3.1%
Lincoln	2.7%	Sagadahoc	2.9%
Knox	1.6%	Somerset	2.1%
Hancock	0.6%	Knox	1.5%
Oxford	0.3%	Penobscot	-0.8%
Somerset	-0.1%	Oxford	-2.0%
Franklin	-3.0%	Piscataquis	-6.3%
Washington	-6.5%	Washington	-9.3%
Piscataquis	-6.7%	Aroostook	-10.9%

These county-by-county population changes are depicted graphically in the Exhibit Section under "Population Change in the State of Maine."

*U.S.Dept. of Commerce, PC (1) -A21 Maine, Bureau of Census, Table 10, p 21-17 to p 21-21.

Population Characteristics

Growth - The State of Maine population rate of growth has decreased since 1950 from 7.9% to 6.1% in 1960 and to 2.5% in 1970.

Race - The State of Maine does not have any sizeable non-white population. All non-white population continues to comprise less than one per cent.

Urban and Rural Distribution of Residence - The State urban and rural per cent distribution by place of residence has changed from 51.3% in 1960 to 50.8% in urban residence, or a decrease of 0.5% living in cities. Meanwhile, the rural residence has changed from 48.7% in 1960 to 49.2% in 1970, or an increase of 0.5% in people living in the country. In cities having a population range of 25,000 to 100,000, there is an overall decrease in population distribution from 30.6% to 27.8% or 2.8% less living in cities.

Household Relationships - The decrease in population is reflected in the decrease in households in central cities where the population per household is 2.88 in 1970 or 1.5% less than in 1960. Part of the reason is the outward migration from central metropolitan cities to urban fringes showing an increase by 11.8% over 1960 figures. Also, there is a trend toward smaller family size.

Age-Sex Characteristics (21-50) - The age-sex tables show a decrease of 14.3% of both sexes in their productive years (20-39 years of age). The relative high cost of living and low wage levels in the state are probable causes of this outward migration of productive male and female workers.

Birth-Death Rate Characteristics - The birth rate of 24.0 per 1000 population in 1954 has decreased to 17.2 per 1000 population in 1968 or 7.0 per 1000 reduction, a 29% decrease. The death rate of 10.6 per 1000 in 1954 increased to 11.3 per 1000 in 1968 showing a 6.6% increase in death rate.

Marriages and Divorces - In 1954, there were 7986 marriages as compared to 10,179 marriages in 1968 showing a

27½% increase. During 1954, there were 2,079 divorces as compared to 3,091 in 1968 showing a 49% increase.

Population Projections

Population projections are based upon the National Clearing House for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture projection formulas and techniques.

An example of the calculations and population projections for each county in the State of Maine are set forth in the Exhibit Section. The method is based upon past historical population trends. The mathematical slope-trend formulas adjust to annual percentage fluctuations occurring historically in the past four or five years for projection into future yearly extrapolations.

A FOUR YEAR TABULATION OF OFFENSES

Methodology

In order to establish a reliable data base it was necessary to obtain four years of offense statistics so that future projections might be made. The following fiscal years were selected; 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

University of Maine students were hired to obtain the desired information directly from official court dockets in each of the 33 District Courts throughout the State of Maine. Adult offender data was obtained from the district court dockets for adults and juvenile offender data was obtained from the district court dockets for juveniles. In each case National Clearing House approved forms were used for recording the desired information. Superior Court data was obtained from records maintained in the State Attorney General's office located in the Capitol Building.

The total number of cases seen by the judiciary during the four fiscal years selected were classified by type of offense and disposition of the case.

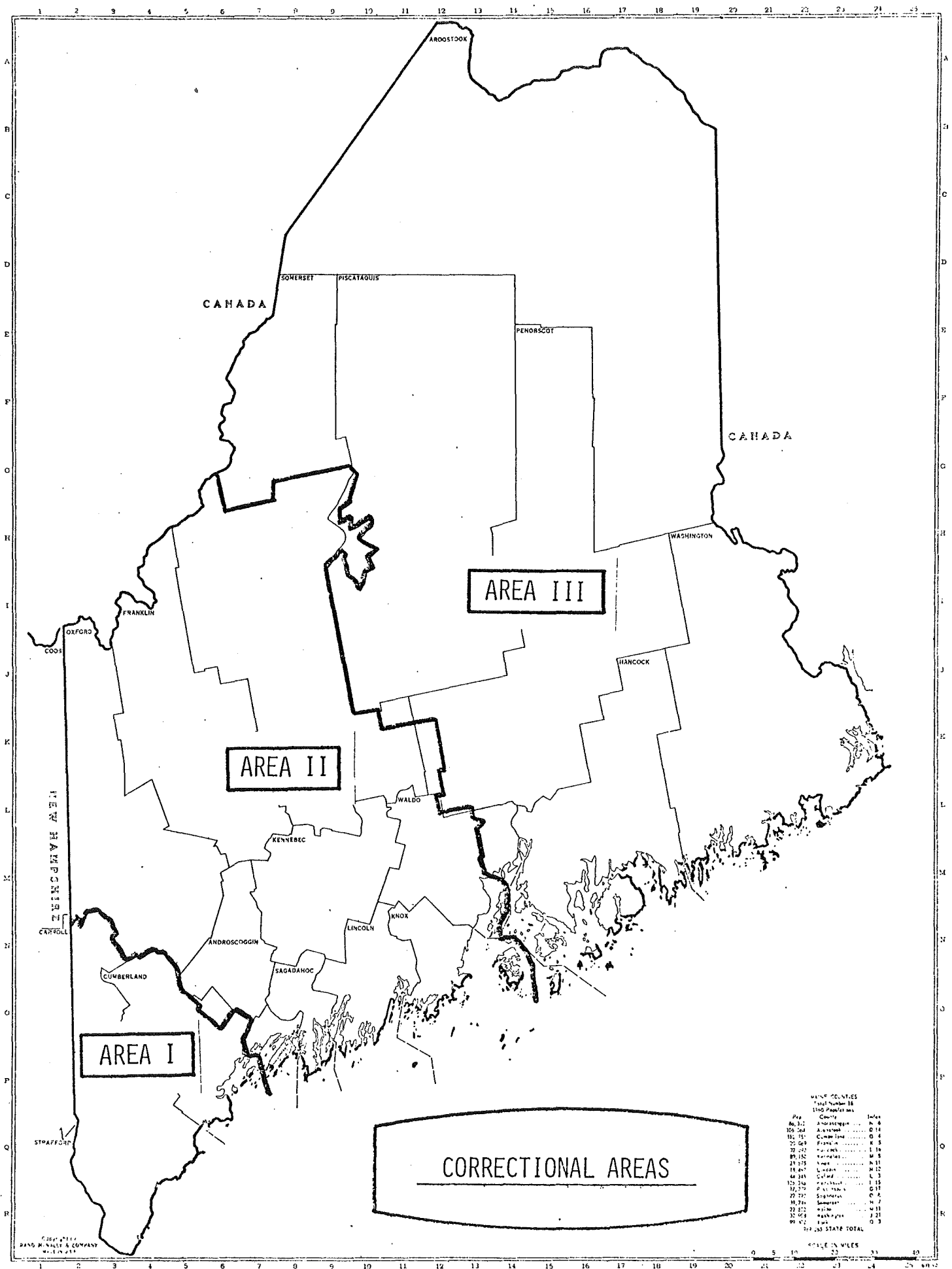
Offense categories consisted of crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug-related offenses, sex-related offenses, alcoholic-related offenses and miscellaneous offenses including traffic and other civil offenses.

Additional information concerning the offender obtained from court records included average processing time from arrest to disposition, length of sentences and the various alternatives to incarceration used by the judiciary such as defendant acquitted or released, release on bail, release on probation, fined, sentence suspended, etc.

The four year tabulation of offenses as obtained from official court dockets in the 33 court locations was kept segregated by county for each of the sixteen counties in the State of Maine. This was done

to facilitate its evaluation in terms of establishing the proposed Correctional Areas.

The following charts and tables set forth the correctional areas, present and projected offenses, court loads, etc.



CORRECTIONAL AREAS

AREA I

Area Correctional Center	- Portland (S. Windham)
Holding Facilities	- Alfred Portland
Lock-ups	- Bridgton Biddeford Kittery

AREA II

Area Correctional Center	- Augusta
Sub-Center	- Auburn
Holding Facilities	- Skowhegan Augusta Auburn South Paris Rockland
Lock-ups	- Farmington Rumford

.(Correctional Areas)

AREA III

Area Correctional Center

- Bangor

Sub-Center

- Presque Isle

Holding Facilities

- Presque Isle

Bangor

Caribou

Madawaska

Houlton

Dover-Foxcroft

Machias

Ellsworth

Lock-ups

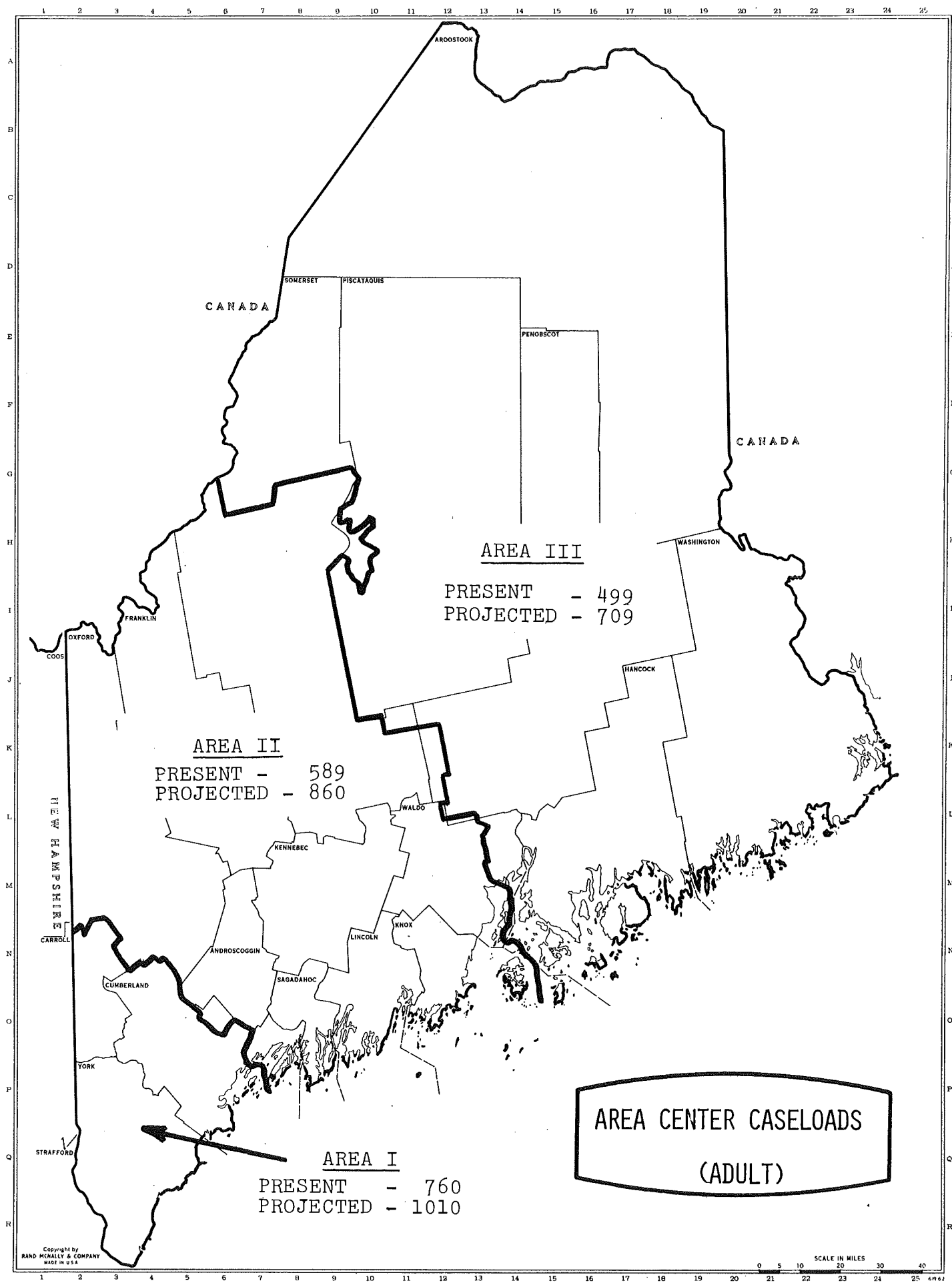
- Millinocket

Lincoln

Calais

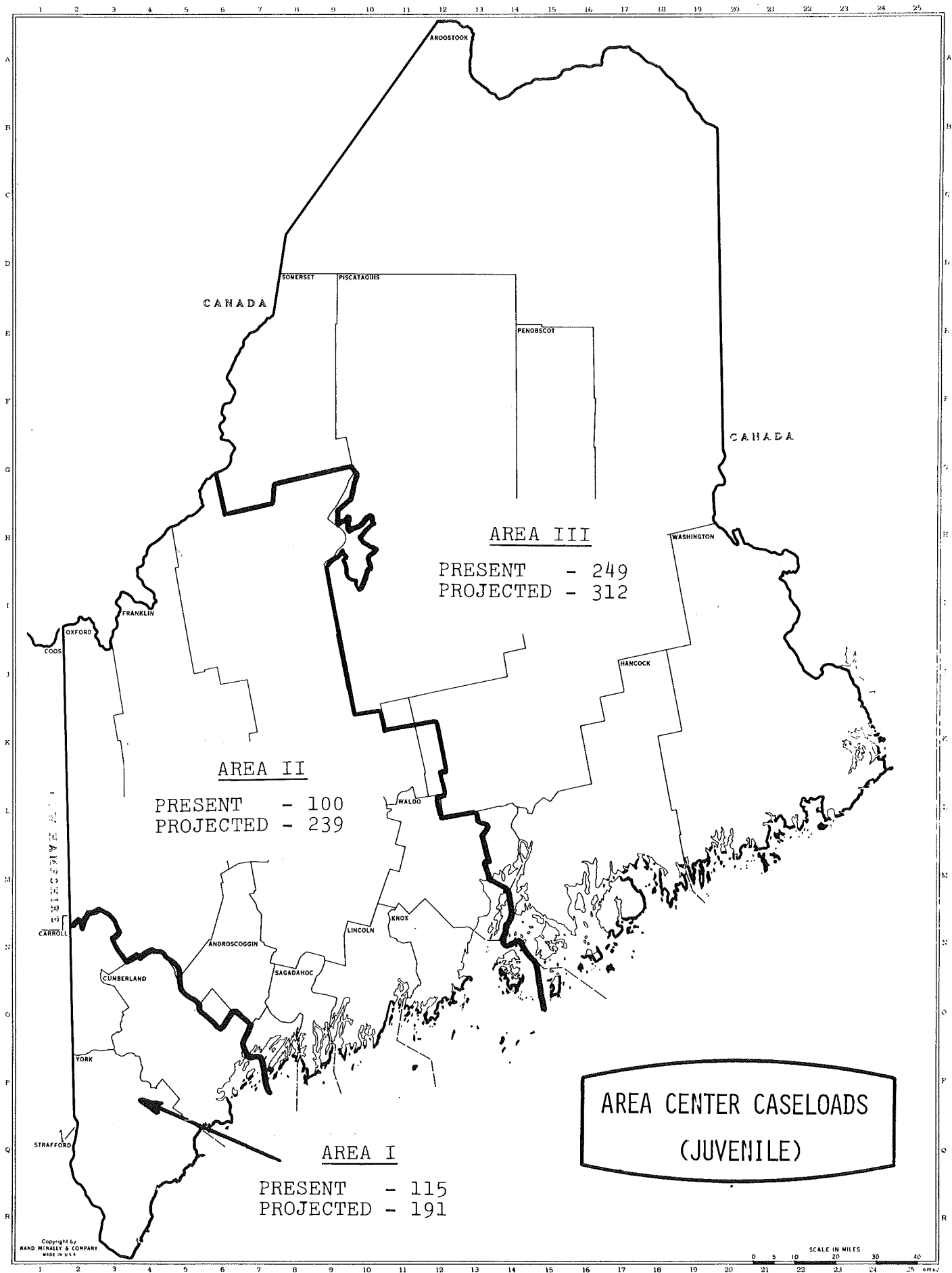
STATE COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

SIZE 8½ x 11



RAND McNALLY STATE COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

MAINE
SIZE 8½ x 11



STATE OF MAINE

OFFENSE ANALYSIS - PROJECTED FOR 1985

DISTRICT COURT

Court Docket Cases (Includes Traffic)-----	91,583*	100 %
Traffic Cases (Portion Separated From Total)-----	64,200	70.1%
Misdemeanants & Felons (Total to Court)-----	27,283	29.9%
Bound Over Cases (To Superior Court)-----	548	--
	<hr/>	
	26,735	
<hr/>		
Charged Adult Non-Traffic Offenders-----	26,735	100 %
Misdemeanants-----	22,725	85 %
Felons-----	4,010	15 %
<hr/>		

NOTE: An analysis of total court docket cases revealed that, of a four-year average for the years 1967-1971, 85% of the total criminal cases** were misdemeanors and 15% were felonies.

(* Statewide total)

(** Excluding traffic and juvenile cases)

STATE OF MAINE
OFFENSE ANALYSIS - PROJECTED FOR 1985

SUPERIOR COURT

Cases Involving Adults (Excludes Traffic)-----	5,057	100 %
Cases Pending And Not Processed-----	2,035	
	<hr/>	
	3,022	
<hr/>		
Charged Adult Non-Traffic Offenders-----	3,022	100 %
Misdemeanants (Appeals From District Court)-----	1,806	59.8%
Felons-----	1,216	40.2%

NOTE: The Institute of Judicial Administration Appendix, February 1971, Page 23

Total Felon Cases Charged In Superior Court

Felons-----	59.8%
Misdemeanants - De Novo Cases (Appeals From Dist. Ct.)----	40.2%

CORRECTIONS CASELOADS - PROJECTED FOR 1985

The following tables show projected corrections caseloads for each of the three corrections areas for 1985.

Area I	-	35%
Area II	-	37%
Area III	-	<u>28%</u>
		100%

The percentages were arrived at by determining the following:

<u>Total Offenses</u>	<u>Areas</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	
District Court	34%	37%	29%	100
Superior Court	36%	37%	27%	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Average -	35%	37%	28%	100
General Population	34%	38%	28%	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Grand Average -	35%	37%	28%	100

STATE OF MAINE
CORRECTIONS CASELOAD - PROJECTED FOR 1985

<u>District Court</u>	<u>Area I</u>	<u>Area II</u>	<u>Area III</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Offenses	30,909	34,275	26,399	91,583
Charged Offenders (Non-Traffic Adult)	9,357	9,892	7,486	26,735
Misdemeanants	7,954	8,408	6,363	22,725
Felons	1,403	1,484	1,123	4,010

<u>Superior Court</u>	<u>Area I</u>	<u>Area II</u>	<u>Area III</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Offenses	1,836	1,861	1,360	5,057
Charged Offenders (Non-Traffic Adult)	1,058	1,118	846	3,022
Misdemeanants	632	668	506	1,806
Felons	426	450	340	1,216

JUVENILE CASELOADS AT EACH
AREA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Area No.	Counties Included In Each Area	Juvenile Caseloads	
		Average 1967-70	1985
I	York	77	106
	Cumberland	38	85
		<u>115</u>	<u>191</u>
II	Androscoggin	16	58
	Franklin	5	23
	Oxford	10	29
	Somerset	15	22
	Kennebec	19	30
	Sagadahoc	5	20
	Lincoln	4	12
	Knox	21	28
	Waldo	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>
		100	239
III	Penobscot	62	89
	Piscataquis	9	16
	Washington	12	16
	Hancock	13	26
	Aroostook	<u>153</u>	<u>165</u>
		249	312

JUDICIAL PRACTICES

Methodology

An analysis was made of the sentencing practices of the State of Maine as recorded in the latest edition of the Maine Revised Statutes. The Maine Judicial sentencing practices were compared to the Model Penal Code as well as the judicial practices of the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas and Washington.

Findings

Generally, the sentencing practices carried out in the State of Maine compared favorably with the sentencing practices of other states and the Model Penal Code. This was particularly true in the categories of: Crimes Against Persons and Offenses Against Property. Minor deviations were noted, such as; Theft Under \$10-\$150 - Deceptive Practices, where the sentence imposed by the State of Maine was more severe than other states.

Generally in the categories of Drug-Related Offenses, Maine sentencing practices compared favorably other than in minor instances, such as; Sells or Administers. Greater deviations and stronger penalties by the State of Maine were noted in the categories of Sex-Related Offenses, such as; Adultery, Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute.

In the general area of Miscellaneous Offenses, the sentencing practices carried out in Maine were generally consistent, subject to minor deviations, such as: Gambling - (Games of Skill or Wagers) and Escape (Charged or Convicted Felony).

The following sets forth a summary of the State of Maine's Judicial Practices By Sentence Imposed in accordance with five general categories: Crimes Against Persons, Offenses Against Property, Drug-Related Offenses, Sex-Related Offenses and Miscellaneous.

MAINE JUDICIAL PRACTICES
TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED BY THE COURTS

CAT. NO.	DIV. NO.	CATEGORY	DIVISION	FINE	JAIL	PRISON
I.		<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>				
	1.		Homicide-Murder	--	--	Life Imprison.
	2.		Homicide-Voluntary Man- slaughter	--	--	Up to 20 yrs
	3.		Homicide-Involuntary Man- slaughter	Up to \$500 (Negligence)	--	Up to 5 yrs
	4.		Homicide-Reckless	Up to \$1000	--	Max -5 yrs
	5.		Homicide-Kidnapping	--	--	Life
	6.		Homicide-Unlawful Restraint	--	--	Min-1 yr Max-10 yrs
	7.		Bodily Harm-Assault	Up to \$100	and/or up to 6 mos.	--
	8.		Bodily Harm-Aggravated Assault	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 5 yrs
	9.		Bodily Harm-Battery	Up to \$100	and/or Up to 6 mos.	--
	10.		Bodily Harm-Aggravated Battery	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 5 yrs
	11.		Bodily Harm-Reckless Conduct	--	--	--
	12.		Bodily Harm-Intimidation	--	--	--
	13.		Bodily Harm-Violation of Civil Rights	Up to \$100	and/or 30 da	--
II.		<u>Offenses Against Property</u>				
	1.		Theft(Under \$10-\$150)	Up to \$100	and/or 6 mos	--
	2.		Theft(over \$10-\$150)	--	--	Up to 5 yrs
	3.		Deceptive Practices	Up to \$500	--	Up to 7 yrs
	4.		Forgery	--	--	Up to 10 yrs
	5.		Robbery	--	--	Any term of years
	6.		Armed Robbery	--	--	Min 1 yr Max 20 yrs
	7.		Burglary	--	--	Any term of years

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>DIV. NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>FINE</u>	<u>JAIL</u>	<u>PRISON</u>
II.		<u>Offenses Against Property</u>				
	8.		Possession of Burglary tools	--	--	Any term of years
	9.		Arson	--	--	Min.-1 yr Max.-20 yrs
	10.		Possession of Explosives	Min.\$20 Max\$100	--	--
	11.		Criminal Damage to prop.	double damage	--	--
	12.		Criminal Trespass to land	Up to \$100.	and/or 90 da	--
III.		<u>Drug Related Offenses</u>				
	1.		Solicits	Up to \$1000	--	Min.-2 yr Max.-8 yrs
	2.		Sells or administers (Narcotics-Maine)	Up to \$50,000	--	and/or up to 20 yrs
	3.		Possession(Cannabis)	Up to \$1000 2d off.\$2000	--	Up to 11 mos Up to 2 yrs
	4.		Possession of other drugs	Up to \$1000	--	And/or up 2 yrs
	5.		User of drugs	Up to \$1000	--	" "
	6.		Doctor who uses drugs	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 2 yrs
	7.		Sale to or use by minor	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 20 yr
IV.		<u>Sex Related Offenses</u>				
	1.		Rape	--	--	Any term of yrs
	2.		Deviate Sexual Conduct	--	--	Min.-1 yr Max.-10 yr
	3.		Indecent liberties w/ child	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 5 yrs
	4.		Contributing to sexual delinq. of child	--	--	Min.-1 yr Max.-10 yr
	5.		Indecent Solicitation of child	--	--	Min.-1 yr Max.-10 yr

CAT. NO.	DIV. NO.	CATEGORY	DIVISION	FINE	JAIL	PRISON
IV.		<u>Sex Related Offenses</u>				
	6.		Adultery	Up to \$1000	--	Up to 5 yrs
	7.		Fornication	Up to \$100	Up to 60 das.	--
	8.		Public Indecency	Up to \$25	and/or Up to 6 mos.	--
	9.		Aggravated Incest	--	--	Min.-1 yr Max.10 yr
	10.		Incest	--	--	Min. 1 yr Max 10 yrs
	11.		Bigamy	Up to \$500	--	Up to 5 yrs.
	12.		Marrying a Bigamist	Up to \$500	--	Up to 5 yrs.
	13.		Prostitution	--	--	Up to 3 yrs
	14.		Soliciting a Prostitute	--	--	Min.-2 yrs Max.-20 yrs
	15.		Pandering(Procuring)	--	--	Min. 2 yrs Max.-20 yrs
	16.		Peeping Tom	Up to \$500	and/or 6 mos	--
	17.		Keeping a Place of Prostitution	--	--	Up to 3 yrs
	18.		Patronizing a Prostitute	--	--	Min.-2 yrs Max.20 yrs
	19.		Pimping	--	--	Min. 2 yrs Max 20 yrs
	20.		Obscenity	Up to \$1000	or up to 11 mos.	--
V.		<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
	1.		Unlawful use of weapons	Up to \$100	or up to 90 das	--
	2.		Sale of weapons (record of sale)	Up to \$50	--	--
	3.		Use After Prison Sentence	--	--	Min- 1 yr Max 5 Yr
	4.		Unlawful sale of firearms	Up to \$50	--	--
	5.		Unlawful possession of firearms	--	--	Min - 1 yr Max 5 yrs.
	6.		Mob action (Unlawful assembly)	Up to \$500	or less than 1 yr.	--

<u>CAT. NO.</u>	<u>DIV. NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>FINE</u>	<u>JAIL</u>	<u>PRISON</u>
V.		<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
	7.		Resisting an officer	Up to \$1000	Up to 11 mos.	--
	8.		Use of Force or Violence	--	--	--
	9.		Disorderly Conduct	Up to \$100	and/or up to 6 mos.	--
	10.		Bomb Threat			
		a.	False Report on Bomb	Up to \$500	Up to 11 mos	--
		b.	Calling out Public Agcy on a False Report	Up to \$1000	--	and/or up to 5 yrs
	11.		Gambling-Game of Skill	Up to \$2000	--	and up to 2 yrs
	12.		Gambling Booking by Professionals	Up to \$2000	--	and up to 2 yrs
	13.		Offering or Accepting a Bribe	Up to \$3000	--	or up to 5 yrs.
	14.		Advocating Overthrow of Government	Up to \$5000	--	and/or up to 5 yrs
	15.		Restricting or Obstructing a Peace Officer	\$500	and up to 1 yr.	2nd Min-1 yr Max 7 yr
	16.		Obstructing Serve of Process	Up to \$300	and up to 11 mos	--
	17.		Obstructing Justice	Up to \$500	--	and up to 2 yrs.
	18.		Concealing or Aiding a Fugitive	Up to \$500	and up to 1 yr	--
	19.		Escape (charged or con- victed felony)	Up to \$1000	-- and	Min. 5 yr Max. 15 yr
	20.		Escape (charged or con- victed misdemeanor)	--	--	Up to 7 yrs
	21.		Escape (from custody)	Up to \$1000	or up to 11 mon.	--
	22.		Escape (use of dangerous weapon)	--	--	Up to 7 yrs

<u>CAT.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>DIV.</u> <u>NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>FINE</u>	<u>JAIL</u>	<u>PRISON</u>
V.		<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
23.		(felony & others) Aiding Escape				
		a.(convey into instit.)		Up to \$500	and up to 1 yr.	Min.1 yr Max. 7 yrs
24.		b.(felcny escape)		--	--	Up to 7 yr
25.		c.(misdemeanor)escapee		Up to \$500	and up to 1 yr.	--
26.		d.(escapee not penal instit.)		Up to \$500.	--	and/or up to 3 yrs
27.		e.(from custody)		Up to \$500	--	and/or up to 3 yrs
28.		f.(use of dangerous weapon)c,d & e		--	--	Min 1 yr Max 7 yr
29.		Refusing to aid an Officer		Up to \$50	Up to 30 das	--
30.		Perjury		--	--	Up to 10 yrs
31.		Subordination of Perjury		--	--	Up to 10 yrs
32.		Violation of Bail Bond (felony)		--	--	--
33.		Violation of Bail Bond (misdem.)		--	--	--
34.		Bribery		Up to \$3000	--	or up to 5 yrs
35.		Armed Violence		--	--	--
36.		Looting 25 #2462		\$25	--	--
37.		Aircraft Hijacking		--	--	--
38.		Public Demonstration Laws		Up to \$500	--	and up to 1 yr
39.		Destruction of Draft Papers		--	--	--
40.		Camera at Whipping Post		--	--	--

STATE AND COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Methodology

In addition to completing the Physical Facilities questionnaire prepared by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, University of Illinois, officials of each of the five state correctional institutions extended fine cooperation in the physical inspection of those facilities. Personnel conducting the study spent considerable time during various visits to each institution to familiarize themselves with the present facilities, services and administration, as well as with the potential contribution of the facilities within a broader-based community oriented rehabilitation and correctional program.

All fourteen county jails were personally inspected by the consulting personnel, allowing them to familiarize themselves with each physical facility and to evaluate its potential contribution and capacity. All fourteen sheriffs' departments also completed the National Clearinghouse facilities questionnaire.

The December 1971 County Jail Inspection Report prepared by the Department of Mental Health and Corrections was also studied and considered.

Findings

The Maine State Prison presently serving as a maximum security institution is a well-maintained and operated facility and can continue to serve as the maximum security facility in the total Area Correctional System. As of December 17, 1971, the capacity of the prison in terms of single occupancy or one-bed cells was listed at 403, while operational capacity of the institution is considered to be 500, the difference in capacity being due to open dormitories. The head count on the above date was 327. The institution can offer to a limited degree vocational training, educational courses and on-the-job training for qualified inmates who

potentially may be returning to society. This institution will continue to play an important role in the statewide corrections program.

The Women's Correctional Center at Skowhegan is the state's only maximum security facility for adult female offenders. Of the seven major buildings now located on 280 acres of land, all but two were built prior to 1916. With the declining trend in commitments, the increasing numbers being released through the half-way house programs and the increasing per-resident operating costs, it is becoming more impractical to continue the operation of this institution. At the present, two half-way houses - one for juvenile boys and one for juvenile girls - are in operation. Continued use of these two facilities is considered in Volume II Recommended Facilities page 72.

The Men's Correctional Center at South Windham houses felons and misdemeanants between the ages of 17 and 26. Juvenile boys transferred by the courts from the Boys' Training Center are also committed here. The institution is a minimum to medium security facility with maximum security capability. A major attempt is made, however, to treat each resident as an individual and prepare him for eventual return to society. Vocational training, academic education and varied counseling facilities are provided. Present dormitory conditions are only adequate and recent steps have been taken to provide additional classrooms. There are 125 single occupancy cells and four open dormitories with a total operational capacity of 185. The average daily population is 145. Under the proposed corrections system for the state, specific individual facilities of this institution can be readily adapted to the Area Correctional Center system. The building known as the Honor Barracks can be made ready immediately for housing of residents committed to the Area Center for rehabilitation.

The Boys' Training Center at South Portland is the third oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It is the only state training center for male juveniles and receives boys between 11 and 17. Cottage-type housing accommodates 24 to 25 residents in each of four family-type cottages. Four old dormitories which do not lend themselves to cottage-type housing can

accommodate 25 to 35 residents each. A new Special Treatment Unit will soon be open which has a capacity for 12. Vocational training, educational training, on-the-job training and recreational facilities are available. Counseling and behavioral treatment programs are also provided at the institution. Average daily population is approximately 240 although on January 12, 1972, the head count at the institution was only 172 in residence. This institution should continue to play an important and expanded role in the recommended corrections system for the State of Maine.

The Stevens School is an open campus type institution for juvenile girls ranging in age at admission from 11 through 16. Operational capacity of the institution is 80 and average daily population is approximately 74. Three new dormitories have been placed in operation since 1967. These buildings are excellent and play a major role in providing for atmosphere in which young girls committed by the courts as juvenile offenders are treated, not as criminals, but as potentially fine young people in need of help, encouragement and guidance.

Facilities at the institution provide for services in psychology, psychiatry, and an accredited educational program including high school, medicine, nursing, vocational training and religion. The total treatment programs are geared to meet, insofar as practicable, the needs of each individual girl. The building under renovation at present will house the main educational functions when completed. This will free Erskine Hall, presently being used as the school. Though aged, Erskine Hall can still continue to serve a useful purpose in the total complex. With interior decorating, painting and renovating, the north wing of Baker can also be made functional. With painting and interior decorating, Stevens I can be made somewhat more appealing as living quarters perhaps for the older girls. The Stevens School complex should continue to serve the state as an important part of the total corrections system.

The following evaluation of the existing county jails in Maine is provided within the context of their utility value and contributory role in an updated correctional system.

Many of the recommendations contained in the December, 1971 County Jail Inspection Report are sound and needed in many instances. There are several findings that are erroneous and have only served to anger, frustrate and alienate the members of the Sheriffs Association, collectively and individually.

The statistical data quoted is taken from notes made during the personal inspections, and provided by the local sheriff or chief deputy.

Each jail in the following commentary will be evaluated concerning its level of adequacy to serve as a lock-up, holding facility, or other function in the recommended rehabilitation and correctional concept.

Androscoggin County Jail - Auburn, Maine

This county jail is one of the better jails in Maine. The new section, with two floors, is in fine condition and well-maintained. The approximate capacity of the new section (built in 1969) is 26 men, 3 women and 2 juveniles. The old section (1854) is in definite need of repair and modernization if it is to be used extensively in the future. The jail, specifically the new section, is suitable for both lock-up and holding facility use, but the old section should be used only for lock-up purposes. If the old section is to be used, it should be limited to six months without modernizing and renovating.

Aroostook County Jail - Houlton, Maine

This county jail was built in 1889 originally, with additions in 1935 and 1960. For the age and condition of the building, it is a well-run jail, comparatively speaking. Cleanliness and eating facilities could be improved upon and would be, if budget allowed. This jail can be used as both a lock-up facility and as a holding facility until better facilities are available in the Presque Isle-Caribou-Fort Fairfield Area. A reasonable, though not prohibitive, amount of funds could make this facility an integral part of the Area III structure for several years. Although modernization is needed, such recommendations as "building to be 100% sprinkled" does not appear too logical. On the second

deck of the jail, a prisoner could stand flat-footed and touch the sprinkler heads and activate the sprinkler system.

Cumberland County Jail - Portland, Maine

This county jail is the most modern (1964) and usable jail in the state, as a total unit. It is staffed in the most adequate manner, with outstanding housekeeping prevailing, comparatively speaking. The approximate total capacity is 100 men, 10 women and 2 juveniles (variable). This facility can be used as a lock-up, a holding facility, or for treatment or training if required by the correctional center.

Franklin County Jail - Farmington, Maine

This county jail, though small and old (1889), is one of the better-maintained jails in the state. A new steel deck and floorway is in the plans for the near future. The eating area is to be expanded. This jail is clean by comparative standards in Maine, and the jail is well-painted with two-tone light colored paint. There is a clean segregated area for use of women or juveniles. Although it has no natural light, it is well air conditioned. This facility is very adequate for a lock-up and would be one of the most adequate lock-ups in the state.

Hancock County Jail - Ellsworth, Maine

This old (1856) county jail can be made adequate for use as a holding facility, but needs considerable renovation and repair, specifically plumbing and electrical modernization. The interior walls within the jail are of 16" thick granite blocks, necessitating extensive cost to install necessary plumbing fixtures and electrical service to the cells. The remainder of the jail is quite typical of Maine county jails, needing modernization and additional space for counseling, visiting and other activities. There are no provisions for outside exercise or physical conditioning. Plans should not include using this jail for an extended period of time as a holding facility without more adequate compliance with the existing "Standards For County Jails."

Kennebec County Jail - Augusta, Maine

This county jail, built in 1890, is a structure that is outdated and is expensive to maintain and operate, if it is to meet desirable standards. Only with modernization would it be suitable for a holding facility within the recommended system. It can be used as a lock-up, but is only minimally adequate for the jailing of females. The structural remodeling necessary to bring this county jail up to standard for the capital city of the State of Maine would seem impractical compared to the use of another convenient and usable facility suited to the new correctional system.

Knox County Jail - Rockland, Maine

This county jail, built in 1885, with office facilities added approximately in 1940, is in comparatively good repair and condition. The greatest need is for additional plumbing facilities. There are other modifications necessary in order for the jail to be quite adequate as a holding facility. This jail can become one of the better holding facilities in the state, as the facility has the potential.

Oxford County Jail - South Paris, Maine

This county jail, build in 1895, is in comparatively good repair. The jail appears very clean. The kitchen and eating area appears outstanding in terms of appearance and ventilation. It is a source of pride to the Sheriff's staff. The jail is connected to the County Courthouse and it was observed that plumbing needs improvement and some wiring may need correction or replacing. Although this is not a large jail, it appears that it can become quite adequate for a holding facility.

Penobscot County Jail - Bangor, Maine

This county jail, located in crowded conditions in downtown Bangor, was built in 1870. It is well-kept, considering the age of the facility. The outstanding

feature of the jail is the kitchen and food service. This jail can function in several ways, in association with the Area Correctional Center. It can function as a lock-up facility, or can be used for holding facilities. If quarters are needed for work release prisoners on an interim basis, this can be done. There are present plans for conversion of an adjacent abandoned broom factory into space for juveniles, females and administration. Feasibility for this use is questioned at this time.

Piscataquis County Jail - Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

This county jail, built in 1901, with present office added in 1938, is small but well-kept for the present condition. It is a one-story facility, with no space for females or juveniles. Due to the size, there is not the desired segregation of inmates, but it can be improved. Plumbing does need some additional work, by adding a number of facilities. This facility is considered adequate for a holding facility.

Somerset County Jail - Skowhegan, Maine

This county jail, built in 1900, appears to be in comparatively good condition. The plumbing system is the least adequate. There is considerable frame construction in the total complex, which could be more vulnerable to fire. This facility should be modernized when funds are available in order to become a satisfactory holding facility. Consideration is being given by the Sheriff's Department to renovating the old brick construction woodshed attached to the rear of the jail. Feasibility of this type of expenditure within the proposed correctional system is questioned.

Waldo County Jail - Belfast, Maine

This county jail, built in 1871, is entirely inadequate for any role in the correctional system. The facility itself, plus the problems of maintenance, preclude it from consideration as a holding facility or even as a local lock-up. It should be closed. No sheriff should be asked to operate a jail with these inadequate facilities.

Washington County Jail - Machias, Maine

This county jail, built in 1826, is questionable as a holding facility. Since both District Court and Superior Court is held in Machias, it seems logical that a holding facility be located there. If this facility is to qualify as a holding facility, much modernization is needed, specifically plumbing and wiring, as well as physical layout. Sixteen-inch thick granite walls complicate the internal remodeling. The kitchen facilities are not as adequate as many other jails in Maine. If funding is available, this jail can be renovated to become adequate as a holding facility.

York County Jail - Alfred, Maine

This county jail, built in 1875, is outdated, but present administration is doing an adequate job of utilizing it. The plumbing is poor, although housekeeping appeared adequate. Painting was being done. There are so many coats of paint in that jail that it could be a fire hazard, if ignited. An effort is being made for a recreational program. A basketball hoop and light punching bag is available. Renovation will be needed, but this facility can be used as a holding facility, but not for too many years.

Lock-Up/Holding Facilities For Women

Summarizing the existing facilities available for use in the detention of women, the following jail condition information is submitted:

<u>Area I</u>		<u>Condition</u>
Cumberland County Jail (Cap. 10)	Holding Facility and Lock-Up	Excellent
York County Jail (Cap. 6)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Kittery Municipal Jail		Not recommended
Biddeford Municipal Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Bridgton Municipal Jail		Not recommended

<u>Area II</u>		<u>Condition</u>
Kennebec County Jail (Cap. 8)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Androscoggin County Jail (Cap. 3)	Holding Facility (New section)	Good
(Cap. 3)	Lock-Up Only (Old section)	Minimally adequate
Knox County Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Adequate
Oxford County Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Adequate
Somerset County Jail (Cap. 2)	Lock-Up Only	Adequate
Franklin County Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Good
Rumford Municipal Jail		Not recommended
<u>Area III</u>		
Penobscot County Jail (Cap. 8)	Holding Facility and Lock-Up	Adequate
Presque Isle Municipal (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Aroostook County Jail (Cap. 6)	Holding Facility and Lock-Up	Adequate
Caribou Municipal Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Madawaska Municipal Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Piscataquis County Jail	No facilities for women	

<u>Area III (continued)</u>		<u>Condition</u>
Hancock County Jail (Cap. 2)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate in interim*
Washington County Jail (Cap. 2)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate in interim*
Calais Municipal Jail		Not recommended
Millinocket Municipal Jail (Cap. 1)	Lock-Up Only	Minimally adequate
Lincoln Municipal Jail		Not recommended

*While awaiting modernization and adequate remodeling.

ORGANIZATIONAL

Methodology

Examination of prepared tables of organization and personal interviews with major supervisory personnel within the agency was the major source of input for organizational analysis. Personal observations of consulting staff regarding practices and policies were valuable as a subjective analysis of the system.

Findings

Even though line relationships between the administration of the Bureau and the sub-units are clearly presented, there seems to exist a feeling of autonomy and independence in various sub-units. The present organizational structure does not seem to lend itself to strong leadership and a coordination of former autonomous units.

A shortage in staff exists to develop necessary reports, collect planning information and to project needs. However until the Bureau, as an administrative team, prepares meaningful, measurable goals and objectives, establishes priorities, provides clearly defined expectations and accountability, the organization will not pull together as a professional management team.

The desire to aspire toward achievement of uncommon common goals apparently does exist, or this project would not have been initiated. The development of that desire into a viable unit will result in accomplishment of the goals selected.

EVALUATION OF PRESENT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND TREATMENT PROGRAM

Methodology

Evaluation was accomplished through review of State reports and studies conducted previously for the State of Maine. Visits to institutions and program areas, personal interviews with supervisory and administrative staff throughout the Bureau allowed for thorough exploration of the current programs and system.

Findings

Present Correctional System:

The correctional system of Maine primarily includes the state agency (Bureau of Corrections) in the Department of Mental Health and Corrections and all local facilities and programs which play a role in the correcting of clients within the criminal justice system. In the broadest sense the correctional system could be defined as any influence or element having positive or negative influence on the charged or convicted individual. All influences within the formal or traditional system are not positive, nor are all influences outside the formal system.

A report entitled, Observations on the Juvenile and Adult Correctional Programs of the State of Maine, was prepared in 1970 by a team of consultants from the Corrections Division, Institute of Government of the University of Georgia. Recommendations were presented at that time and no effort was made to restate all of them in this report. Areas of need not identified in that study or needing restating are being presented.

Local Sub-System:

Assuming the acceptance of the traditional system, Maine is typical in most respects. Local elements

of the system are primarily the city and county jails with minimal programs offered to residents. Parole and Probation Service to commitments of local institutions is very minimal; however, the positive influence that many law enforcement officials and interested citizens have on charged or convicted offenders often goes unmentioned and unnoticed.

Probation:

The only formal probation service provided by a local jurisdiction is the Juvenile Probation Service in Cumberland County. As of 1973, that service will come under the jurisdiction of the State Division of Probation and Parole.

Probation services for female and male adults and juveniles (excluding Cumberland County) are provided by the Division of Probation and Parole of the Bureau of Corrections. In addition, the Division of Probation and Parole provides service to the courts and to the Executive Office of the State in the way of pre-sentence investigations and Executive Inquiries.

Juvenile Centers:

Two juvenile training centers are located at South Portland and Hallowell. Average daily populations serviced are approximately 220 and 70, respectively. The institutions are not currently coeducational but the concept has been proposed in a previous report and was suggested by several administrators interviewed. Parole or after-care service for the Boys' Training Center at South Portland is provided by an independent after-care program funded by Boys' Training Center funds. After-care services for girls released from Stevens School is provided through courtesy services from the Division of Probation and Parole.

Adult Females:

Adult females are either committed to the State Prison or the Women's Correctional Center at Skowhegan. All are confined and provided services at the Women's Correctional Center, which is a minimum security institution. The total population of the

Center has dropped drastically in the past few years and it is very difficult justifying the institution's existence as a separate institution for adult females.

Adult Males:

The Men's Correctional Center at South Windham is a medium security type institution with maximum security capabilities within the institution. The institution is located within easy commuting distance from Portland, the largest metropolitan area of Maine. The institution serves misdemeanants and felons on sentences up to three years. Sentences are indeterminate and a major effort is made in the area of vocational education and training.

The maximum security institution is located on the coast at Thomaston. The Maine State Prison is a walled institution with a daily population of approximately 320. The local community is small with limited resources from which the institution can draw upon for services. The institution formerly operated farms in the local area, but operation is currently very limited.

Parole:

Parole services for the Maine State Prison, Men's Correctional Center, Women's Correctional Center and Stevens School is provided by the Division of Probation and Parole. Agents carry a mixed caseload of juveniles, adults, probationers and parolees. Establishment of a youth services unit for probation and after-care services for juveniles was attempted, but did not receive legislative approval.

Present Treatment Programs:

The evaluation of the present treatment programs was aimed at the utilization of manpower, resources and existing programs rather than the success or failure of specific program areas. Treatment programs are much more than treatment methods or philosophies for the purpose of this report. Treatment programs are

activities or approaches such as group counseling, individual counseling, educational and vocational programs, work-release, and furloughs. Literally they are any approach or program designed to deal with a need or needs of an individual.

The institutional or bricks and mortar approach to dealing with the offender is not strongly supported by administrators and supervisors. Most were sincere about the dislike or disagreement with the traditional institution approach. There did appear to be a superficial understanding of what the alternatives were and how to use them without losing control of the system and the residents.

Local Sub-System:

Jails are generally old and inadequate, but the consensus among persons interviewed was that programs, particularly at the community level, should precede construction of new facilities as jails or lock-ups. Administrators were limited in their understanding of pre-trial release programs, release on recognizance with supervision and programming, pre-trial diversion techniques and other programs aimed at reducing jail populations safely and systematically. A great deal of education and training of supervisors at all levels is necessary before implementation.

Probation and Court Services:

It was found that mobilization of volunteer supervisors, volunteer counselors and community resources in general has occurred only at a minimal level, when discussing the jail segments of the correctional system. Pre-sentence investigations are provided by probation and parole staff both orally and in written form. Only estimates were available concerning how many were done. The courts meet infrequently in some areas and consequently pre-sentence investigations are often rushed, are only token efforts, or are not requested by the courts. There apparently is not a clear understanding by the courts of the probation and parole services, or at least a different expectation of what is the functional priority of the Division of Probation and Parole.

There is a need for mandatory pre-sentence investigations for felons and juveniles; however, current staff and caseloads will not permit expansion unless certain noncriminal functions are eliminated. Staff are called upon to provide investigative services on motor vehicle cases and minor pardon requests. It is estimated that up to 65% of an agent's time is frequently spent in court or court service activities which allows only 35% for casework, writing reports and travel. It was found that only one-third of the investigative workload related to criminal cases. A strong position needs to be taken by the Bureau of Corrections administration that this practice can no longer be justified. Considering some may have caseloads of 75 or 80 plus pre-sentence work, it is quite logical that the position does not have the time for anything other than surveillance or law enforcement type activities.

The tight economic situation at the time of the interviews made the job of providing employment for probationers and parolees difficult.

The proposal that probation and parole offices be located at the Area Centers, if the concept is adopted, was voiced by one administrator. If half-way houses were available, agents would be utilizing them for placement of probationers and parolees, if the need is indicated.

Differences of opinion prevailed relating to the merging of all probation and parole services and developing a youth service section and adult service section. The desire to maintain independent after-care service at the Boys' Training Center seemed to be centered on the feeling that service provided was better than that provided by the Division of Probation and Parole and they did not want to lose that quality.

The Division of Probation and Parole attempts to have a representative present whenever a case is assigned to them. It is not mandatory but generally practiced. This is a good practice and should continue. A concentrated effort should be made by Administration to meet with the judges periodically to increase understanding of problems and methods of operation of both systems. A drastic change in the Supervision Agreement was recently made which

reduced the document from pages of "do's" and "don'ts" to a single sheet. Court and legal pressure to move toward individualized planning supports this change.

Volunteer Program:

A volunteer program for probation and parole services is under development at the current time. Effort and support to this point has been significant and its continuance is encouraged. Administrators should be warned that improper supervision of the program or minimal utilization of volunteers could quickly reduce effectiveness or meaning of the project to a low level.

Juvenile Centers:

Stevens School is set up on a cottage system and utilizes the team approach to treatment. Administration is strongly supportive of Howard Gill's philosophy. The school stresses individualized treatment programs, appears to be flexible and very receptive to changes. Classification system develops short-term and long-range plans with utilization of community resources a vital part of the plan. The Administration felt a need for expanded introductory level vocational training.

The education program is good but is limited due to short-terms, high turnover and relatively small population. Local schools have been utilized and public relations is reportedly improving.

One half-way house or group home exists at the Skowhegan campus (Women's Correctional Center). More funding and emphasis should be placed on group homes for intake and release use with funding of after-care services through a youth section of probation and parole services. There was no opposition expressed to mixing adult and juvenile caseloads where geographic area warranted it.

The School has an excellent intern program which operates year around at varying levels. The participants are residents of the State of Maine who desire careers in corrections or have interest in other social service work. Many programs developed by interns are quite unique, creative and deserve continuation.

Students of Stevens have been involved in summer programs at a camp for retarded students and a remotivation program at the State Mental Health Hospital. Thirty-five students participated and the program is strongly recommended for continuation.

Administrators indicated desire to move forward on more community programs and do not object to a coeducational system. This approach is highly recommended as a means of developing a more realistic environment for those requiring institutional service.

The Boys' Training Center appears as a relatively structured program within a minimal security institution. The institution is not security-oriented but certain elements within the system give the impression of being somewhat sterile and unrelaxed.

Program offerings are excellent with adequate professional staff and services. The education program is very good; however, some classes are extremely small and may be difficult to justify. The Center has a good recreation program and is recognized for its activities.

The living units are set up in a cottage arrangement and the team approach was being introduced at the time of the study. Staff interviewed expressed desire to try new approaches and expand community programs away from the Center. Administration is encouraged to pursue expansion in this area.

The after-care program is independent from the Division of Probation and Parole. When integration was initially proposed, after-care staff of the Center were apparently very opposed to the move. It appears that some reluctance has faded and that the time is appropriate to again consider a combining of after-care services.

Adult Females:

The Women's Correctional Center at Skowhegan has reduced its population to the point of insufficient clients to justify any in-house program. Administrator of the Center is also the Administrator of Stevens School and the same philosophy generally prevails. (See Section on Stevens School) The institution does have a small security unit which housed three women at the time of the visit. One or two women were assigned to Stevens under the work-release program.

The Administration desires to move the entire population into a unit at Stevens School. Staff, administration and support services could be shared and still maintain necessary segregation between adult and juveniles. This move is strongly encouraged as soon as practicable.

Adult Males:

Programs at the Men's Correctional Center have a strong emphasis placed upon vocational training. Programs appear excellent and plans are tentative for a new building and expanded vocational programs.

It is strongly encouraged that consideration be given to postponing any plans to expand these vocational areas, and attempt to branch into community based programs instead. This will permit expansion of vocational offerings, flexible programming and reduce population within the institution on a full-time basis.

Treatment approach used is becoming a team effort with the line staff personnel becoming more involved in decisions relating to programs for individuals. Classification procedure is good and a relatively thorough examination is made of the individual's needs. Psychiatric and psychological service is available two days per week.

Immediate consideration should be given to the use of the barracks outside the fenced area as a pre-release center. Assistance in setting up basic programs is available from other states and the pre-release and pre-parole programming would be drastically improved at little cost. The building could comfortably house up to fifty-four men for work-release and furloughs to allow for expansion of community programs and use of community resources in the Portland area without having to cope with the security problems faced when mixing populations. It is felt that this recommendation be given high priority before institutional program expansion is considered.

The Maine State Prison is a unique maximum security facility due to its age and history. Its program has been primarily custody-oriented but it is quite obvious that even with limited "treatment staff", a sincere effort is being made to enhance the treatment aspects. Correctional officers are being exposed to treatment practices and begin given limited counseling responsibility.

A visit with the classification committee revealed an interest in doing more than current resources will permit. There appeared to be a genuine interest in identifying individual needs, but the lack of alternatives made much in-depth workup meaningless except to identify those who can utilize the work opportunities or basic education programs, or to emphasize the limited time of the professional staff. The institution has come a long way and is moving in the right direction.

Again a lack of understanding or superficial understanding of community programs was apparent. Dislike for "give-away" programs was expressed, and this is not uncommon for predominantly custodial institutions. Further discussion resulted in a sharing of the belief that the individual acceptance of responsibility for his own behavior was a common ground and agreed-upon premise. This premise is strongly endorsed and encouraged as a key element of developing future programs, institution-based or community-based.

Parole:

Previous discussion of probation services applies to parole services, since they are a combined function. Each adult male institution now has either a full-time or part-time institutional parole agent to assist in development of plans for release. The part-time position at the Men's Correctional Center was recently established, but the full-time position at the Prison has almost evolved into a correctional counselor position with release planning a side benefit. Continuation of this program is encouraged. A sixty-day time period rather than a thirty-day period prior to parole release should be considered, to assist this officer in firming up his plans.

General:

There appears to be a strong desire to avoid bricks and mortar expenditures whenever possible, and a strong feeling or at least expression that community programs are greatly needed. Yet the impression is given that administrators are unwilling or

reluctant to take the plunge. No one seems willing to utilize the very liberal work-release and furlough statutes or programs to their fullest extent. It is a strong recommendation the administrators re-examine their stated priorities and move forward with an expansion of the work-release and furlough programs. Resources are available without asking for additional appropriations.

Community resources and assistance can be prime movers of the program if used properly and honestly.

The services of Vocational Rehabilitation Services are apparent throughout the system and they are providing a valuable service to the existing programs. Expanded community programs may prompt increased support from this agency.

Project EXIT was introduced with a discretionary grant from the United States Department of Justice. Tentative plans call for continued funding. It is strongly recommended that a careful, objective evaluation be made of this project. The cost benefits are seriously questionable especially if priorities within the Bureau are examined. Needs are extremely great in the area of probation and parole services. The expenditure of the current EXIT project, if allocated to Probation and Parole, would have nearly doubled existing parole and probation services. Positive feedback was received relative to the fact that the project has indicated that jobs are available, when field staff had indicated they were not. More negative feedback was received, however, questioning validity of original placement claims, "quality-type" jobs, alienation of previously utilized employers, and failure to work with the Bureau staff.

GENERAL STAFFING NEEDS

METHODOLOGY

An evaluation of staffing adequacy, and of present and future staffing needs was made. Organization structure charts were reviewed and discussed.

Working relationships within the Bureau, and the individual institutions were observed and discussed.

Policies, procedures and practices were reviewed as to adequacy concerning the staff requirements of the Bureau, in terms of quantity, quality and employee interests.

The level of present planning for present and future staffing needs was evaluated.

FINDINGS

It was very apparent that many of the concepts being considered can never become a reality until some basic problems are dealt with concerning the shortage of personnel. Expansion of staff in the parole and probation area is needed to get caseloads to a workable level of thirty-five to forty. Institutions for adults are lacking in correctional counselors. The Bureau also must make a strong case of the procedures involving changes in personnel. Delays in getting positions approved are inexcusable when funds are available and expenditure is justified.

There currently are no provisions protecting staff from civil suits while on duty. Increased action in civil rights cases should encourage protective legislation by administrators in the event lawsuits are initiated. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has protection available to volunteers and this should be pursued further by the Bureau.

Throughout the system, the need for expanded meaningful training programs for staff was identified. The Bureau must encourage staff development and support manpower programs if desired results are ever to be obtained.

Expanding staff and staff services is vital at this time, in preparation for the time in the future when budgets will not allow large capital investments in non-productive bricks and mortar. The commitment to community based corrections is the only economical route to follow in order to succeed, or even maintain the status quo.

REVIEW OF RECORD-KEEPING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Methodology

A review of the record-keeping and reporting procedures relating to the corrections function was made in the Department of Mental Health and Corrections. Information concerning records-keeping and the reporting procedures used was obtained from personnel in the Administrative Services Bureau as well as the Bureau of Corrections.

An analysis was made of the types of reports which are presently prepared, sources of information, reporting requirements and frequency of reports. Present filing provisions were observed and the present policy and procedure for maintaining of files determined.

A review of present policies, procedures, operating rules and regulations and general administrative practices was accomplished primarily through visiting with personnel in the Bureaus of Corrections and Administrative Services.

Findings

The Bureau of Corrections is in need of more sophisticated and updated operational policy and procedures as well as record-keeping and reporting procedures. The Bureau has no written Policy and Procedures Manual for over-all guidance of the Bureau of Corrections, and there are no provisions for standardization of operational procedures affecting similar groups or agencies. The Bureau has very few specific rules, regulations or guidelines for use by the institutions or the corrections function in general. It has formulated or created no clearly defined system for issuing Bureau memorandums or communiques for effective communications on a bureau-wide basis, nor the filing of such information.

No effective and practical system exists at present for the regular upgrading of Bureau of Corrections

files and removal of obsolete data and information. An inspection of files revealed materials on file dating back to 1952. Parole and Probations files containing records dating back to 1956 are maintained in current office files. The Parole and Probations Department does, however, have a Policy Manual which contains procedures, guidelines, forms, training information, etc., for Parole Officers.

A separate and distinct research unit within the correctional system does not exist. A unit of this type should normally concern itself with research programs and/or individual research projects of varying scope, proposed and sponsored by the correctional system.

Central responsibility for the statistical operation was recently initiated and the statistical function is within the Bureau of Administrative Services outside the Bureau of Corrections. Procedures have not been established clearly outlining the methods of recording, collecting and processing of each item of statistical data reported, nor has uniform classification for all types of data been established.

It is fully intended that the statistical office will be responsible for compilation, interpretation and publication of all statistical data related to offender population and the corrections system. It is also intended that the statistical office will develop and channel information of value and communicative benefit to all institutional and field personnel. This is not done at present, but should be carried out.

Case Record Files are now set up and maintained at the institution in which the offender is incarcerated or by the agency charged with his custody or control. When he is transferred, his Case Record File is transferred with him. Both the summary card and the Case Record File are initiated at the time of the inmate's arrival and both are kept at the institution.

The statistical office does not, at present, compile or furnish current information on the daily number of prisoners in each institution and the daily population changes, nor does it have a summary record of each inmate in the system. A release summary of inmate's

institutional experience is not prepared at or near the time of release and added to the statistical information system.

A Parole Report is made out monthly by each Parole Officer and submitted to his Parole District Supervisor. At present the form includes investigations information which, in reality, should be placed on a separate form. The District Probation Report Summary form is then made up and sent in to the Central Statistical Office. At present, each district form is different and all contain advantages and disadvantages. Other forms used by Parole and Probation officers are not uniform nor as efficient as they could be.

At time of discharge, a summary report is prepared, but no follow-up studies are made of those discharged nor are regular studies made of recidivism. Statistics are kept at each institution concerning the length of stay at the institution but the statistics kept on length of supervision on parole are sporadic. The statistical office has, on occasion, prepared forecasts or prison population.

Each individual institution keeps some form of a daily record or maintains a "log type" system. However, no other information aside from institution population figures is provided central office statistical personnel.

The male correctional institutions, basically, keep more sophisticated records than do the female institutions and each operates autonomously with little knowledge of what the other is doing.

Monthly reports submitted by the correctional institutions and the state prison concern the National Prisoner Statistics Releases for the U. S. Department of Justice - Bureau of Prisons and the National Prisoner Statistics Court Admissions also for the U. S. Department of Justice - Bureau of Prisons.

The statistical office is presently understaffed and quite unable to fulfill the requirements which are anticipated with the proposed Area Correctional Center system. The two statisticians presently assigned

to the Department of Mental Health and Corrections
can not effectively provide the needed statistical
data and information for the entire department.

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESENT OPERATING BUDGETS

A review of the operating costs of the Department of Corrections indicates that Maine, like most states, is spending a large proportion of their corrections appropriation on custodial services and institution programs. Too small a portion is being allocated to prevention programs and community programs. Less than ten percent of the total budget is being spent on parole and probation services, for example. It is in this area where the greatest service can be provided the offenders to actually accomplish tangible results helping him reintegrate into his community.

The institutional climate and institution programs, as has been shown over many years of experience, have accomplished very little in actually helping offenders become law abiding, self-supporting citizens. It has not been the philosophy of the Bureau of Corrections to allocate their expenditures so heavily in favor of institutional care, but rather one of necessity to support the present correctional system. It is hoped that the proposed correctional system will reverse this emphasis by providing additional money for services and reducing the cost and load factor of the institutions, accelerating the trend developing under present Bureau policy.

It is difficult to obtain valid comparisons of the cost of corrections between states because of the differences in accounting methods and correction policies and programs. The following table shows a per capita cost comparison of several selected states for total correction operation expenditures, total expenditures for institutions, Parole and Probation expenditures and juvenile institution expenditures.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
BY STATE GOVERNMENTS
FOR CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITIES

	<u>State Populat. (000's)</u>	<u>Total Oper. Expense</u>	<u>Institutn. Oper. Expense</u>	<u>Parole & Prob. Expense</u>	<u>Juvenile Instit. Expense</u>
Arkansas	1,923	1.48	1.41	.07	.64
Conn.	3,032	6.55	5.59	.53	.97
Delaware	548	7.77	7.74	.03	2.80
Idaho	713	3.42	3.13	.29	1.17
Iowa	2,824	4.00	3.78	.22	.95
Kansas	2,247	4.64	4.44	.19	2.07
Maine	992	5.57	5.07	.50	2.49
Mass.	5,689	5.66	4.77	.39	1.07
Nebr.	1,483	3.30	3.13	.17	.92
New Hamp.	738	3.38	2.69	.69	1.25
New Mex.	1,016	4.63	4.13	.50	1.74
Utah	1,059	3.78	3.36	.40	1.42
Vermont	444	9.38	8.29	1.09	3.63

Source of information: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; and U.S. Bureau of Census

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

At the present time the corrections effort at the county level is meager at best. The vast majority of Maine's municipal police departments, and county sheriffs as well, cannot begin to meet necessary standards or provide effective rehabilitative programs. In order to do so, neighboring jurisdictions would need to group together for its attainment if accomplished at less than state level.

Institutional programming must point toward preparing the offender to re-enter the community rather than isolating him from it, as has been predominantly the case in the past. The counties do not have the capability to meet increased demands for this kind of involvement. They are hard-pressed just to meet the normal law enforcement and custodial requirements both from the standpoint of manpower and budgetary requirements. Even in Cumberland County where the jail is the most modern in the state, existing buildings are designated primarily for custodial purposes and the emphasis on community-based rehabilitation programs is minimal.

The State is presently carrying the bulk of the corrections load. It is providing the manpower, facilities and programs in addition to obtaining funding for the present statewide corrections effort. Some communities are striving to improve and upgrade their law enforcement effort with federal grants whenever such funding can be obtained, but corrections programs and rehabilitative provision are not included. One paramount need is for the consolidation or pooling of services, facilities, manpower and effort on the part of the state and county governments.

The success of the total correctional system in Maine, predicated on the regionalization or multi-county concept, is highly dependent upon the level of cooperation and coordination between the three sectors of government in the State of Maine.

As nearly as practicable, present indications and signs of strong self-interest on the part of individual groups within the three different governments should dissipate

as the system becomes operable. With continued attitudes of some people toward "empire building" and overly zealous public officials intent upon "retaining our own self-determination," there will be less than optimum success during the early stages of the new system.

There must be a willingness to understand and cooperate in funding the program where it relates to individual governments. There must be a willingness by all to accept the financial responsibility for the operation of the appropriate facilities and centers, ranging from the local lock-ups, holding facilities, Sub-Centers and the Area Centers. The State of Maine must assume its logical obligation for funding and staffing; the county government should assume its financial obligation for the funding necessary to operate the holding facilities and lock-ups. The municipal administrators must accept the financial and operational obligations required for the system to function.

Extensive coordination and thorough communication must ensue between the planning stages and implementation stages concerning the working relationships between city and county, county and state, as well as city and state. Assignment or reassignment of personnel, transportation requirements, remodeling and/or building, physical facilities leasing or purchasing, allocation of funds, acquiring of materials and equipment--all aspects of planning must utilize the resources and talents of all levels of government.

There is much talent, administratively and technically, located presently in the many county and municipal governments, and this talent should be involved in making the new correctional system successful.

If many of the government officials at the county and municipal level are requested to become involved, they should feel that they are active and necessary participants in the program, and will develop a sense of commitment and dedication to its success.

NEED FOR STATUTORY CHANGES

Methodology

Careful examination of the Compilation of Laws of/ and Pertaining to the Department of Mental Health and Corrections was the written resource utilized for review of statutes. Discussion with administrators helped identify areas which were considered as outdated or limiting.

Findings

There appears to be a need for a general revamping of the criminal code regardless of the system developed. An examination of the statutes relating to corrections indicate changes should be made in the following sections to permit the recommended system to function:

364	1631
702	1672
705	1673
709	1675
865	2501
1502	2712
1551	2714
1552	2716
1591	

A discussion of the recommended statute changes is found in Volume II, Page 93. The coordination of statute changes in conjunction with physical facilities, staffing, funding, etc. should be developed in Phase II Implementation.

A current committee is examining the criminal code and is aware of the Model Sentencing Act. Other states have completed studies, and those reports should be pursued.

ATTITUDE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Methodology

Attitudes and opinions were requested from approximately 1,550 residents of the State of Maine. The following segments of society, both government personnel and the general public, through personal and confidential interviews, questionnaires, group meetings, staff meetings, provided the needed information:

- Bureau of Corrections personnel
- Attorneys
- Judges
- Sheriffs
- County Commissioners
- State Police
- Legislators
- State Officials
- General Public

The individual responses, representing both personal attitudes as well as employees or constituents, were analyzed, then synthesized to represent a predominance of opinion from each individual group represented. Approximately 400 responses were received from 1,300 questionnaires and 250 personal interviews were conducted.

The Findings follow, designated by group:

BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL

Personnel of the Bureau of Corrections provided much information in the preparation of this report. Bureau employees at various levels and positions, in the Bureau office and in the institutions, were sources of attitudes and opinions gathered.

Organized meetings, questionnaires, interviews by appointment, as well as informal visits, were used to obtain information.

Present in the management ranks of the Bureau of Corrections are conscientious correctional people,

dedicated to the area correctional concept of community-centered treatment facilities. They envision themselves, in a very logical and practical way, as being in the "human salvage" business, treating and rehabilitating offenders for a return to society in a self-supporting manner. They do not see themselves in the "human junkyard" business, providing facilities to contain society's criminals and other social derelicts.

They feel that the majority of the general public is not aware of the needs of the present correctional system, as well as the needs of the offenders, past, present and future. The attitudes existing in the past concerning offenders of society still prevail in most areas of society.

There is a need for a change in attitude of the general public concerning the needs of the correctional system. This need also applies to many legislators and the business community.

Personnel of the Bureau feel that one of the greatest needs is for additional and better qualified probation and parole personnel, as they are quite shorthanded at this time. This opinion is shared by the judiciary of Maine, many attorneys and law enforcement officers.

There is a lack of qualified personnel in the majority of the institutions, particularly concerning professional psychological, sociological, and psychiatric assistance.

There is considerable concern among the employees regarding the inadequate funding, which if appropriated, could solve the inadequate professional staffing problem.

Some institutions are fully staffed in non-professional positions, and there was even some criticism of over-staffing in those non-professional positions.

The prevailing attitudes were encouraging concerning the implementation of an updated, modern and relevant correctional rehabilitation program that can reduce the numbers of incarcerated offenders, and allow many of them to become self-supporting instead of being a tax burden on the state.

Based on the positive attitudes of the personnel of the Bureau of Corrections, the time is now for implementation of the modern concept.

ATTORNEYS

An especially prepared questionnaire was sent to all members of the Maine Bar Association.

The attitudes of the several hundred attorneys responding was interesting, and challenging in nature. A question was asked of each attorney concerning his opinion of "the attitude of the majority of attorneys in Maine toward the present correctional system." The response was as follows:

Interested and favorable	25%
Interested but unfavorable	36%
Not interested	20%
No opinion on the question	19%

The degree of importance placed on the attitudes of attorneys provides a challenge to the Bureau of Corrections. Attorneys are "opinion-makers" in many communities and therefore a need exists to change the attitudes of many of them regarding Corrections.

Many attorneys made an excellent contribution, supplying narrative comments amplifying their attitudes and opinions. The majority were quite positive in nature and when being critical, justified their criticism, and some apologized for their criticism.

Several were quite vituperative and sarcastic, seeming to condemn everything that related to the corrections system, the court system and the use of the questionnaire.

While discussing the court loads in Maine, there was a fairly even response divided between agreement that the courts were overloaded and that they were not overloaded in fact. Several expressed opinions that better court scheduling could alleviate the situation.

The availability of more judges of desirable qualifications and stature to work within the present salary structure was pointed out many times as a problem in Maine.

If traffic offenses, divorces and other domestic and civil work could be diverted from the District Courts, it was felt that the present capacity could be well handled.

Specially designed family courts seemed to be favored quite strongly. The results of responses to that question were:

Favorable	66%
Unfavorable	33%
No opinion, or questionable	1%

This type of family court could handle juveniles, divorces, guardianship, adoptions and probate; relieving District Courts substantially, plus having more specifically qualified judges to handle these specialties, according to response input received.

The question requesting opinion concerning "where do you feel juvenile offenders can be most effectively handled" drew this response:

Superior Court	4%
District Court	21%
Special Juvenile Court (Juvenile Proceedings <u>only</u>)	27%
Special Family Court (Domestic Relations <u>and</u> Juvenile pro- ceedings)	48%

The acceptance of the community-centered rehabilitation and correction concept was quite high. Although the few answering in the negative were quite strong in their beliefs, the following response indicates a willingness to encourage Corrections to proceed:

Favorable	83%
Unfavorable	6%
No opinion, or questionable	11%

There was a division of opinion regarding the post-conviction, pre-sentencing investigations. Almost evenly divided were attitudes concerning whether probation and parole should provide the service, or should it be made a service of the court and conducted by personnel other than Probation and Parole. It is generally agreed that most judges were not

receiving enough pre-sentencing information. It was pointed out by many respondents that the Probation and Parole function was not adequately staffed to provide adequate service to both the courts and to the offenders in their custody.

There was strong support of post-conviction pre-sentencing diagnostic services as a service to be performed by the Area Centers.

There was considerable comment concerning sentencing convicted offenders to the Bureau of Corrections with indeterminate sentencing, allowing Corrections to determine further disposition. Allegations were made that a "soft" approach would be taken by the liberal psychologists and sociologists, as "they believe anyone who says he will reform."

Quite a substantial number of attorneys questioned the constitutionality of sentencing offenders to the Bureau of Corrections only. The majority did not favor this type of sentencing. One attorney stated, "If anyone is going to play God, I want it to be a judge." Another arbitrary comment was "Felons, on third convictions, should be removed from society for life, and corrections wouldn't do this." It is obvious that the benefits to this recommended sentencing procedure are not known or accepted by many of the practicing attorneys.

There was strong division on the subject of concurrent sentences, with many qualifying reasons stated.

Criticism came from many quarters concerning the level of qualifications for county attorneys, and also the low salaries paid to them. If the counties "would pay for good county attorneys, they could get them."

JUDGES

The judiciary members of the State of Maine were contacted to obtain their attitudes and opinions concerning Corrections within the State. In addition, the questionnaires prepared for them contained requests for their opinions concerning law enforcement and the judiciary system with relationship to corrections.

One type of questionnaire was submitted to the members of the District Court system. Another similar questionnaire was submitted to the members of the Superior Court and to members of the State Supreme Judicial Court.

The responding judges contributed extensive detailed comments, elaborating on their initial responses. Their contribution was of great value to the results of this study. They were queried concerning the practicality of diverting alcoholics, drug addicts and juveniles from their present role in the criminal justice system.

There was split opinion concerning juveniles. It was felt that treatment of juvenile cases is quite progressive at this time in some areas of Maine and improvement should be made within the present concept and general direction. A minority felt that a special juvenile court could make a greater contribution to rescuing juveniles, or in their rehabilitation.

There was strong consensus that alcoholics and drug addicts needed treatment rather than incarceration. Whether or not they were diverted from the present system was not well answered, but extensive amplification was made that rehabilitation should be made available to alcoholics and to the drug "user." The drug "pusher" should remain in the criminal justice system for processing as a criminal.

Those judges responding to the question pertaining to the adequacy of pre-sentencing investigations rated that service as "minimal though useful," while "adequate and useful" received one-third of the comments.

One hundred percent (100%) of the comments relating to the needs of law enforcement personnel centered upon education and training as being vital for better

law enforcement. The word "upgrading" was used several times in describing the greatest law enforcement needs. Higher qualification standards and increased compensation is apparently needed in most local areas.

The outstanding need within the judiciary system was for more qualified supportive personnel. There were several comments alluding to the need for a single statewide docket to build more efficiency into the system. The need for more effective coordination and communication between the Superior Court and District Court systems were cited. The need for streamlining appellate procedures was discussed by several judges, as well as the courts handling their own fiscal matters.

Part-time county attorneys were criticized, plus recommendations being made for full-time, competent and well-paid prosecutors.

The heavy predominance of attitude concerning the adequacy of Probation and Parole staff is an outspoken "no." Only three judges were affirmative. However, there was no criticism of the Probation and Parole staff personnel, but an understanding that they are drastically understaffed, with an unrealistic officer-probationer ratio being imposed upon those officers. There were several comments that Probation and Parole should be separate from their court function responsibility of conducting investigations.

There is much concern on the part of the judiciary concerning the lack of rehabilitative services in the present system. They did not criticize present personnel, but indicated concern about the inadequate professional staff in terms of numbers. More rehabilitative personnel, i.e. psychiatrists, psychologists, psychometrists, therapists, and other professional personnel are needed instead of security personnel.

The response of the judiciary members was quite silent on recommended statutory changes. A few comments related to funding necessary to implement a broadened rehabilitation program. Another related to requiring monetary restriction depending on the crime. Another recommendation was to sentence convicted persons to the Department of Corrections, and after

diagnostic evaluation, the prisoner would be assigned to the most logical institution or center for confinement and/or rehabilitation. Also, greater flexibility and discretion for the Parole Board was recommended.

All judges except two favor the community-centered rehabilitation concept, with work-release programs and half-way houses. One judge was definitely opposed to work-release programs "unless in the area of debt or nonsupport."

In the courts where applicable, the response of those judges indicated that the present system does affect their sentencing practices. In some cases, probation for first-time offenders is considered much more likely to reduce the chance of repeating, than to sentence an offender to one of the existing institutions. Personal preference for specific existing programs, and examples of success, naturally have an effect on the judges in a quite normal manner. The needs of the offender must be considered and sentence handed down that will mesh the correctional service available with the need of the offenders.

One question pertained to the feasibility of post-conviction, pre-sentencing diagnostic centers. There is a guarded or qualified agreement to this needed approach of assignment of convicted offenders to the most logical treatment center or institution for confinement. One doubt expressed several times was whether funding would be available. A word of caution was set forth by two judges concerning the amount of influence "social workers and other liberals" would have on the decisions provided from the diagnostic services.

The judiciary members were asked their opinion of a proposal to sentence all convicted offenders to the custody of the Bureau of Corrections, with indeterminate sentences, allowing the Bureau to determine further disposition. Generally speaking, the majority of Supreme Judicial Court and Superior Court members were in agreement with this philosophical proposal. There generally was disagreement received from the District Court members. Their reasons varied, for example, "the danger of political interference," "might be rendered only a slap on the

wrist," and "not until I am satisfied that qualified people would make those further dispositions." Another logical argument was, "legitimate public interests are served in permitting the court to announce a specific sentence (or at least a minimum) at the time of conviction."

In responding to the question concerning how the juvenile situation and its present impact on the courts of Maine might be improved upon, there were wide and varied comments. The only comments that were contributed severally were related to establishing family courts and greater use of half-way houses as alternatives to commitments to institutions.

It is pretty generally agreed upon by judges of all courts that area correctional centers could be very practical and beneficial, if properly staffed. There is a difference of opinion, as some judges feel that small groups away from family and associates is an important necessity and yet others feel that it is important to remain near to family and associates. There is concern that the centers be located in areas where there are vocation and job opportunities. There was agreement in general that the centers should be either (1) multi-county, regional based on need; or (2) by state planning districts (eight).

At the end of the questionnaire additional comments were solicited. The following remarks are excerpts from several questionnaires that seem to be quite worthy of note in this report:

1. Jury trials, now available for all offenses, should be limited to serious offenses. Defendants should elect trial at District or Superior Court levels...not the luxury of both.
2. We must tighten up on the post-conviction procedures.
3. Full-time prosecutors providing quality services are a must.

4. I am opposed to creating elaborate correctional facilities. It is my judgment that these monies devoted to upgrading elementary and secondary education would eliminate the necessity for rehabilitation, re-education and redirecting adults at substantially greater expense than would be necessary if they were properly educated and directed in the first instance. To concentrate on corrections and rehabilitation accepts the fact that there will be continued need for these services. I think we should concern ourselves with a more positive approach in improving and upgrading education.
5. Institutions comprising: One maximum security penal institution; some number of regional jails and half-way houses, all must be staffed with psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists...with this staffing to treat and screen the offenders. Then and only then can the offender be released to a supervised community-centered rehabilitation program. Extensive probation and parole followup with concerted effort in employment placement.
6. In juvenile areas: I am favorably impressed with the Girls' School and Boys' Training Center. These, I think, are needed and should be in future plans, but we need detention centers to detain, and also for purposes of short-term commitment.
7. Judicial manpower is not being efficiently used so long as all misdemeanor offenders are granted a second de novo adjudication at their discretion. Some degree of finality should be included in District Criminal adjudications.
8. There is a wide gap between correctional objectives and public opinion.
9. There is very little feedback to the sentencing judge...we don't learn from mistakes.
10. There is too little understanding by law enforcement officers of the role of correctional officers.

11. There is too little uniformity in sentencing philosophy on the part of judges.
12. In cases where loss of liberty is required, in lieu of sentence, commitment to an institution for a maximum time...no minimum. A commission should be established of persons representing different vocations, employment and professions, including at least one person who has been rehabilitated.

SHERIFFS

All sixteen county sheriffs in Maine were provided with opportunity to make known their attitudes and opinions regarding law enforcement, the judiciary and corrections. All sheriffs completed the questionnaire prepared by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, University of Illinois.

All sheriffs were interviewed personally, some quite extensively and others in lesser detail.

The majority of them came to a meeting at the Oblate Fathers Retreat House in Augusta, and ten attended a second meeting in Augusta to participate in a general discussion.

The majority of the sheriffs were personally visited, while personal inspections were made of the fourteen county jails in Maine.

The consultants were favorably impressed by the attitude toward and receptivity of this study by the sheriffs. There was a large measure of candor, both positively and negatively, but an open willingness to discuss the situation as it exists. Fine personal rapport exists between the personnel conducting the study and the majority of sheriffs.

In order to convey attitudes of the sheriffs, some comments will be summarized and paraphrased, and some will be provided verbatim.

The predominant feeling exists that county law enforcement is finding itself "in a bind," facing pressures from two directions--the State Police on one side and the Bureau of Corrections on the other.

The majority of county sheriffs believe in the general concept and objectives of the area correctional center. One sheriff expressed himself: "If Corrections can't provide correctional treatment in their own institutions now, how can we feel that they can do it in other circumstances, just by rearranging the geography of the institutions?"

Another comment: "In the male population, there is a natural evolution from South Portland to South Windham to Thomaston. They graduate from one place to another and we don't correct them at all."

There is a strong recognition of the fact that incarceration as presently practiced is not achieving the level of corrections needed. Also there is recognition that existing jails in Maine are not conducive to rehabilitation of offenders.

Most counties have applications for federal money pending at this time, ranging from new jail construction to remodeling.

As one sheriff stated, "Home rule is slipping in most counties." There is strong feeling toward remodeling existing jails, but at the same time, acknowledgement that "a few correctional centers are needed."

There is a definite need for a higher level of understanding and acceptance of the area correctional concept. More positive action is needed to involve the local sheriffs and to engender the feeling that they are accepted as being an important and integral part of the total law enforcement and correctional package.

The recent jail inspection report (December 1971) served to disgust, anger and/or embarrass the majority of the county sheriffs. The report, based on several comments, was allegedly not realistic, by recommending many improvements and changes that were impractical in the outdated facilities, or near-impossible due to lack of funding.

A willingness to "listen, learn and to cooperate" exists, but it must be ministered to in an understanding and effective manner, in order to receive the cooperation and support of the sheriffs.

While discussing the money saved by Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties, it was agreed that there was benefit to those counties by using Androscoggin and Kennebec County Jails and reducing their own local administrative costs.

However, there is concern over the unknown amount of travel that could be necessitated by using correctional

centers for all correctional functions beyond the local lock-up.

There is a strong feeling for indeterminate sentences. They feel that without indeterminate sentences, there is no compelling reasons why an offender should cooperate in rehabilitative efforts. As one sheriff expressed it, "with an indeterminate sentence, you can hold a club over the guy and require him to want rehabilitation and training."

There is concensus of the need for sufficiently lengthy sentences to allow time for rehabilitation.

The sheriffs feel that the jurisdictional sheriff should have some prerogative or should be able to provide his best thinking to either correctional officials, parole board or judges in the disposition of offenders.

An outspoken comment was: "We are wrong in turning our law enforcement and corrections over to the State. We should retain them in the county area."

"If we don't hang in there for what we believe, we'll end up like the sheriffs in another state, serving papers and other civil work."

There is a strong feeling toward local law enforcement being slowly "encroached upon" by the State Police. A clarity of understanding of jurisdiction and cooperation seems to be needed. Both the State Police and county sheriffs indicate a willingness to communicate more fully, but there seems to be no real effort made to initiate such meetings.

Work-release programs seem to be accepted, in concept by most, and in practice by some sheriffs. Greater implementation is needed on a broader scale but this will follow a broader understanding of work-release in practice.

While visiting all county jails, several expressions were received concerning the necessity of uniform reporting systems and record-keeping. As expressed

by some administrative officers and some sheriffs, "we'd like to see some standardized reports and procedures established, as long as we don't have to hire more personnel to handle the paperwork."

In combatting the drug traffic and offenders, there was feeling that the State search and seizure laws need to be changed.

A verbatim comment concerning judges: "There's a great inconsistency in the administration of justice. Some judges will let some people off on strong offenses and really sock it to others for minor offenses."

There were comments such as: "Why can't they combine Skowhegan and Stevens? It would seem to be money saving and there wouldn't be so much staff needed for the few number of people they have." "Thomaston should be rebuilt and used. Maybe we can use it for a detox center and use the habitual drunks to even help rebuild it."

The sheriffs plotted on a map of Maine their general consensus of an area correctional system, if it was to happen. And it is believed that it will happen if the State decides to do so. Their recommendations for locating area correctional centers were: one center should be in the Portland-Auburn area, one near the Bangor area and one in Presque Isle. They should be somewhere near the three vocational schools now in Portland, Bangor and Presque Isle.

Verbatim comment: "They should put a little money in the facilities that they now have and then use a few centers like we pointed out here. The State should run the centers. Let's run the centers like the work-release program. Don't use a Board of Governors and screw the whole thing up. Let the sheriffs keep some prerogatives and participate."

There is an awareness of the need for more psychological and psychiatric services, but there is concern about cost to the counties, as well as building large staffs of professional people, instead of using contract personnel.

There is concern about sending both adults and juveniles too far away from their families or homes.

There was an acknowledgement that combining three or four counties for correctional purposes would seem to be more practical.

An evaluation of sheriffs' attitudes seems to indicate that there is a strong amount of potential commitment to the successful implementation of an area correctional system. But at the present time there is only a modest degree of personal conviction regarding the system. If there is to be a higher level of personal conviction developed, the sheriffs must feel they are strongly involved. Involvement begets conviction and conviction begets commitment.

Education is needed concerning the concept and its implementation with benefits pointed out concerning the law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, the state and the public.

Short-range expenditure can result in long-range benefit.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

An especially prepared questionnaire was mailed to all of the forty-eight (48) county commissioners in the State of Maine. The accompanying letter defined the purpose of the questionnaire, the importance of the contribution of the county commissioners and the benefit to the State of Maine. The response was apathetic--a total of eight commissioners responded.

Of the small response, it was generally stated that local law enforcement was adequate, but that continued training is needed. Comments were received concerning the need for clarification and definition of the lines of authority and responsibility of city, county and state law enforcement forces.

Several comments referred to the leniency of the courts. The need for full-time, well-paid and competent county attorneys was referred to. The Bureau of Corrections was credited with providing good service to the counties where applicable. Local county jail facilities were rated good. One stated "fair, but that's all that we need." There was general agreement to spend the necessary funds to update the local jails.

Even though there was criticism of spending more money for facilities when the jails are not now crowded, there was a general willingness to acknowledge that the rehabilitation center concept was a step in the right direction.

Some were outspokenly opposed to the multi-county or regional concept, due to their belief that:

- (1) it probably will cost more,
- (2) prisoners are not close to home,
- (3) no personal attention and treatment; and
- (4) State hasn't been providing rehabilitation.

One commissioner's direct comment reflected the inference of others: "We want our own jail."

The community-centered correctional concept and work-release was agreed to substantially. There is an

acknowledgement that an improved-upon system is needed. There is concern about financing an updated modern program, which indicates a need for education and indoctrination of the general public and public officials.

An 83% non-response could be indicative of existing attitudes that represent a strong challenge to educate not only the general public, but officials as well.

STATE POLICE

A personal meeting was scheduled with a group of officers of the State Police Department at the Headquarters Building in Augusta.

The consultants received complete cooperation in setting up the meeting. The Chief of the Maine State Police was in the meeting for a period of time, and then asked to be excused in order that the meeting could continue without him.

Included in the meeting were men from the Criminal Division, some field division commanders, an area commander and an officer in charge of the Field Course for the Department.

The attitudinal information received indicates a definite need for better communication and understanding between the State Police and other law enforcement personnel in the State.

At this time (February 1972), there is a difference of opinion between the State Police and some sheriffs, as well as some local police chiefs, concerning the development of a law enforcement and criminal justice academy in Maine. The Maine State Police strongly advocate the establishment of such an academy.

The opinion was well expressed that the academy could be an effective organization alleviating the problem of misunderstanding of each other that presently exists between law enforcement agencies.

It is a valid finding that local law enforcement personnel in many departments feel that the State Police want to "usurp" the law enforcement and criminal investigation responsibility of the local authorities.

It is a valid fact that the State Police do feel that they are more effectively equipped and technically qualified with the State Police Criminal Laboratory to handle crimes requiring technical expertise.

A strong need for greater understanding exists and can only be met by closer coordination and more thorough communication.

The members of the State Police indicated their desire for an interdisciplinary training program, one that would be complementary to all of the contributing agencies and disciplines: law enforcement, corrections, social services, rehabilitation and the judiciary.

A verbatim comment from the meeting is as follows: "There is a strong need for these two segments of the system to understand each other. We need to establish common denominators of thinking instead of talking only to ourselves and developing an inbreeding of existing ideas; we need to cross-breed or cross-fertilize our ideas with each other and assist rather than hamper each other."

The State Police feel that corrections has a tendency to mollycoddle our criminals today. "They've lost sight of the fact that law enforcement officials have taken an oath to arrest the felon. Police feel that they have been let down after arresting the felon to see their judiciary either take it easy as to the extent of putting the man on probation or putting him in an institution and having corrections turn around and parole him or put him on work-release almost immediately."

Quoting further from the meeting: "We try to use our good judgment in criminal cases in arresting criminals. We feel a convicted felon should receive some punishment. If we don't punish people, others are not deterred at all. The courts and corrections are too loose. We feel that physical facilities and the personnel need upgrading. Overcrowding is one reason for the amount of probation being carried on. Probation is about the same as being turned free with little restriction. Very little control is exercised over probationers in many cases. We need closer understanding and cohesion between probation and parole and law enforcement. It is difficult for law enforcement to understand the social service attitude and the leniency that they exercise. We don't understand their leniency with the habitual violator. It doesn't seem to be a logical alternative. We haven't really received much information about corrections. We need more meetings and understanding with probation and parole and corrections."

This suggestion was made quite constructively and seemed to be well-intentioned: "Sheriffs should be within a

civil service system where they are not involved in politics. Politics generates sheriffs with little or no training in law enforcement and creates problems at times for professional law enforcement personnel."

"Law enforcement and social services are polarized but will likely get even further apart unless we start to get together. We recognize that we are having more college professors who are radical and on the left. Too many of our social service agencies have these young people who are too liberal-minded based on what they have been taught by the present professors in our colleges. We need to sit down and exchange information with social services. In our institutions today in Maine, the ratio of inmate to employee is staggering. Corrections seems to have the attitude that 'if you save one person, then you're winning'."

"Jail half-way houses are necessary. Half-way houses are for the Social Service people. Repeaters should not be in half-way houses nearly as much as they are at this time. Law enforcement people are strongly in opposition to this kind of thinking. This kind of treatment can serve as encouragement of crime, rather than as a deterrent to crime."

Comments were received that the taxpayers cannot afford to maintain all of the county jails at this time. It was stated that the Judicial System should be based upon eight districts and the correctional system upon ten districts. Law enforcement might be based on the ten districts but there was no strong feelings at this time.

There is agreement that greater emphasis needs to be placed upon vocational training, but the discussion did not indicate how extensive vocational training could be implemented within the institution and without sending inmates into the community for training.

There was a feeling expressed that "the LEAA has created more problems than it has solved." "It has allegedly generated a break between law enforcement officers at the various levels and governments." This could be due to the desire for federal funds for the use of and aggrandizement of the various departments.

There was a strong measure of criticism concerning the courts. It was stated that since the courts were so loaded that there is too great a time lag between arrests and the trial, the "crime is softened" by the time the trial is held and justice is not meted out.

Another comment: "In the State of Maine during 1971, there were 23 homicidal cases--only nine are completed at this time (February, 1972), seven by court action, one by suicide and the other was transferred to another jurisdiction.

"Why does the same court have to handle \$1500 cases that handles murder cases?"

"The Bar Association has a relationship with the courts to apparently continue the cases instead of settling them."

"There is absolutely no compassion for the police officer. A policeman is on trial in many cases. They are harrassed and held in contempt by members of the court and by the jury. When an officer can't make two courts at the same time, cases are thrown out because the arresting officer has failed to show up. There seems to be no willingness to accept the fact that he cannot be in two places at the same time."

The opinion exists that drug offenses should remain in the Criminal Justice system, as drugs have a direct relationship with crime. A remodeled sanitarium should be used for rehabilitation of drug users.

Alcoholics could be diverted from the Criminal Justice system. Alcoholics Anonymous as a group is doing the greatest job in alcoholic rehabilitation. Perhaps a physical institution could be administered by dedicated alcoholics with AA cooperation.

It is agreed that juveniles need special attention, but it was questionable whether they should be handled within the Criminal Justice system. The present court structure was felt to be adequate, especially if Probation and Parole would be adequately staffed to provide investigative workups by persons sincerely interested in juveniles.

There is a belief that area correctional centers (referred to as District Jails) are essential.

They pointed out that a center should be in Aroostook County, probably near Presque Isle and Caribou, another in the Bangor area. The Skowhegan facility should be fully utilized, as well as a center in the Portland area. In addition to the existing institutions (South Windham, South Portland, and Thomaston) being used where practicable, consideration should be given to physical facilities in existence such as the old Samoset Hotel in Rockland, a large hotel in Poland Springs, an old sanitarium in Fairfield and other facilities that could be remodeled at far less expense than constructing new buildings.

It is a firm opinion that a willingness exists in the State Police administration to attempt to communicate more fully and effectively with other segments of the law enforcement and correctional field.

It is felt that an additional effort at establishing mutual understanding of each other's problems, strengths, areas of need and other pertinent information is vital to the success of an area correctional center program. Without the cooperation of all agencies, specifically and most importantly, the law enforcement personnel at all levels, the judiciary, corrections personnel, social service personnel and Probation and Parole, the implementation of the area concept will be less effective than an optimum program.

LEGISLATORS

An especially prepared questionnaire was sent to all thirty-two State Senators and one hundred fifty-one State House of Representatives members, accompanied by a letter explaining the purpose of the questionnaire. The letter asked for their opinions, as being very beneficial to the research study, and explaining how the Bureau of Corrections and the citizens of Maine would benefit.

Of the request to one hundred eighty-three (183) state legislators, sent after adjournment, only thirty-four (34) responses were received during the following month.

The legislators responding rated local jail facilities in their constituency, and the Bureau of Corrections, as good, although nearly 25% of the jail evaluations were minimal or poor.

Local law enforcement, particularly county, was in need of more training and higher caliber personnel. Removing the office of Sheriff from politics was mentioned several times. The State Police received considerable praise from the legislators.

There was extensive criticism of county attorneys for lack of qualifications to lack of dedication and integrity. They called for more full-time qualified county attorneys that would function as prosecutors should.

Need was pointed out for centralized direction for county attorneys from the Attorney General's office, to upgrade, supervise and assist county attorneys in matters other than homicides. District attorneys were advocated by several.

There was criticism of the lack of support given by county attorneys to local law enforcement (sheriffs) and the resultant low morale of responsible law officers.

The court system was criticized for the caliber of judges appointed, due to politics and salary restrictions.

Half-way houses and work-releases received general approval, although some responses were "lukewarm," as used by one respondent.

The community-centered approach was well received. The correctional center concept received general agreement, but there was considerable comments regarding keeping it out of politics, utilizing many people now employed rather than hiring many more, and the competency of the administration and staff.

There was little concern for the source of the funding. Some reference was made to federal funds, but funding was relatively ignored. The rehabilitation concept is heartily endorsed by the majority of respondents and some quite enthusiastically.

STATE OFFICIALS

Various state officials were contacted outside the Bureau of Corrections. These officials were either elected or appointed to their respective offices.

There is strong feeling that the State of Maine should move rapidly into an updated and modern correctional system. There is definite agreement with the Area Correctional concept, except that there are differences of opinion regarding the geographic boundaries and locations of sites.

Attitudes indicated that a shift must be made, in the interest of society and taxpayers, to a community-centered rehabilitation program that will require many offenders to support themselves and their families much more than they presently can while incarcerated.

There is a modicum of reluctance concerning the overstaffing of a new system and structure with social workers and unrealistic do-gooders.

There is an expressed awareness and desire for exceptionally strong leadership to prevail in the administration of the new area correctional and rehabilitation system. There is limited criticism of the degree of autonomy permitted in the individual institutions at present. More centralized control is alleged to be needed within the Bureau of Corrections concerning uniform philosophy, policies, procedures, practices and internal coordination and communication.

There are measures needed that will bind the institution together as an organization, rather than several semi-independent and autonomous units loosely related to each other.

The present level of maximum security is allegedly unnecessary at the State Prison. The comment was made, "We have to get those guards off the walls," interpreted as meaning that security can still be maintained without that level of visible restraint.

There are feelings that the Bureau of Corrections could make a greater contribution to the education and knowledge of law enforcement personnel throughout the state. Information of an informative and educational nature should be prepared and disseminated to law enforcement agencies, educational institutions and other community organizations that can assist in molding proper public attitude and opinion.

There is an awareness that more professional assistance is needed. This refers to psychologists, psychiatrists and sociologists whose employment at this time is limited due to lack of funding by the legislature. It is felt that if a stronger case was presented by the Bureau of Corrections, supported by tangible results, that the necessary funding could become available.

Strong concern was expressed over the possibility that recommendations would emerge from this study for additional new buildings and other facilities to be constructed. It is felt that many available facilities already exist in Maine that can be readily utilized, or with reasonable remodeling, can be used. Some officials are quite arbitrary in the expression that existing facilities should be adapted to the use of area rehabilitation and correctional centers.

There was some concern expressed regarding the re-assignment and/or relocation of state employee personnel after the area rehabilitation program enters the implementation stages.

Agreement exists among officials interviewed that the area rehabilitation program can function effectively and to the benefit of Maine society, but that strong leadership must prevail and insist upon a well-ordered, organized, coordinated and communicating Bureau of Corrections.

GENERAL PUBLIC

The attitude of the general public was obtained and reflected through questionnaires, planned interviews and random questioning.

There are mixed opinions and attitudes concerning the field of penology and corrections. A fear is expressed that a too-great trend toward liberality in treatment of offenders could endanger members of society in Maine. They envision criminals being freed to continue to prey on society.

A need for public education exists. Some people recognize and favor this need being fulfilled through the news media, radio, television and through the school system. These people expressing their views are more progressive and foresighted.

Others have a stereotyped and archaic attitude toward convicted offenders, feeling that the "pound of flesh" must be exacted from the offender. This type of thinking exists today much more than likely acknowledged, which is out-of-date by 150 years.

An excerpt from a U. S. Department of Labor research project (1967) states:

The idea of using imprisonment itself as a punitive penalty emerged in the 19th century as part of the new evaluation of human life that began to emerge in that era.

A logical framework for using the jail for punishment to facilitate change was developed by the early Quakers in Pennsylvania. They reasoned that if an offender were isolated from all human contact, to work in loneliness, with time for quiet reflection, Bible reading and introspection, he would discover that error of his ways. Repentant, he might return to society with an inward commitment to abide by the law. This philosophy was very carefully expressed in the Pennsylvania law which provided for "imprisonment at labor by separate and solitary confinement." The significance of this precise

legal phrasing may be passed over too quickly by readers who do not know the history of penology in the United States. These carefully selected words not only provided the guidelines for prison practice but they also helped determine the unique architecture and design of the buildings in which prisoners lived. Literally, the buildings were designed so that the offender lived in nearly complete isolation. He had only limited contact with prison officials and even less contact with anyone else. He worked and lived in his individual cell and exercise yard for the entire period of his incarceration.

This treatment did not produce the results for which the Quakers hoped. The depersonalization and loss of human perspective caused by such deliberate, total isolation were so destructive that the primary operational elements of the system had to be dropped.

In the United States today, there is no real attempt to carry out the sentence of "imprisonment at labor by separate and solitary confinement." Cumbersome residuals of the past do exist in the form of outmoded prisons built on the lines of the Pennsylvania system, and in the language of old laws which have not been changed, although modern practice negates literal interpretation of the sentence. However, the ideas of confinement as a means to correction and imprisonment as punishment spread rapidly through the western world. Imprisonment is now the major form of punishment used.

It is essential to face the fact that many members of our society still have the above attitude toward offenders. They profess and give lip service to more modern correctional philosophy, but this ancient attitude toward criminals still exists in large measure. Lip service by the public is particularly prevalent when visiting with correctional people.

An outstanding concern of the public is the tax drain necessary to "build more buildings and hire more people."

A tremendous challenge exists in the re-education of the public in the State of Maine concerning the concept of community-centered, community-responsible rehabilitation facilities.

The use of the word "public" is construed to encompass public officials, elected and appointed, as well as the general public.

In almost all groups interviewed and reported on heretofore, comments relating to the need for indoctrination and education have made it a prime objective. This objective must be achieved prior to, or at least simultaneous to, the implementation stages of the correctional center concept.

In a Maine Sunday paper (September, 1971), a newspaper series featuring the correctional system in Maine, emphasis was placed on communicating the type of non-correctional system existing in 1823 (Thomaston State Prison founded) in comparison to the present correctional system. The series closed with two statements by the present Director of Corrections: "Maine has come a long way," and "People are beginning to listen."

It is true that much progress has been made, but proportionately there is even more progress to be made in the future. The public is beginning to listen, but what do they hear? There is a dearth of correctional information at this time for ready dissemination to the public in the State of Maine.

Public and private schools, community action agencies, community service clubs, chambers of commerce, churches, lodges, private youth and adult organizations, professional and industrial groups, as well as many other diversified groups should be harnessed as communication channels to reach the general public. This is in addition to the mass media channels of radio, television and newspapers.

The Bureau of Corrections should utilize the modern techniques available to achieve their public education

objectives. Tape cassettes and records can be very effective, but are limited to sound. Audio-visual tape and film is highly effective, as both sight and sound appeals even more effectively to the viewer/listener.

A strong effort should be made to initiate steps for a concerted public education campaign as soon as practicable.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Methodology

The questionnaire "Inventory of Community Agencies and Services and Alternative Choices to Detention" prepared by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, University of Illinois, was sent to agencies and organizations in Maine not directly related to corrections.

The educational resources were researched and compiled, including publicly-funded and privately-funded schools, as well as industrially and technically oriented commercial schools.

Professional and technical associations were contacted, requesting they supply information concerning their membership numbers and locations in Maine.

Efforts were made to secure information concerning volunteer community services from organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, State Department of Indian Affairs, Maine Institute for the Blind, and others.

Governmental agencies providing community services were also contacted and their available services determined.

Findings

Area I

The following community resources are found to be available to the Area I Rehabilitation Center and have the potential to make a contribution to the correctional system. These resources consist of educational and health care resources, and other resources to alleviate personal problems arising from offenses against society and the subsequent penalogical and/or correctional sentences.

Since Area I does not cover as large a geographical area as Areas II and III, the resources will be presented collectively, rather than specifically by county:

1. Southern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute, located at South Portland. A high school diploma is required to enroll in the industrial and technical courses provided.
2. Maine School of Practical Nurses, Portland. For enrollment in the LPN program, a high school diploma is necessary.
3. Regional Technical-Vocational Centers. These centers function in conjunction with the local high schools at Portland, Biddeford, Sanford, Westbrook and Bridgton. They are administered through the local school systems, and are available for on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
4. The following four colleges provide the normal liberal arts, business, religion and special programs for secondary education and business education degrees. The University of Maine College of Law is at Portland-Gorham campus. Both regular college enrollment and night school is available. Course brochures are available:

Nasson College - Springvale

St. Francis College - Biddeford

St. Joseph's College - North Windham (Women)

University of Maine - Portland/Gorham

Westbrook College - Portland (Junior College
for Women)

5. The following commercial schools are available. Day classes, night classes and correspondence courses are available with many of these schools:

Art Schools (1) - Portland

Beauty Schools (2) - Portland

Business Schools (4) - Portland

Medical Technology Schools (3) - Portland

Nursing Schools (1) - Portland

Aviation Schools (2) - Portland and Sanford

6. The following hospitals, located by city, are listed, with patient capacity shown:

Bridgton:

Northern Cumberland Memorial Hospital (34)

Brunswick:

Dudley Coe Hospital (20)
Regional Memorial Hospital (80)
Parkview Memorial Hospital (44)

Portland:

Maine Medical Center (513)
Mercy Hospital (214)
Portland City Hospital (33)
Osteopathic Hospital of Maine (136)

Westbrook:

Westbrook Community Hospital (30)

Biddeford:

Notre Dame Unit-Webber Hospital (28)
Webber Hospital (135)

Kittery:

Tri-County General Hospital (26)

Sanford:

Henrietta D. Goodall Hospital, Inc. (82)

York:

York Hospital (39)

7. Portland-Maine Medical Center at Portland. The organization, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B" at end of this section.)
8. Baxter School for the Deaf at Falmouth. This school provides education for deaf children, kindergarten through grade twelve.

9. Maine Institution for the Blind at Portland. This institution provides instruction for the blind and those with impending blindness.
10. Pineland Hospital and Training Center at New Gloucester. This hospital and center provides custody and education for the retarded educables and trainables, the visually handicapped and emotionally disturbed. All ages over five are accepted.
11. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Portland. This state agency provides alcohol problem services, eye care services and vocational rehabilitation services.
12. Maine Social Service and Income Maintenance Office at Portland and other locations. (See Footnote "A" for services.)
13. Maine Civil Liberties Union at Portland. The privately funded organization provides legal services for persons whose civil rights have been violated.
14. Maine Rehabilitation Office at South Portland. There is a present program at the Boys' Training Center, providing:
 - Diagnostic services
 - Counseling and guidance
 - Job placement
15. Maine Rehabilitation Office at South Windham. There is a present program at the Men's Correctional Center providing:
 - Diagnostic services
 - Counseling and guidance
 - Job placement
16. Northeast Hearing and Speech Center at Portland. This center provides diagnostic habilitation and rehabilitation services for adults and children.
17. Community Counseling Center at Portland. This center provides personal, family and marriage counseling. Unwed parents counsel and adoption.

18. Rescue, Inc. at Portland. This organization provides crisis intervention and emergency services.
19. PROP at Portland. This organization provides legal aid, alcoholism and drug assistance, aid to the needy and family planning service. Referral services.
20. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Sanford. This office provides vocational rehabilitation services.
21. Alcoholics Anonymous Groups - located in the following cities:

Biddeford-Saco	Falmouth
Bridgton	Cape Elizabeth-So.
Gray	Portland
Kennebunk	Old Orchard
Portland (3)	Sanford
South Casco	Westbrook
22. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maine, at Portland and Alfred. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.
23. YMCA facilities at Portland.
24. Youth Aid Bureau, Portland Police Department, has developed a fine record in the handling and working relationship with juveniles.

Area II

The following community programs are found to be available to the Area II Rehabilitation Center and have the potential to make a contribution to the correctional system. These resources consist of educational and health care resources, and other resources to alleviate personal problems arising from offenses against society and the subsequent penalogical and/or correctional sentences.

Since the Correctional Center in Area II is located in Augusta and a Sub-Center in the Lewiston-Auburn area, the community resources will be provided, first by Kennebec County, then Androscoggin County, followed by the other counties within Area II:

Kennebec County:

1. Kennebec Valley Vocational-Technical Institute at Waterville, requires a high school diploma to enroll for the industrial and technical courses provided.
2. Maine School of Practical Nursing at Waterville. To participate in the LPN program, a high school diploma is required.
3. Regional Technical-Vocational Centers. Two centers are in Kennebec County, located at Augusta and Waterville. These centers function in conjunction with the local high schools, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
4. The following three schools provide the normal liberal arts and degrees. A limited number of night school courses are available:

Colby College-Waterville
Thomas College-Waterville (2 and 4 years)
University of Maine-Augusta (2 years)

5. The following commercial schools are available. Day classes, night classes and correspondence courses are available with several of these schools:

Beauty Schools (1) - Augusta
Business Schools (3) - Augusta
Business Schools (1) - Waterville
Medical Technology Schools (2) - Augusta
Medical Technology Schools (4) - Waterville
Aviation Schools (1) - Waterville

6. The following hospitals located in Kennebec County are listed, with patient capacity shown:

Augusta:

Augusta General Hospital (183)

Gardiner:

Gardiner General Hospital (52)

Waterville:

Elizabeth Ann Seton Hospital (150)
Thayer Hospital (165)
Waterville Osteopathic Hospital (78)

7. Kennebec Valley Mental Health Clinic at Waterville. The organization, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B")
8. Augusta State Hospital at Augusta, provides mental health services to the citizenry of Maine.
9. Maine Commission on Drug Abuse at Augusta. This is the State of Maine organization to spearhead the thrust against drug traffic. Has services available upon request.
10. Maine Vocational Rehabilitation Office at Augusta. This state agency provides alcoholic problem services, eye care services and vocational rehabilitation services.
11. Maine Social Service and Income Maintenance Office at Augusta. (See Footnote "A")
12. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Hallowell. There is a present program at the Girls' School providing:
 - Diagnostic services
 - Counseling and guidance
 - Job placement
13. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Waterville. This agency provides alcoholic problem services.
14. Diocesan Bureau of Human Relations Services at Waterville. This church agency provides information, counseling and referral services. Personal, family and unwed mother services.
15. Alcoholic Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Augusta	Fairfield
Gardiner	Waterville
16. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine at Augusta. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

17. YMCA facilities at Auburn, Bath, Camden, Augusta and Waterville.

Androscoggin County:

1. Central Maine Vocational-Technical Institute at Auburn, requires a high school diploma to enroll for the industrial and technical courses provided.
2. Regional Technical-Vocational Center. This center functions in conjunction with the Lewiston High School system, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
3. Bates College (4 years) at Lewiston provides the normal liberal arts and degrees. Limited night school curriculum is available. Bliss College has a two-year business education course for credit toward a teacher's certificate. University of Maine at Lewiston-Auburn has a two year program.
4. The Maine School of Commerce at Auburn provides a complete curriculum of commercial subjects.
5. The following commercial schools are available. Day classes, night classes and correspondence courses are available with several of these schools.

Barber Schools (1) - Lewiston
Beauty Schools (1) - Lewiston
Business Schools (1) - Lewiston
Business Schools (1) - Auburn
Nursing Schools (1) - Lewiston
Medical Technology Schools (4) - Lewiston
Practical Nursing School (1) - Lewiston
Tractor-Trailer Training (1) - Auburn
Aviation School (1) - Turner

6. The following hospitals, located in Lewiston, are listed with patient capacity shown:

Central Maine General Hospital (269)

St. Mary's General Hospital (233)

7. Child and Family Community Mental Health Center at Lewiston. The organization, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B")
8. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Lewiston. This state agency provides alcoholic problem services and vocational rehabilitation services.
9. Maine Social Service and Income Maintenance Office at Lewiston. (See Footnote "A")
10. Manpower Development and Training Program, Lewiston School Department. This organization provides services to unemployed persons.
11. Alcoholism Counseling Center at Lewiston. This center provides information, counsel and treatment. Referral services, works with law enforcement and courts.
12. Narcotics Anonymous, in Lewiston. Ex-addicts provide assistance to present users.
13. Auburn Welfare Department in Auburn. Assists people in need to find employment and provides interim financial support.
14. Diocesan Bureau of Human Relations Services in Lewiston. This Bureau provides referral services for needy persons.
15. Alcoholics Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Auburn	Livermore Falls
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16. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Lewiston. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Franklin County:

1. Regional Technical-Vocational Centers. This center at Farmington functions in conjunction

with the local high school, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.

2. The University of Maine has a Farmington campus (4 years) with a limited number of night school courses available.
3. Franklin County Memorial Hospital is located in Farmington with a patient capacity of 49.
4. Franklin Area Mental Health is located in Wilton. The organization, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B")
5. Alcoholics Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Farmington

Rangeley

6. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, at Farmington. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Knox County:

1. The following hospitals, located in Knox County, are listed with patient capacity shown:

Camden:

Camden Community Hospital (33)

Rockland:

Knox County General Hospital (87)

2. Mid-Coast Mental Health Clinic at Rockland. The organization funded partially by the State of Maine makes the following mental services available: (See Footnote "B")
3. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Rockland. This state agency provides eye care services.
4. Maine Social Service and Income Maintenance Office at Rockland. (See Footnote "A")

5. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Thomaston. There is a present program at the State Prison providing:

Diagnostic services
Counseling and guidance
Job placement

6. There is an Alcoholics Anonymous group located in Rockland.
7. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Rockland. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Lincoln County:

1. The following hospitals are located in Lincoln County, with patient capacity shown:

Boothbay Harbor:

St. Andrew's Hospital (30)

Damariscotta:

Miles Memorial Hospital (42)

2. There is an Alcoholics Anonymous group located in Damariscotta.

Oxford County:

1. The following hospitals located in Oxford County are listed with patient capacity shown:

Norway:

Stephens Memorial Hospital (41)

Rumford:

Rumford Community Hospital (97)

2. Oxford County Mental Health Clinic at Rumford. The organization, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B")

3. Social Services and Income Maintenance Office at Rumford. (See Footnote "A")
4. Bethel Health and Service Council. Provides aid to the poor on an emergency basis and family instruction.
5. Alcoholics Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Mexico
Fryeburg

Norway

6. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, South Paris. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Sagadahoc County:

1. Regional Technical-Vocational Center at Bath. This center functions in conjunction with the local high school, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
2. Bowdoin College (4 years) in Brunswick, provides the normal liberal arts and degrees. A limited number of night courses are available.
3. There is an Aviation School at Topsham, providing instruction in flying private aircraft.
4. The Bath Memorial Hospital serves the Sagadahoc County area.
5. Bath-Brunswick Mental Health Association at Bath. (See Footnote "B")
6. Social Services and Income Maintenance Office at Bath. (See Footnote "A")
7. Alcoholics Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Bath (2)

Brunswick

Somerset County:

1. Regional Technical-Vocational Center at Skowhegan. This center functions in conjunction with the local high school, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
2. The following hospitals located in Somerset County are listed, with patient capacity shown:

Fairfield:

Fairfield Institute (30)

Jackman:

Marie Joseph Hospital (14)

Pittsfield:

Sebasticook Valley Hospital (31)

Skowhegan:

Redington-Fairview Hospital (85)

3. Maine Rehabilitation Services at Skowhegan provides Vocational Rehabilitation services.
4. Social Services and Income Maintenance Office at Skowhegan. (See Footnote "A")
5. Maine Rehabilitation Office at Skowhegan. There is a present program at the Women's Correctional Center providing diagnostic services, counseling and guidance, and job placement.
6. American Amputee Association at Madison. This association provides counsel and guidance to amputees in adapting to conditions.
7. Alcoholics Anonymous groups are located in the following cities:

Pittsfield	Skowhegan
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8. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Skowhegan. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Waldo County:

1. Unity College (2 and 4 years) located at Unity is a small liberal arts college recognized for candidacy only by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
2. Waldo County General Hospital at Belfast has a patient capacity of 60.
3. Alcoholics Anonymous groups are located in the following cities:

Islesboro	Belfast
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4. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Belfast. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Area III

The following community resources are found to be available to the Area III Correctional Center and have the potential to make a contribution to the correctional system. These resources consist of educational and health care resources and other resources to alleviate personal problems, arising from offenses against society and the subsequent penalogical and/or correctional sentences.

Since the Correctional Center in Area III is located in Bangor and a Sub-Center in Presque Isle, the community resources will be provided first by Penobscot County, then Aroostook, followed by the other counties within Area III.

Penobscot County:

1. Eastern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute at Bangor requires a high school diploma to enroll for the industrial and technical courses provided.
2. Regional Technical-Vocational Center at Dexter. This center functions in conjunction with the local high school, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.

3. The following schools are available in Penobscot County:

Beal Theological Seminar in Bangor - 2 and 3 year programs

Husson College in Bangor - 1, 2 and 4 year curriculum programs

Northern Conservatory of Music - 4 years

University of Maine at Orono offers the normal curriculum and degree programs. Night classes and off-campus courses are available.

4. The following commercial schools are available. Day classes, night classes and correspondence courses are available with several of the schools:

Barber School (1) - Bangor

Beauty School (1) - Bangor

Beauty Schools (2) - Brewer

Business School (1) - Bangor

Nursing School (1) - Bangor

Practical Nursing School (1) - Bangor

Medical Technology Schools (2) - Bangor

Meat Cutting School (1) - Veazie

Nurses Anesthesiology School (1) - Bangor

5. The following hospitals are located in Penobscot County, with patient capacity shown:

Bangor:

Eastern Maine Medical Center (304)

St. Joseph Hospital (130)

Taylor Osteopathic Hospital (60)

Utterback Private Hospital (26)

Dexter:

Plummer Memorial Hospital (35)

Lincoln:

Workman Hospital, Inc. (21)

Millinocket:

Millinocket Community Hospital (34)

6. Bangor State Hospital, at Bangor, provides mental health services to the citizenry of Maine.
7. The Counseling Center at Bangor, funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available:
(See Footnote "B")
8. Maine Vocational Rehabilitation Office at Bangor, provides alcoholic problem services, eye care services, and vocational rehabilitation services.
9. Social Services and Income Maintenance Office at Bangor. (See Footnote "A")
10. Speech and Hearing Center, University of Maine at Orono. Provides diagnostic and remedial programs.
11. Upward Bound, University of Maine at Orono. Provides assistance to low income/high risk high school students.
12. Bangor Regional Speech and Hearing Center. Provides identification, evaluation and rehabilitation of speech, hearing problems for all ages.
13. Bangor Health Department provides general community health services.
14. Good Samaritan Home Association. Provides services to unwed mothers, foster home placement and adoptions.
15. Center for Counseling and Psychological Services at Orono. Provides evaluation and counsel to the needy.
16. Alcoholic Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Bangor (3)	Dexter
Millinocket	Old Town
17. YMCA facilities in Bangor.
18. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Bangor. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Aroostook County:

1. Northern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute at Presque Isle, requires a high school diploma to enroll for the industrial and technical courses offered.
2. Regional Technical-Vocational Center at Presque Isle, functions in conjunction with the local high school, providing on-premises education and training in both technical and non-technical courses.
3. The following schools are available in Aroostook County:

John F. Kennedy College at Fort Kent, a four-year program

Ricker College at Houlton, a four-year liberal arts school

University of Maine has campuses at:

Fort Kent - 4 years

Presque Isle - 4 years

4. There is a Practical Nursing School and a Medical Technology School at Presque Isle.
5. The following hospitals located in Aroostook County are listed, with patient capacity shown:

Caribou:

Cary Memorial Hospital (73)

Fort Fairfield:

Community General Hospital (65)

Fort Kent:

Peoples Benevolent Hospital (70)

Houlton:

Houlton Regional Hospital (119)

Island Falls:

Milliken Memorial Hospital (21)

Presque Isle:

Gould Memorial Hospital (81)

Van Buren:

Van Buren Community Hospital

6. Aroostook Mental Health Clinic at Fort Fairfield funded partially by the State of Maine, makes the following mental health services available: (See Footnote "B")
7. Maine Vocational Rehabilitation Services at Presque Isle. This state agency provides eye care services and vocational rehabilitation services.
8. Social Services and Income Maintenance Offices located at Caribou, Fort Kent and Houlton: (See Footnote "A")
9. Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. at Presque Isle. This agency provides legal services to the disadvantaged.
10. Human Relations Service at Caribou. Provides homemaker and caseworker visitation for low income and disadvantaged.
11. Alcoholics Anonymous groups are located in the following cities:

Caribou	Fort Fairfield
Fort Kent	Houlton
Madawaska	Presque Isle (2)
Van Buren	
12. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services Office, University of Maine, Presque Isle, Fort Kent and Houlton. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Hancock County:

1. Maine Maritime Academy at Castine, a four-year school recognized for candidacy only by the New England Association.
2. The following hospitals are located in Hancock County, with patient capacity as shown:

Bar Harbor:

Mount Desert Island Hospital (67)

Blue Hill:

Blue Hill Memorial Hospital (23)

Castine:

Castine Community Hospital (16)

Ellsworth:

Maine Coast Memorial Hospital (60)

3. Social Services and Income Maintenance Office at Ellsworth. (See Footnote "A")
4. Alcoholics Anonymous groups located in the following cities:

Bar Harbor
Ellsworth

Bucksport

5. YMCA facilities are located in Bar Harbor.
6. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Service Office, University of Maine, Ellsworth. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Piscataquis County:

1. The following hospitals are located in Piscataquis County, with patient capacity as shown:

Dover-Foxcroft:

Mayo Memorial Hospital (36)

Greenville:

Charles A. Dean Memorial Hospital (16)

Milo:

Milo Community Hospital (20)

2. There is an Alcoholics Anonymous group located in Dover-Foxcroft.
3. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Service Office, University of Maine, Dover-Foxcroft. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Washington County:

1. Washington County Vocational-Technical Institute at Calais, requires a high school diploma to enroll for the industrial and technical courses available.
2. The University of Maine at Machias has a four-year program, a limited number of night school courses are available.
3. The following hospitals located in Washington County are listed with patient capacity shown:

Calais:

Calais Regional Hospital (71)

Eastport:

Eastport Memorial Hospital (22)

Machias:

Down East Community Hospital (38)

4. Maine Vocational Rehabilitation Offices:

Machias: eye care services, vocational rehabilitation services

Calais: vocational rehabilitation services

5. Social Services and Income Maintenance Offices at Machias and Calais: (See Footnote "A")
6. There is an Alcoholics Anonymous group located in Machias.
7. Agricultural Cooperative Extension Service Office, University of Maine, Machias. Provides agriculturally-oriented information and education material and guidance to interested residents of an Area Center or to releasees.

Footnote "A"

(This office is part of the State of Maine Social Welfare Bureau. It provides the following services.)

Social casework to children and adults

Services for unmarried parents

Social investigations for Superior, Probate and Municipal Courts in divorce, neglect, adoption and delinquency proceedings

Licensing of day care homes and centers

Child care in foster family homes, and institutions for non-related children under sixteen years of age

Social Services relative to employment, medical care, family planning, day care, financial home management and transportation

Financial assistance to the aged, blind and disabled and aid to families with dependent children

Eligibility determination for assistance under these categories

Footnote "B"

(Services provided by the various mental health clinics)

In-patient services

Out-patient services

Adult day treatment

Alcohol counseling

Drug use counseling

Home health care

After-care services (returning to the community)

Personal crisis service

Although there is a measure of overlap and duplication of community services between some of the aforementioned agencies, it is still quite logical to make use of the Directory of Services, Maine Department of Health and Welfare for specific services.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

A letter was sent to each of the following business and/or professional organizations, explaining the study of the Bureau of Corrections. It was stated clearly that the professional, educational and community resources available through their individual associations could make an important contribution to the State of Maine.

They were asked for the number and location of their membership, by county and/or city, or unit location of facilities within their general practice or area of interest.

Maine Association of Medical Technologists

Maine Chapter, American Physical Therapy Assn.

Maine Dental Association

Maine Dental Assistants Association

Maine Group Psychotherapy Society

Maine Heart Association

Maine Hospital Association

Maine League of Nursing

Maine Medical Association

Maine Nurse Anesthetist Association

Maine Association of Nursing Homes

Maine Optometric Association

Maine Pharmaceutical Association

Maine Psychological Association

Maine Society of Radiologic Technologists

Maine State Chiropractors Association

Maine State Nurses Association

Maine Tuberculosis Association
Podiatry Association of Maine
South Portland Public Health Nursing Assn.
Health Council of Maine
Maine Dietetic Association
Maine Fraternal Association for the Blind
The Arthritis Foundation
Maine Chapter, National Assn. of Social Workers

Four associations responded affirmatively, providing the information requested or indicating that their services could be utilized by the correctional program.

MEDICAL DOCTORS IN MAINE

The Maine Medical Association provided a complete description of the medical specialties available in Maine, by county.

It is provided here with both area and county designated.

MEDICAL DOCTORS

Medical Specialties	AREA I		AREA II								AREA III					Total
	York	Cumb.	Oxf.	Fran.	Som.	And.	Kenn.	Wal.	L.-Sag.	Knox.	Han.	Wash.	Pen.	Pisc.	Aroos.	
Allergy		1					1						3			5
Anesthesiology	4	11			1	8	4		1	3	2		5		3	42
Aerospace Medicine									1				1	1		3
Cardiovasc. Disease		2	2				1				1		2			8
Child Psychiatry		2				1										3
Dermatology		6				1							2			9
Emergency Medicine		2				1							1			4
Erdocrinology		1														1
General Practice	30	60	18	9	12	21	31	8	14	13	15	13	22	10	25	301
Gen. Preventive Med.	1											1				2
General Surgery	4	27	6	3	4	11	16	2	6	6	6		13		9	113
Internal Medicine	9	43	1	1	2	15	24	1	5	6	4		15		6	132
Neurological Surgery		3				2	4						2			11
Neurology		2					1			1						4
Obst. & Gyn.	3	19	1		1	7	6			1	2		8		3	51
Occupational Med.	1	2														3
Ophthalmology		12		1		3	8	1		3	1		5		1	35
Orthopedic Surgery	2	8	2			7	5			1			6	1	1	33
Otolaryngology	1	8				2	5					1	4		1	22
Pathology	2	8	1	1	1	5	5		2	1			5		3	34
Pediatrics	3	12	1			5	6		2	4	3		4		3	43
Phy. Med. & Rehab.		2														2
Plastic Surgery		3														3
Psychiatry	2	15				3	12		1	2		1	6			42
Public Health						2	1			1					1	5
Pulmonary Diseases		1					1									2
Radiology	1	13	3	1	2	6	5		2	3	2		7		3	48
Thoracic Surgery		2					2									4
Urology		4	1			3	3			1			4		1	17
Unspecified	2	7			2	1	5		5	7	1		2	3		35
Other													1			1
Medical Admin.							1									1
Gastroenterology													1			1
TOTAL	65	276	36	16	25	104	147	12	39	53	37	16	119	15	60	1020

III.11.17

DOCTORS OF OPTOMETRY IN MAINE

The Maine Optometric Association provided a list of all practicing optometrists in Maine by county. It is provided here with both area and county designated.

AREA I

Cumberland	24
York	15

AREA II

Androscoggin	8
Franklin	1
Kennebec	13
Knox	6
Lincoln	2
Oxford	4
Sagadahoc	7
Somerset	6
Waldo	5

AREA III

Aroostook	13
Hancock	4
Penobscot	18
Piscataquis	1
Washington	3

RESEARCH OF OTHER CORRECTION STUDIES AND PROGRAMS

The results of the research of other studies and programs are contained in Volume II.* Following are abstracts of State and local correction studies, a list of the studies and background materials specifically relating to Maine, and the list of studies reviewed that pertain to corrections as a whole.

* Reference, page 99

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS

(State and Local Correction Studies)

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Information Center, Paramus, New Jersey

Minnesota Corrections Department. A comprehensive plan for regional jailing and juvenile detention in Minnesota. St. Paul, 65 p. Aps.

The major recommendations of this January 1971 study are the following: First, to provide regional jail facilities in Minnesota in conjunction with a system of local county lockups. Second, regional juvenile detention should be established in conjunction with a regional jail facility or regional treatment facility to be held at an acceptable level. Third, regional juvenile treatment must be considered within any plan for regionalization as an additional alternative for the local regional correctional effort. Fourth, the analysis of jailing and detention needs in Minnesota suggests the development of eight regions able to operate economically within a state-wide regionalization program. Other proposals are that a state subsidy of fifty per cent of the cost of the prisoner security area of approved lockup construction be granted to counties; that present jails be operated as lockups to hold people not meeting regional transfer requirements; that full-use jail construction be reduced.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. A regional approach to jail improvement in south Mississippi: a plan -- maybe a dream. Paramus, N.J., 1971. 103 p.

The scope of this study included all jails and police lockup facilities within six south Mississippi counties. A team of NCCD specialists studied the operation of jails in the study area for a six-month period in 1970. A descriptive analysis of jail services in five of the six counties is presented. All of the

jails studied were deficient in staff for jail operation and prisoner supervision. Prisoner idleness was the predominant program. A plan for the development of a regional jail is presented. Suggestions regarding the administrative program and staff- proposed regional jail are set forth. Alternatives to jail detention of special offenders, such as alcoholics, mental and juveniles, are discussed.

Alachua County Sheriff's Office, Inmate and Community Services Project. Establishing helping services in local jails. Florida, 1971. 56 p.

Most local jails, used primarily for detention, operate under maximum security conditions, thereby staff time is allocated for maintaining security. However, greater emphasis is being placed on the regional jail complex and on the utilization of community services for existing local jails. The purpose of this study was to determine what helping services for inmates could be developed in a local jail. The primary function of Alachua County Jail is the detention of suspects awaiting disposition of their cases. A secondary function is the incarceration of sentenced misdemeanants and felons. Services to be instituted were to include basic education, counseling, recreation, work-study release, vocational training, and in-service education for the staff.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Survey Services. A criminal justice planning study for Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties, Illinois. Austin, Texas, 1971. v.p.

This study presents a comprehensive criminal justice plan for the above counties in Illinois. The study team reviewed reports and earlier surveys, conducted interviews with officials and citizens, and distributed data and other information. The objective of the report was to suggest directions for necessary changes and to specify some programs and services as the beginning development of a comprehensive and

coordinated criminal justice system. A plan of implementation was suggested, means to monitor and evaluate effectiveness, and to modify or change direction as required. They recommended a criminal justice office to administer and coordinate criminal justice services, adequate research and planning staff to serve the region's law enforcement agencies, regular and continuing staff development for law enforcement personnel, a detoxification center to divert problem drinkers from the criminal justice system, an action-research project to develop guidelines and criteria for the use of discretion in law-enforcement practice, consolidation of probation services and establishment of a community correction center.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
For a more perfect union -- correctional reform.
Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office,
1971. 13 p.

The Commission's recommendations for improving corrections have been incorporated into a State Department of Correction Act, which is presented in this report. The purpose of this draft act is to provide for a more systematic state-local approach by expanding state administrative and supervisory responsibilities and by increasing state financial and technical assistance.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
State-local relations in the criminal justice system.
Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office,
1971. 308 p. Apps.

The Commission examines the operations and problems of the country's fifty state-local criminal justice systems in this report. Special reference is made to the need for a more expeditious and coordinated process. Difficulties in the areas of (1) organization and jurisdiction, (2) manpower selection, qualification and training, and (3) fiscal support patterns are summarized. Recommendations are set forth regarding the police, the courts, prosecution, defense counsel for the indigent, correction, and interfunctional cooperation.

National Association of Counties Research Foundation. Regional criminal justice planning: a manual for local officials, by Mel D. Powell and others. Washington, D.C., 1971. Apps.

This study examines the criminal justice system from the perspective of the local policy-making official and attempts to strengthen the place of the local official in the regional criminal justice planning process. The study reviews the structure of the system -- the need for regional planning, the responsibilities of the local elected official in the system, and his central role of leadership. Sections are devoted to developing a regional criminal justice plan; the administrative structure of the regional criminal justice planning agencies, in terms of community-wide participation; and the relationships between and among regional criminal justice planning programs; as well as the question of administrative responsibility for implementation.

Digital Resources Corporation. Final report: a model for criminal justice planning and control. Vol. V -- Tri-County Plan for system management. Long Beach, California, 1971. n.p.

This report presents a plan for system management which describes the data collection instruments and procedures as well as the analysis procedures for effective and efficient maintenance of the tri-county baseline data. The plan for the development of the regional planning system consists of a study and implementation phase and provides for the formulation and periodic review of objective functions. A budget plan is presented and questionnaires used in the study are appended.

Flynn, Edith E.; Moyer, Frederic D. "Corrections and Architecture: A Synthesis." Prison Journal, 51 (1): 43-53, 1971.

Guidelines were developed by the University of Illinois' Department of Architecture for correctional administrators and architects to use in identifying correction

problems; planning and developing adult treatment programs within the community context; and planning and designing regional and community correctional centers for adults.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Regional detention: secure juvenile detention needs in upper New York State. Austin, Texas. 1971. v.p. App.

To aid New York in planning regional detention services, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency conducted a study to determine secure detention needs for juveniles, capacity requirements for facilities, regional boundaries, and site locations for facilities. A study was made of location and characteristics of children requiring secure detention; existing facilities; referral sources; admissions screening and control of detention population; length of stay; alternatives to detention; present and projected estimates of admissions; population projection estimates; and optimal boundaries, site locations, and capacities as determined by minimization of travel time among the various geographical assignments of service. Guidelines for implementation of the regional plan should be (1) uniformity of detention practices; (2) cooperation between state and local governments and citizens; (3) coordination of state and local planning efforts; and (4) continued regional assessment and planning by a centrally organized staff.

Northern Nevada Delinquency Prevention Advisory Council. Planning delinquency prevention and control in Northern Nevada. Reno, 1971. 164 p. App.

This first annual report of the activities of the Northern Nevada segment of the state plan for prevention and control of juvenile delinquency consists of a county-by-county planning analysis, statistical data of one county's Juvenile Probation Department, a survey of Northern Nevada Probation Departments, a regional detention study, a group home study, the results of a county questionnaire survey of youth resources, and a blueprint for action.

Iowa Crime Commission Committee on Area Correctional Facilities. Area correctional centers. Preliminary study. 1971, 78 p.

A state commission studied Iowa's correctional facilities and services to explore alternatives and present recommendations for reforming the system. Extensive research was done on the direct and indirect costs of detention to the State and current jail facilities. Alternatives to the existing program were presented: (1) the county jail system could be reconstructed on a county-by-county basis, (2) a regional center could be established in each large geographical area to deal with jailing and other correctional problems, (3) local correctional facilities could be developed in conjunction with local or regional jails. Area facilities, recommended on an experimental basis, should be the responsibility of the Department of Social Services, Bureau of Adult Correction Services, and serve persons accused or convicted of crimes, making use of community resources and services whenever possible. The centers' goals would be the reduction of recidivism, reduced number of individuals in confinement, reduction of capital expenditure, and more effective use of law enforcement services.

Bamford, T. D. "California: reputation and reality." Probation (London), 17(1):4-7, 1971.

The California probation subsidy, operating since 1966, has been an unqualified success on paper. There has been a dramatic improvement in the standards of county probation -- without, however, any appreciable effect upon the success rate of those under supervision. The county jails, housing short-term prisoners, now have a larger population that is more criminally sophisticated, and they lack the resources to mount any effective treatment programs. Although probation subsidies have lowered the number of commitments to state institutions in California, this reduction has not resulted in a smaller statewide custodial population. Persons who participated in the California Community Treatment Project, which formally differentiated the intensity of treatment, have shown improved socialization and a reduced rate of recidivism and have been handled at much less cost to the community.

Washington (State). Institutions Division. "Probation Subsidy in Washington State: Calendar Year 1970." Research Report (Olympia), 3(14):1-24, 1971.

The probation subsidy program allows for state subsidizing of county probation supervision for juveniles who could be committed to state juvenile rehabilitation facilities. Participating counties showed decreases in commitments and nonparticipating counties showed increases; probation subsidy has also helped reduce probation caseloads. Participating counties, representing 87.6% of the state population, have implemented new programs and made better use of existing resources.

BACKGROUND MATERIALS -- MAINE

Goals and Objectives - Bureau of Corrections, Department of Mental Health and Corrections

Report of the Maine Juvenile Delinquency Study for the Boy's Training Center by the Cooperative Ext. Service of the University of Maine

Report of the Maine Juvenile Delinquency Study for the Steven's School by The Cooperative Ext. Service of the University of Maine

Report of the Maine Juvenile Delinquency Study for The Women's Correctional Center by The Cooperative Ext. Service of the University of Maine

Report of the Maine Juvenile Delinquency Study for the Men's Correctional Center by The Cooperative Ext. Service of The University of Maine

1969 County Jail Report, Mental Health and Corrections

1970 County Jail Report, Mental Health and Corrections

December 1971 County Jail Inspection Report, Mental Health and Corrections

1965-66 (9th Annual) Report State Probation and Parole Board

1967-68 (11th Annual) Report State Probation and Parole Board

1969-70 (13th Annual) Report State Probation and Parole Board

1970 Statistical Report - Maine State Prison

1968 Annual Report - Boys' Training Center

1969 Annual Report - Men's Correctional Center

Maine State Prison - Synopsis of Current Program: 1970, by Maine State Prison

Statistical Report - Maine State Prison, Thomaston, Me.; Year Ending June 30, 1971.

Background Materials-Maine (continued)

Maine State Police Report - 1965

Review of the Department of Mental Health and Corrections
by the Associated Industries of Maine

Maine Handbook - A Statistical Abstract, 1968. (Maine De-
partment of Economic Development)

Study of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Superior
Court of the State of Maine; by Institute of Judicial
Administration, January 1971, New York

State of Maine Report to Governor Kenneth M. Curtis - Boys'
Training Center - Portland, Maine

Brochure, Boys' Training Center

Recommended Priorities - State of Maine, 1972-73

Occupational Wage Survey of Maine, 1970 (Department of
Labor and Industry)

Census of Maine Manufacturers 1970 (Department of Labor
and Industry)

Maine's Public Investment Needs of Highest Priority, July
1971 through June 1977 (ESCO Research Inc., Portland)

A Guide for the Volunteer Sponsor of Probationers and
Parolees - State of Maine

Report of Attorney General, State of Maine, 1951-54

Report of Attorney General, State of Maine 1955-56

Report of Attorney General, State of Maine 1957-58

Report of Attorney General, State of Maine 1959-60

Directory of Services, Maine Department of Health and Wel-
fare, 1971-72

Maine Coastal Resources Renewal, State Planning Office,
Executive Department, August-July, 1971

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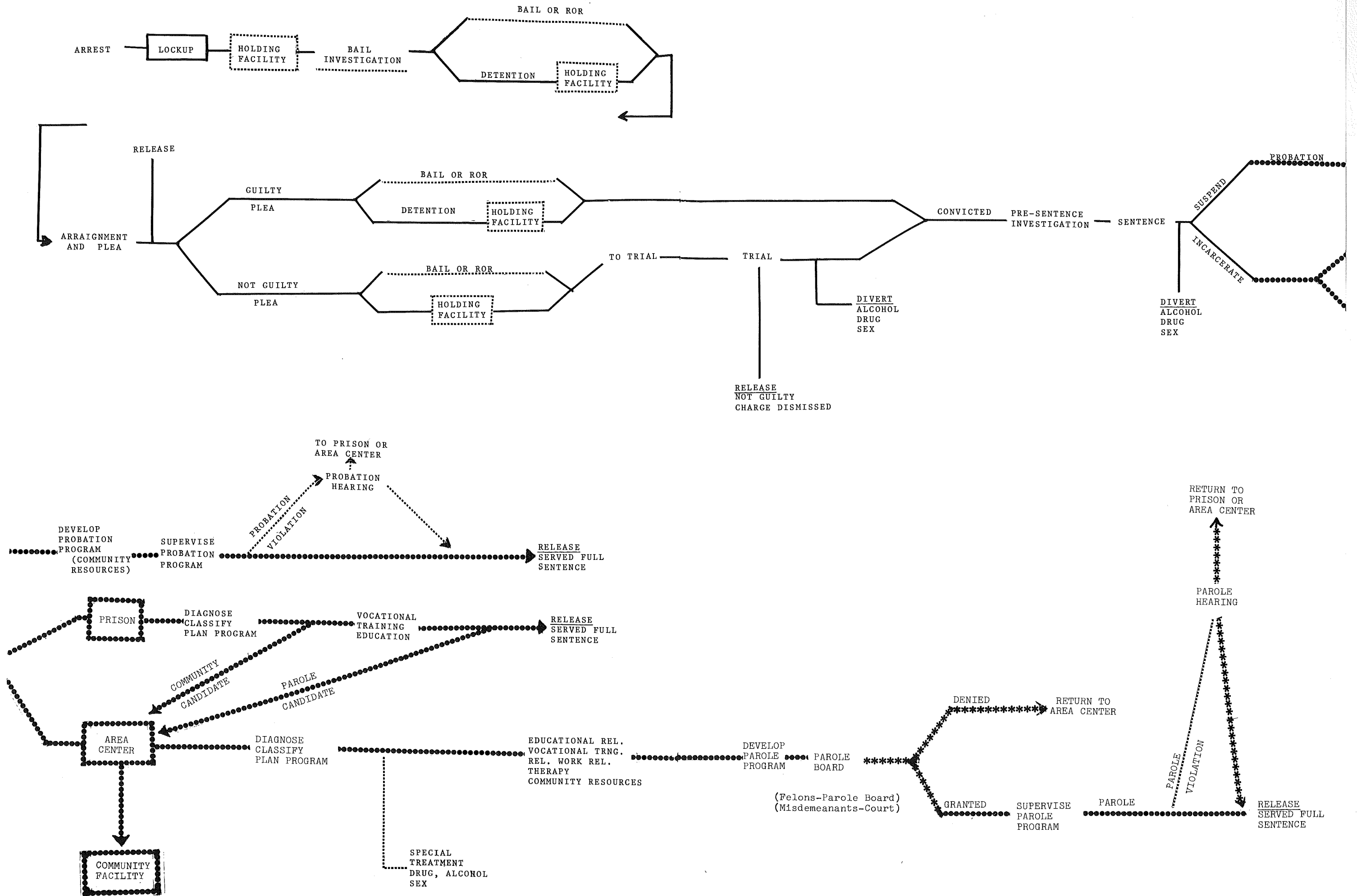
EXHIBITS

THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONS
WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The following flow diagram traces the path of an offender through the criminal justice system. The role of the judiciary system has been abbreviated as many judicial functions are not shown. The many optional paths available for the offender illustrates the flexibility provided the Bureau of Corrections in designing corrective treatment best suited to the needs of individual offenders.

Jurisdictional responsibility is coded as follows:

●●●●●●●●●●	Bureau of Correction direct responsibility
—————	Law enforcement or judicial responsibility
.....	Bureau of Correction coordination or cooperation required
*****	Parole Board responsibility



STATE OF MAINE POPULATION TRENDS

<u>County</u>	<u>1970</u> 993,663	<u>1975</u> 1,051,868	<u>1980</u> 1,121,544	<u>1985</u> 1,184,963
Androscoggin	91,279	96,756	102,561	108,715
Aroostook	94,078	94,360	94,643	94,927
Cumberland	192,528	211,203	237,901	254,627
Franklin	22,444	23,342	24,276	25,247
Hancock	34,590	35,282	35,988	36,708
Kennebec	95,247	101,914	109,048	116,681
Knox	29,013	29,593	30,185	30,789
Lincoln	20,537	22,180	23,954	25,870
Oxford	43,457	43,892	44,331	44,774
Penobscot	125,393	136,678	148,979	162,387
Piscataquis	16,285	15,634	15,009	14,409
Sagadahoc	23,452	25,094	26,851	28,731
Somerset	40,597	41,409	42,237	43,082
Waldo	23,328	24,028	24,749	25,491
Washington	29,859	27,769	25,825	24,017
York	111,576	122,734	135,007	148,508

1970

1975

1980

1985

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS
STATE OF MAINE

ALL COUNTIES

1,200,000

1,175,000

1,150,000

1,125,000

1,100,000

1,075,000

1,050,000

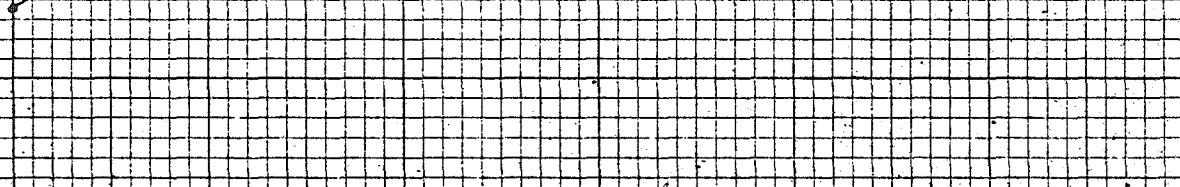
1,025,000

1,000,000

975,000

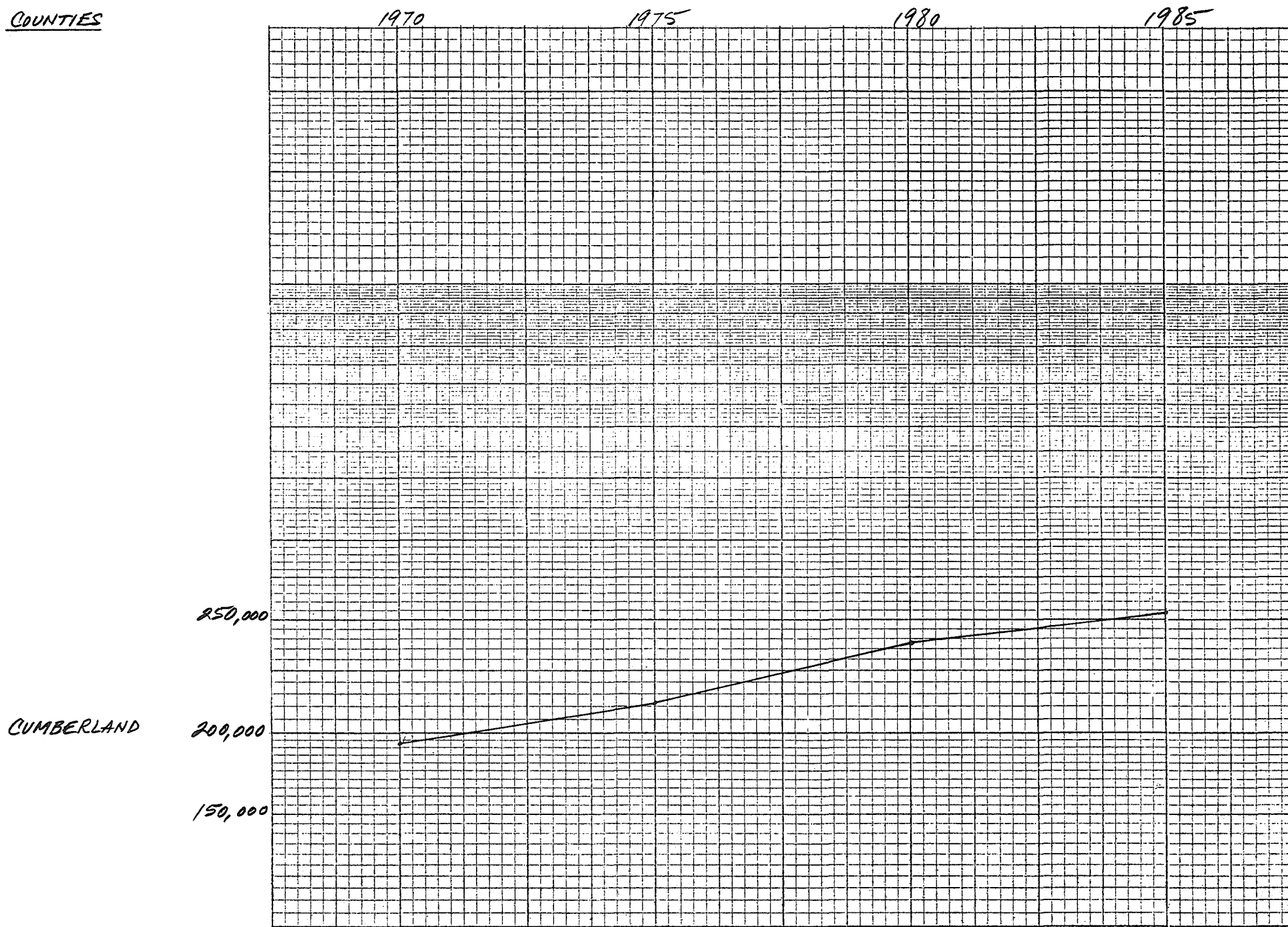
950,000

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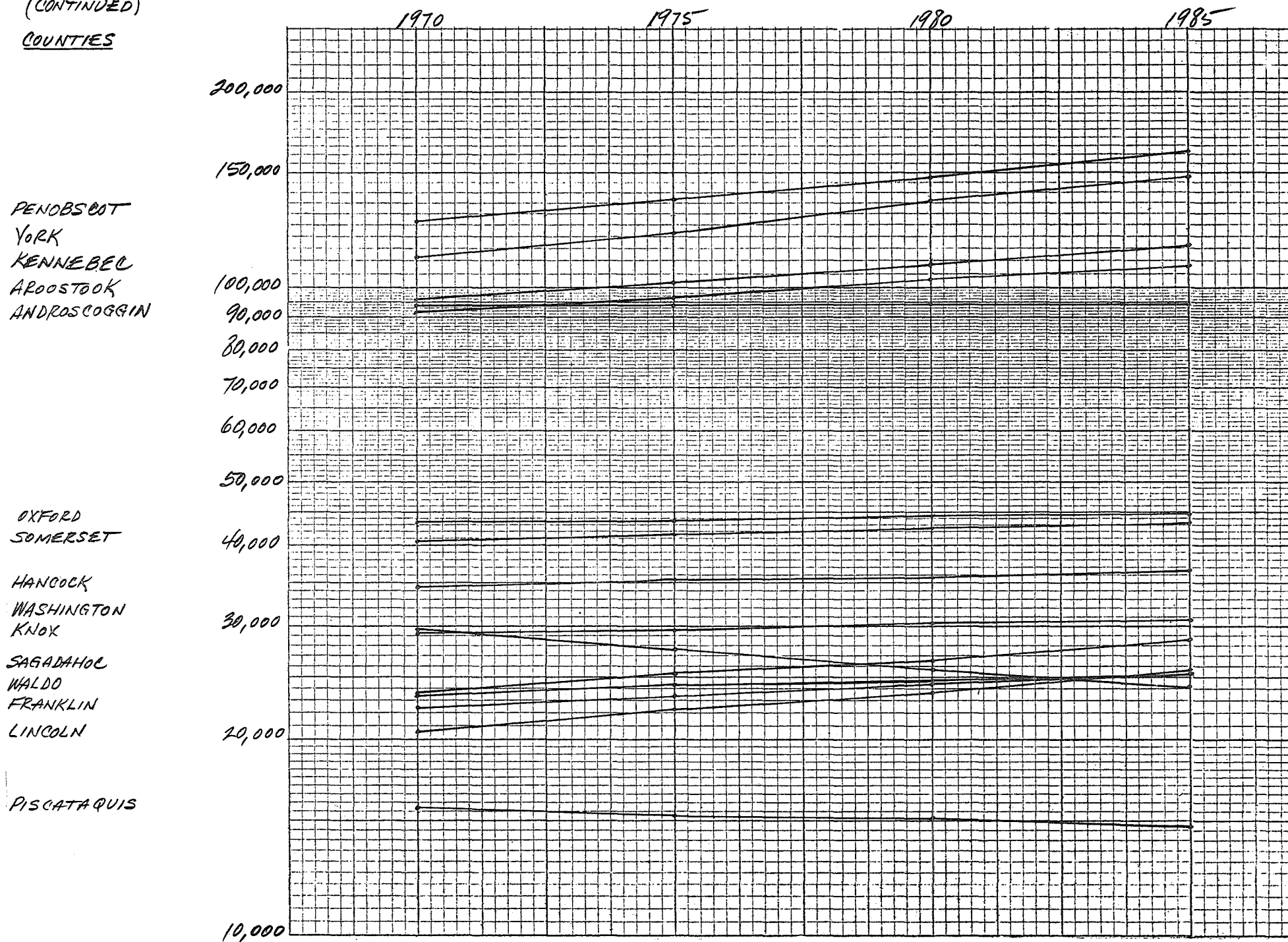


GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

COUNTIES



GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS
(CONTINUED)
COUNTIES



STATE OF MAINE POPULATION TRENDS
BY CORRECTIONAL AREAS

<u>Area I</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Cumberland	192,528	254,627	62,099
York	<u>111,576</u>	<u>148,508</u>	<u>36,932</u>
Area Total -	304,104	403,135	99,031
 <u>Area II</u>			
Androscoggin	91,279	108,715	17,436
Sagadahoc	23,452	28,731	5,279
Lincoln	20,537	25,870	5,333
Oxford	43,457	44,774	1,317
Kennebec	95,247	116,681	21,434
Somerset	40,597	43,082	2,485
Franklin	22,444	25,247	2,803
Waldo	23,328	25,491	2,163
Knox	<u>29,013</u>	<u>30,789</u>	<u>1,776</u>
Area Total -	389,354	449,380	60,026
 <u>Area III</u>			
Hancock	34,590	36,708	2,118
Washington	29,859	24,017	(-) 5,842
Piscataquis	16,285	14,409	(-) 1,876
Penobscot	125,393	162,387	36,994
Aroostook	<u>94,078</u>	<u>94,927</u>	<u>849</u>
Area Total -	300,205	332,448	32,243
 State Total	993,663	1,184,963	191,300

SEASONAL PEAK POPULATION IN STATE OF MAINE
1970
BY CORRECTIONAL AREAS

	<u>Permanent Residents</u>	<u>Seasonal Peak Increase</u>	<u>Combined Permanent & Peak Population</u>
<u>Area I</u>			
Cumberland	192,528	87,090	279,618
York	<u>111,576</u>	<u>102,802</u>	<u>214,378</u>
Area Total -	304,104	189,892	493,996
<u>Area II</u>			
Androscoggin	91,279	18,318	109,597
Sagadahoc	23,452	7,377	30,829
Lincoln	20,537	27,291	47,828
Oxford	43,457	27,384	33,067
Kennebec	95,247	35,021	130,268
Somerset	40,597	15,133	55,730
Franklin	22,444	16,468	38,912
Waldo	23,328	14,267	37,595
Knox	<u>29,013</u>	<u>17,234</u>	<u>46,247</u>
Area Total -	389,354	178,493	530,073
<u>Area III</u>			
Hancock	34,590	44,251	78,841
Washington	29,859	16,669	46,528
Piscataquis	16,285	17,331	33,616
Penobscot	125,393	33,067	158,468
Aroostook	<u>94,078</u>	<u>27,084</u>	<u>121,162</u>
Area Total -	300,205	138,402	438,615
State Total	993,663	506,687	1,462,684

SEASONAL SOCIO-ECONOMY OF MAINE

Total Year-Round Permanent Residents	993,663
Migratory Housing(Units)	64,162
Migratory Housing Persons	252,683
Commercial Rooms (Units)	38,524
Commercial Persons	77,048
Campground Sites	16,621
Campground Persons	61,498
Eating Seat Capacity	115,480
All Seasonal Persons	546,716

MAINE STATE PRISON

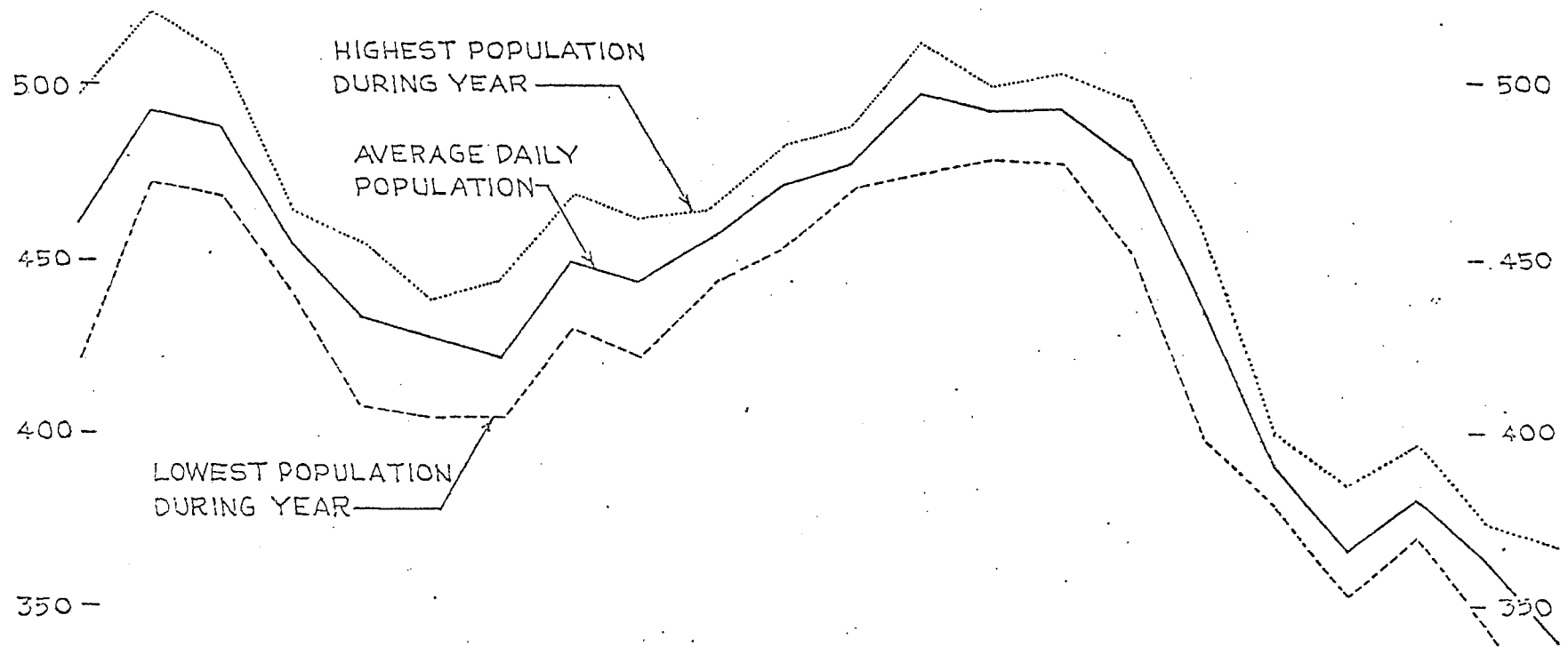
ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION 1949-50 TO 1970-71

INMATES

550 -

INMATES

- 550



- 500

- 450

- 400

- 350

49-50 50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54 54-55 55-56 56-57 57-58 58-59 59-60 60-61 61-62 62-63 63-64 64-65 65-66 66-67 67-68 68-69 69-70 70-71

REFORMATORY FOR MEN

ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION 1949-50 TO 1970-71

INMATES

250 -

INMATES

250 -

200 -

HIGHEST POPULATION
DURING YEAR

AVERAGE DAILY
POPULATION

150 -

200 -

100 -

150 -

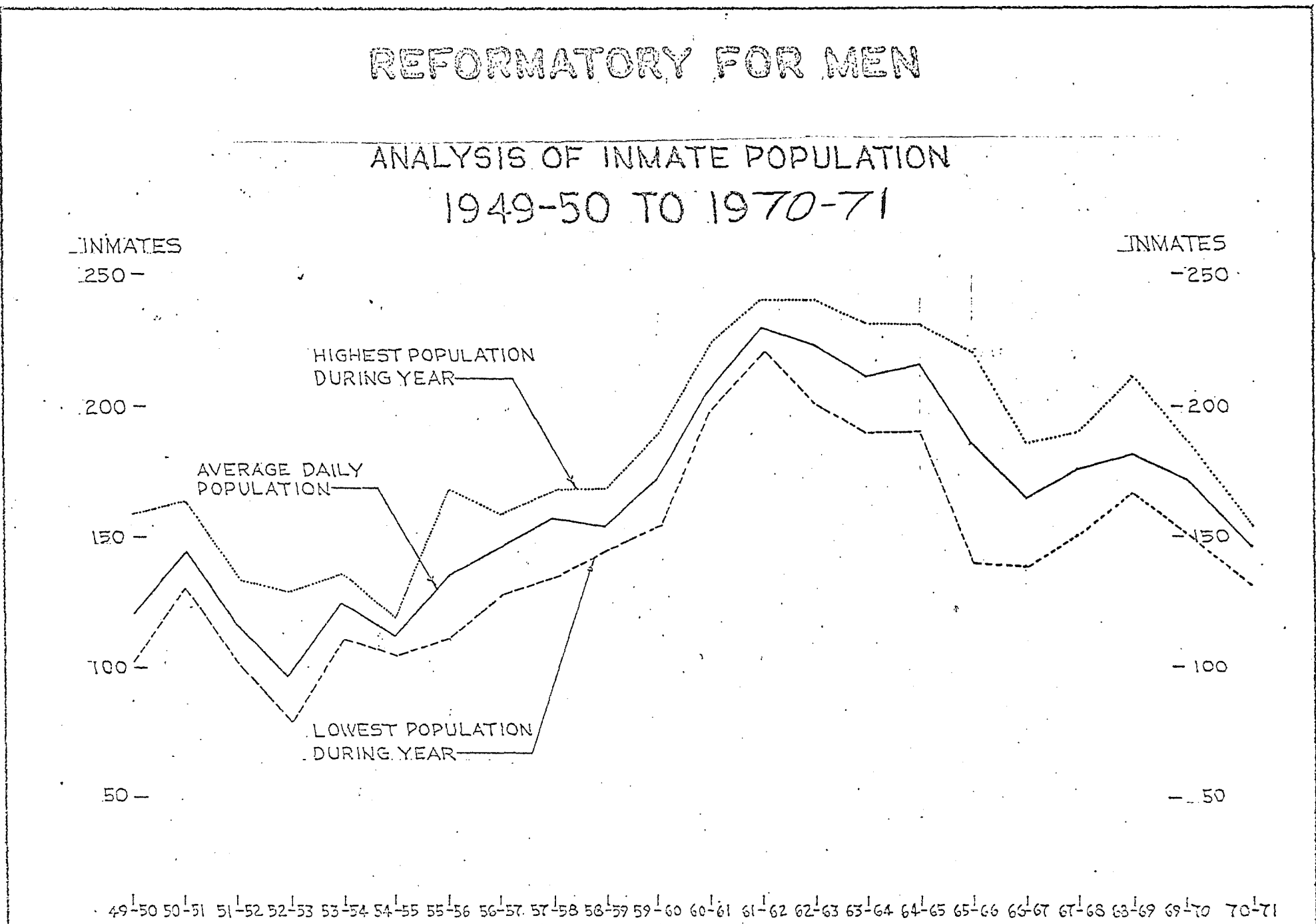
LOWEST POPULATION
DURING YEAR

100 -

50 -

50 -

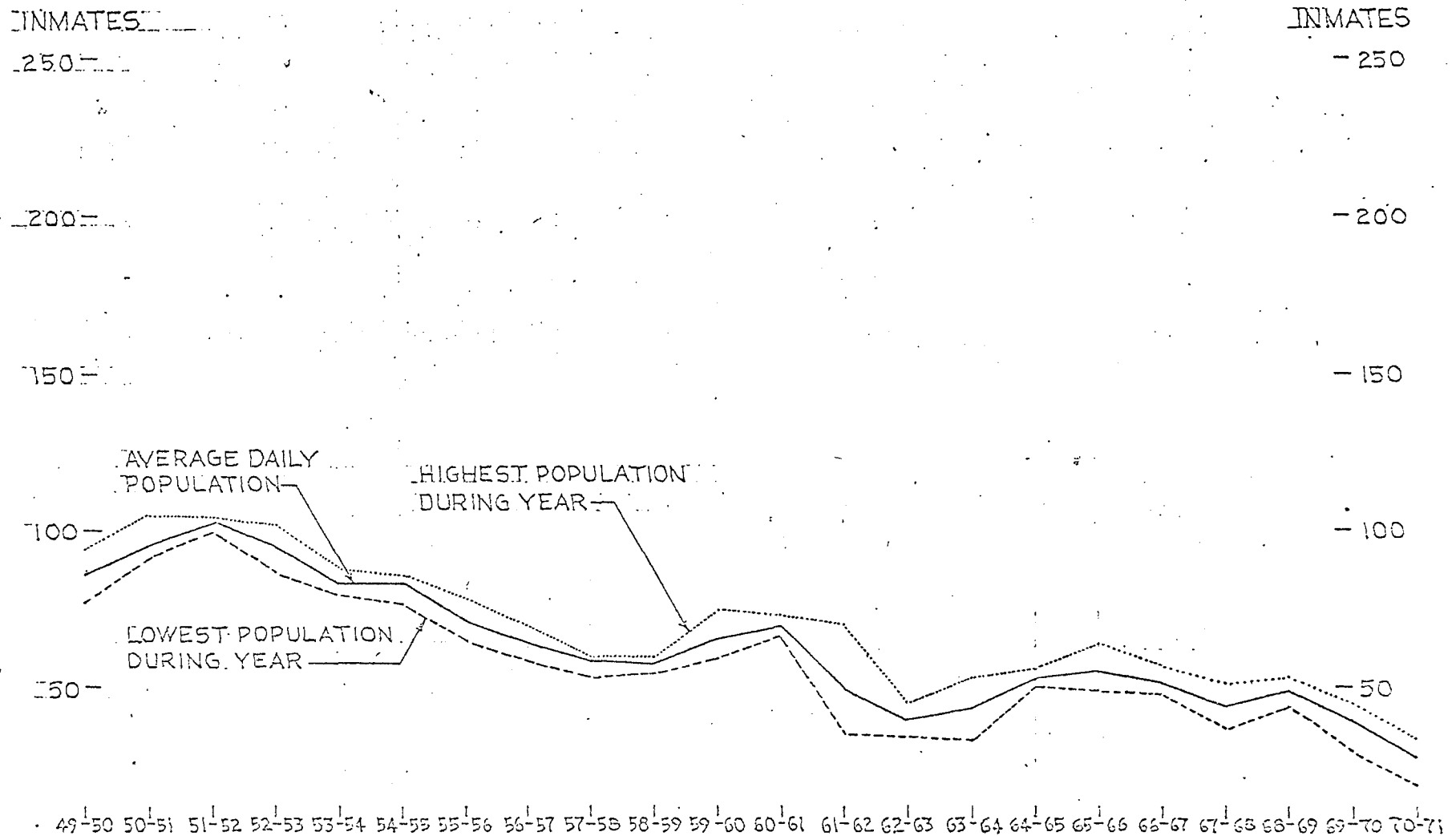
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REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

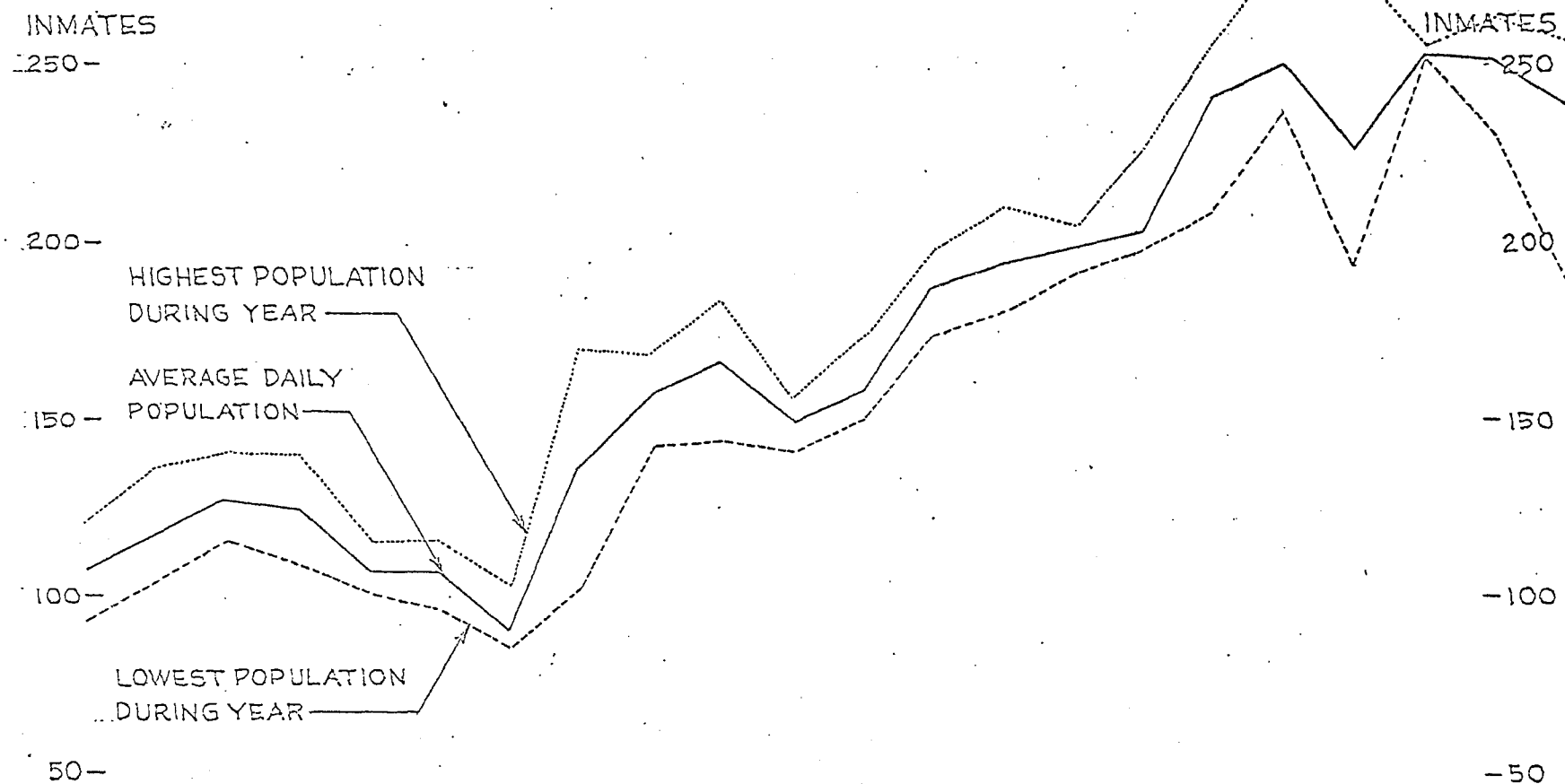
ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION

1949-50 TO 1970-71



BOYS TRAINING CENTER

ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION 1949-50 TO 1970-71



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STEVENS TRAINING CENTER

ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPULATION

1949-50 TO 1970-71

INMATES

250 -

INMATES

250 -

200 -

200 -

150 -

150 -

100 -

100 -

50 -

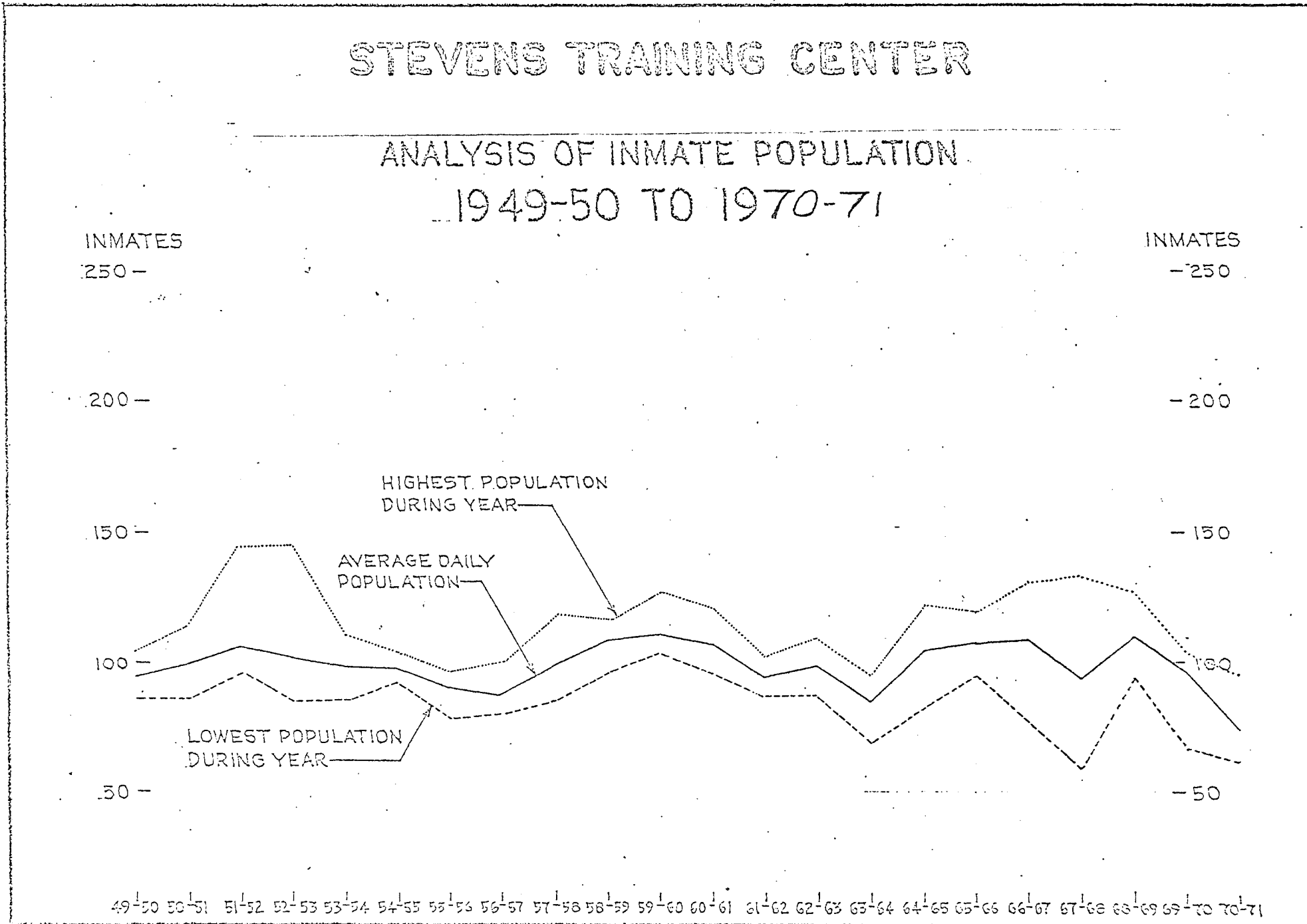
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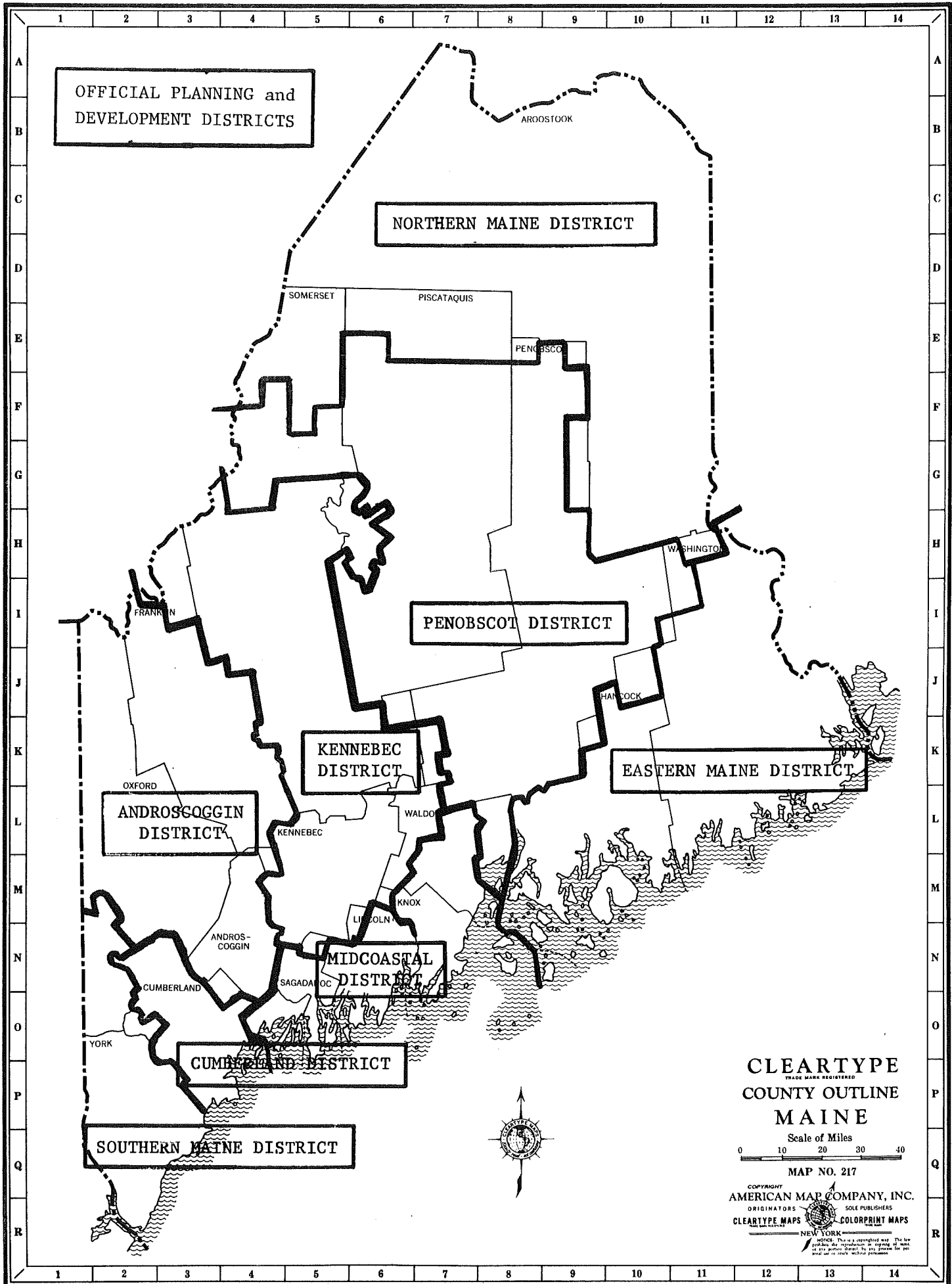
HIGHEST POPULATION
DURING YEAR

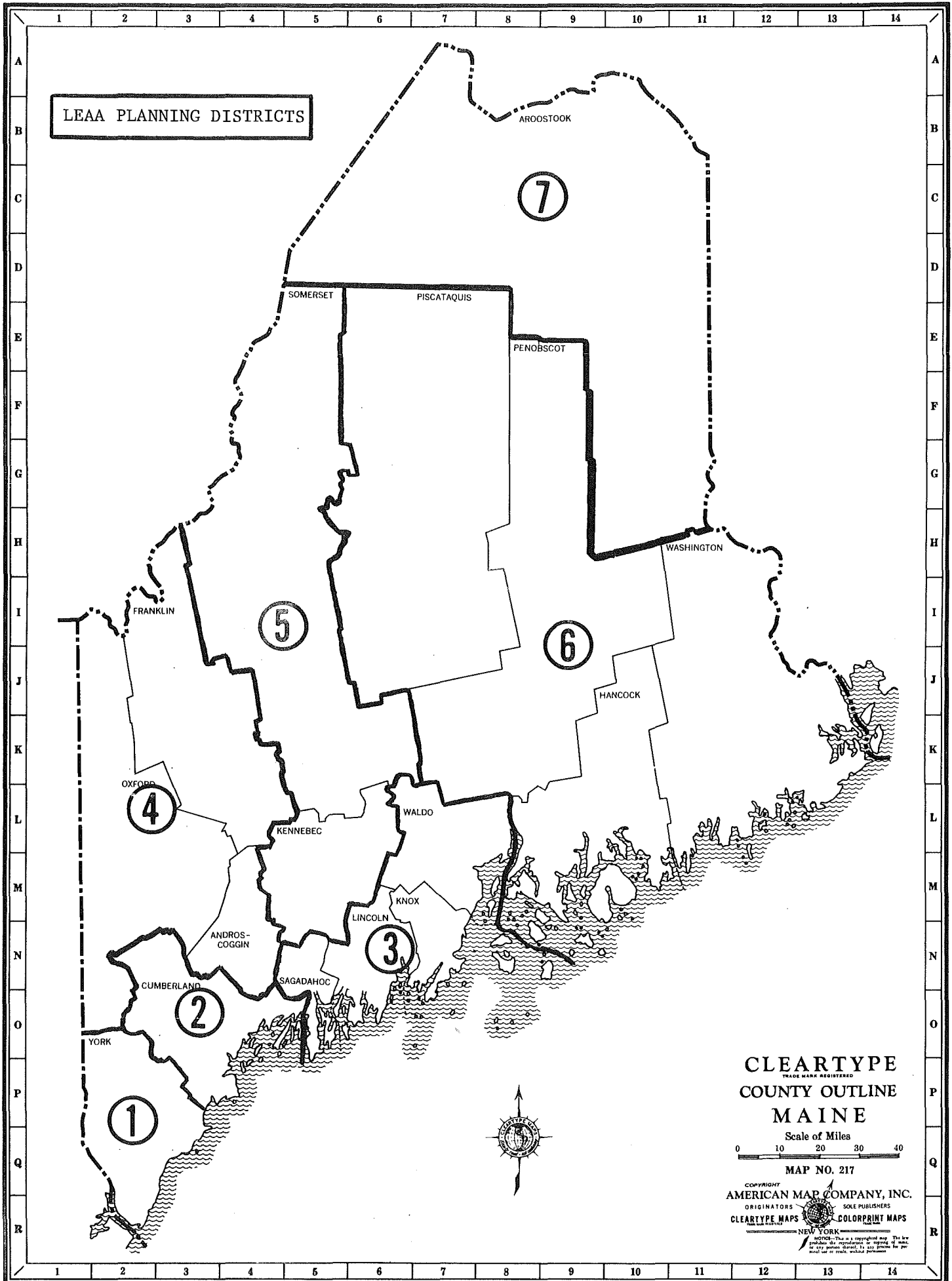
AVERAGE DAILY
POPULATION

LOWEST POPULATION
DURING YEAR

49-50 50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54 54-55 55-56 56-57 57-58 58-59 59-60 60-61 61-62 62-63 63-64 64-65 65-66 66-67 67-68 68-69 69-70 70-71

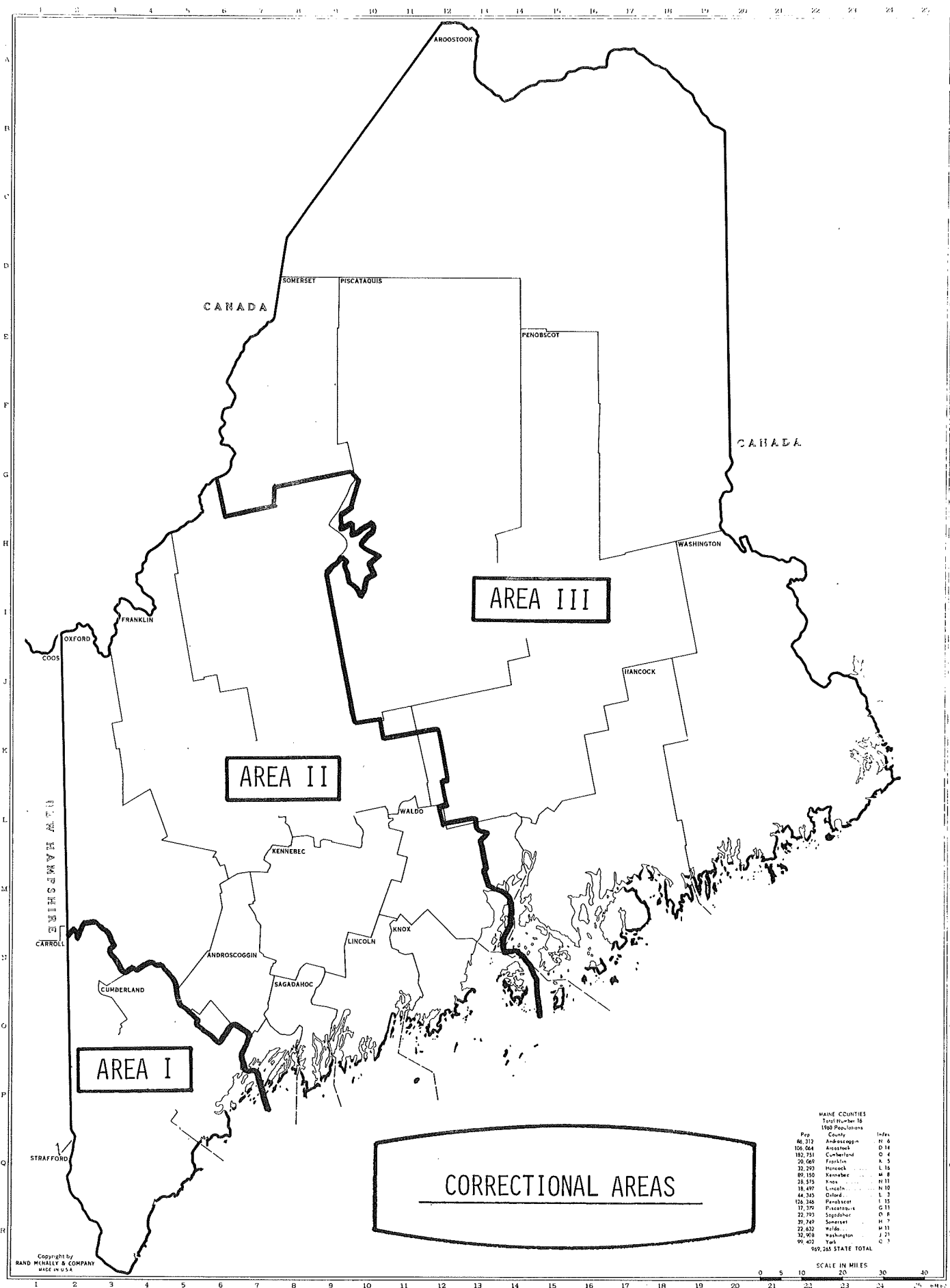






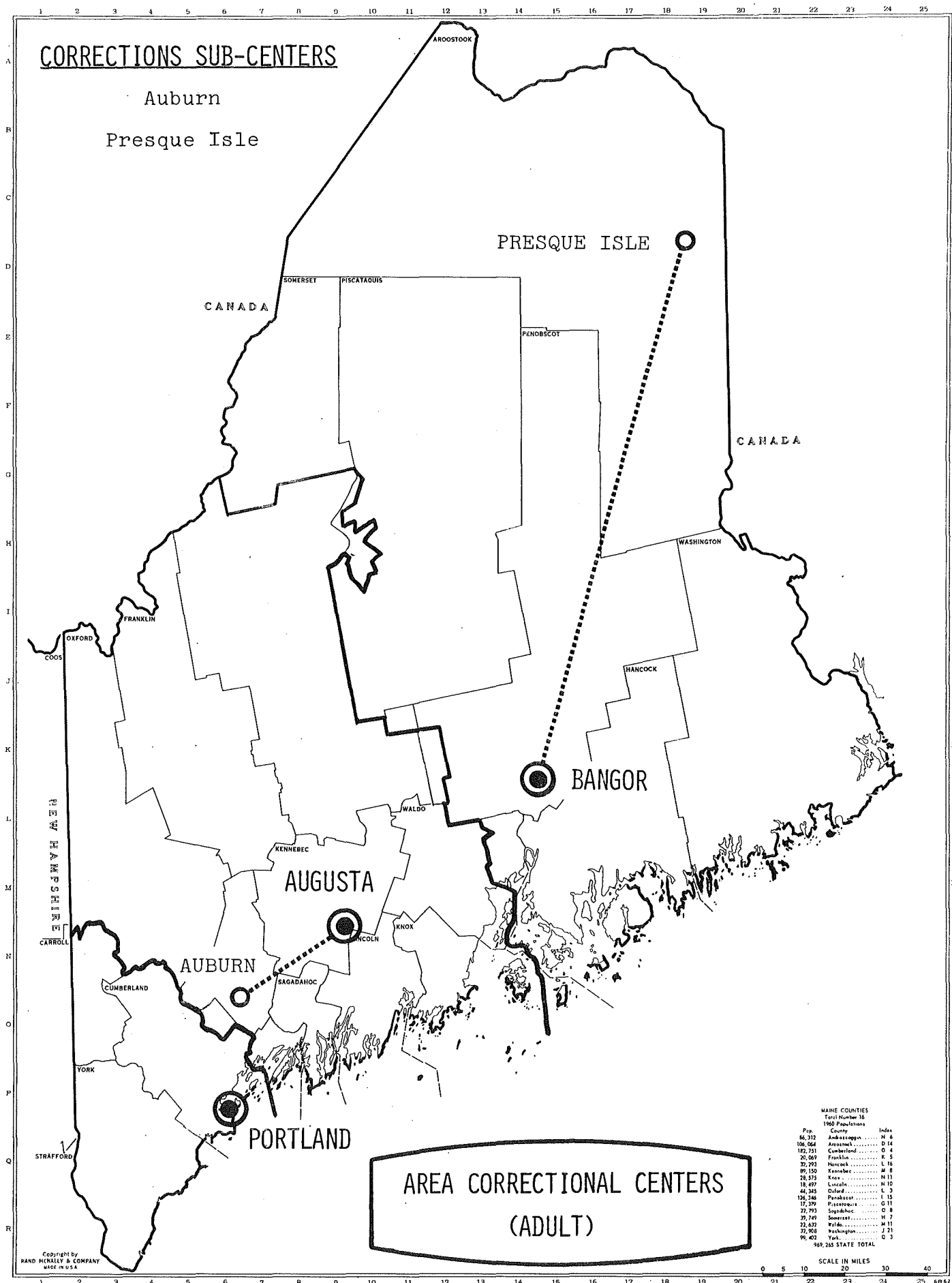
RAND McNALLY STATE COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

MAINE
SIZE 8½ x 11



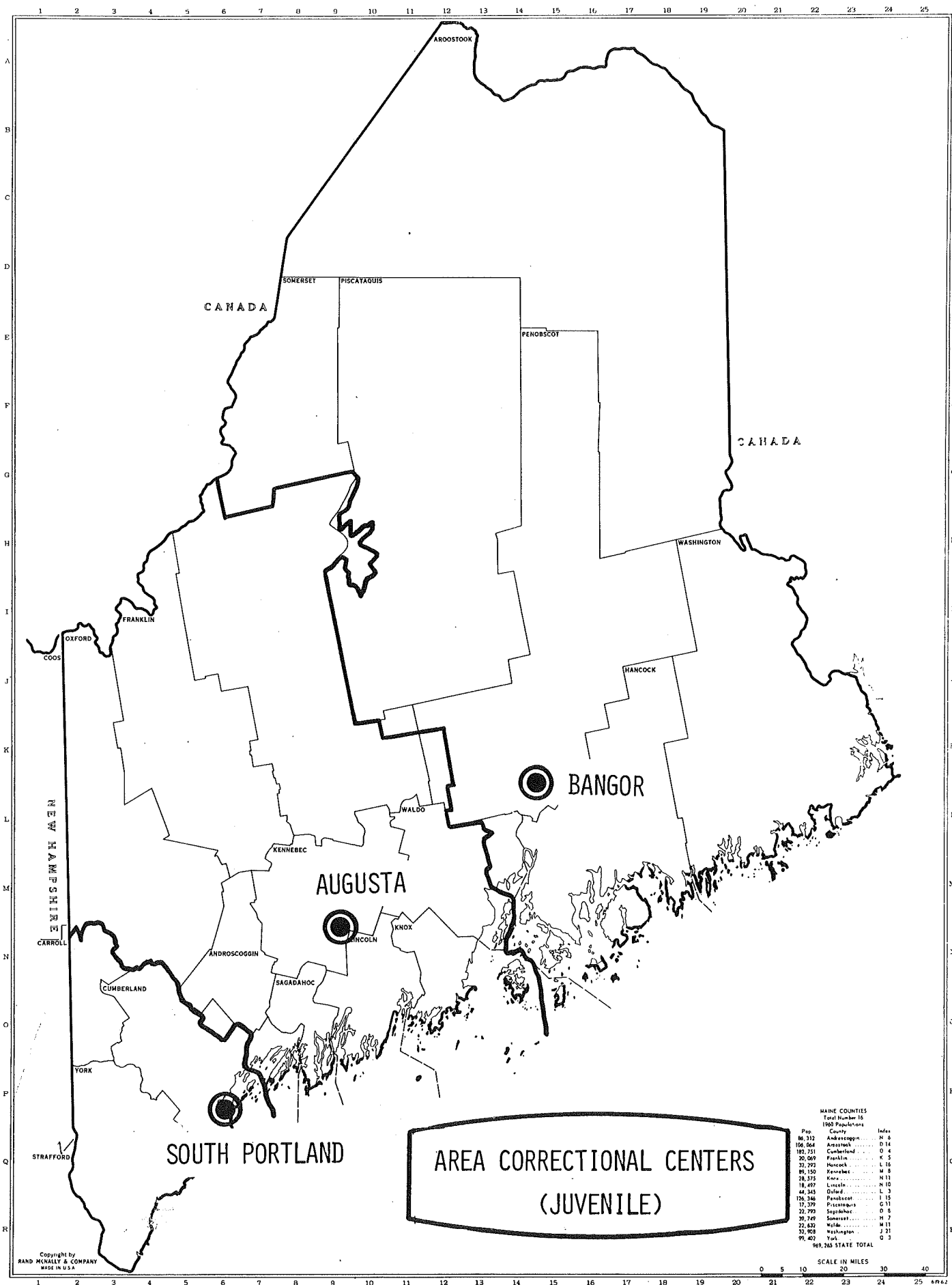
RAND McNALLY STATE COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

MAINE
SIZE 8½ x 11



RAND McNALLY STATE COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

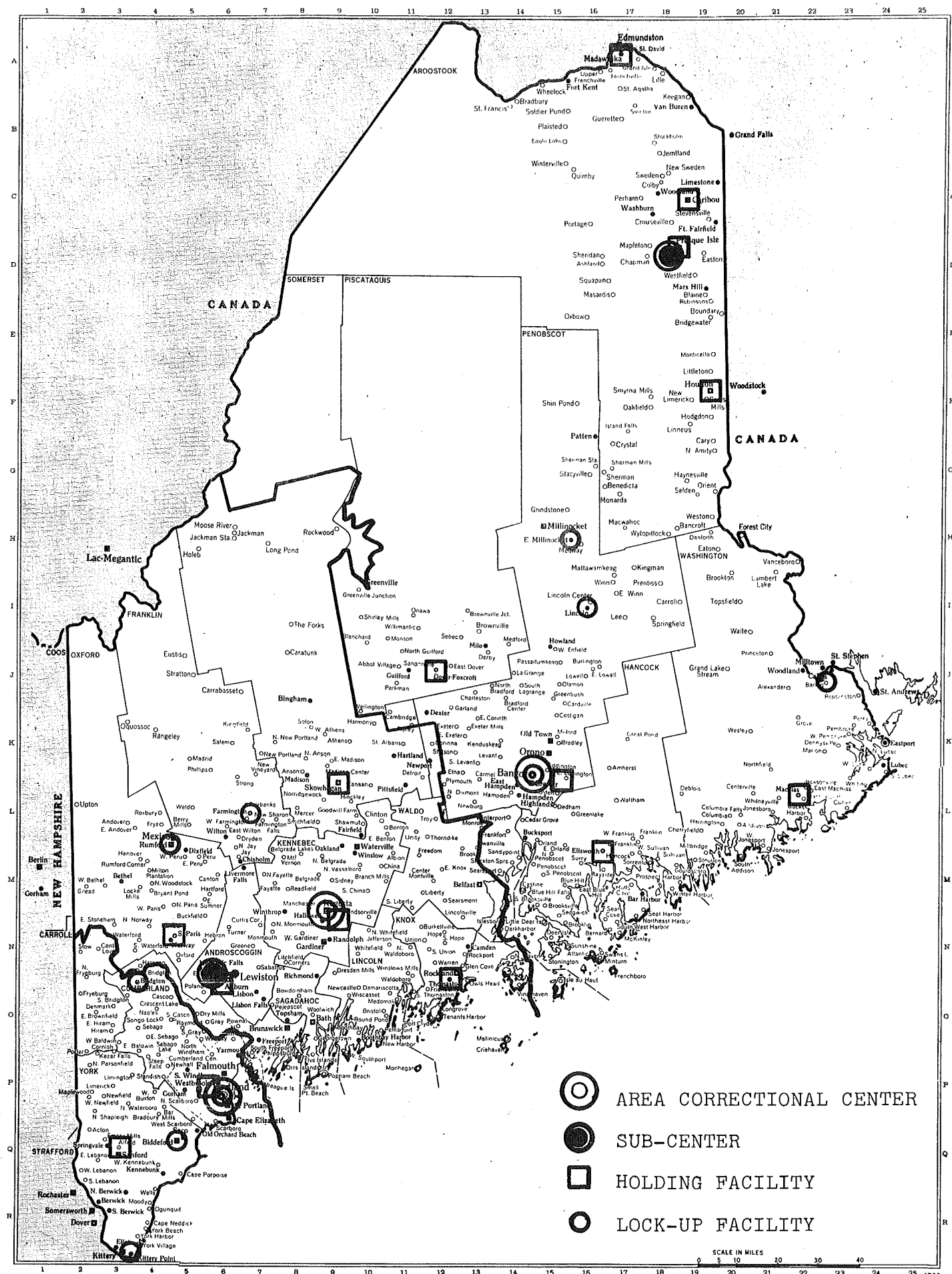
MAINE
SIZE 8½ x 11



RAND McNALLY STATE COUNTY-CITY MAP

MAINE

SIZE 8 1/2 x 11



COURT LOCATIONS

AREA I

DISTRICT

SUPERIOR

Portland
Sanford
Saco
Kittery
Bridgton

Portland
Alford

AREA II

Augusta
Lewiston
Rockland
South Paris
Farmington
Skowhegan
Brunswick
Bath
Rumford
Belfast
Wiscasset
Livermore Falls
Waterville

Augusta
Rockland
South Paris
Farmington
Skowhegan
Wiscasset
Bath
Belfast
Auburn

AREA III

Houlton
Bangor
Machias
Ellsworth
Millinocket
Fort Kent
Madawaska
Caribou
Presque Isle
Calais
Lincoln
Bar Harbor
Bucksport
Newport
Dover-Foxcroft
Van Buren

Houlton
Bangor
Machias
Ellsworth
Dover-Foxcroft

EXHIBITS

The following section of Exhibits contains drawings of facilities in each of the three proposed Correctional Areas which could serve the Area Correctional Centers.

AREA I

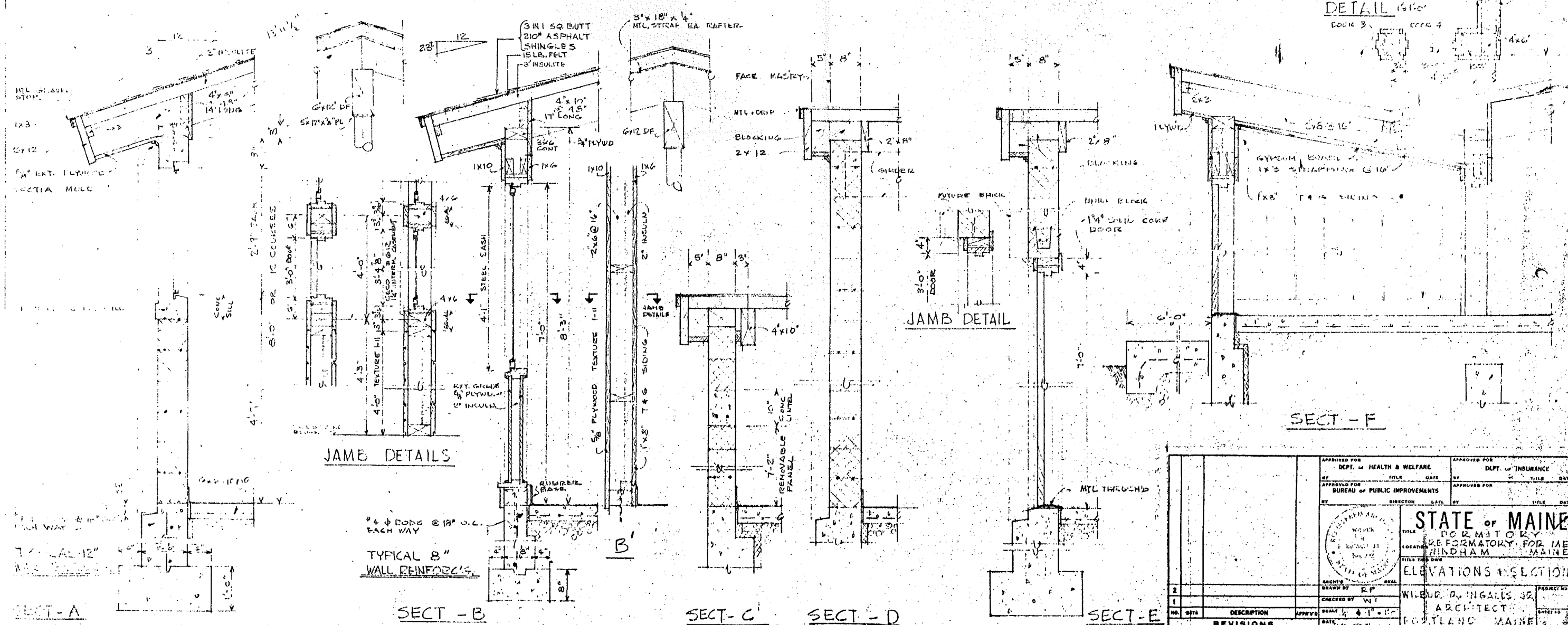
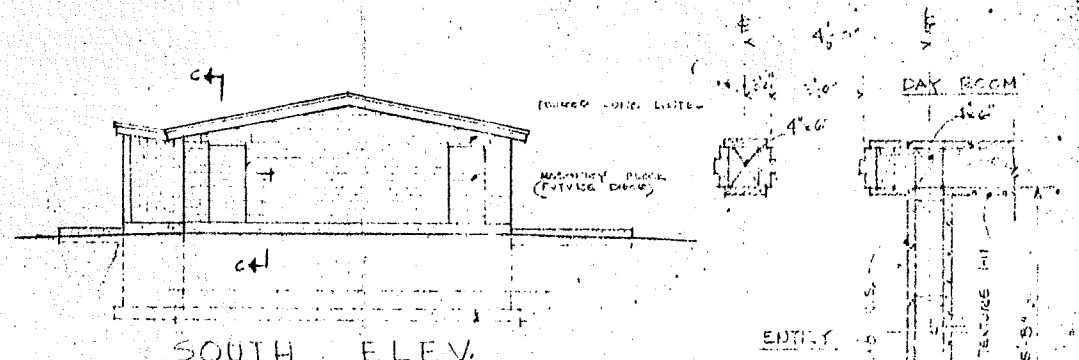
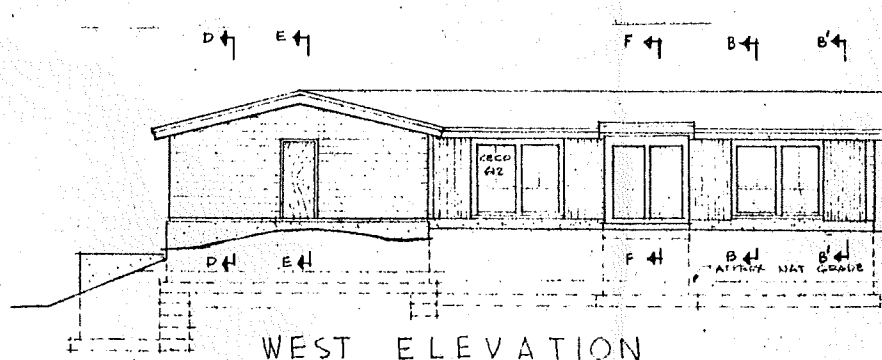
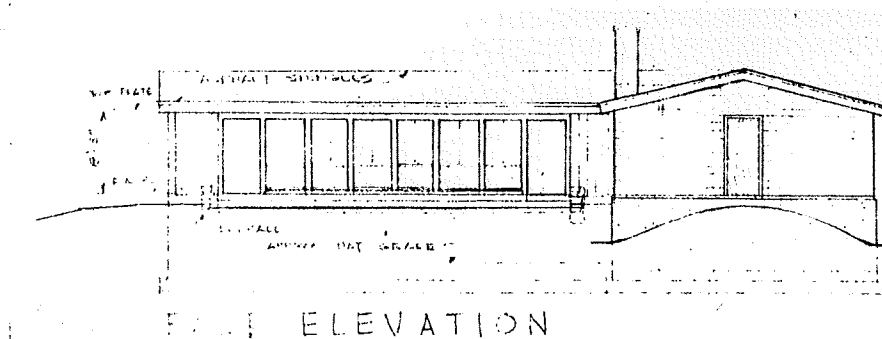
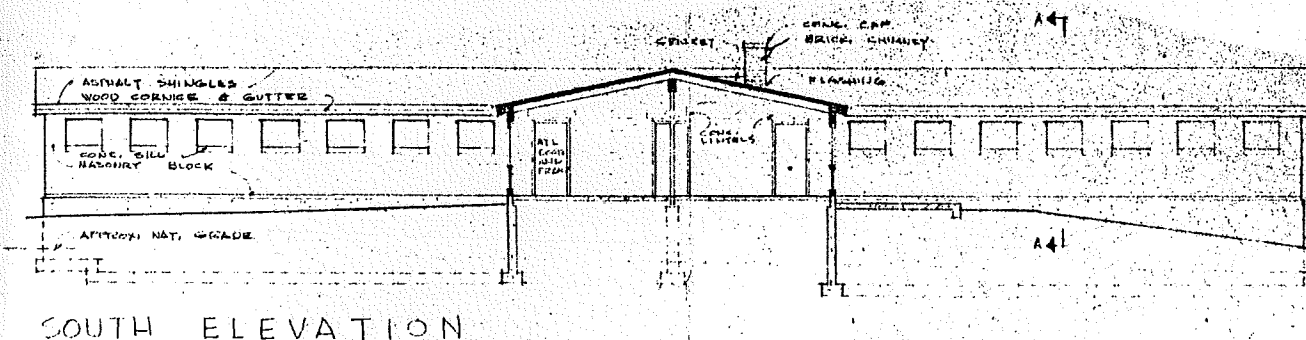
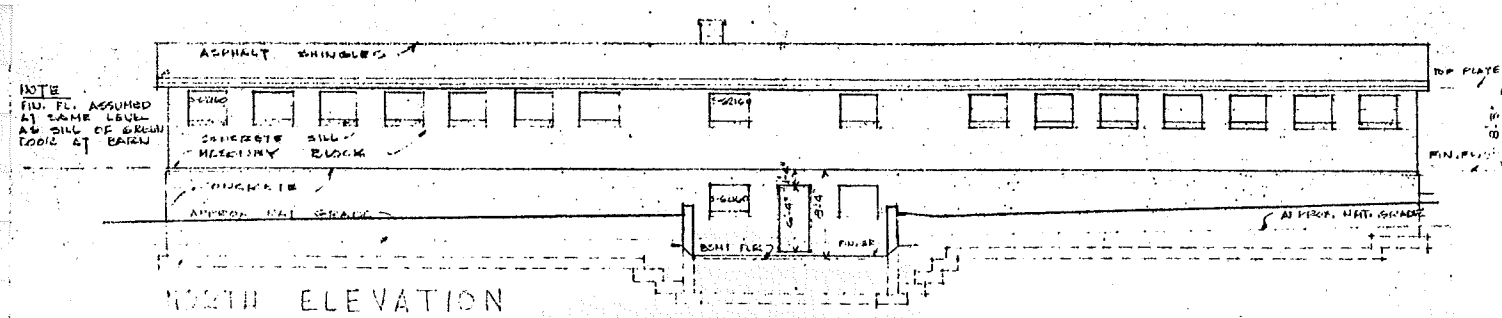
Portland Area Correctional Center
(Located at South Windham)

Men's Correctional Center

Honor Barracks
Administration Building
Industrial Building

NOTE:

A drawing for the second floor of the Industrial Building is missing. In order to present a similar picture of that area a drawing of the third floor is shown which contains the library and classrooms. The second floor contains the four dormitory bays. It is proposed that the dormitory bays be considered for renovation.



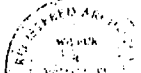
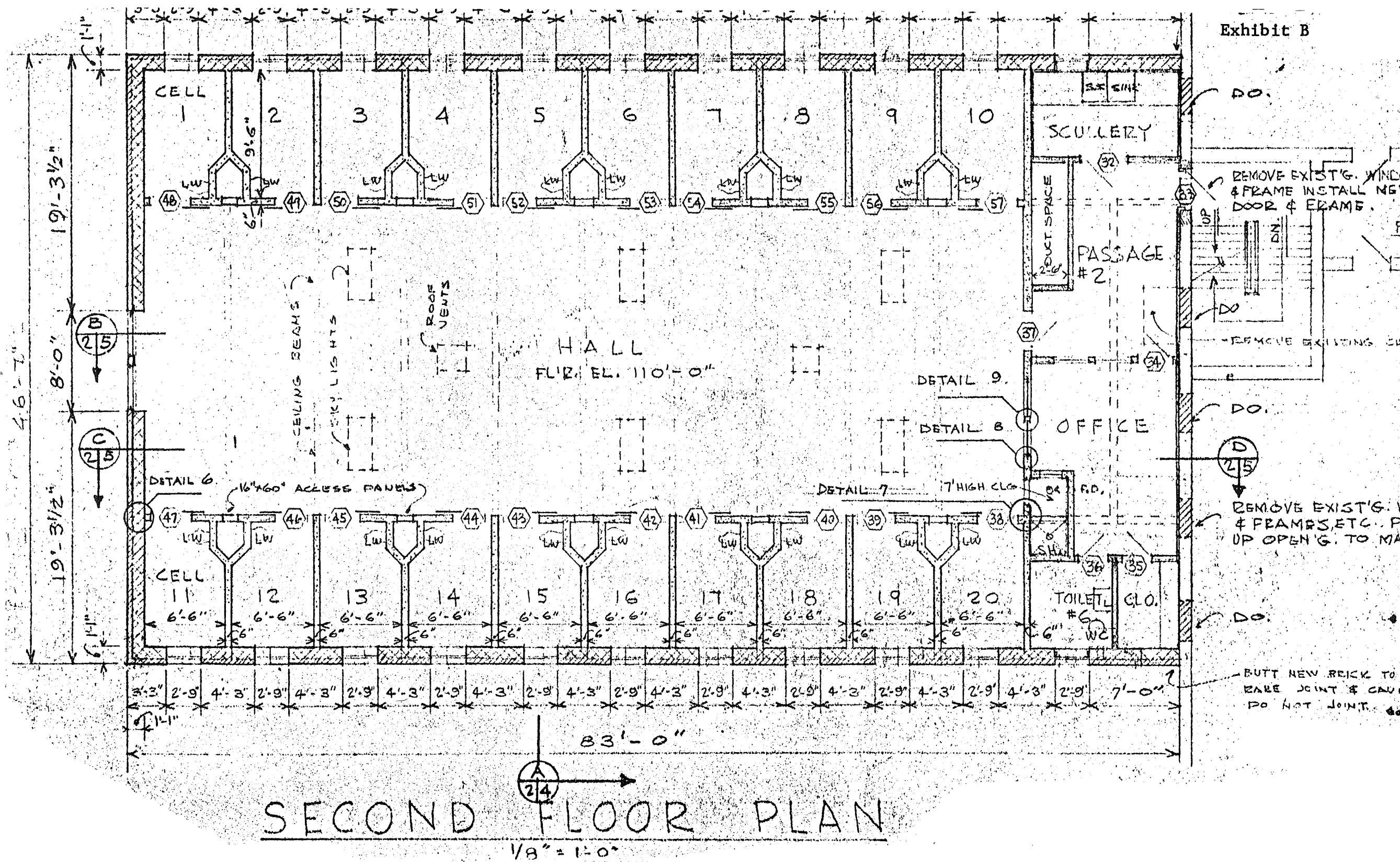
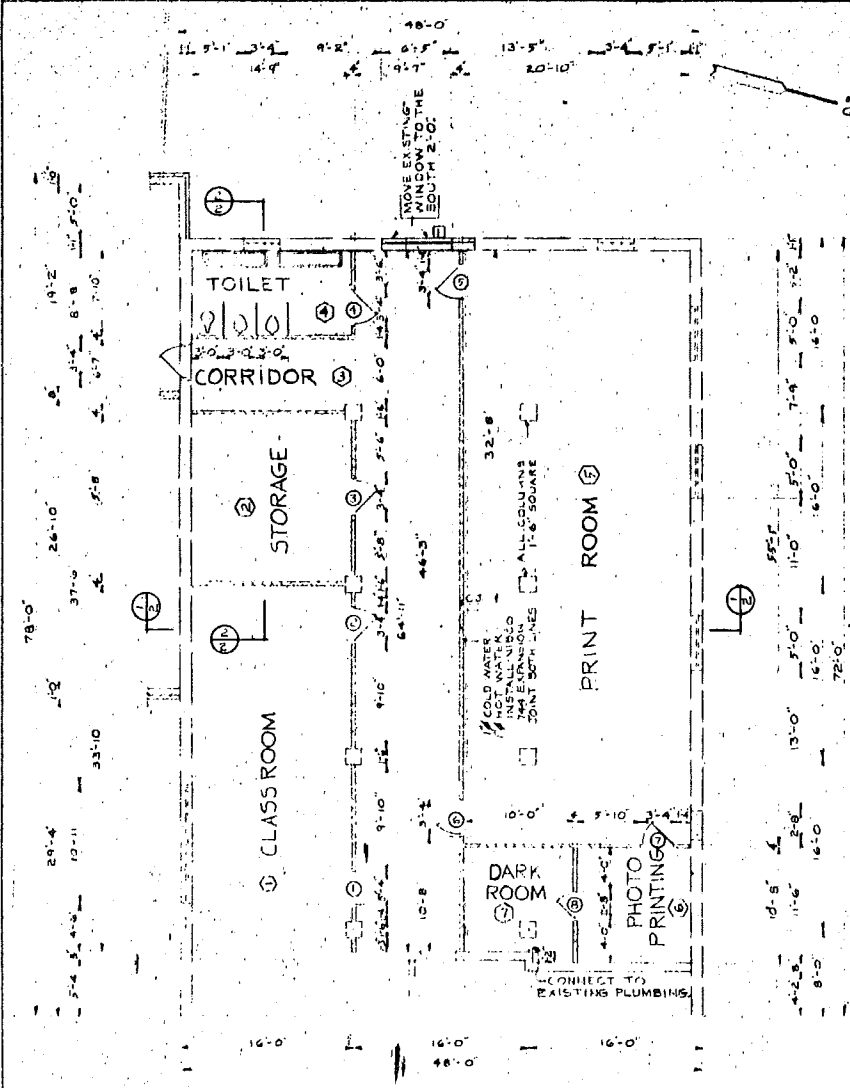
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		BY	TITLE	DATE	DATE
		APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS			APPROVED FOR
		BY	DIRECTOR	LATE	DATE
				STATE of MAINE TITLE PERMITS LOCATION PERMITS FOR MEN HINDHAM MAINE TITLE THE OWN ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS	
				ARCHT'D BY R.P. DRAWN BY W.T. SCALE 1" = 10'	
				PROJECT NO. ARCHT. PORTLAND MAINE	
				SHEET NO.	
2					
1					
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	SCALE	DATE
REVISIONS					

Exhibit E

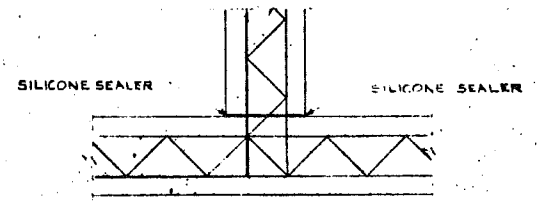
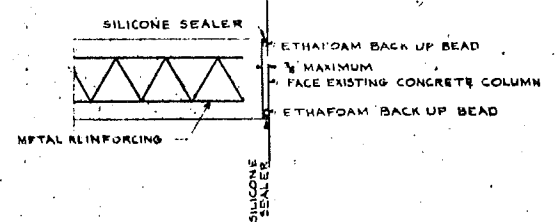
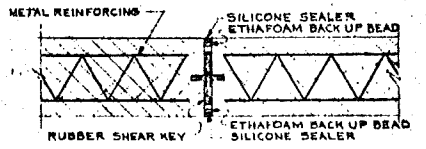
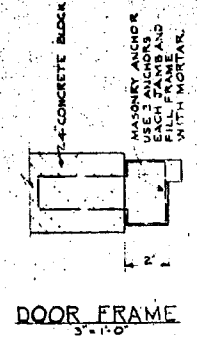
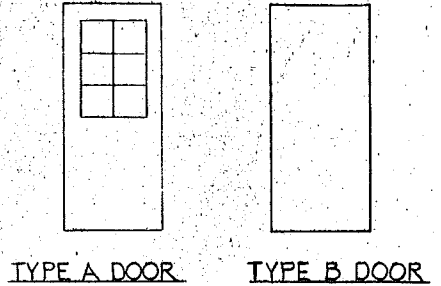




FLOOR PLAN
FIRST FLOOR-INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

NOTE:
REMOVE ALL EXISTING 8" BLOCK WALLS
AND PLUMBING.
THE COR-10-2-1 LINE SHALL BE 2" MIN.
WITH 3/4" THICK C-CL FLEXIBLE TUBING INSULATION.

DOOR SCHEDULE						
DOOR			FRAME		THRESHOLD	REMARKS
NO.	SIZE	TYPE	MAT.	TYPE	MAT.	
1	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	A	H.M.		H.M.	CLASSROOM TO CORRIDOR
2	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	A	H.M.		H.M.	CLASSROOM TO CORRIDOR
3	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	B	H.M.		H.M.	STORAGE TO CORRIDOR
4	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	B	H.M.		H.M.	RESTROOM TO CORRIDOR
5	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	A	H.M.		H.M.	PRINTROOM TO CORRIDOR
6	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	A	H.M.		H.M.	PRINTROOM TO CORRIDOR
7	3'-0" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	B	H.M.		H.M.	PHOTO PRINTING TO PRINTROOM
8	2'-4" x 7'-2" x 1 3/4"	B	H.M.		H.M.	PHOTO PRINTING TO DARKROOM

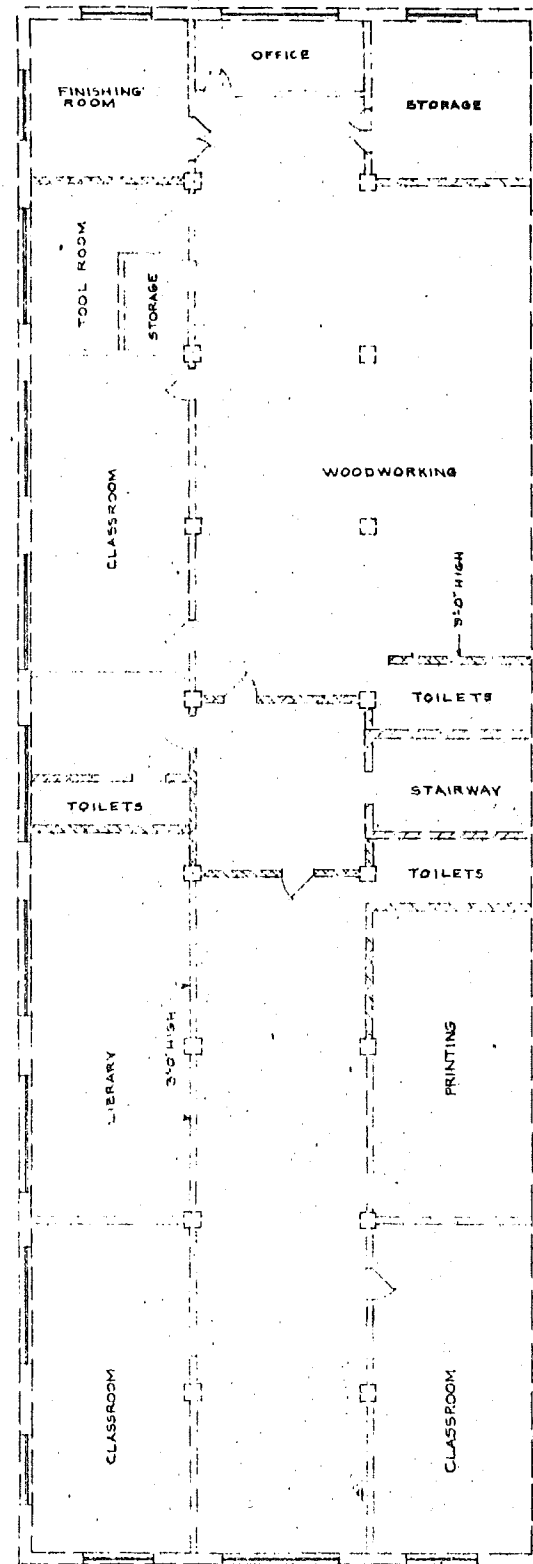


INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULE										
SPACE		FLOOR		BASE		WALL		CEILING		REMARKS
NO.	TITLE	MAT	FIN	HGT.	MAT	FIN	MAT	FIN	HGT.	
1	CLASSROOM	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
2	STORAGE	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
3	CORRIDOR	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
4	TOILET	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
5	PRINT ROOM	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
6	PHOTO PRINTING	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"
7	DARK ROOM	C				C.B.	P	C	P	10'-9"

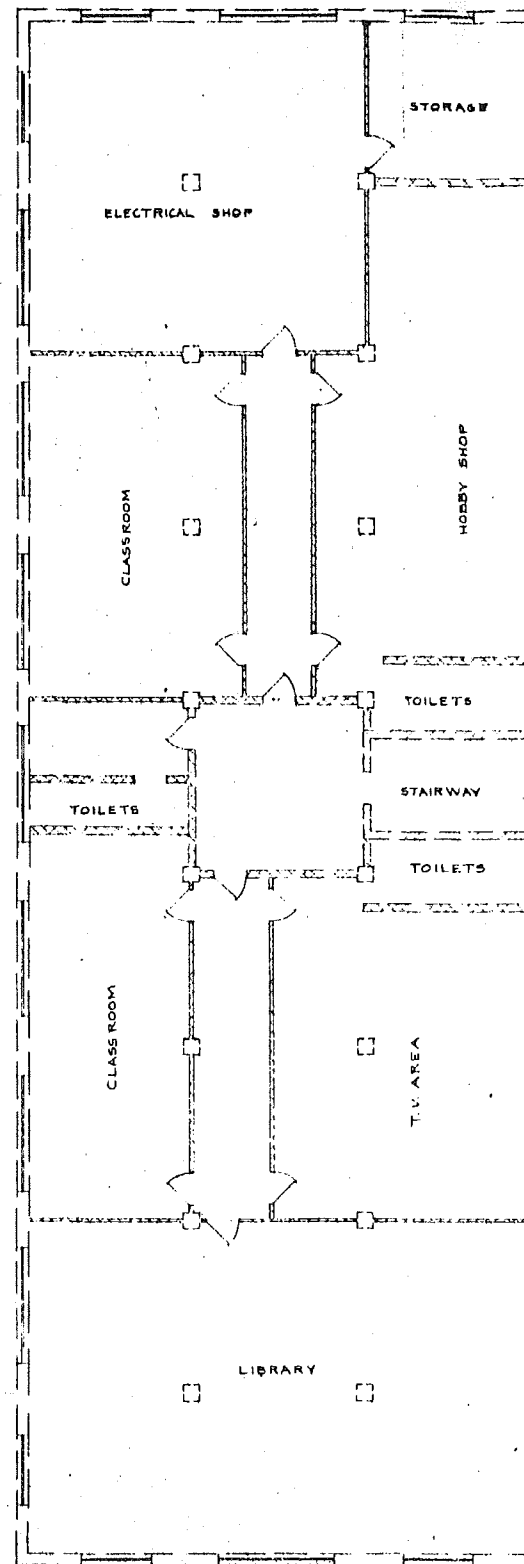
C = CONCRETE
CB = CONCRETE BLOCK
P = PAINT
B = BRICK

LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDING
NEW MASONRY
DOORS
WINDOWS
AREAS
SECTION 1/2 SECTION NUMBER SHEET SHOWN ON
SECTION 1/2 SECTION NUMBER SHEET CUT ON

APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE BY DATE		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE BY DATE			
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BY DATE		APPROVED FOR BY DATE			
STATE OF MAINE TITLE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL RENOVATION AND ADDITION LOCATION MEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER SOUTH WINDHAM MAINE TITLE THIS SHEET FIRST FLOOR-RENOVATION INDUSTRIAL BUILDING					
DRAWN BY H. G.		CHECKED BY N. G.			
DATE		DATE			
REVISIONS		SCALE AS SHOWN			
1/22/69		1/22/69			
GRAY ENGINEERING INC. 10-6360-20		PORTLAND MAINE			
1 of 2		1 of 2			

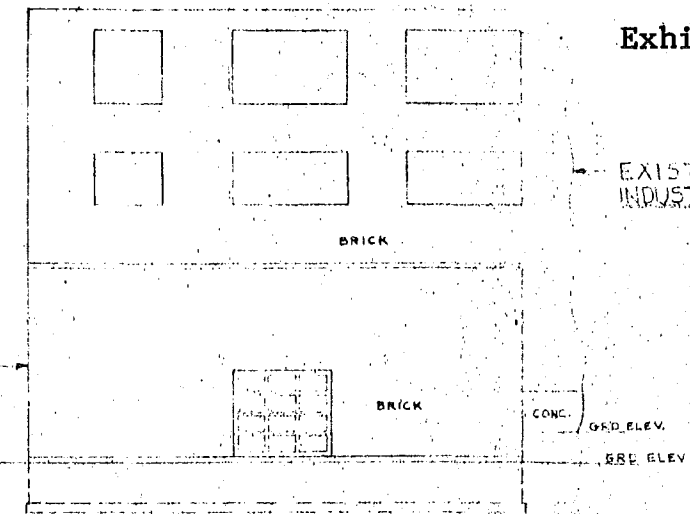


EXISTING
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR
1/8\"/>



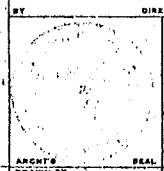
PROPOSED
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR
1/8\"/>

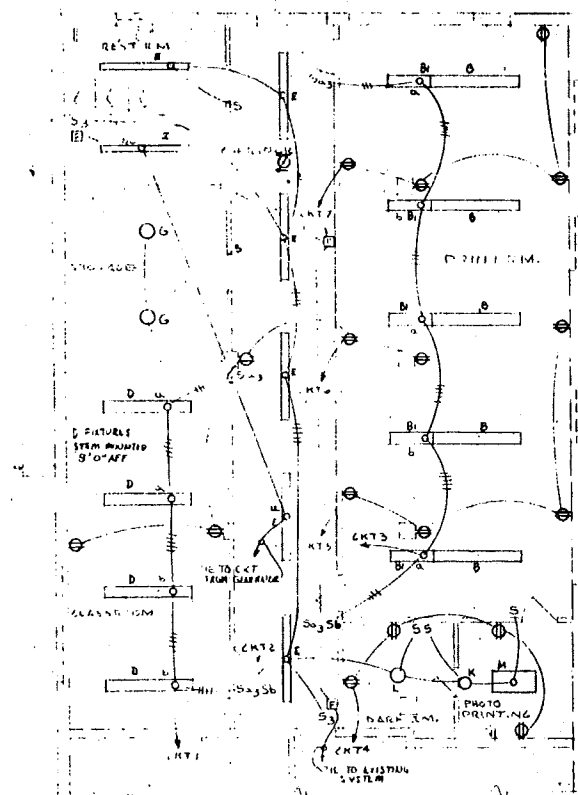
PROPOSED
SHOP ADDITION



SOUTH ELEVATION

LEGEND
 --- EXISTING WALLS AND PARTITIONS
 --- PROPOSED WALLS AND PARTITIONS
 --- EXISTING BRICK WALL
 --- EXISTING CONC. BLOCK WALL
 --- PROPOSED CONC. BLOCK WALL
 --- EXISTING WOOD PARTITION

APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____	
		APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BY _____ TITLE _____ DATE _____	
		STATE OF MAINE TITLE: FLOOR PLAN LOCATION: PORTLAND, MAINE TITLE THIS DWG: FLOOR PLAN	
		ARCHT. BY: H.G. DRAWN BY: H.G. CHECKED BY: H.S. SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" DATE: 10/14/67	
REVISIONS NO. DATE DESCRIPTION APPROVED BY DATE		PROJECT NO. 6-100-2-5 SHEET NO. 2 OF 3	

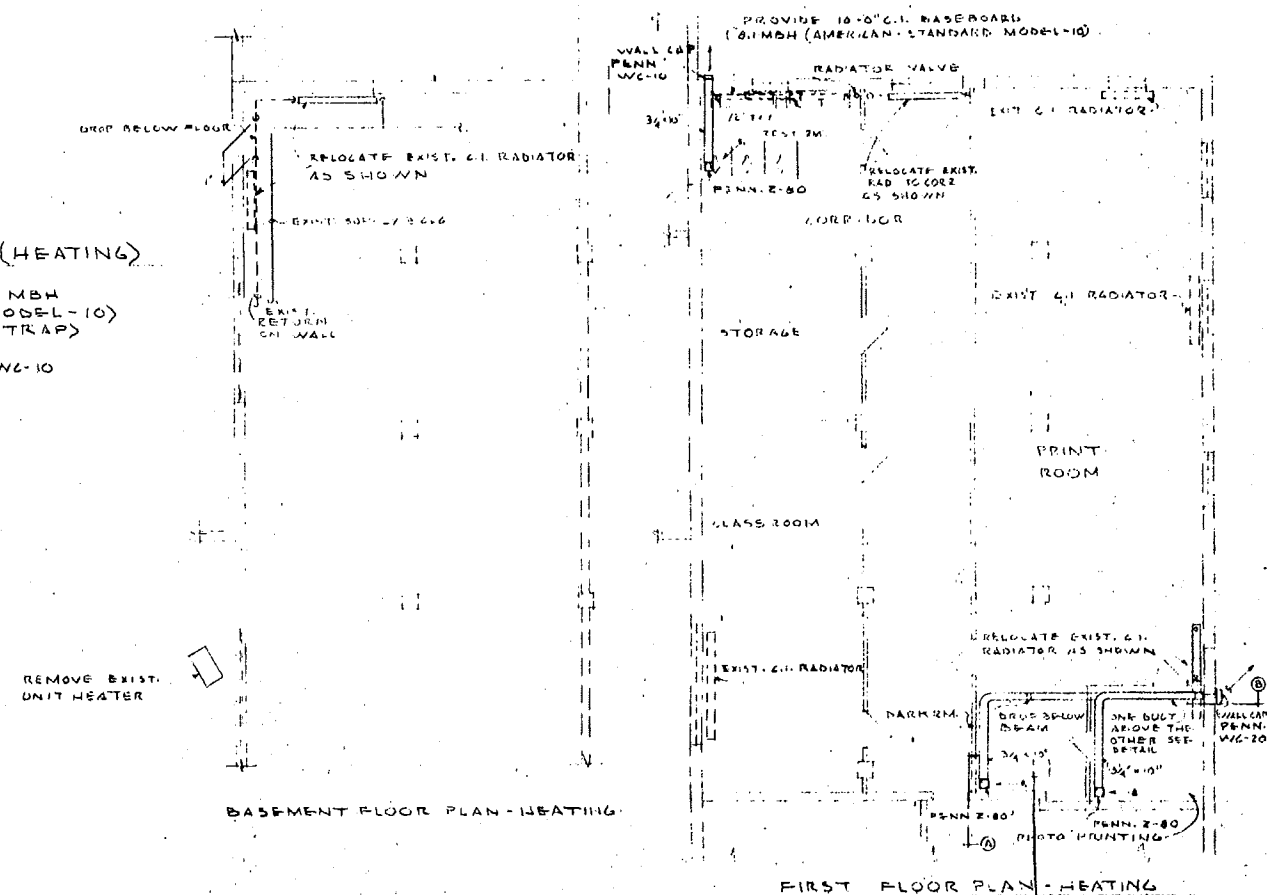


ELECTRICAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FUTURE M CANIC 43 DI EXCEPT 4 LAMP MTD 81-01 800
K AERODINAMIC W/ 87 JEWEL & W/ 111 WARNING LIGHT
L HALL H 2112 W/ 2 75W LAMPS SURFACE

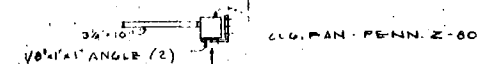
LIST OF MATERIALS(HEATING)

- 1-10'-0" BASE BOARD RAD. 8.1MBH
(AMERICAN STANDARD MODEL-10)
1-1/2" T & T (THERMOSTATIC TRAP)
1. RADIATOR VALVE
2. WALL CAP PENN W6-20 & W6-10
3-CLG. FANS PENN Z-80
93'-0" ± OF 3 1/4" x 10" DUCT

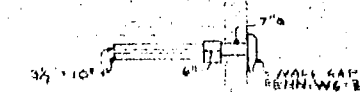


BASMENT FLOOR PLAN - HEATING


FIRST FLOOR PLAN - HEATING

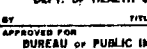


SECTION A
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION @
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

 <p>group engineers 406 bridgeport road portland, maine 04106</p>	2				APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE	APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE
	1				BY TITLE DATE	BY TITLE DATE
	NO. DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	BY TITLE DATE	BY TITLE DATE	BY TITLE DATE
	REVISIONS			DATE	BY TITLE DATE	BY TITLE DATE



ARCHT'S SEAL

STATE OF MAINE

TITLE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL RENOVATION
AND ADDITION

LOCATION MEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER
SOUTH WILHAM MAINE

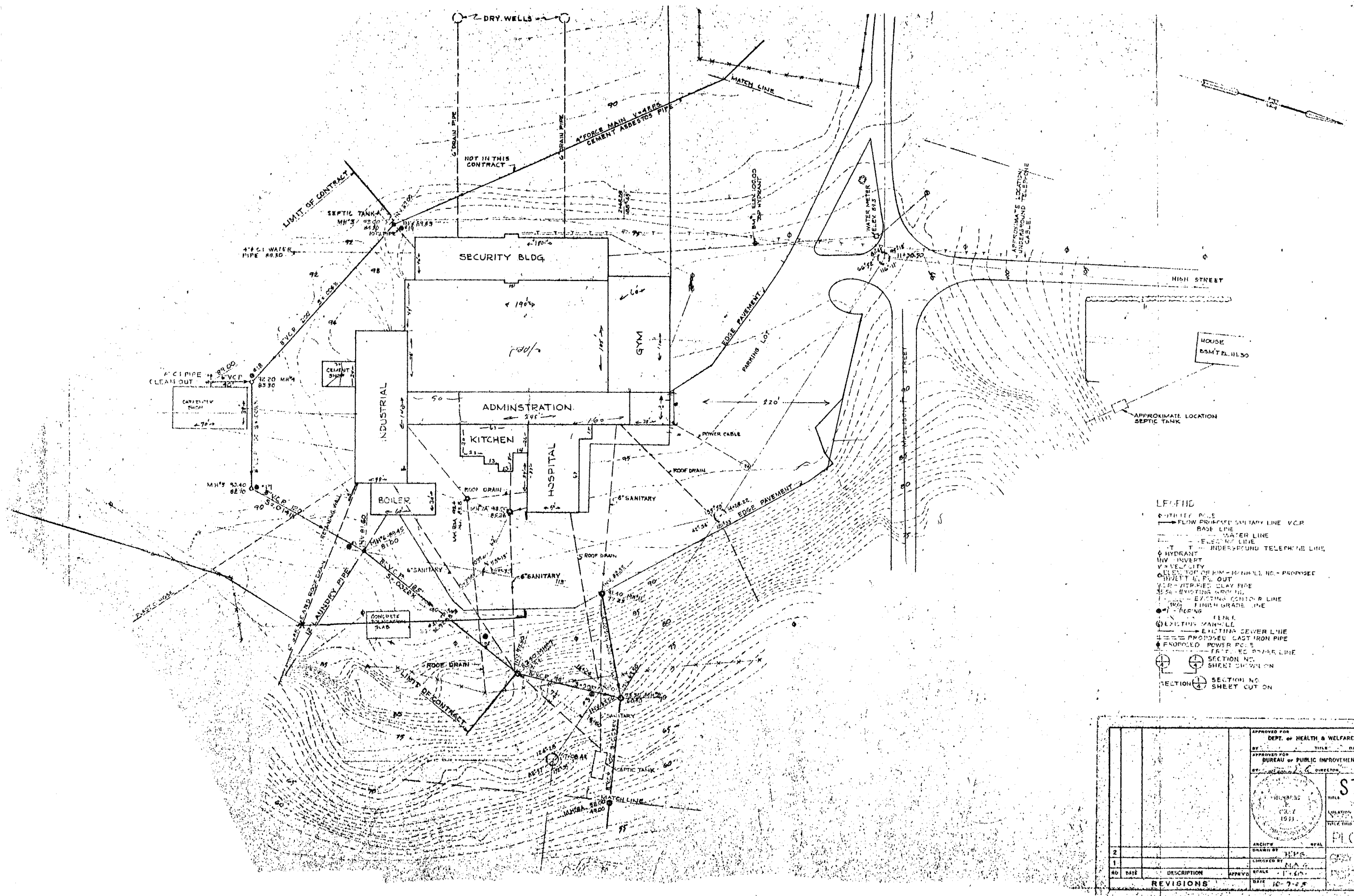
TITLE THIS DWG
FIRST FLOOR RENOVATION
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

PROJECT NO.
05-2460-B

GRAY ENGINEERING INC.

PORTLAND MAINE

SHEET NO.
LIVE-1



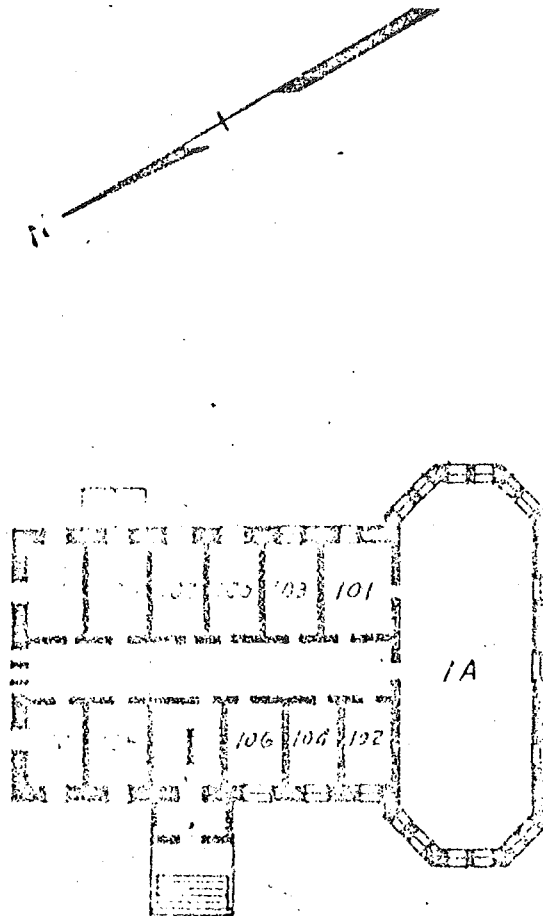
APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE	
BY	TITLE	BY	TITLE
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		APPROVED FOR	
BY	TITLE	BY	TITLE
		STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PLOT PLAN	
ARCHITECT DRAWN BY CHECKED BY DATE		SCALE DATE	
REVISIONS			

AREA II

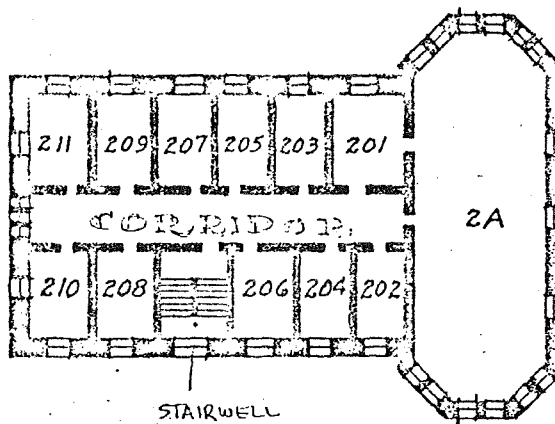
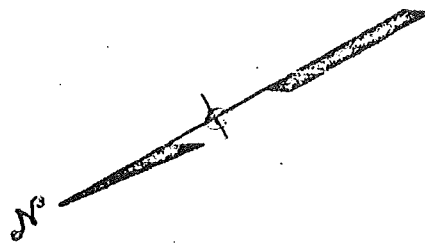
Augusta Correctional Center

Augusta State Hospital

Maximum Security Building
Burleigh Building (Pavilion)



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL	
AUGUSTA MAINE	
BUILDING - Max. Security	
FLOOR - First	
PATIENTS - Male	
CAPACITY	85



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

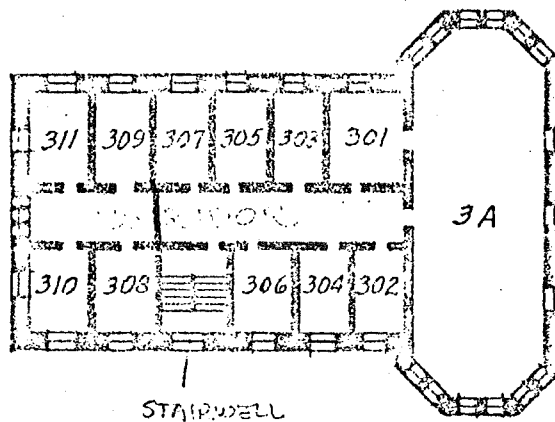
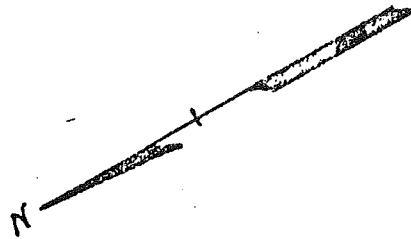
BUILDING - Max. Security

FLOOR - Second

PATIENTS - Male

SCALE: 1 inch = 30 feet

CAPACITY	beds	86
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AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

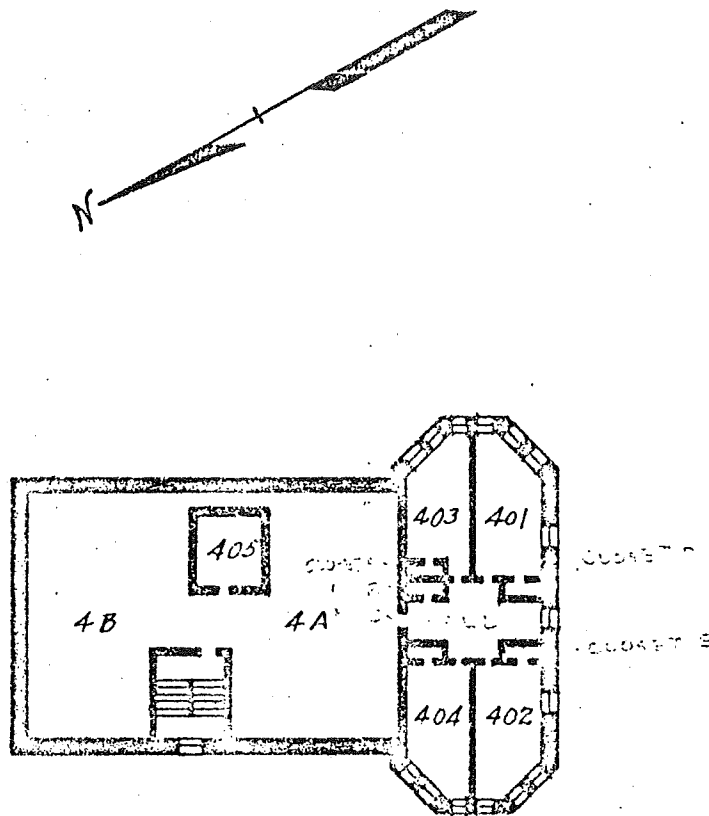
BUILDING - Max. Security

FLOOR - Third

PATIENTS - Male

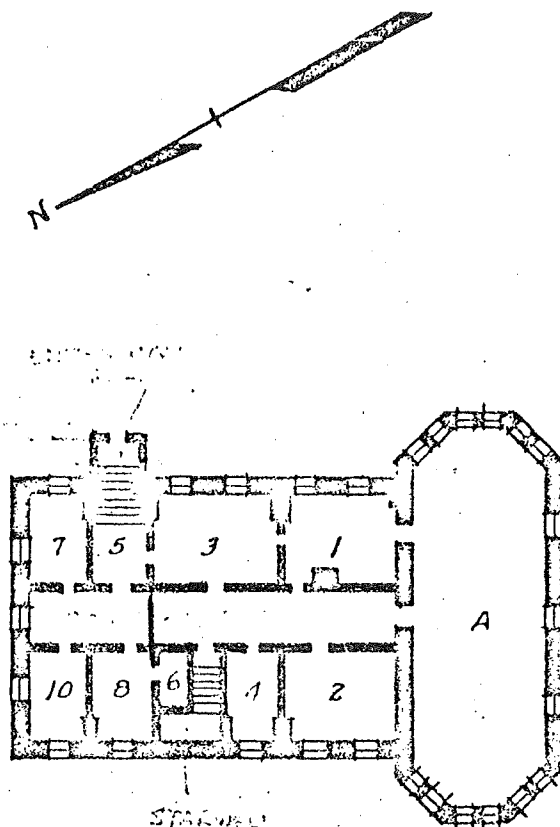
CAPACITY _ _ _ _ beds 87

1 inch = 30 feet



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL AUGUSTA MAINE	
BUILDING - Max. Security	1908
FLOOR - Fourth	
DORMITORY	3345 D'
	88

SCALE: 1 inch = 30 feet



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

BUILDING - Max. Security

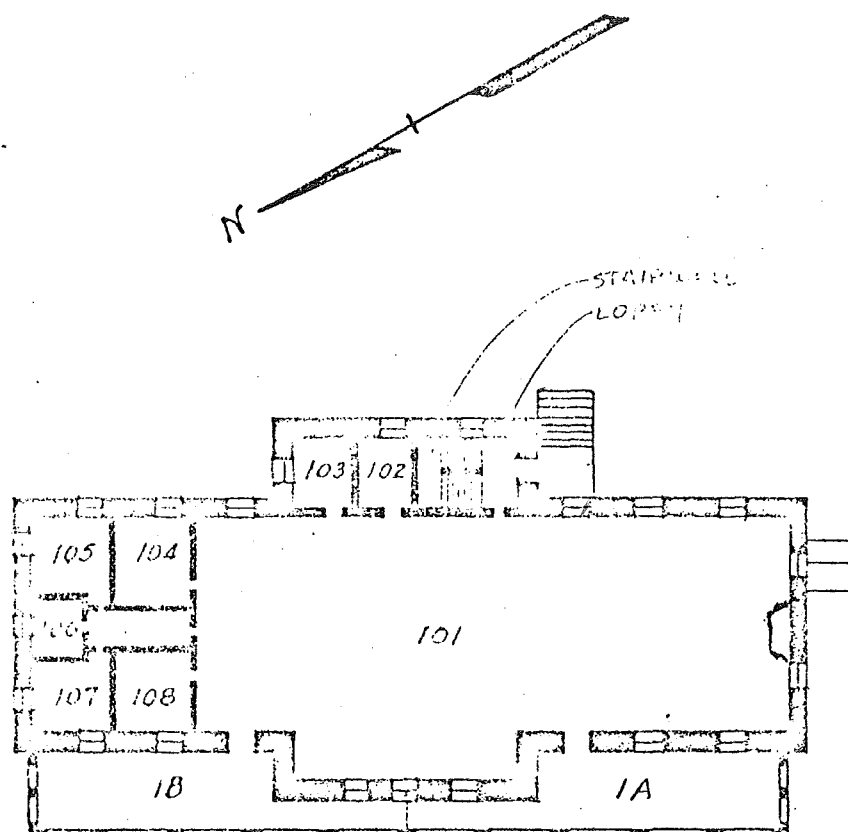
FLOOR - Basement

PATIENTS - Male

SCALE: 1 inch = 30 feet

DINING ROOM

84



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

BUILDING- Burleigh

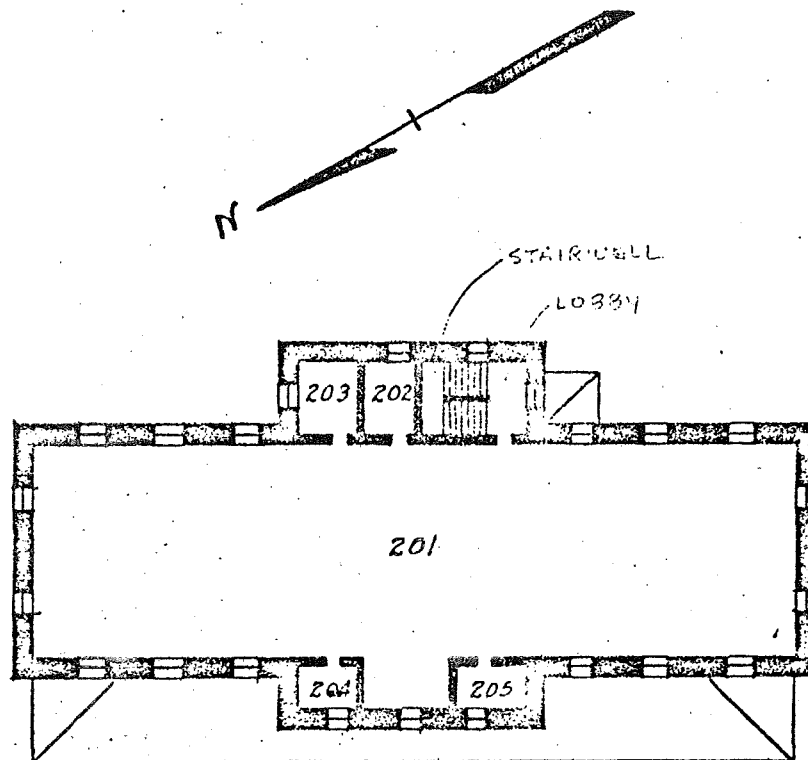
FLOOR- First

PATIENTS- Male

ch = 30 feet

CAPACITY _ _ _ _ beds

90



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

BUILDING - Burleigh

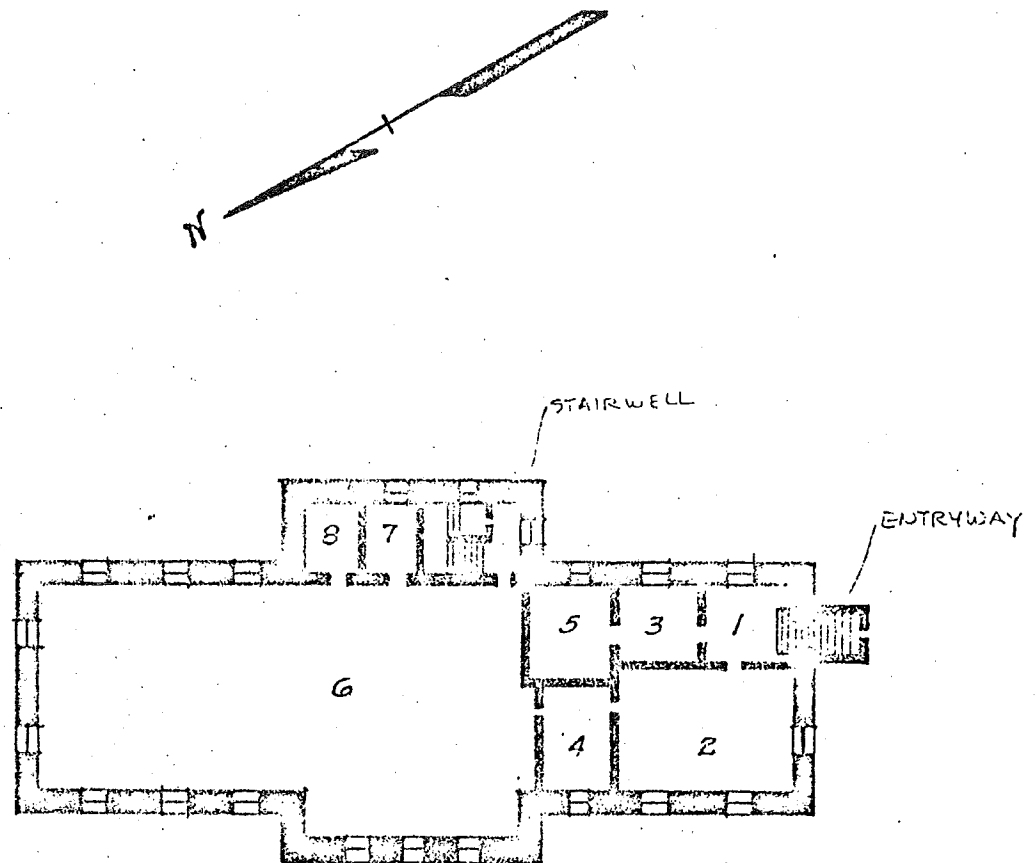
FLOOR - Second

PATIENTS - Male

SCALE: 1 inch = 30 feet

CAPACITY _ _ _ _ beds

91



AUGUSTA STATE HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA MAINE

BUILDING- Burleigh

FLOOR- Basement

PATIENTS - Male

SCALE: 1 inch = 30 feet

DINING ROOM

89

AREA II

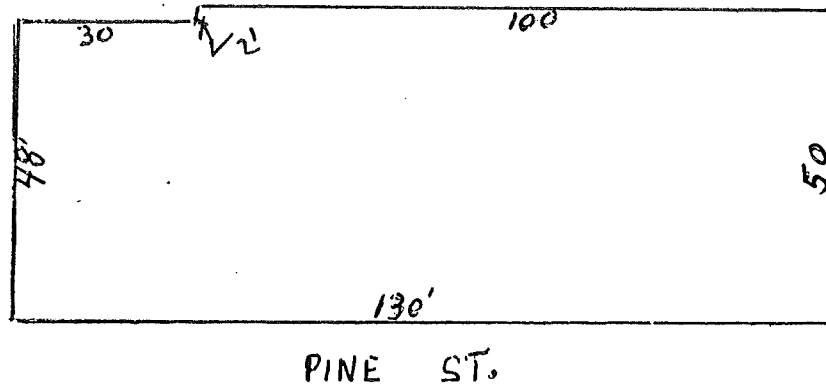
Auburn-Lewiston Correctional Sub-Center

Lewiston YWCA (Vacated Building)

Bates and Pine Streets
Lewiston, Maine

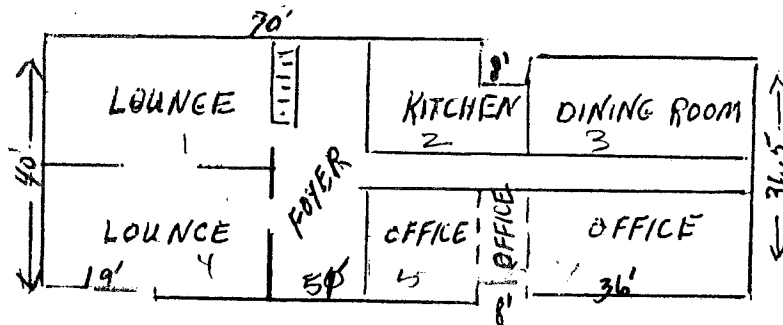
Y W C A.

LAND SKETCH →



BATES ST.

FIRST FLOOR

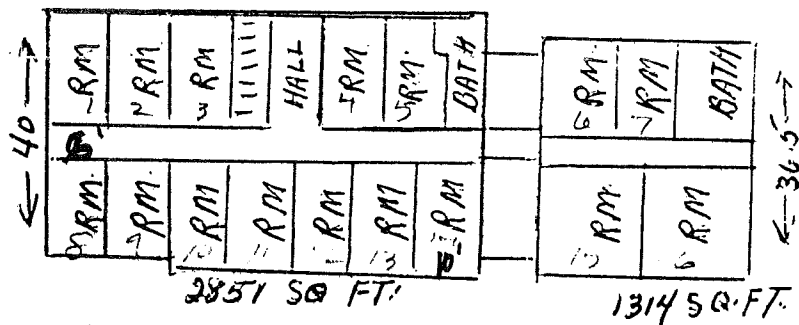


FIRST FLOOR LAYOUT

44.17 SQ. FT.

9'x12'

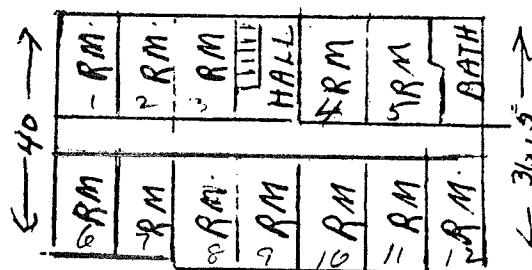
ALSO A FULL
BASEMENT



SECOND FLOOR LAYOUT

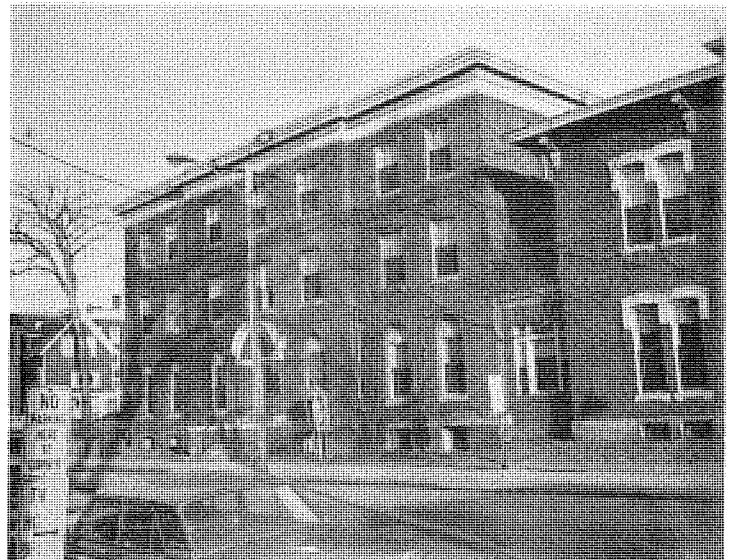
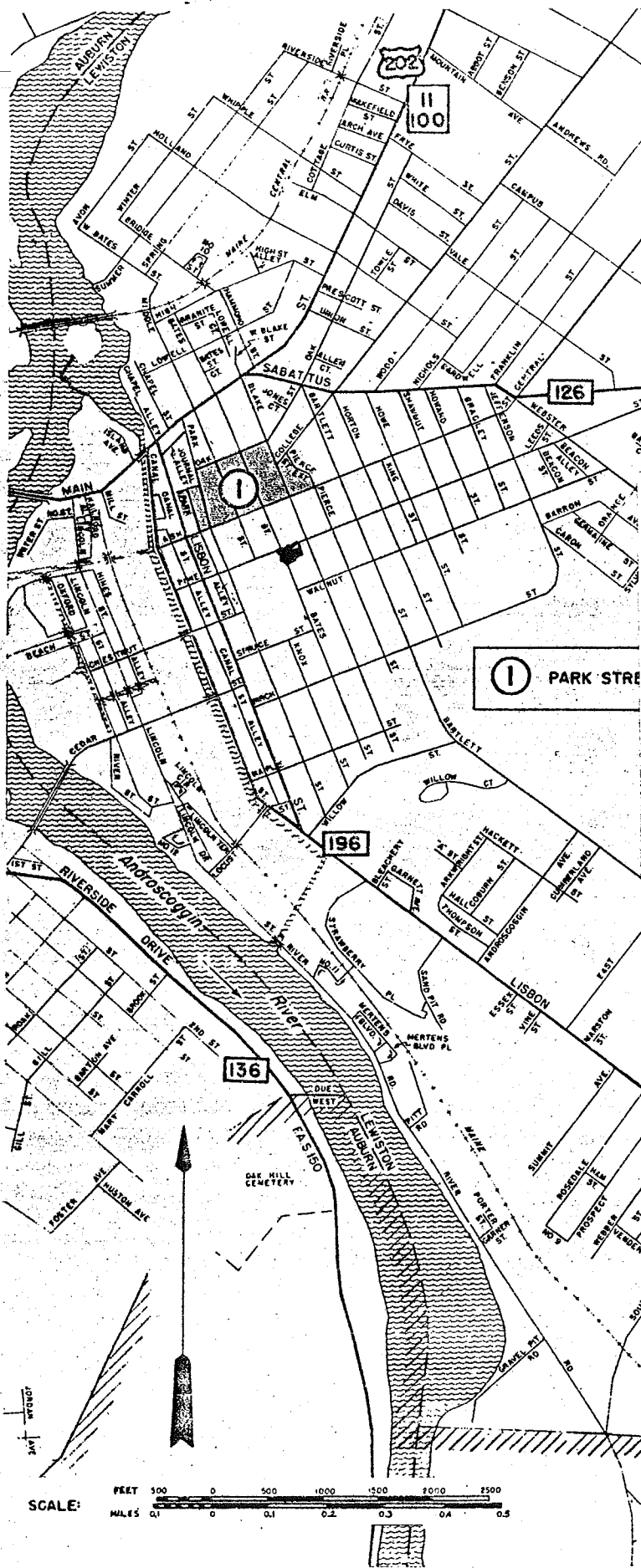
4165 SQ FT. (TOTAL)

THIRD FLOOR →



THIRD FLOOR LAYOUT

2857 SQ FT.



The thirteen-acre Park Street Urban Renewal Area is surrounded by Lewiston's three major business and commercial streets (Lisbon, Main, and Sabattus).

AREA III

Bangor Correctional Center

Bangor State Hospital

Nurses Residence
Attendants Dormitory

Dow Air Force Base

(University of Maine at Bangor)
Buildings 52 & 53

RESIDENCE • FOR • NURSES
BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL

FOR STATE OF MAINE
P W A DUCKETT 1027-48

CROWELL AND LANCASTER ARCHITECTS SIX STATE ST BANGOR ME

CORRECTED TO DEC 26 1935

STATE HOUSE
BANGOR ME 1027-48

STATE HOUSE & HALL

Capacity
1- 16
2- 207
3- 27
70

Capacity - 70

BRICK DIMENSIONS GIVEN C TO C OF JOINTS
ONE BRICK + ONE JOINT = 2 1/8"

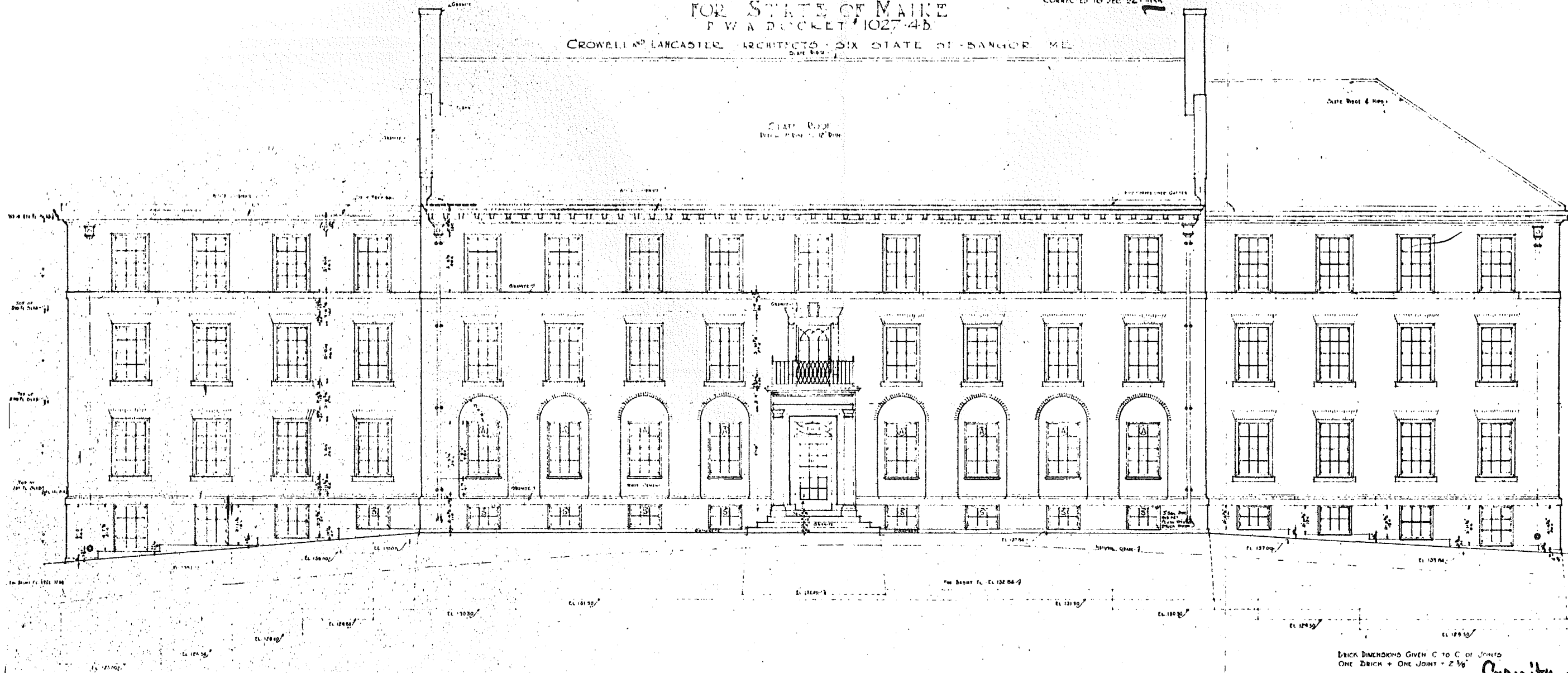
DRAWN BY WOL
TRACED BY HAH
CHECKED 12/51
DEC. 10TH 1935

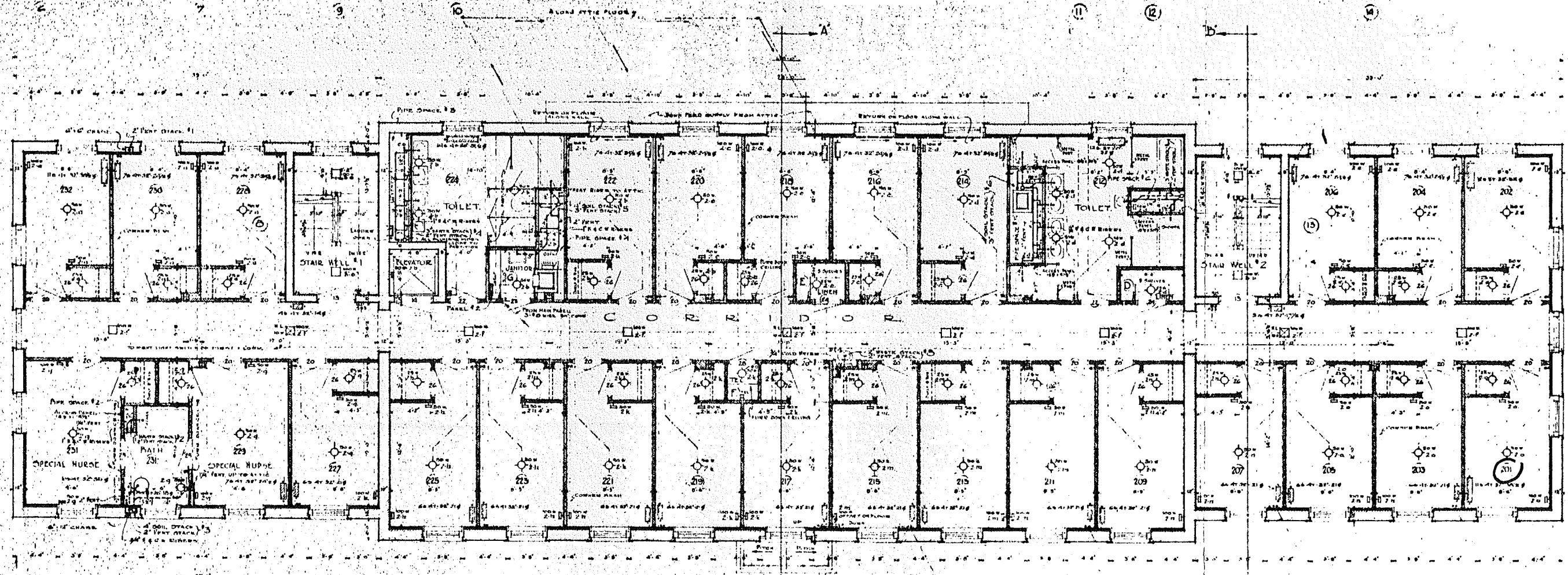
NURSES RESIDENCE
BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL
WORK NO 1002 DWG NO 1

FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"

CROWELL & LANCASTER
ARCHITECTS
SIX STATE STREET - BANGOR, MAINE

CORRECTIONS





LIGHT SCHEDULE
PANEL #2
12 CIRCUITS - ALL ACTIVE NO. OF PANEL

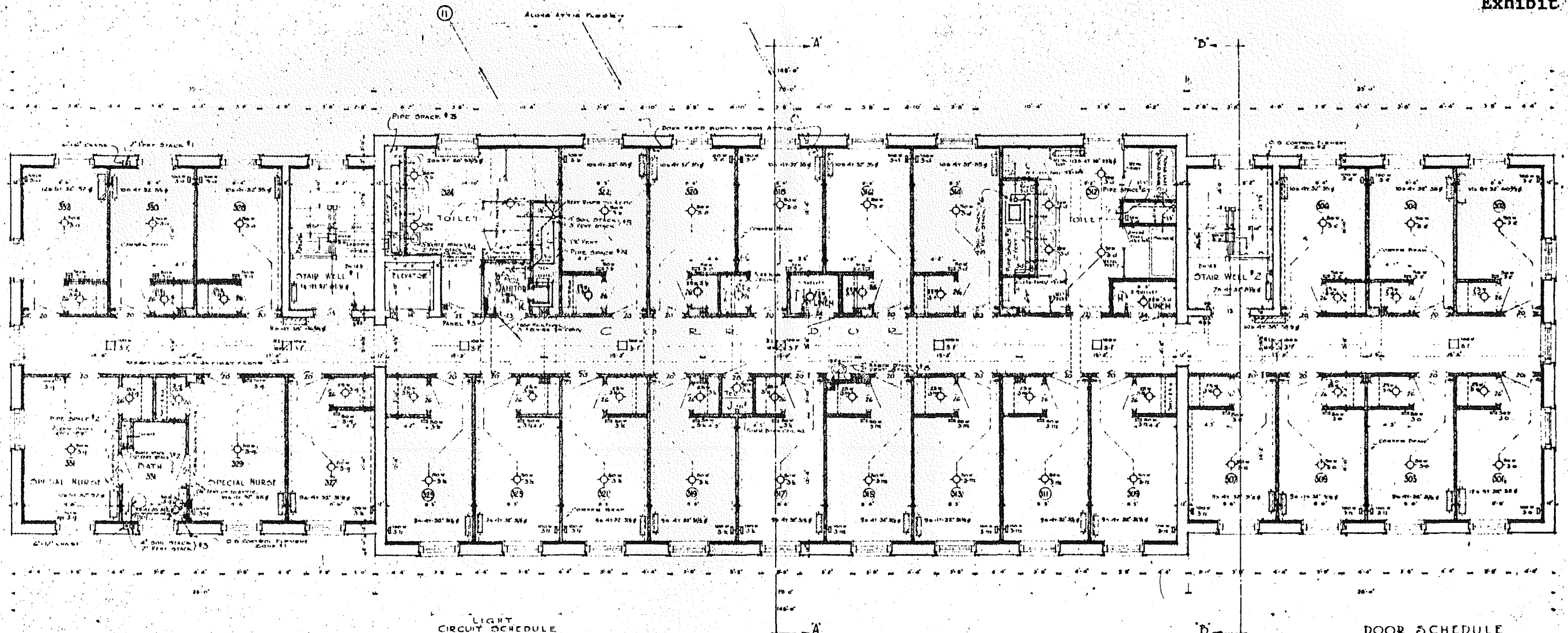
CIRCUIT NO.	NO. OF LAMPS	WATTAGE	REMARKS
1	12	480	
2	12	480	
3	12	480	
4	12	480	
5	12	480	
6	12	480	
7	12	480	
8	12	480	
9	12	480	
10	12	480	
11	12	480	
12	12	480	
TOTAL	144	5760	

KEY TO MATERIALS OF FINISH

1	PAINT - WHITE
2	PAINT - LIGHT BLUE
3	PAINT - LIGHT GREEN
4	PAINT - LIGHT YELLOW
5	PAINT - LIGHT PINK
6	PAINT - LIGHT PURPLE
7	PAINT - LIGHT BROWN
8	PAINT - LIGHT TAN
9	PAINT - LIGHT GREY
10	PAINT - LIGHT BLACK
11	PAINT - LIGHT WHITE
12	PAINT - LIGHT BLUE
13	PAINT - LIGHT GREEN
14	PAINT - LIGHT YELLOW
15	PAINT - LIGHT PINK
16	PAINT - LIGHT PURPLE
17	PAINT - LIGHT BROWN
18	PAINT - LIGHT TAN
19	PAINT - LIGHT GREY
20	PAINT - LIGHT BLACK
21	PAINT - LIGHT WHITE
22	PAINT - LIGHT BLUE
23	PAINT - LIGHT GREEN
24	PAINT - LIGHT YELLOW
25	PAINT - LIGHT PINK
26	PAINT - LIGHT PURPLE
27	PAINT - LIGHT BROWN
28	PAINT - LIGHT TAN
29	PAINT - LIGHT GREY
30	PAINT - LIGHT BLACK
31	PAINT - LIGHT WHITE
32	PAINT - LIGHT BLUE
33	PAINT - LIGHT GREEN
34	PAINT - LIGHT YELLOW
35	PAINT - LIGHT PINK
36	PAINT - LIGHT PURPLE
37	PAINT - LIGHT BROWN
38	PAINT - LIGHT TAN
39	PAINT - LIGHT GREY
40	PAINT - LIGHT BLACK
41	PAINT - LIGHT WHITE
42	PAINT - LIGHT BLUE
43	PAINT - LIGHT GREEN
44	PAINT - LIGHT YELLOW
45	PAINT - LIGHT PINK
46	PAINT - LIGHT PURPLE
47	PAINT - LIGHT BROWN
48	PAINT - LIGHT TAN
49	PAINT - LIGHT GREY
50	PAINT - LIGHT BLACK

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	SIZE	TYPE	STYLE	FRAME
1	3'6" x 6'11"	KALAMIN	SLIDING	STEEL
2	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
3	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
4	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
5	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
6	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
7	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
8	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
9	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
10	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
11	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
12	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
13	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
14	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
15	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
16	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
17	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
18	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
19	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
20	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
21	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
22	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
23	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
24	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
25	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
26	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
27	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
28	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
29	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
30	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
31	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
32	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
33	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
34	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
35	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
36	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
37	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
38	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
39	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
40	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
41	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
42	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
43	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
44	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
45	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
46	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
47	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
48	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
49	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
50	3'6" x 6'11"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD



LIGHT
CIRCUIT SCHEDULE
PANEL #3
12 CIRCUITS - ALL ACTIVE - NO SPARE

CIRCUIT NO.	WATTAGE	REMARKS
1	100	
2	100	
3	100	
4	100	
5	100	
6	100	
7	100	
8	100	
9	100	
10	100	
11	100	
12	100	
TOTAL	1200	

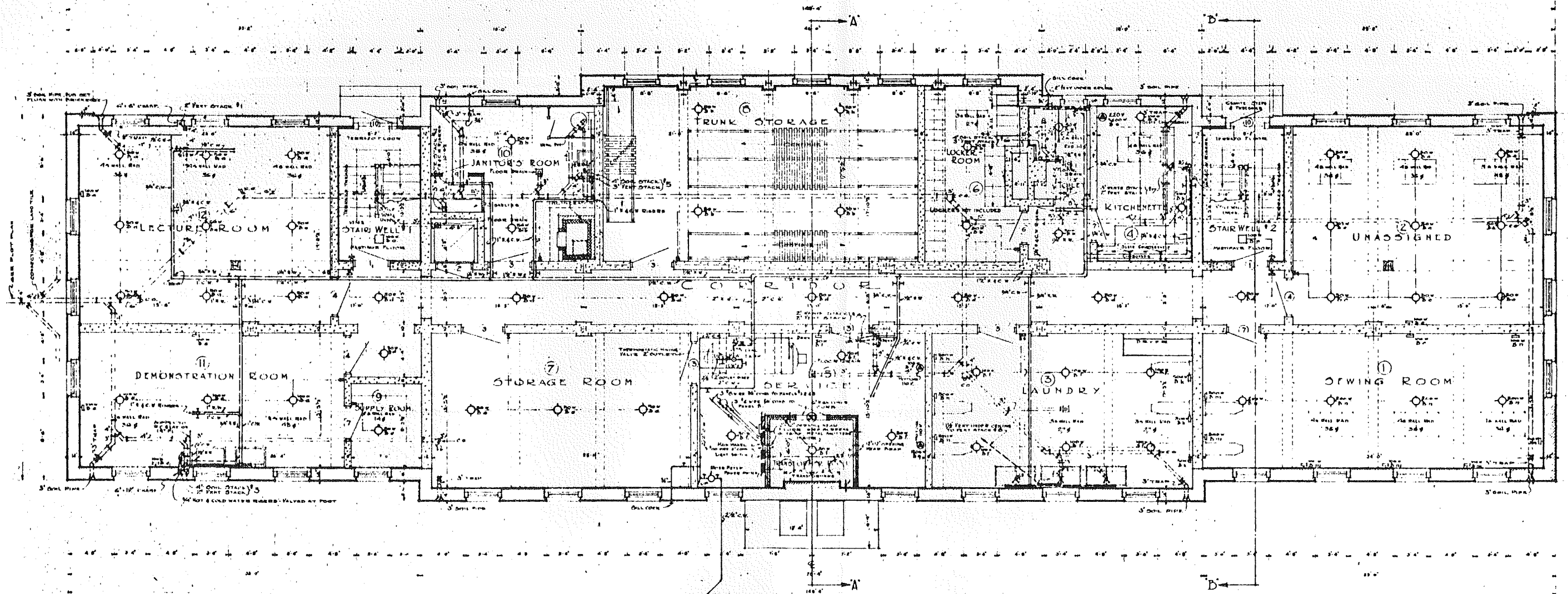
KEY TO MATERIALS & SYMBOLS

- EXTERIOR BRICK WALL WITH TERRAZZO TILE & PLASTER
- INTERIOR BRICK WALL PLASTERED BOTH SIDES
- INTERIOR BRICK WALL PLASTERED ONE SIDE
- TERAZZO TILE, SCORCHED FAIR, PLASTERED BOTH SIDES
- TERAZZO TILE, SCORCHED FAIR, PLASTERED ONE SIDE
- TERAZZO TILE, SCORCHED FAIR, PLASTERED OTHER SIDE
- CARRY OVER RADIATOR
- SUPPLY
- RETURN
- FLUSH COILING FEATURE
- FLUSH COILING FEATURE WITH FLIGHT LIGHT
- SWITCH
- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- FEATURE OUTLET

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	SIZE	TYPE	STYLE	FRAME
1	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	KALAMIN	FLUSH	STEEL
2	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
3	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
4	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
5	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
6	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
7	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
8	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
9	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
10	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
11	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
12	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
13	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
14	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
15	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
16	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
17	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
18	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
19	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
20	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
21	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
22	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
23	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
24	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
25	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
26	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
27	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
28	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
29	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
30	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
31	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
32	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
33	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
34	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
35	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
36	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
37	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
38	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
39	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
40	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
41	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
42	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
43	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
44	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
45	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
46	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
47	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
48	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
49	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
50	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
51	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
52	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
53	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
54	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
55	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
56	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
57	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
58	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
59	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
60	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
61	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
62	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
63	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
64	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
65	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
66	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
67	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
68	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
69	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
70	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
71	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
72	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
73	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
74	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
75	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
76	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
77	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
78	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
79	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
80	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
81	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
82	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
83	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
84	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
85	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
86	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
87	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
88	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
89	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
90	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
91	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
92	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
93	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
94	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
95	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
96	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
97	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
98	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
99	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD
100	3'0" x 6'0" x 1 1/2"	WOOD	FLUSH	WOOD

CROWELL & LANCASTER ARCHITECTS ONE STATE STREET - BANGOR, MAINE	CORRECTIONS	PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"	DRAWN BY WOL TRACED BY HAN CHECKED BY WOL DEC. 10, 1935	NURSES RESIDENCE BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL WORK NO 1002 - DWG NO. 9
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LIGHT CIRCUIT SCHEDULE

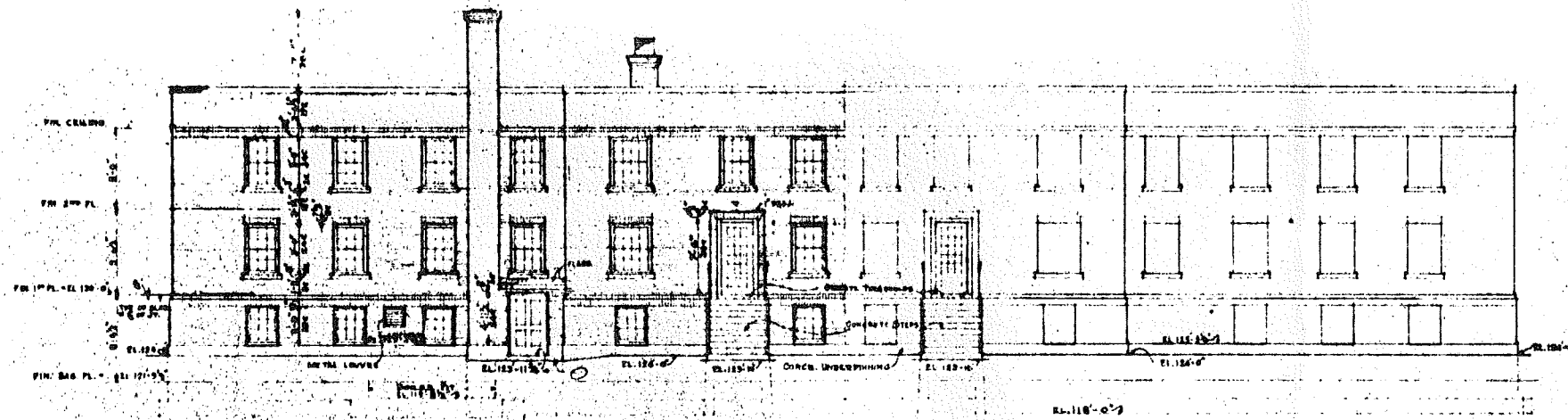
NO.	TYPE	WATTAGE	LOCATION
1	Incandescent	100	Lecturer's Room
2	Incandescent	100	Demonstration Room
3	Incandescent	100	Storage Room
4	Incandescent	100	Janitor's Room
5	Incandescent	100	Trunk Storage
6	Incandescent	100	Locker Room
7	Incandescent	100	Kitchenette
8	Incandescent	100	Stair Well
9	Incandescent	100	Sewing Room
10	Incandescent	100	Laundry
11	Incandescent	100	Service

KEY TO MATERIALS & SYMBOLS

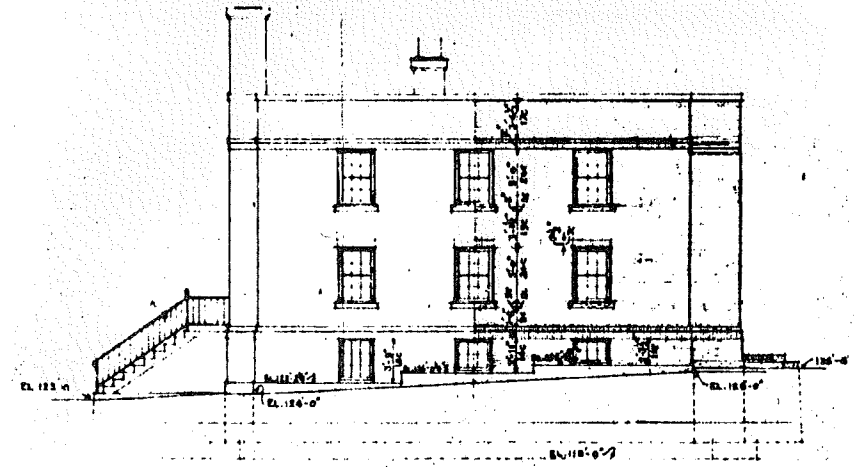
—	PLAIN BRICK	□	FLUSH CEILING FUTURE
—	CONCRETE	—	SWITCH
—	TERRAZZO TILE	—	DOUBLE RECEPTACLE
—	SMOOTH FACE	◇	FUTURE OUTLET

DOOR SCHEDULE

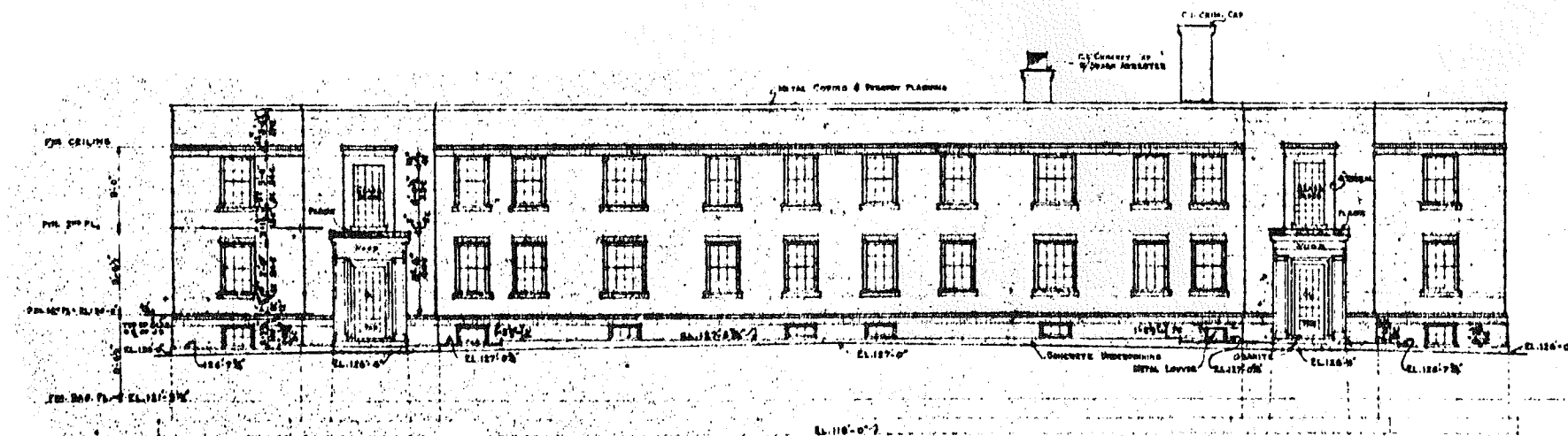
NO.	SIZE	TYPE	STYLE	FRAME
1	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
2	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
3	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
4	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
5	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
6	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
7	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
8	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
9	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
10	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL
11	3'-0" x 6'-0"	SLIDING	RAILROAD	STEEL



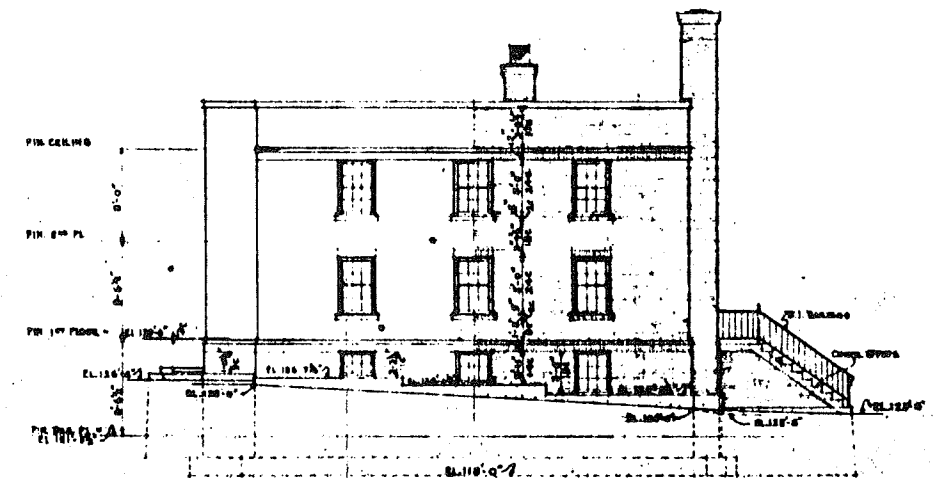
REAR ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

NOTE- FOR REVISED MASONRY DIMENSIONS
USING $2\frac{3}{8}$ \"/>

NOTE- ALL MASONRY DIMENSIONS
GIVEN ARE CENTER-TO-CENTER OF JOINTS
ONE BRICK, PLUS ONE JOINT = $2\frac{3}{8}$ \"/>

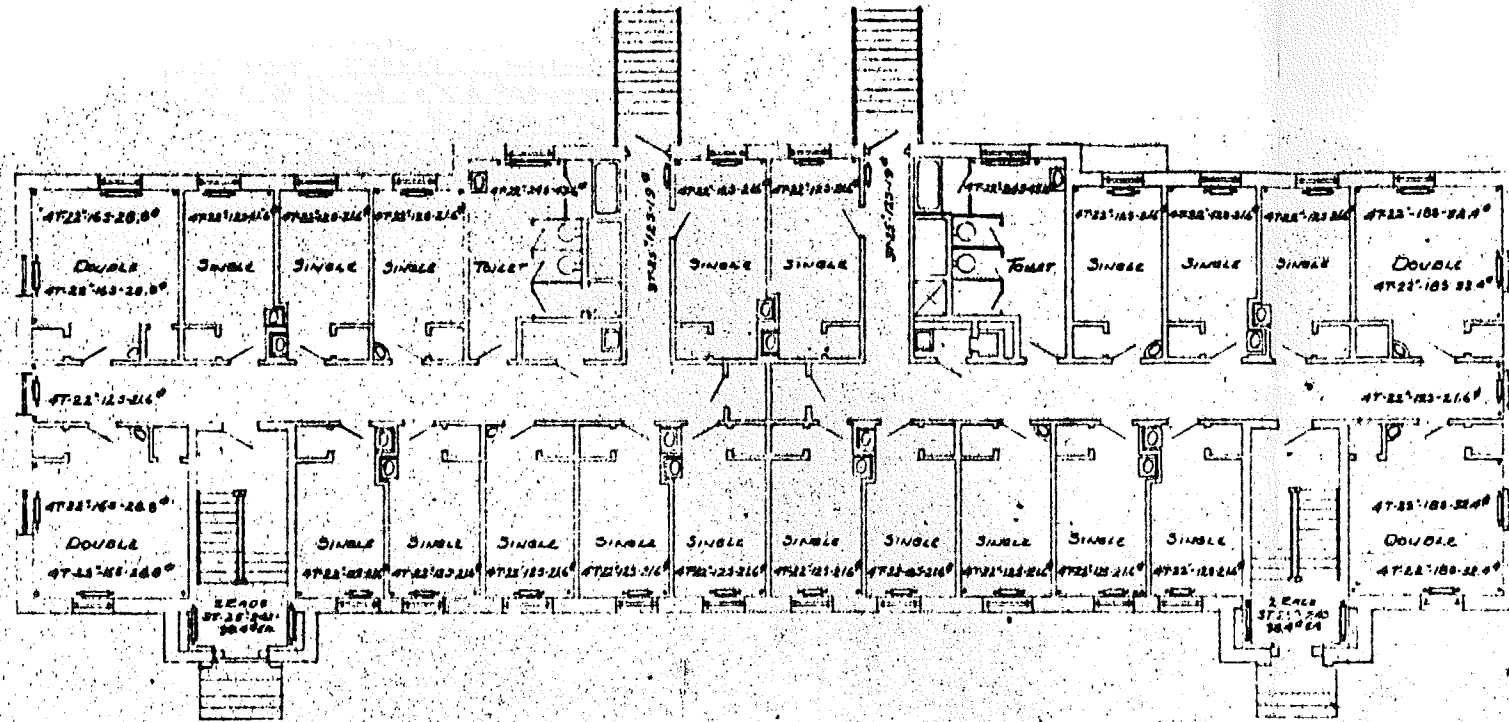
WELL & LANCASTER
ARCHITECTS
26 STREET - DANFORTH, MAINE

CORRECTIONS
BY H.A.H. 10/10/48
BY M.G.M. 10/10/48

ELEVATIONS
SCALE - $\frac{1}{8}$ \"/>

DRAWN BY H.A.H.
TRACED BY H.A.H.
CHECKED M.G.M.
DATE - JUNE 1, 1948

52-Capacity
ATTENDANTS DORMITORY
DANFORTH STATE HOSPITAL
WORK 1095-DWG. 1



FIRST FLOOR

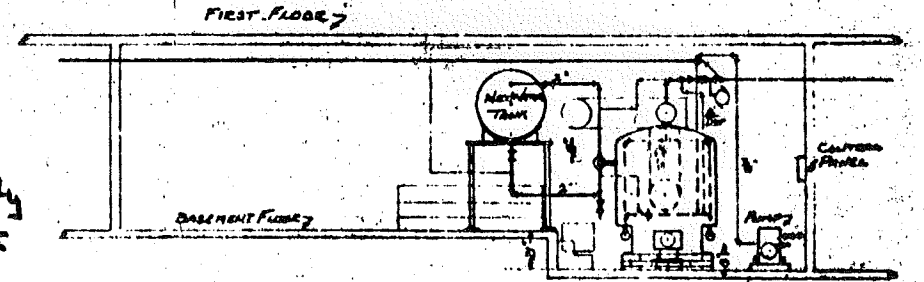
1st Floor

18 - Singles
4 - Doubles
26 Capacity

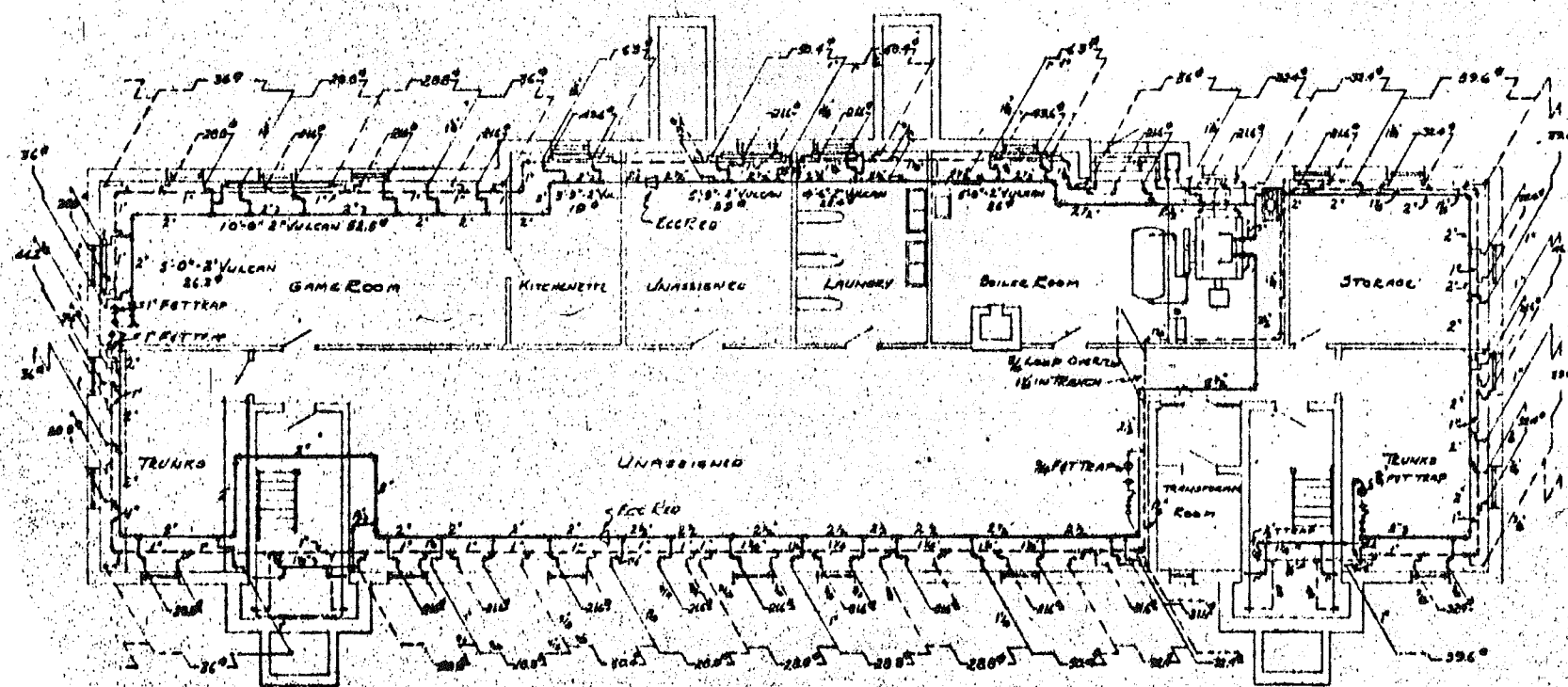
2nd Floor
2 - Singles
12 - Doubles
26 Capacity

Total 52 Capacity

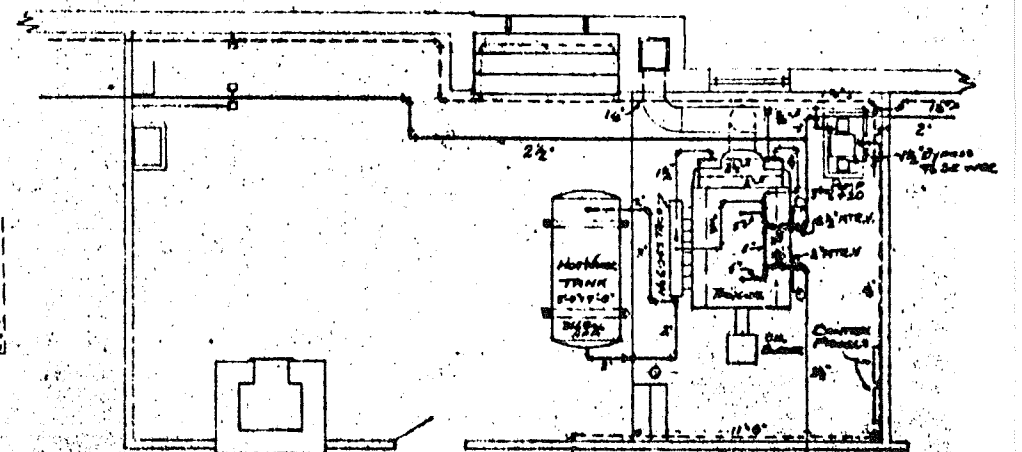
SCHEDULE OF RADIATOR CONNECTIONS	RADIATORS	RUNOUTS	VALVES & TRAPS
UP TO 60°	1" x 3/4"	3/4" x 1/2"	
61° TO 100°	1 1/4" x 1"	1" x 1/2"	



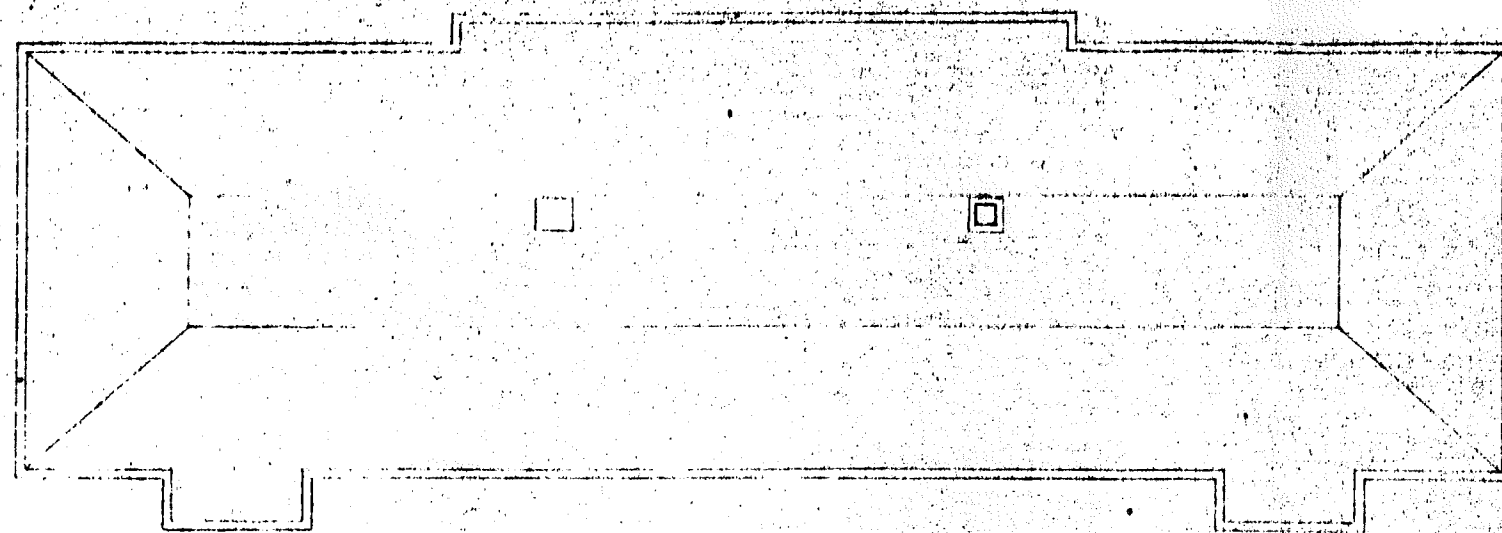
BOILER ROOM ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



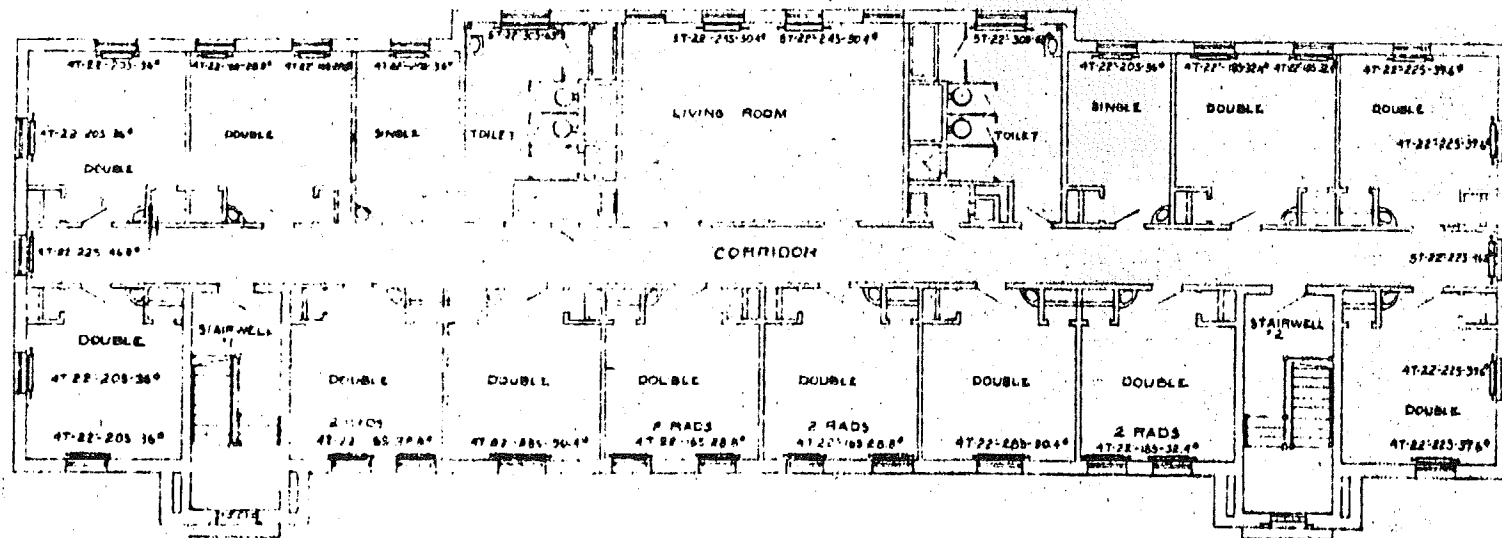
BASEMENT FLOOR



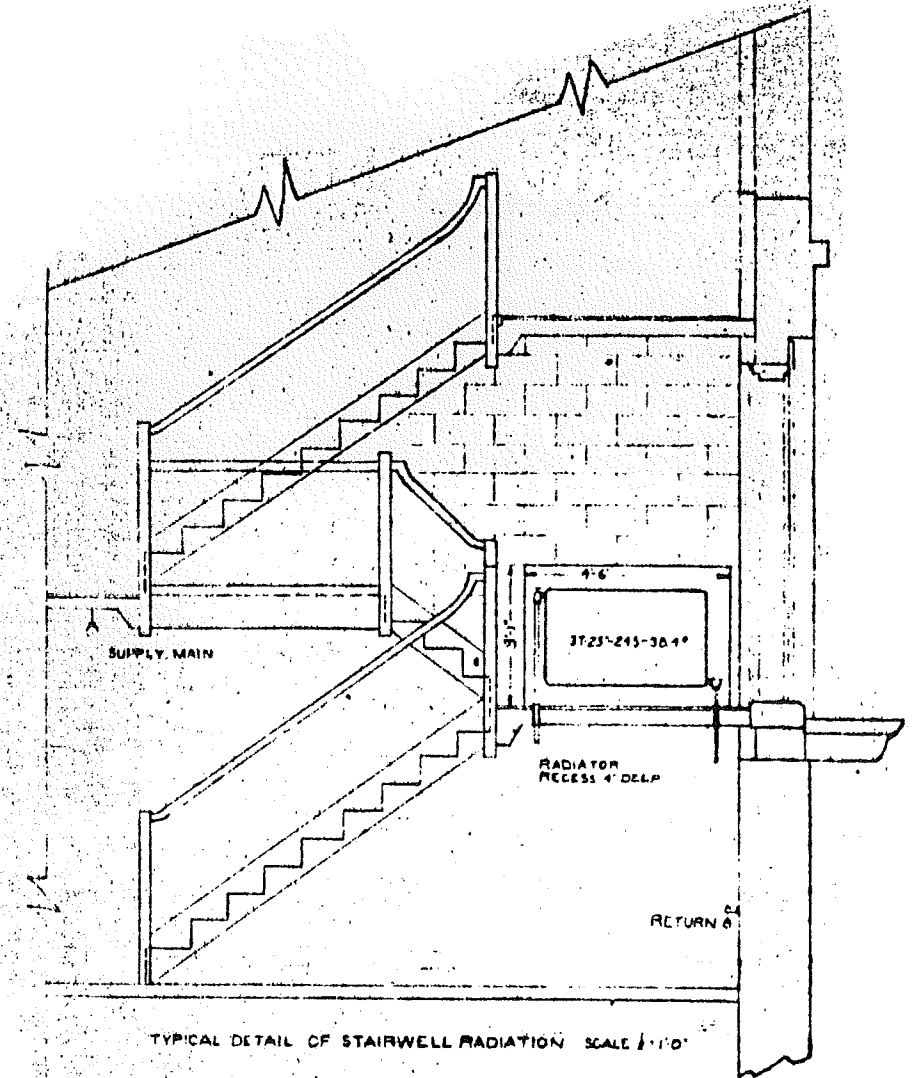
BOILER ROOM PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



ROOF

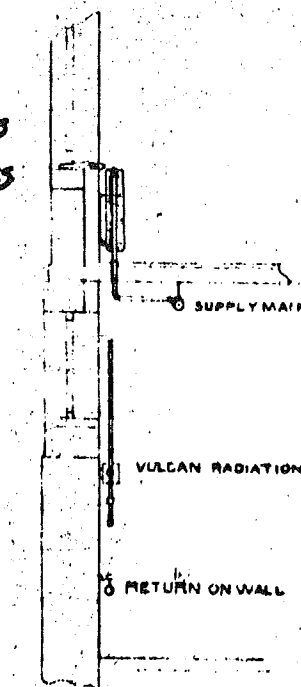


SECOND FLOOR

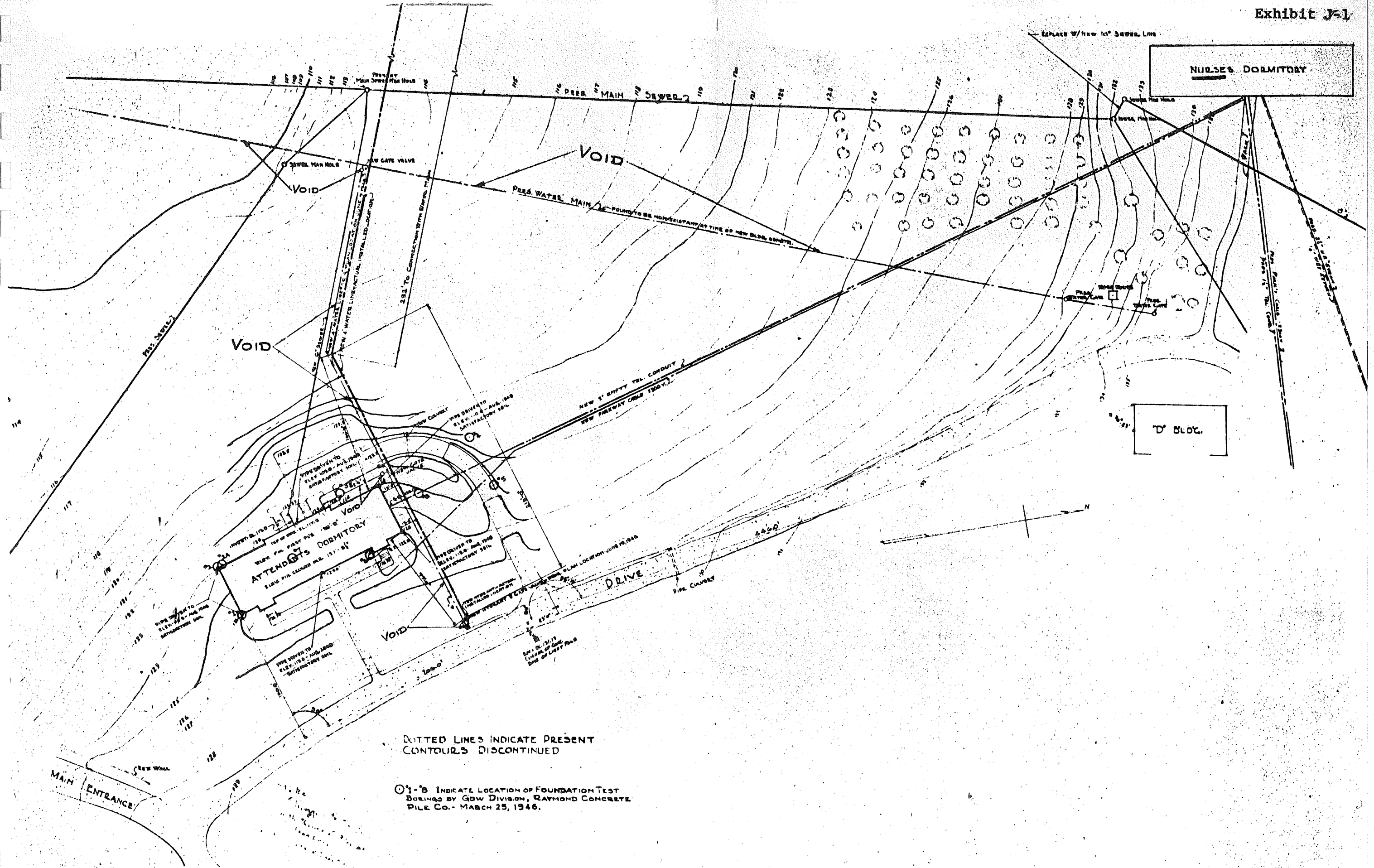


TYPICAL DETAIL OF STAIRWELL RADIATION SCALE 1/4\"/>

2-Singles
12-Doubles
26



TYPICAL DETAIL OF WALL HUNG RADIATION SCALE 1/4\"/>



DOTTED LINES INDICATE PRESENT
CONTOURS DISCONTINUED

○1-8 INDICATE LOCATION OF FOUNDATION TEST
BORINGS BY GOW DIVISION, RAYMOND CONCRETE
PILE CO. - MARCH 25, 1946.

PLOT PLAN

SCALE 1" = 30' 0"

ELL & LANCASTER
ARCHITECTS-
E. ST. BANGOR, MAINE

CORRECTIONS
MADE BY H.A.H.
DATE JUNE 1, 1948

COMPILED FROM SURVEY PLAN BY GEN. MAINE HIGHWAY DEPT.
(AUG. 1945) AND PLANS ON FILE IN OFFICE OF CROWELL & LANCASTER.

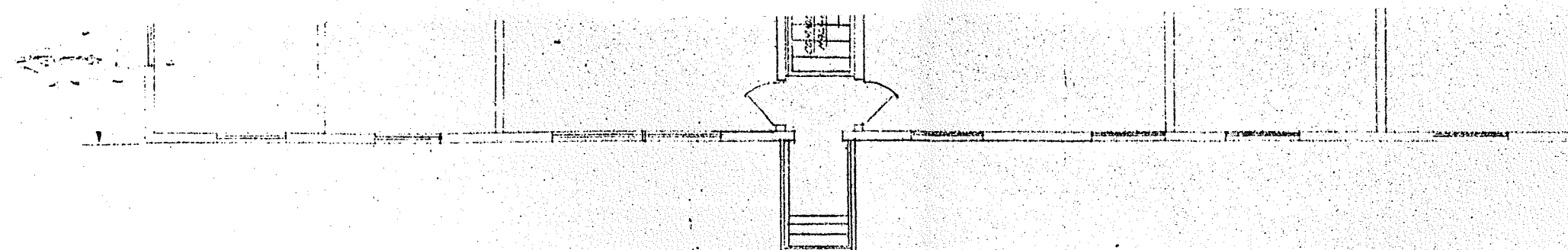
DESIGNED BY H.A.H.
CHECKED BY E.A.H.
REVIEWED BY H.A.H.
DATE JUNE 1, 1948

ATTENDANTS DORMITORY
BANGOR STATE HOSPITAL
WORK #1095-DWG #8

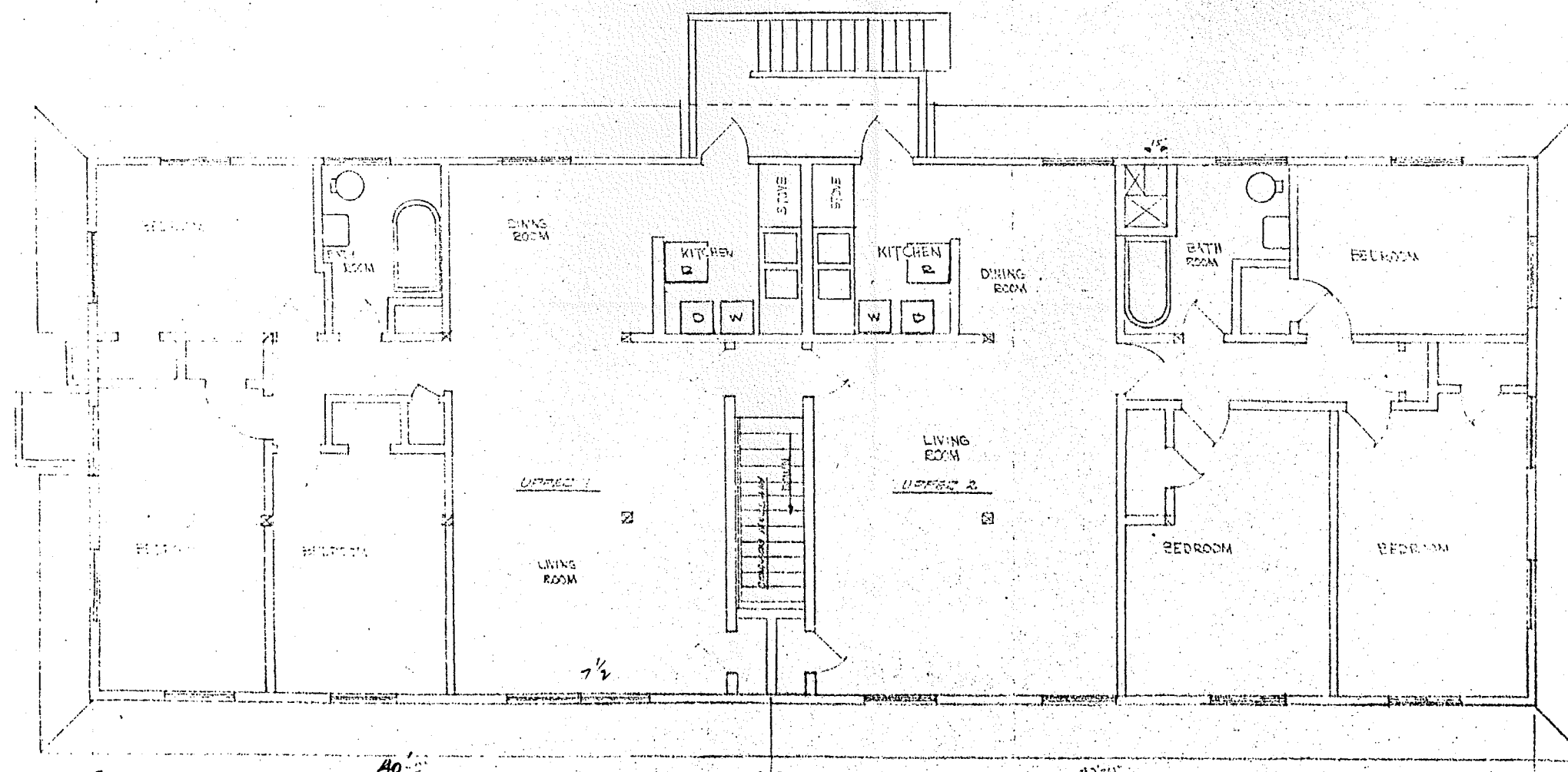
[illegible]

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 - Brunswick Hall | 16 - Dow Hall | 31 - Law Enforcement Administration | 45 - Fisheries Workshop |
| 2 - Camden Hall | 17 - Radiological Storage, UMB | 32 - Garage-Motor Pool | 46 & 38 - Buildings & Trades |
| 3 - Falmouth Hall | 18 - Faculty Apartments, (216-A & 216B) | 33 - Allied Health | 47 - Counseling Center - Client Service |
| 4 - Ellsworth Hall | 19 - (Garage) | 34 - Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission | 48 - " " " " |
| 5 - Rockland Hall | 20 - (214-A & 214-B) | and Inland Fisheries and Game | 49 - " " " " |
| 6 - Lewiston Hall | 21 - (210-A & 210-B) | 35 - Law Enforcement | 50 - " " " " |
| 7 - Augusta Hall | 22 - Pine Tree Inn, USAF | 36 - CED Workshop | 51 - " " " " |
| 8 - Belfast Hall | 23 - USAF Services and Club | 37 - Game Building | 52 - Work Skills Development Center |
| 9 - Lincoln Hall | 24 - Student Apartments | 38 & 46 - Buildings & Trades | 53 - Work Skills Development Center |
| 10 - Brewer Hall | 25 - Portland Hall | 39 - Drama Workshop | 54 - Counseling Center - Client Service |
| 11 - Eastport Hall | 26 - Administration, UMB, Central Services | 40 - Surplus Foods; Maine Youth Corps | 55 - Counseling Center - Educational Programs |
| 12 - Student Union | 27 - Auburn Hall | 41 - Art | 56 - Counseling Center - Administration |
| 13 - Gymnasium | 28 - Trustees and Chancellor's Offices | 42 - Housekeeping Services | 57 - Student Services Complex |
| 14 - Bangor Hall | 29 - Warehouse | 43 - Administration; Central Services | 58 - OEO CAP Day Care Nursery |
| 15 - Caribou Hall | 30 - Grounds & Services | 44 - Music | 59 - Water District Pumping Station |

Exhibit K-2

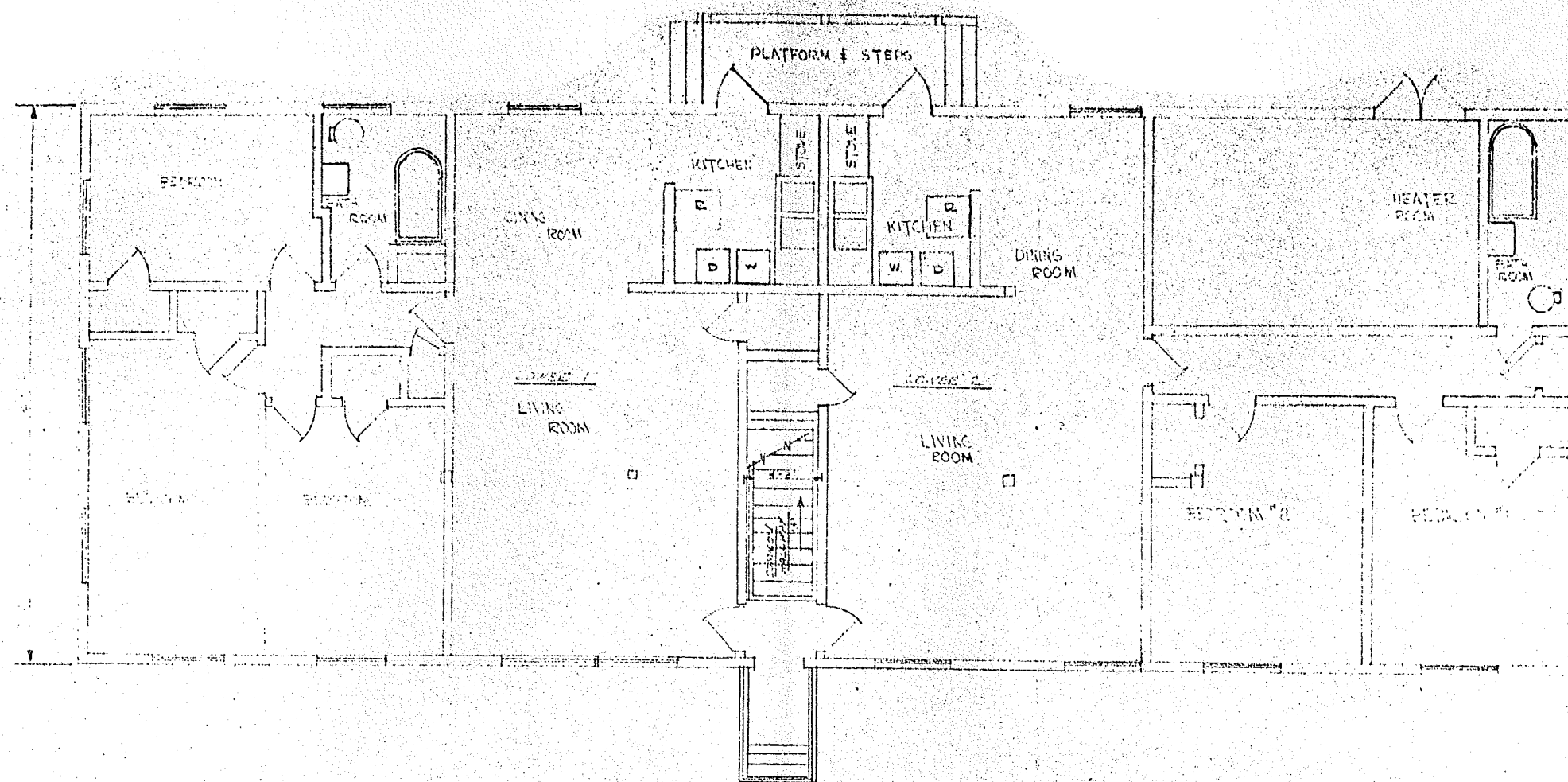


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

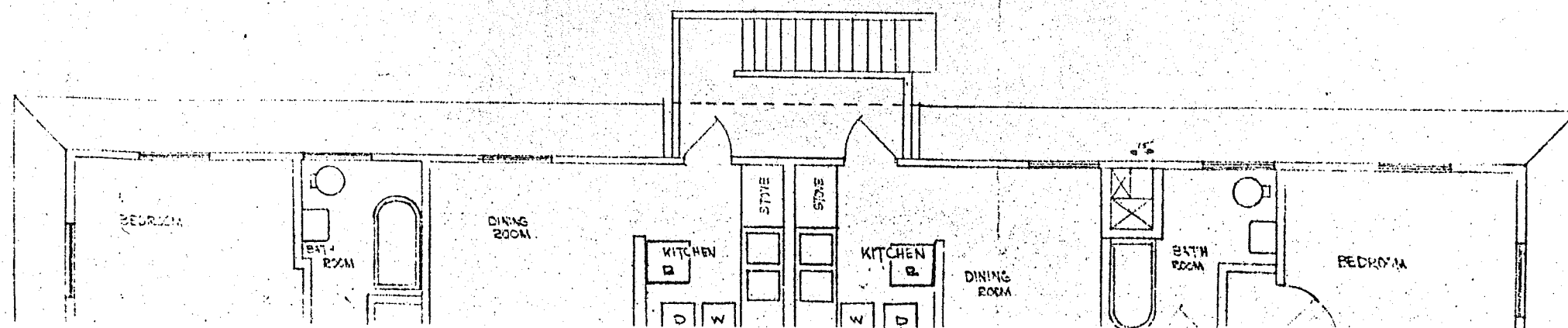


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1	DATE	2-25-57	REVISION
2	DATE		REVISION
STRATEGIC ARCON			
DOW AIR FORCE B			
FLOOR PLAN-FAMIL			
22-25-57			
SCALE:	1/4" = 1'-0"	PROJECT NO.	
DESIGN	REVIEWED	DATE	2-25-57
CHECKED	DATE	2-25-57	BRANIN
DATE	2-25-57	COMMANDER	DC 3-7



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"




AREA III


Presque Isle Correctional Sub-Center

Presque Isle Air Force Base

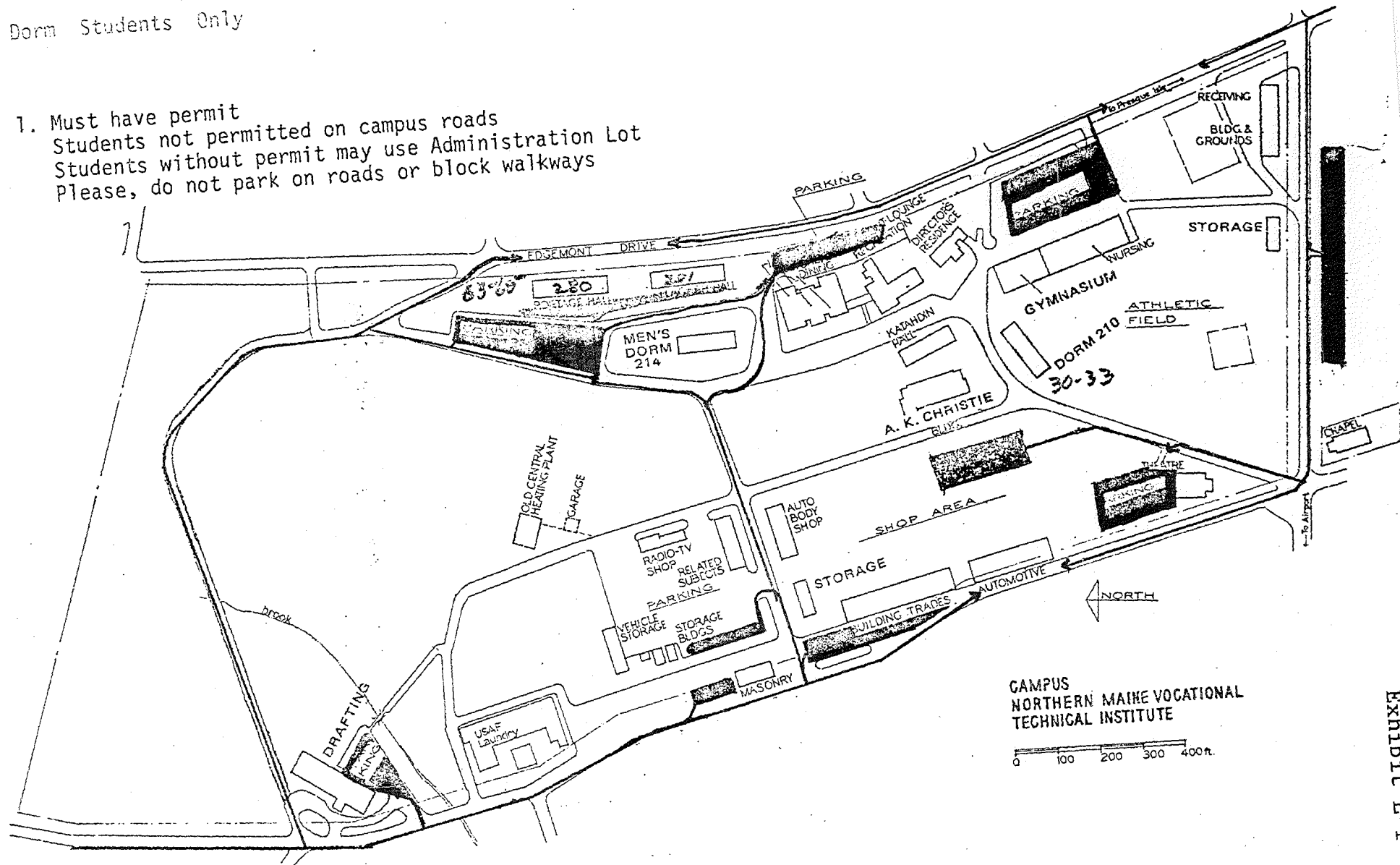
Northern Maine Vocational Technical Institute
Buildings 280 & 281 (Men's Dorm.)
Building 210 (Women's Dorm.)

STUDENT PARKING

 All Students

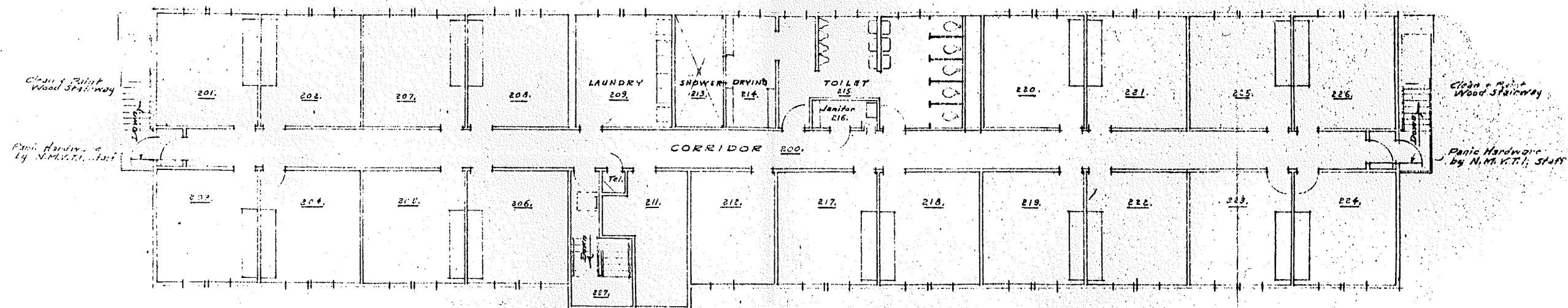
 Dorm Students Only

Rules: 1. Must have permit
Students not permitted on campus roads
Students without permit may use Administration Lot
Please, do not park on roads or block walkways



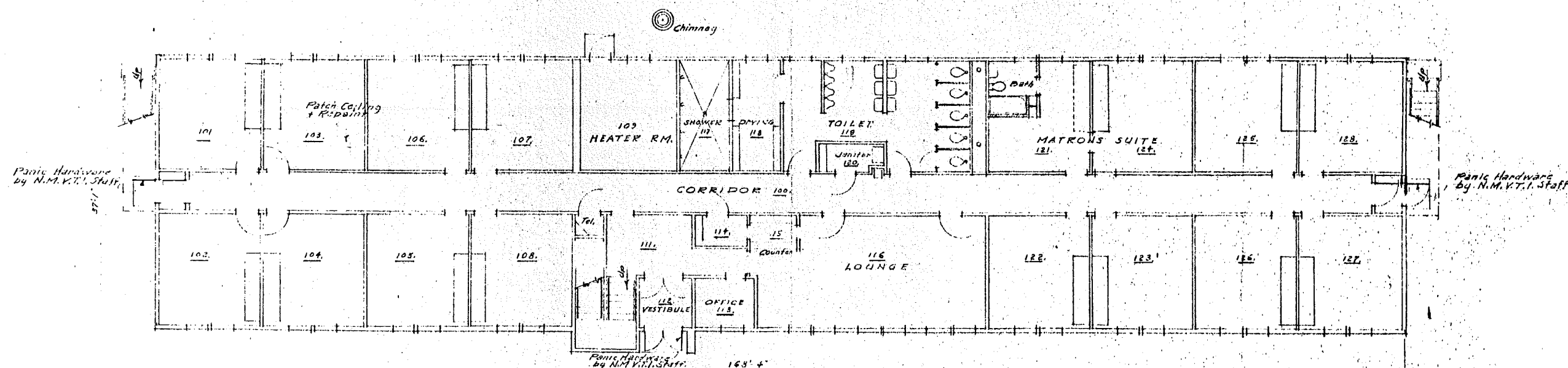
CAMPUS
NORTHERN MAINE VOCATIONAL
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

0 100 200 300 400 ft.



Close & Paint all Exterior Trim but not Aluminum Sash
Wash, Scrape & Clean all Glass
Glass Replacement only by N.M.V.T.I. Staff
Tile Floor Repairs by N.M.V.T.I. Staff
Ceilings - 8'x3" N.T.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN


Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"


Part
DORMITORY #280.

(NOTE DORMITORY #281 IS SIMILAR)

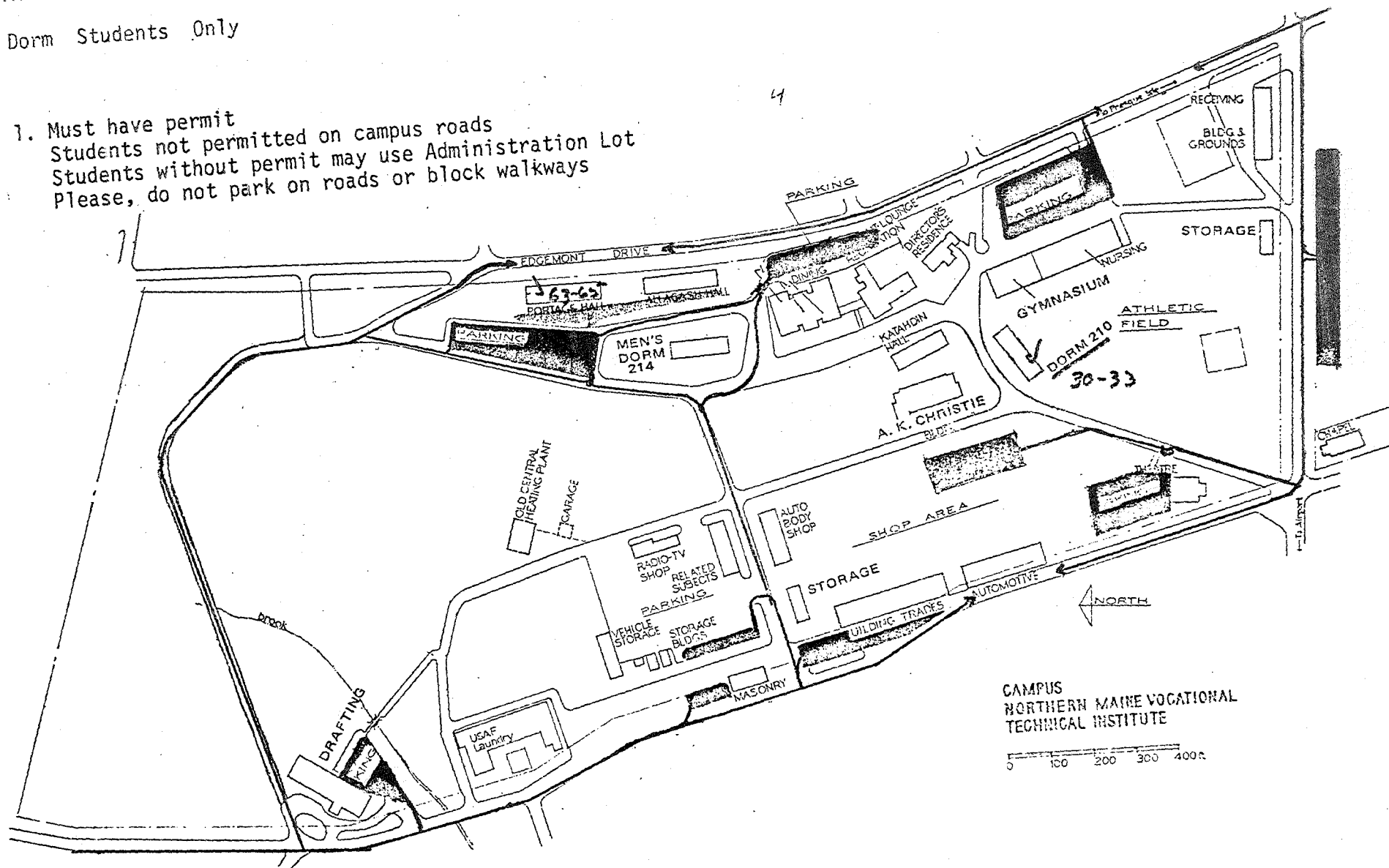
APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE BY <i>[Signature]</i> DATE <i>[Date]</i>		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE BY <i>[Signature]</i> DATE <i>[Date]</i>	
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BY <i>[Signature]</i> DATE <i>[Date]</i>		APPROVED FOR BY <i>[Signature]</i> DATE <i>[Date]</i>	
<p align="center">STATE OF MAINE</p> <p align="center">TITLE NORTHERN MAINE VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE</p> <p align="center">LOCATION PRESCOTT ISLE</p> <p align="center">TITLE THIS DWG. MEVS DORM</p> <p align="center">FLOOR PLANS: 280, 281.</p> <p align="center">Cap. 63-65</p>			
ARCHT'D DRAWN BY		DEAL	
CHECKED BY		PROJECT NO.	
NO. DATE DESCRIPTION		REVISIONS	
APPROVED		DATE	
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"		SHEET NO.	
DATE		AUGUST 1966	

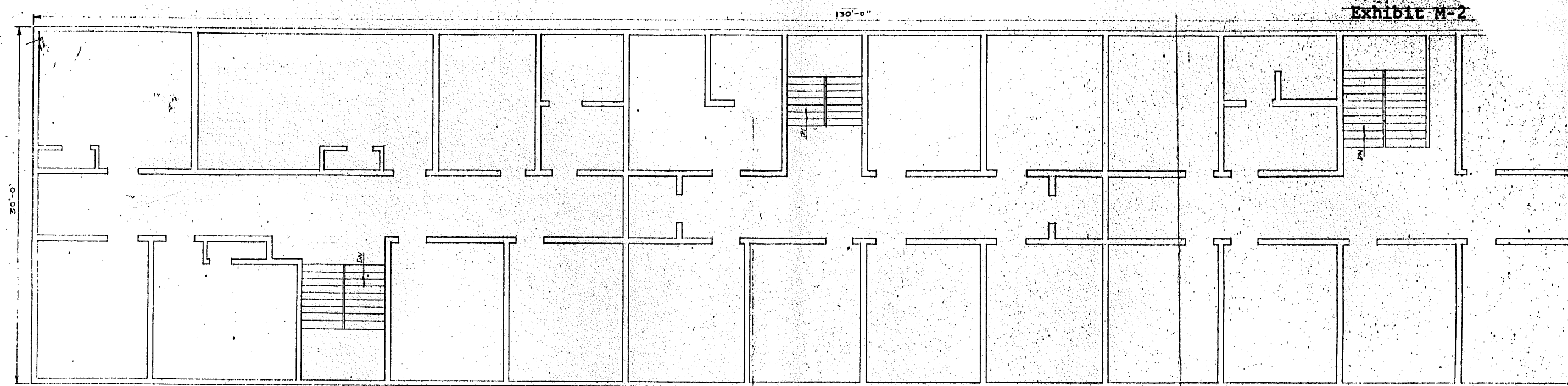
STUDENT PARKING

 All Students

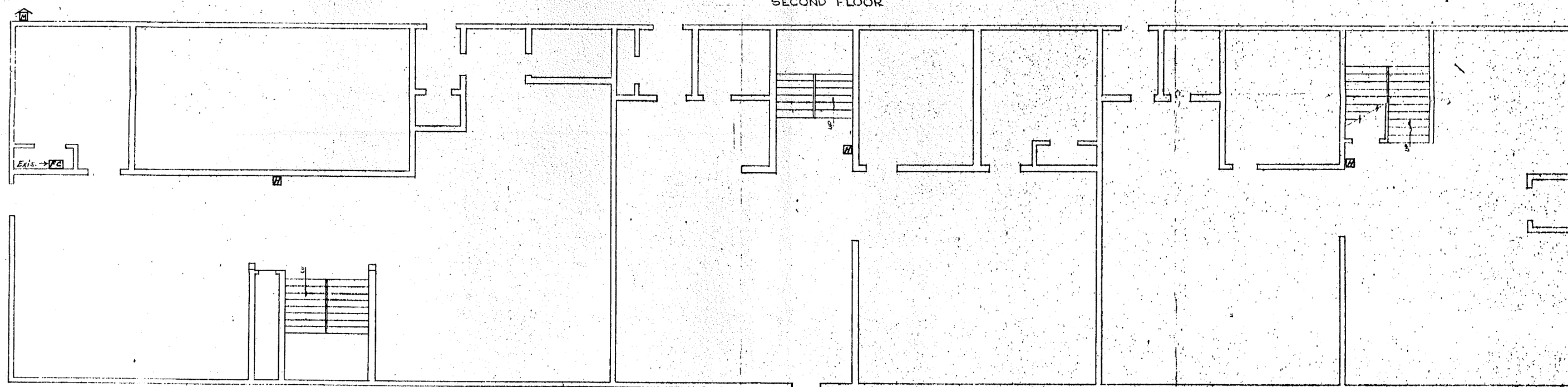
 Dorm Students Only

- ules: 1. Must have permit
Students not permitted on campus roads
Students without permit may use Administration Lot
Please, do not park on roads or block walkways





SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

Capacity
Floor - 10
2-20
30

THIS PLAN IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ARCHITECT TO PROVIDE THE ORIGINAL PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

DATE: 10/1/65

SCALE - 1/4" = 1'

APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF HEALTH & WELFARE		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF INSURANCE	
BY	DATE	BY	DATE
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		APPROVED FOR DEPT. OF EDUCATION	
BY	DATE	BY	DATE
<p>STATE OF MAINE</p> <p>FIRE ALARM PROJECT</p> <p>LOCATION: STATE HO-TECH. INST. OUT. SERVICE</p> <p>TITLE: FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM</p> <p>BLEDZED FACULTY APARTMENTS</p>			
DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY	
DATE		DATE	
REVISIONS		DATE	

Women's Dorm 210
RFP - 30 846-23