

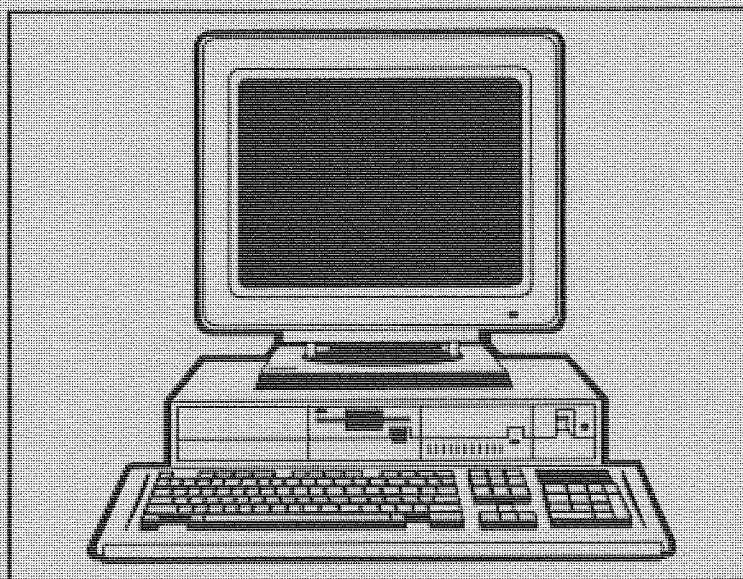
MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

**Final Report of the
Commission to Implement Computerization of
Criminal History Record Information**



STATE OF MAINE

March 1993

STATE OF MAINE
116th LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

FINAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION TO IMPLEMENT COMPUTERIZATION OF
CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION

MARCH 1993

MEMBERS:

Sen. Joseph Brannigan, Chairperson
Rep. Constance Cote, Auburn
Rep. Patrick Paradis, Augusta
Neale Adams, Maine Prosecutors Association
Arthur Henry, Jr., Bur. of Information Services
Captain Love, State Bureau of Identification
Brian MacMaster, Office of the Attorney
General
Ralph Nichols, Department of Corrections
Debra Olken, Administrative Office of the
Courts
Paul Plaisted, Dept. of Public Safety
Alan Reynolds, Maine Chiefs of Police
Association

Associate Members and Staff:

Stephan Bunker, UCR, State Police
Scott Clark, Admin Office of the Courts
William Clark, Maine Sheriffs Association
Dorothy Morang, SBI, State Police
Robert Pendleton, Dept of Corrections

Bill Chenoweth, Bur of Information Services
Stephen Locke, Consultant

Former Members:

Sen. Michael Carpenter, Houlton 1986-87
Sen. Charlotte Sewall, Medomak 1987-89
Sen. Barry Hobbins, Saco 1989-91
John Atwood, Public Safety
Dana Baggett, Courts
George Barker, OIS
Bill Cade, Courts
Jeffrey Krattenmaker, Courts
Richard Ridecut, SBI
Captain Ed Wilson, SBI

Former Associate Members and Staff:

Jan Armentrout, Bur of Info Services
Grace Cleaves, Consultant
Martha Freeman, Policy & Legal Analysis
Richard Gribbin, Public Safety
Marcy Karmin, Courts
James Whyte, Bur of Info Services

To the Governor, the Legislature and the People of Maine:

We are pleased to submit the Final Report of the Commission to Implement Computerization of Criminal History Record Information (Private and Special Laws, Second Special Session Ch. 135, 1985). This report summarizes the activities of the Commission and includes a systems plan and proposed legislation.

The need for fast, accurate communication of information about the records and activities of people who break the law is what prompted the legislature to create the Commission in June of 1986. The Commission guided intensive studies of the needs and requirements of a statewide criminal justice information network. The Commission fostered legislative and regulatory initiatives for such things as uniform warrant procedures with regional repositories and a uniform numbering system to uniquely identify both the criminal and his/her crime. During the past year, the Commission developed a Systems Plan that documents the present status of criminal justice systems, both manual and computerized in Maine, and sets forth a prioritized agenda with realistic time frames.

The Commission has been a forum that criminal justice agencies use to coordinate their automation activities and attempt to resolve system incompatibilities and/or communications problems. The Commission believes such a forum is needed to ensure continued progress, cost-effective implementation of systems, and a high level of communication and "technology sharing" among County, Local and State criminal justice agencies. Accordingly, this report contains proposed legislation to create the Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board within the Department of Public Safety.

This report recognizes the progress Maine has already made and defines the scope of work that remains to be done if Maine's citizens are to be properly served and protected by our criminal justice system. We urge passage of the proposed legislation and, assuming passage, we urge the Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board to adopt the systems plan contained in this report as their initial plan to be revised annually as circumstances and technology change.

Respectfully submitted,

Sen. Joseph Brannigan, Chairperson
Rep. Constance Cote
Rep. Patrick Paradis
Neale Adams, Maine Prosecutors Assoc
Arthur Henry, Jr., Bur. of Information Services
Captain Love, State Bureau of Identification
Alan Reynolds, Maine Chiefs of Police Association

Brian MacMaster, Office of the Attorney
General
Ralph Nichols, Dept of Corrections
Debra Olken, Admin Office of the Courts
Paul Plaisted, Dept. of Public Safety

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface - Commission to Implement Computerization - Criminal History Records	iv
Executive Summary	1

APPENDICES

Appendix A:	Proposed Legislation	A-1 thru A-3
--------------------	-----------------------------	--------------

Appendix B:	Maine Criminal Justice System Information Plan
--------------------	---

Introduction to MCJUSTIS	B-4
--------------------------	-----

Part I - Current Status of Criminal Justice Information Systems	B-6
--	------------

I-1. Corrections Status	B-11
-------------------------	------

I-2. Courts Status	B-15
--------------------	------

I-3. Prosecutors Status	
--------------------------------	--

Attorney General	B-18
------------------	------

District Attorneys	B-18
--------------------	------

I-4. Law Enforcement Status	
------------------------------------	--

State Police	B-20
--------------	------

Dispatch	B-21
----------	------

Maine Wanted and Missing	B-21
--------------------------	------

Maine Drug Enforcement Agency	B-22
-------------------------------	------

State Bureau of Identification	B-22
--------------------------------	------

Uniform Crime Reporting	B-22
-------------------------	------

Department of Marine Resources	B-22
--------------------------------	------

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	B-22
---	------

Department of Motor Vehicles	B-23
------------------------------	------

Sheriffs Departments	B-23
----------------------	------

Municipal Police	B-24
------------------	------

I-5. The Public	B-27
-----------------	------

Part II Status of Current Plans	
--	--

Introduction	B-28
--------------	------

II-1 Department of the Attorney General	B-30
---	------

II-2	Department of Corrections	B-31
II-3	Administrative Office of the Courts	B-33
II-4	Criminal History Records Improvement Plan	B-35
II-5	Department of Public Safety	B-36
	State Bureau of Identification	B-36
	Message Switching	B-37
	Uniform Crime Reporting and Investigative Reporting	B-38
	State Police Incidents	B-39
	Computer Aided Dispatch	B-40
II-6	Bureau of Information Services - The Wide Area Network	B-41
Part III	- MCJUSTIS Plan and Associated Benefits, Priorities, Estimated Cost	B-44
	Highest Priority	
	Computerization of SBI records.	B-46
	Computerization of Probation & Parole records.	B-46
	Automated submission of Court abstracts	B-46
	Instant access to criminal history and bail information.	B-47
	Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting, available for investigative analysis.	B-47
	High Priority	
	Computerization of District and Superior Courts	B-48
	Computer Aided Dispatch.	B-48
	Instant access to Probation & Parole information.	B-49
	Department of Corrections case management.	B-49
	Computerization and regional sharing of investigative information among law enforcement agencies.	B-49
	Medium Priority	
	Electronic submission of Uniform Crime Reporting data.	B-50
	Electronic submission of arrest reports to prosecutors.	B-50
	Electronic submission of complaints and electronic transmission of warrants to warrant repository.	B-50
	Instant access to state and county corrections data.	B-51
	Case management systems for Attorney General and District Attorneys.	B-51
	Eliminate redundant data entry across agencies.	B-51
	Low Priority	B-53
	Penobscot County Network (APPENDIX I of the plan)	B-54

MCJUSTIS Bibliography (APPENDIX II of the plan) B-55

MCJUSTIS PLAN TABLE OF EXHIBITS

	PAGE
TABLE I. HOW USERS ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION REPOSITORIES	B-7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER & INFORMATION FLOW - MAINE	B-10
TABLE II. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - SYSTEMS LIST	B-14
TABLE III. MAINE COURTS - SYSTEMS LIST	B-17
TABLE IV. COUNTY AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT - SYSTEMS LIST	B-25-26
TABLE V. EXISTING PLANS OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES	B-29
RECOMMENDED TIMETABLE FOR HIGHEST PRIORITY ITEMS	B-43

APPENDIX C Private and Special Laws establishing/affecting the Commission

PREFACE

COMMISSION TO IMPLEMENT COMPUTERIZATION OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION

The Commission to Implement Computerization of Criminal History Record Information was established by Chapter 135 of the Private and Special Laws, Second Special Session - 1985 and includes four members of the Maine Legislature, two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and two Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and eight other members including five representatives of executive branch agencies - the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the State Bureau of Identification, the Commissioner of Corrections and the Director of the Bureau of Central Computer Services, or their designees. The other three Commission members were 1) a member of the Maine Prosecutors Association and 2) a member of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, both jointly appointed by the Senate President and House Speaker, and 3) the State Court Administrator. A copy of the legislation establishing the Commission and copies of all subsequent legislation affecting the Commission are included as Appendix C.

The Commission's work began in 1986 and resulted in several legislative initiatives, two major study and planning efforts, as well as several smaller studies. Throughout its existence, the Commission has coordinated the computer systems planning and development efforts of state agencies. It has provided a forum for the discussion and resolution of issues related to computerization of criminal justice information that affect state, county, and local criminal justice agencies and personnel. The Commission has also attempted to communicate both general and specific information about its activities and plans to people responsible for the administration of criminal justice at all levels throughout the state.

This report comprises an executive summary of the major activities and recommendations of the Commission, proposed legislation (Appendix A) and a systems plan (Appendix B).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past twenty years, computerization of business and government information has grown at an ever increasing rate. Federal, state, county, and local criminal justice agencies have exerted considerable effort and made much progress since the early 1970s. Despite their efforts, the availability of criminal justice information in Maine today can only be described as woefully inadequate.

A sophisticated network of computer and communications equipment makes motor vehicle registration, driver license and driver history information available within moments to law enforcement officers and others who need it to perform vital public safety functions. Most Maine people assume that criminal justice information is just as readily available to criminal justice personnel who perform functions that are critical to the protection of the public. Sadly, that is not so in Maine today.

The need for fast, accurate communication of information about the records and activities of people who break the law is what prompted the legislature to create the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Records. While planning the automation of the State Bureau of Identification and the recording of criminal history information in electronic form, the Commission recognized that such information would be even more valuable if it could be used by appropriate agencies through a telecommunications network. The steadily increasing number of criminal justice agencies at all levels and branches of government which utilize computers to some extent, and the State's development of a Wide Area Network, create an environment where the sharing of data and information can go beyond criminal history records to include other information of an operational, investigational, and statistical nature.

Throughout its existence, the Commission has coordinated the computer systems planning and development efforts of state agencies. It has provided a forum for the discussion and resolution of issues related to computerization of criminal justice information that affect state, county, and local criminal justice agencies and personnel. From this activity, an integrated systems concept (widely called "MCJUSTIS", an acronym for Maine Criminal Justice Information System) has evolved. Besides defining the concept of MCJUSTIS, the Commission has also attempted to distribute both general and specific information about MCJUSTIS through various means, including the production of a videotape and circulation of a newsletter.

The Maine Criminal Justice Information System (MCJUSTIS) Policy Board established by the legislation submitted as part of this report (See Appendix A) is a logical extension of the work of the legislative Commission. The Commission recommends the establishment of MCJUSTIS within the Department of Public Safety to provide Maine's criminal justice agencies with ready access to shared, uniform information on

criminal offenders and crime data, including:

- Criminal history record information including potential risk of individuals;
- Specific crime data for investigations and statistical analysis;
- Warrant and wanted persons information;
- Offender based tracking information including any active status of offenders in the criminal justice system;
- Stolen property listings; and
- Other information available through telecommunications or computer networking with other states and/or federal criminal justice agencies.

The proposed legislation results from a clear recognition of the fact that technical ability to provide increased efficiency through data sharing over a State supported network is only one side of the issue. The reality that this system must network agencies in different branches of government, as well as county and municipal criminal justice entities means that the future administration of this system must be able to successfully handle disparate and, in some cases, traditionally adversarial groups. The Policy Board recommended in our proposed legislation is representative of all users. The Policy Board's principle concerns should be keeping the system operating through the continued cooperation of participating agencies, promoting the computerization of criminal justice functions, ensuring that interoperability is possible through the development of hardware and software standards and policies, and planning for the application of future technologies.

Some of the Commission's major accomplishments and activities are listed, in chronological order, below:

- **1986 SEARCH Group, Inc.**, the national consortium for justice information and statistics, accomplished a study resulting in a document containing "Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations" for the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information. This work was performed under Grant No. 86-SA-CX-K009, awarded to Search Group, Inc. of Sacramento, California, by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice.
- **1987 - LD 813**; AN ACT to Revise Reporting Procedures Related to Criminal History Record Information. This bill specifies which criminal records the courts must report to the State Bureau of Identification.

This bill amends current law to require the reporting of criminal record information to the State Bureau of Identification by the Courts on all Maine Criminal Code offenses and certain felonies in Titles 15, 17 and 29. No Title 12 felonies are included.

This bill reenacts the current statutory language concerning the content of abstracts of criminal cases reported to the State Bureau of Identification by the courts.

- **1987 - LD 816**; AN ACT Concerning the Taking of Fingerprints and Submission to the State Bureau of Identification. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that persons convicted of certain crimes are fingerprinted and that their fingerprints are submitted to the State Bureau of Identification.

At the time of sentencing a person convicted of certain Class A, B or C crimes, the court is to inquire whether the convicted person was fingerprinted at the time of arrest. If not, the Court must order an appropriate law enforcement agency or officer to take the person's fingerprints. The crimes about which the Court must inquire are:

1. Title 15, section 393, possession of firearms by a felon;
2. Title 17, Chapter 93-B, sexual exploitation of minors;
3. Class A, B, and C crimes under Title 17-A, the Maine Criminal Code;
4. Title 29, Chapter 18-A, habitual offenders; and
5. Class B and C crimes under Title 29, section 2501-A, refusing to stop for a law enforcement officer.

- **1988 - Contract with Berry, Dunn, McNeil and Parker** for a study to
 - Review the status of existing and planned offender-based computer systems by agency.
 - Review pertinent Laws, Regulations, and Legislative Requirements.
 - Develop System Objectives
 - Develop a Functional Model
 - Identify Issues
- **1989 - Coordinated activity** related to the issuance of a Request for Proposals to develop and implement a computer system for the State Bureau of Identification.

- **1990 - Development of Policy and Procedure for Uniform Numbering of Criminal Incidents.** A unique number consisting of the charging agency's Originating Agency Number (ORI), and the charging agency's case or incident number will allow the eventual tracking of any incident through the Maine Criminal Justice Information System. This unique number, assigned at the time of arrest, must appear on the charging instrument before action is taken by the District Attorney and will also appear on court abstracts reporting disposition to the State Bureau of Identification.
- **1990 - LD 2140**; AN ACT Concerning the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information. This bill requires the Commission to Implement Computerization of Criminal History Record Information to investigate and recommend procedures for the service and maintenance of warrants to ensure inclusion of such information in the computerized system.
- **1991 - LD 1786**; AN ACT to Improve the Execution and Administration of Arrest Warrants and Implement the Recommendations of the Warrants Subcommittee of the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

This bill implements several of the recommendations of the Warrants Subcommittee of the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information as established by the 112th Legislature. The bill provides a uniform and consistent procedure for the courts and various law enforcement agencies to follow regarding the identification and location of warrants, their prompt and efficient enforcement and their prompt and accurate cancellation and recall.

- **1991 -** The Commission, being the only existing organization in Maine containing broad criminal justice agency representation and dedicated to addressing issues related to criminal history records agrees to be designated as Maine's "***Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force***" to meet certain federal requirements necessary to continue to be eligible for approximately \$150,000 annually in Criminal Justice block grants earmarked for Criminal History Record Improvement.

This federal requirement reinforced the Commission's belief that it must provide for an administrative organization to continue to guide and coordinate the computer systems efforts of various criminal justice agencies after the

Legislative Commission ceases to exist (March 1993). Clearly, such an organization would also satisfy the federal mandate for a "*Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force*".

- **1991 SEARCH Group, Inc.** - A brief review of work accomplished by the Commission and Maine's criminal justice agencies since the 1986 study was done by the SEARCH Group, a nonprofit organization of the states dedicated to improving the criminal justice system through the innovative use of information technology. David Roberts and Seth Jacobs performed their review in early November 1991 under a technical assistance and training grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U. S. Dept. of Justice.

The 1991 SEARCH review characterized the level of automation being implemented in the Dept. of Public Safety and the courts as "impressive" in terms of providing a foundation for an integrated Criminal Justice Information System in Maine. SEARCH suggested that the #1 priority of the Commission over the next year should be the "...development of a comprehensive plan for implementation of an integrated criminal justice information system." SEARCH also recommended that continued support for the development and implementation of Public Safety systems, and development of new systems for 1) Corrections and 2) the criminal side of District and Superior Court operations.

- **1992 Systems Plan** - With the assistance and cooperation of the various criminal justice agencies represented on the Commission, Jim Whyte of the Bureau of Information Services, and Steve Locke, a consultant to the Commission, developed the "*MAINE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INFORMATION PLAN*" that is included in this report (Appendix B).

The details of the Commission's findings and recommendations are contained in the **Maine Criminal Justice System Information Plan** included as **Appendix B** of this report. Accordingly, those findings and recommendations will not be repeated in the body of this report.

While a great deal has been accomplished during the last five years, much remains to be done. The conversion of criminal records at SBI, the computerization of bail and docket information within the court system, and the computerization of probation and other correctional information must be our top priority for now. As soon as these records are computerized, making them readily available to law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel throughout the state must be our top priority. Only then will our criminal justice people be able to do more, faster, with the same or fewer human resources as we now are asking them to do.

APPENDIX A

An Act to Create The Maine Criminal Justice Information System

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

16 M.R.S.A Sections 631 through 636 are enacted to read:

Section 631. Maine Criminal Justice Information System.

There is created, within the Department of Public Safety, a criminal justice information system to be known as the Maine Criminal Justice Information System. The Maine Criminal Justice Information System shall provide criminal justice agencies and authorized private users with ready access to shared uniform information on criminal offenders and crime data including:

1. Offender based tracking information including any active status of offenders in the criminal justice system;
2. Criminal history record information including potential risk of individuals;
3. Specific crime data for investigations and statistical analysis;
4. Warrant and wanted persons information;
5. Stolen property listings; and
6. Other information available through communications or networking, with other states and/or federal criminal justice agencies.

Section 632. Definitions. As used in this Sub-chapter, unless context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. The terms listed below have the same meaning as in 16 MRSA Section 611.

A. Administration of Criminal Justice	§ 611 (1),
B. Conviction Data	§ 611 (2),
C. Criminal History Record Information	§ 611 (3),
D. Criminal Justice Agency	§ 611 (4),
E. Disposition	§ 611 (5),
F. Executive Order	§ 611 (7),
G. Nonconviction Data	§ 611 (9),
H. Person	§ 611 (10),
I. State	§ 611 (11),
J. Statute	§ 611 (12);

2. **Criminal Record Information System:** "Criminal Record Information System" means a system including equipment, facilities, procedures, agreements, and organizations thereof; for the collection, processing, preservation and dissemination of criminal record information including criminal history record information;

3. **Offender:** "Offender" means an individual, juvenile or adult, accused or convicted of a criminal offense under the laws of this state or Federal law; and

4. **Offender Based Tracking Information:** "Offender based tracking information" means information collected during the administration of criminal justice by criminal justice agencies and relating to an identifiable person who has been determined to be an offender.

Section 633. Policy Board Created, Membership. There is created a Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board consisting of 13 members as follows: the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Commissioner of Corrections, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the State Court Administrator, the Chief of the Maine State Police, the Director of the State Bureau of Probation and Parole, the Director of the Bureau of Information Services, a representative of the Maine Prosecutors Association appointed by the Attorney General, a representative of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety, a representative of the Maine Sheriffs' Association appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety, a representative of a federal criminal justice agency appointed by the Governor, and a public member who represents private users of criminal offender record information appointed by the Governor.

Section 634. Term of Membership. The Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Commissioner of Corrections, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the State Court Administrator, the Chief of the Maine State Police, the Director of the Bureau of Probation and Parole, the Director of the Bureau of Information Services, or their designees, are members of the Policy Board during their term of office. All other members of the Policy Board serve a term of three years. Members of the Policy Board serve without compensation, except they are entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Any vacancy on the Policy Board must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, but for the unexpired term.

Section 635. Duties and Powers. The Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board has the following duties:

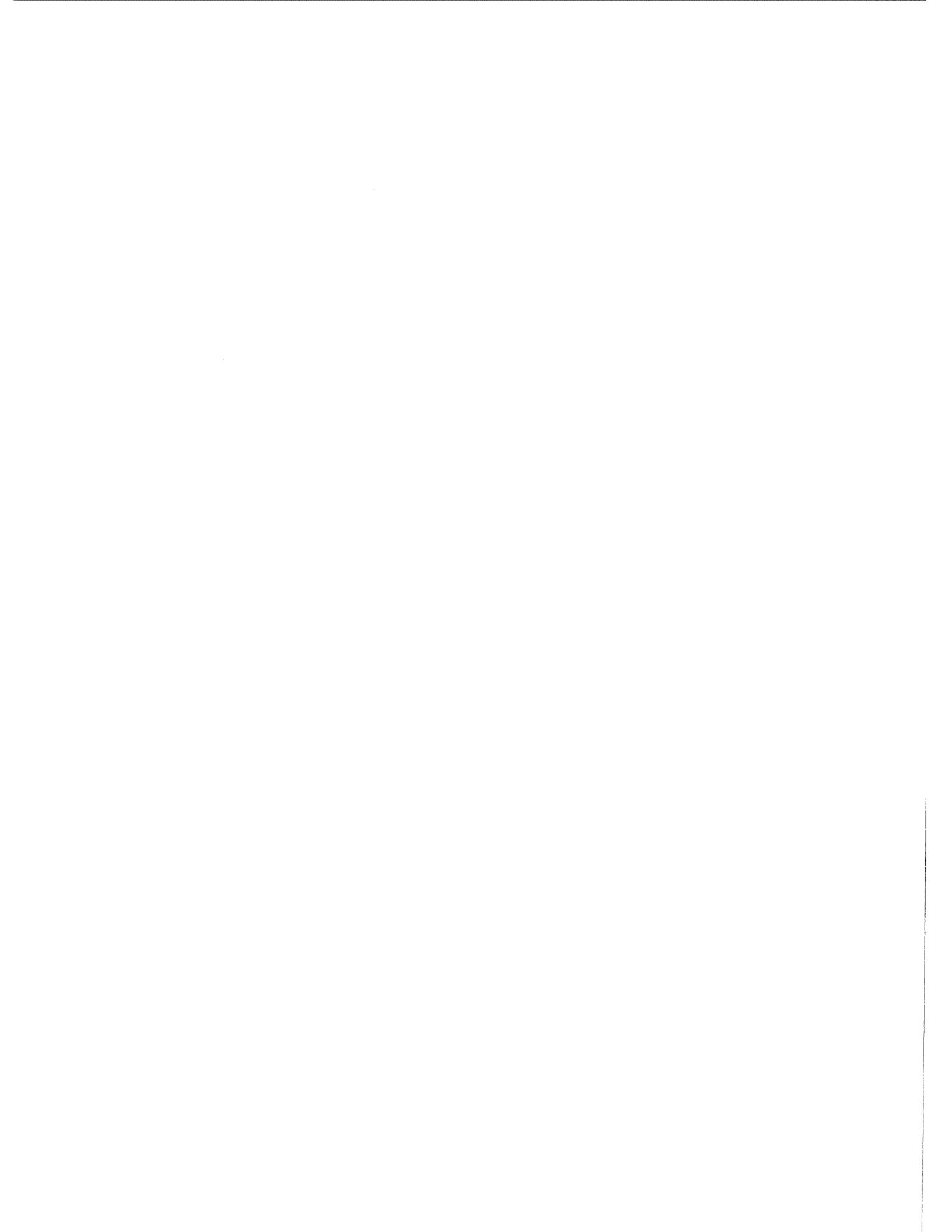
1. Establish policies and practices necessary to provide ready access to shared, uniform information on criminal offenders and crime data;
2. Establish, maintain and promote minimum standards for accessing the Maine Criminal Justice Information System to ensure complete, accurate and up-to-date information is received by criminal justice agencies and authorized private users. Such standards must address:

- A. Completeness and accuracy of information,
- B. Limitations on access and dissemination of information,
- C. Juvenile records,
- D. System Audits,
- E. System Security,
- F. Individual's rights to review of records,
- G. Hardware and software requirements,
- H. Networking and communications, and
- I. Personnel qualifications and training;

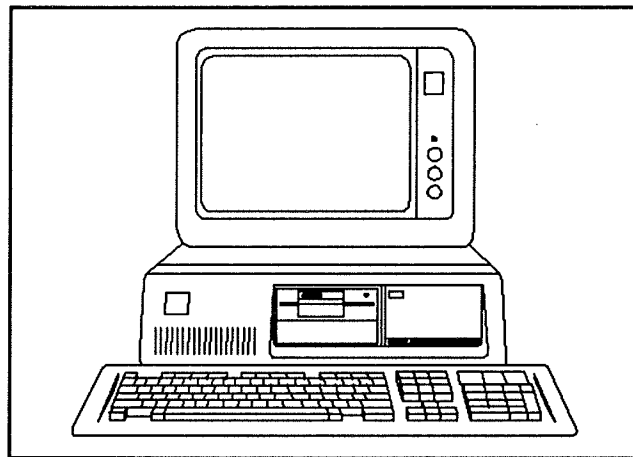
3. The Department of Public Safety shall provide general administrative oversight for the Board's policies and responsibilities. The Department of Public Safety, the Bureau of Information Services and other criminal justice agencies where appropriate may employ personnel necessary to carry out the purposes of the Maine Criminal Justice Information System, lease, rent or acquire adequate equipment and facilities, accept such federal funds or grants as may be available to carry out or implement its purpose, and provide technical assistance and training to criminal justice agencies necessary to meet minimum standards for access.; and

4. The Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board may recommend to the Information Services Policy Board the establishment of reasonable fees to defray the cost of operating the Maine Criminal Justice Information System.

Section 636. Meetings. The Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board shall meet at such time or times as may be reasonably necessary to carry out its duties, but it must meet at least once in each calendar quarter at such a place and time as the board determines and it must meet at the call of the chairperson. The Policy Board shall organize annually by electing a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and a treasurer from among its members.



**THE MAINE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION SYSTEM
PLAN**



DECEMBER 1992

**Commission to Implement Computerization
of
Criminal History Record Information**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Exhibits	3
Introduction to MCJUSTIS	4
Part I - Current Status of Criminal Justice Information Systems	
Introduction	6
TABLE I.	7
I-1. Corrections Status	11
State Level Corrections	
Facilities	11
Probation and Parole	11
State Level Corrections Data Repositories	11
Facilities	11
Probation and Parole	12
County and Local Level	12
County Jails as Data Repositories	13
I-2. Courts Status	15
Courts as Repositories	15
I-3. Prosecutors Status	18
State Level	18
County Level	18
Prosecutors as Repositories	19
I-4. Law Enforcement Status	20
State Level	20
State Police as Repository	21
Dispatch	21
Maine Wanted and Missing	21
National Crime Information Center	21
National Law Enforcement Teletype System	21
Maine Drug Enforcement Agency	22
State Bureau of Identification	22
Uniform Crime Reporting	22
Department of Marine Resources	22
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife	22
Department of Motor Vehicles	23
County Level	23
Sheriffs Departments as Data Repositories	23
Municipal Level	24
I-5. The Public	27

Part II	Status of Current Plans	
	Introduction	28
II-1	Department of the Attorney General	30
II-2	Department of Corrections	31
	Completion of Centralization Project to IBM Mainframe	31
	Probation and Parole Automation Project	31
	Goodtime Calculation Program	32
II-3	Administrative Office of the Courts	33
II-4	Criminal History Records Improvement Plan	35
II-5	Department of Public Safety	36
	State Bureau of Identification	36
	Message Switching	37
	Uniform Crime Reporting	38
	Investigative Reporting	38
	State Police Incidents	39
	Traffic Accident System	39
	Computer Aided Dispatch	40
II-6	Bureau of Information Services, Telecommunications - The Wide Area Network	41
Part III	- MCJUSTIS Plan and Associated Benefits, Priorities, and Estimated Costs .	44
	Introduction	44
	Highest Priority	46
	Computerization of State Bureau of Identification records.	46
	Computerization of Probation & Parole records.	46
	Automated submission of Court abstracts	46
	Instant access to criminal history and bail information.	47
	Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting, available for investigative analysis.	47
	High Priority	48
	Computerization of District and Superior Courts	48
	Computer Aided Dispatch.	48
	Instant access to Probation & Parole information.	49
	Department of Corrections case management.	49
	Computerization and regional sharing of investigative information among law enforcement agencies.	49
	Medium Priority	50
	Electronic submission of Uniform Crime Reporting data.	50
	Electronic submission of arrest reports to prosecutors.	50
	Electronic submission of complaints and electronic transmission of	

warrants to warrant repository.	50
Instant access to state and county corrections data.	51
Case management systems for Attorney General and District Attorneys.	51
Eliminate redundant data entry across agencies.	51
Low Priority	53
Computerized submission of bail commissioners' bail information.	53
Computerization of fingerprint card submission.	53
Computerization of pre-sentence investigation information.	53
 APPENDIX I	
Penobscot County Network	54
 APPENDIX II	
MCJUSTIS Bibliography	55

TABLE OF EXHIBITS

	PAGE
TABLE I. HOW USERS ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION REPOSITORIES	7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER & INFORMATION FLOW - MAINE	10
TABLE II. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - SYSTEMS LIST	14
TABLE III. MAINE COURTS - SYSTEMS LIST	17
TABLE IV. COUNTY AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT - SYSTEMS LIST . .	25-26
TABLE V. EXISTING PLANS OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES	29
RECOMMENDED TIMETABLE FOR HIGHEST PRIORITY ITEMS	43

Introduction to MCJUSTIS

The purpose of this document is to provide a view of the current state of computerization within criminal justice agencies, and how the present and future plans of these agencies fit into the overall development of a state wide criminal justice information system. It also suggests some options for administrative and technical support of the system.

The Maine Criminal Justice Information System (MCJUSTIS) is a logical extension of the work of the legislative Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Records. The Commission recommends the establishment of MCJUSTIS within the Department of Public Safety to provide Maine's criminal justice agencies with ready access to shared, uniform information on criminal offenders and crime data, including:

- Criminal history record information including potential risk of individuals;
- Specific crime data for investigations and statistical analysis;
- Warrant and wanted persons information;
- Offender based tracking information including any active status of offenders in the criminal justice system;
- Stolen property listings; and
- Other information available through telecommunications or computer networking with other states and/or federal criminal justice agencies.

While planning the automation of the State Bureau of Identification and the recording of criminal history information in electronic form, it was recognized that such information would be even more valuable if it could be accessed by appropriate agencies through a telecommunications network. The steadily increasing number of criminal justice agencies at all levels and branches of government which utilize computers to some extent, and the State's development of a Wide Area Network, have created an environment where the sharing of data and information can go beyond criminal history records to include other information of an operational, investigational, and statistical nature.

The technical ability to provide increased efficiency through data sharing over a State supported network is only one side of the issue. The fact that this system will network agencies in different branches of government, as well as county and municipal criminal justice entities means that the future administration of this system must be able to successfully handle disparate and, in

some cases, traditionally adversarial groups. Any board or committee administering MCJUSTIS will have to be representative of all users. Its principle concerns should be keeping the system operating through the continued cooperation of participating agencies, promoting the computerization of criminal justice functions, ensuring that interoperability is possible through the development of hardware and software standards and policies, and planning for the implementation of future technologies.

The success of MCJUSTIS will also depend upon the ability of agencies to use, add, modify and operate upon data, recognize problems and be able to differentiate between hardware, software, system, and network problems. This will mean either the overall degree of technical ability within the criminal justice community will have to increase, or some method of support must be found. As the situation stands today, very few criminal justice agencies have personnel with technical backgrounds.

Those fortunate enough to have technical people on their staff display a greater degree of success with their systems. Examples include the Hancock County Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office in Alfred, York County, which are far ahead of most other, similar, offices. Both have management which insists on moving from manual to automated systems, and both are fortunate in having skilled system administrators. The most impressive use of information technology in the service of criminal justice in Maine is the network operated in Penobscot County by the Bangor Police Department and the Penobscot County Sheriff's Office. Seven law enforcement and criminal justice agencies share costs, expertise, and data. This system could perhaps serve as a model on which a state-wide system can be based.

Part I - Current Status of Criminal Justice Information Systems

Introduction

This section provides a brief overview of the status of the computerization of criminal justice agencies as of approximately June 1, 1992. Agencies are viewed both as potential users and as suppliers or repositories of criminal justice information.

Over the past twenty years, computerization of business and government information has grown at an ever increasing rate. Federal, state, county, and local criminal justice agencies have exerted considerable effort and made much progress since the early 1970s. Despite their efforts, the availability of criminal justice information in Maine today can only be described as woefully inadequate.

A sophisticated network of computer and communications equipment makes motor vehicle registration, driver license and driver history information available within moments to law enforcement officers and others who need it to perform vital public safety functions. Most Maine people assume that criminal justice information is just as readily available to criminal justice personnel who perform functions that are critical to the protection of the general public. Sadly, that is not the case.

In general, criminal justice personnel in Maine today who need information from a repository that resides in an agency other than their own must make a written, telephone or teletype request for the needed information. The length of time required to obtain information so vital to public safety ranges from several minutes to a few months.

As the table on the following page illustrates, much of the most vital criminal justice information is still stored in paper form and must be retrieved manually (denoted by "M" in Table I). Even in those instances where criminal justice information is stored in computers (denoted by "CM" in the Table), direct computer inquiry is, with a few notable exceptions, only available to people in the repository's host agency.

TABLE I.

HOW USERS ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

JUNE 1, 1992

<u>REPOSITORY</u>	<u>USER</u>				
	Correc- tions	Courts	Law Enfor- cement	Prose- cutors	Public
Attorney General	M	M	M	M	M
Corrections					
Facilities	CM	N	CM	M	M
Probation & Parole	CM	M	M	M	M
Courts					
District	M	CM	M	M	M
Superior	M	M	M	M	M
District Attorneys	M	M	M	M	M
Inland Fish & Wildlife	M	M	M	M	M
Local Police	M	M	CM	CM*	M
Marine Resources	M	M	M	M	M
Mot Veh (Title 29, Criminal)	M	M	C	CM*	M
Sheriffs' Departments	M	M	CM	CM*	M
State Police					
Dispatch	M	N	M	M	M
Maine Wanted & Missing	M	Y	C	M	M
NCIC	M	N	C	CM*	P
NLETS	M	N	C	CM*	P
MDEA (formerly BIDE)	M	M	CM	M	N
SBI	M	M	M	M	M
UCR	M	N	M	M	M

CODE MEANINGS

- C = Computer Access
- CM = Some Computer Access (usually by the host agency) but much of the access is manual
- CM* = Same as CM plus Penobscot County D.A. has access through Bangor's system
- M = Manual Access
- N = No Access at present and none needed
- P = Access Prohibited by Statute or Regulation
- Y = No Access at present, but access is needed

A "message switch" system operated by the Maine State Police provides Maine law enforcement personnel with rapid access to some information. Simply stated, the message switching computer routes messages between approximately 100 Maine Police agencies and the national systems: the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which administers the national message switching system, and the National Crime Information System (NCIC), which is a database of wanted persons, stolen property, and criminal history identification information (known as "III") etc. maintained by the FBI.

The Maine Teletype and Radio Operations system (METRO), provides linkage to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) database which provides a tremendous amount of information to law enforcement officers concerning driver license status, driver history, and vehicle registration. A coded, formatted message from a local terminal is passed to the message switch, which then redirects it to the DMV computer. When the response is received, the message switch then redirects it back to the inquiring terminal.

The Maine message switching system also supports a local database of persons wanted and missing within the State of Maine. Persons wanted for major criminal offenses are entered into the NCIC database while those wanted for less serious offenses are entered into a Maine Wanted and Missing database (MWM). When a local agency performs a query, the message switch formats three messages and forwards them to NCIC, MWM, and DMV, returning responses to the inquirer within seconds.

Unfortunately, most other vital criminal justice information is much more difficult to access and involves very long retrieval times. One example of this is an individual's criminal history record. When a person is charged with a crime, state law requires that the arresting law enforcement agency forward to SBI that person's fingerprints, personal information, and the nature of the charges. The State Bureau of Identification (SBI) is the official repository for Criminal History Record Information in the State of Maine. Courts are required to forward court abstracts to SBI which include charging information and disposition information on all criminal charges processed, excluding those found in Title 12 and Title 29, MRSA.

When an individual's criminal history record is requested, SBI must match up arrest, charging and disposition information that is presently manually filed in and retrieved from paper files, insuring the accuracy of any response sent out. Inquiry response time varies from a few days to several months. Inquiries to SBI have nearly doubled over the past five years and are now approaching 100,000 per year. Criminal history records contain some of the most important data within the criminal justice system.

Bail information is another example of vital information that is not readily available. Bail information is recorded by bail commissioners and by the various District and Superior Courts in Maine. While the information may be manually retrieved from the commissioner or court that has it, it is virtually impossible to determine whether an individual is already released on bail from another jurisdiction.

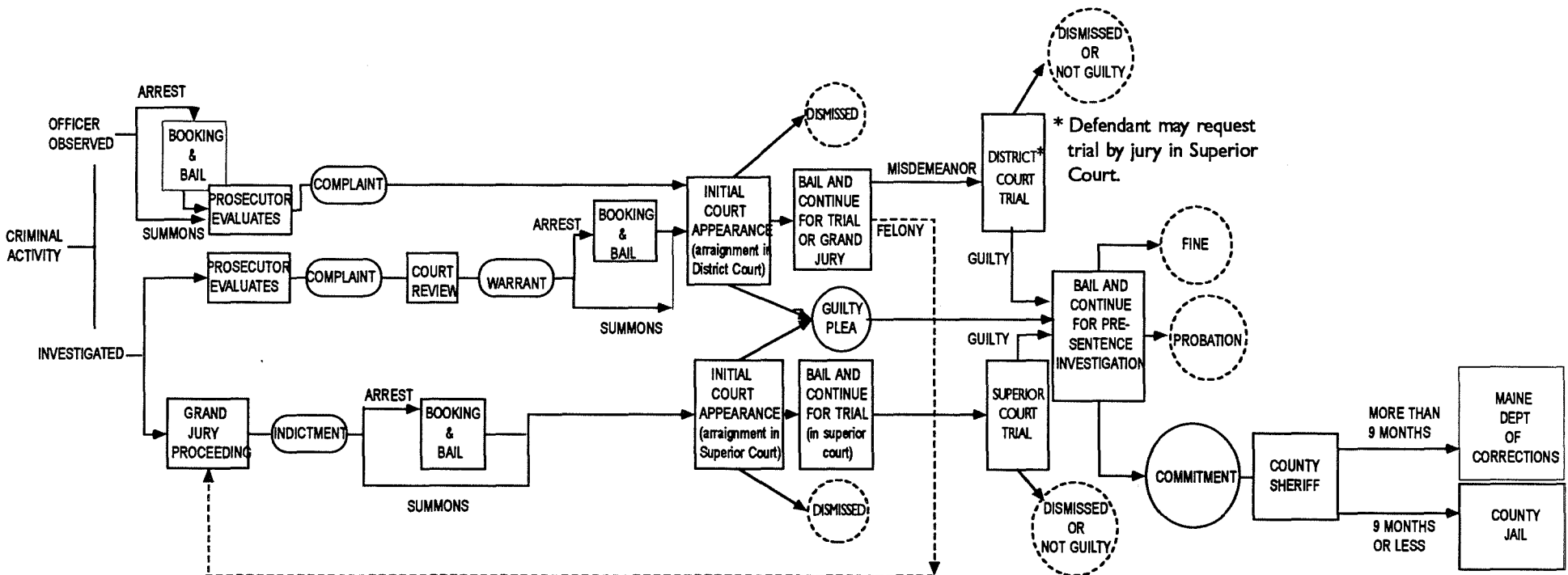
The chart on the following page attempts to depict the movement of an accused person through the criminal justice system in Maine. At the bottom of the chart is a summary listing of many of the key documents or files produced during this movement, their location(s) - the repository(ies), and the principal users of each type of information listed.

The remainder of this section of the MCJUSTIS plan is organized by type or class of criminal justice information as follows:

- Corrections
- Courts
- Law Enforcement
- Prosecutors
- Public

For each classification, the status of 1) automated systems, 2) data repositories, both automated and manual, and 3) information availability and/or access methods used is described.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFENDER & INFORMATION FLOW - MAINE



INFORMATION SOURCE	INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS	FINGERPRINT CARD	BAIL SHEET	COMPLAINT	WARRANT	COURT ABSTRACT	PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT	CONDITIONAL ORDER	JUDGEMENT & COMMITTAL	CORRECTIONS INTAKE FORMS
REPOSITORY	LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	SBI, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	BAIL COMMISSIONERS, COURT DOCKETS	COURTS PROSECUTORS	COURTS, MAINE WANTED & MISSING	COURTS, SBI	PROBATION & PAROLE	COURTS, CORRECTIONS	COURTS, SHERIFF, CORRECTIONS	SHERIFF, CORRECTIONS
NEEDED BY	LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTORS, PROBATION & PAROLE	EVERYONE	LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTORS, COURTS, BAIL COMMISSIONERS	EVERYONE	LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTORS, COURTS	EVERYONE	COURTS, PROSECUTORS	PROBATION & PAROLE	EVERYONE	CORRECTIONS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, VICTIMS

I-1. Corrections Status

State Level Corrections

Facilities

The Corrections Master Record System (COMRS), running in the facilities was developed primarily to provide prisoner and statistical reporting to the Department of Corrections central office, its institutions, and the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics.

COMRS is being converted to reside on the Division of Data Processing's IBM mainframe computer, and will be available to all facilities using the same data communications lines as the State's accounts and control system, MFASIS. The new COMRS programs should improve Correction's ability to access and move inmate information as inmates move through the correctional system.

It is not unusual for information about a convicted felon to arrive at a facility after he or she does, and possibly not for weeks thereafter. This means that decisions regarding an inmate's housing, security level, programs, medical needs, etc., are made without adequate, or in some instances, any information. This is due to there being no fast and easy way of transmitting this information to a correctional facility.

Corrections facilities personnel have only manual access to information maintained by the Courts and various law enforcement agencies.

Probation and Parole

This function is in the process of being automated. A case management system has been developed and is being tested in Probation District #1. Probation and Parole personnel have only manual access to information maintained by the Courts and various law enforcement agencies.

State Level Corrections Data Repositories

Facilities

Types of data: Inmate records; good time calculation; victim notification; security level.

Information system status - Main database being modified to run on state's IBM mainframe in a relational database language. Minicomputers are installed at the Maine State Prison, the Maine Correctional Center, the Downeast Correctional Facility, the Charleston Correctional Facility

and the Maine Youth Center (see Table II for details about equipment installed, number of users and data communications lines).

Accessibility - Once the adult records are on the IBM main-frame computer, they may be available to all criminal justice agencies over the State WAN (a wide-area network installed by New England Telephone and administered by the Telecommunications Division of the Bureau of Information Services) subject to certain restrictions. Access to juvenile records is strictly limited.

Probation and Parole

Type of data: Client records

Accessibility - Some Intake Sheet information is entered into a computer. Pre-sentence investigation information is "computerized" in the form of a word processing document. While Probation & Parole staffers have some access to computerized information, most access is manual at this time. People outside the probation and parole function have no access to this information except through manual requests, a cumbersome process at best. Historical information is, for all practical purposes, not available. Only information about active cases is available to agency personnel.

County and Local Level

The situation at county and local facilities differs in that:

The arresting law enforcement agency and the court of jurisdiction are more likely to be near the facility, making the information held by those sources more readily available even though the primary means of access would still be a manual request (telephone or written) for information.

Approximately half of the counties are presently using Jail Management System software. The supplier of that software describes it, in summary, as follows:

"The Jail Management system is a comprehensive system for recording vital information on inmates as they are booked, while they are in the jail, and during the release. It accommodates persons returning to serve sentences and captures information on criminal arrests which do not result in full jail booking."

The system also tracks cell capacity and occupancy, jail visitors, and any events associated with an inmate, including medical events. A number of reports can be generated as well as the ability to query the database.

County Jails as Data Repositories

Type of data: Inmate information

Information system status - Eight of the sixteen counties are using jail management software on UNIX systems. Five of these either have upgraded or are in the process of upgrading to more powerful systems.

Accessibility - Presently, no data communications are being utilized between county facilities or between state and county facilities. UNIX systems will provide easy access to the State WAN (wide-area network).

MCJUSTIS SYSTEMS PLAN

TABLE II

DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS LONG RANGE SYSTEMS PLAN - DECEMBER, 1990
 (UPDATED TO REFLECT STATUS AS OF JUNE, 1992)

LOCATION	multi-	multi-	singl	Numbe	Communications	
	user <u>UNIX</u>	user <u>Other</u>	user <u>DOS</u>	of <u>Users</u>	<u>Dial-up</u>	<u>Dedicated</u>
CENTRAL OFFICE - AUGUSTA	3B2/500		3	24	2	1
MAINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	3B2/400			15	1	1
	ATT 6386					
MAINE STATE PRISON	3B2/500	Point 4		15	1	
	ATT StarE				1	1
MAINE YOUTH CENTER	3B2/400			14	1	1
CHARLESTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3B2/400		1	5	1	
DOWNEAST CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	3B2/400		1	4	1	
PROBATION AND PAROLE						
Dist Office 1 - Portland	3B2/400			8	1	
Dist Office 2 - Auburn	3B1		1			
- Auburn	3B2/400			8	1	
Dist Office 3 - Augusta	BULL 386		1	8	1	
Dist Office 4 - Bangor	3B1			8	1	
Dist Office 5 - Caribou	BULL 386			3	1	
- Houlton	3B1			2	1	
Dist Office 6 - Biddeford	3B1		1	4	1	
COUNT	16	1	8	118	15	4
13						

I-2. Courts Status

The Maine Judicial Department has been pursuing a computerization program (see Table III for a list of equipment installed as of July, 1992). Activity to date has been concentrated in the District Courts where the volume is highest. Virtually all aspects of criminal and traffic processing have been computerized in the thirty-two District Courts. During the current fiscal year, it is anticipated that telecommunications linkages will be established between some District Courts, the Judicial Department's central computer facility in Augusta, the District Court Violations Bureau, the State Bureau of Identification, and the State Division of Motor Vehicles. Plans are also underway to electronically transfer court abstracts of traffic cases from the District Court Violations Bureau to the State Division of Motor Vehicles.

At the present time, court abstracts for criminal cases are typed and mailed to the State Bureau of Identification. SBI receives about one hundred and five of these abstracts each day. The short range plans of the Superior Court electronic transfer of court abstracts from each Superior Court to the State Bureau of Identification. Bail and docket information are maintained in manual files. Written and telephone inquiries are processed on a first in-first out basis.

The most pressing needs are:

1. A commitment for long term state funding to staff, operate and enhance a Superior Court computer system if federal sources supply most, if not all, of the funds for initial installation and implementation.
2. The ability to submit court abstracts electronically to the State Bureau of Identification and the Division of Motor Vehicles.
3. The ability to make bail information available to other criminal justice agencies on a more timely basis.

Courts as Repositories

District

Misdemeanor conviction data, including traffic violations; bail information.

Information system status - All have computers, some hardware and software is being upgraded.

Accessibility - State Court server and violations bureau repository are connected to the State WAN for testing purposes.

Superior

Manual - Grand Jury and trial schedules; felony conviction data; bail information.

Information system status - Limited use of MacIntosh computers. Plans call for the installation of office automation systems at all Superior Courts.

Accessibility - Manual access.

MCJUSTIS - Judicial Department Equipment Survey (July 1992)							
RESPONDENT	NONE	MULTIUSER	MULTIUSER	SINGLE USER	SINGLE USER	SHARED	
		UNIX	OTHER	DOS	OTHER (MACINTOSH)	COMPUTER (MACINTOSH)	
DISTRICT COURT							
Augusta		X			X		
Bangor		X					
Bar Harbor		X					
West Bath		X					
Belfast		X					
Biddeford		X			X		
Bridgton		X					
Calais		X					
Caribou		X					
Dover-Foxcroft		X					
Ellsworth		X					
Farmington		X					
Fort Kent		X					
Houlton		X					
Lewiston		X			X		
Lincoln		X					
Livermore Falls		X					
Machias		X					
Madawaska		X					
Millinocket		X					
Newport		X					
Portland		X				X	
Presque Isle		X					
Rockland		X					
Rumford		X					
Skowhegan		X			X		
South Paris		X					
Springvale		X					
Van Buren	X	-(Data on Ft. Kent machine)					
Waterville		X					
Wiscasset		X					
York		X					
DCVB		X					
SUPERIOR COURT							
Androscoggin						X	
Aroostook						X	
Cumberland						X	
Franklin						X	
Hancock						X	
Kennebec						X	
Knox						X	
Lincoln						X	
Oxford						X	
Penobscot						X	
Piscataquis						X	
Sagadahoc						X	
Somerset						X	
Waldo						X	
Washington						X	
York						X	
TOTAL	1	32	0	0	4	17	

NOTE: The District Attorney's Offices in many courts "share" our computers, as we provide terminals either in their offices or make public access terminals available for their use. Some of the larger courts also make terminals available to law enforcement officers in their courthouse waiting rooms.

I-3. Prosecutors Status

State Level

The Department of the Attorney General is investigating the possibility of replacing a proprietary system with a UNIX system. This Department will be a user of criminal history record information.

Types of data: Criminal case information, including homicides, fraud, environmental cases, etc.

Accessibility - Much information is confidential, and its dissemination will be closely guarded. Attorney General personnel have only manual access to information maintained by the Courts and various law enforcement agencies.

County Level

Computers were purchased for many of the DA offices in 1989. The majority of these are single user PCs, with four offices getting UNIX multiuser systems. Some other offices, most notably those in Alfred and Portland, proceeded independently. All of these systems are primarily used for word processing. A case tracking system, DA's Assistant, was acquired from The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics (SEARCH). It was installed by the Bureau of Information Services at a number of sites (Alfred, Bath, Ellsworth, Rockland, and Wiscasset), but the results to date have been discouraging. The original intention, to have BIS and staff from the Attorney General's Department install the software, train the users, provide continuing support, and also customize the DA's Assistant software to meet the needs of every DA office has not worked. Additionally, the fact that a number of years has passed since the software was acquired makes it possible that superior products are now on the market, and it may be a mistake to continue with DA's Assistant.

A problem with computerizing the DA offices is that their needs vary greatly. Some have only a few assistant district attorneys, and others have relatively large staffs. In the more rural areas of the state, a prosecutorial district may handle relatively few cases and thus have less need for automated case tracking. The greatest need these districts have is for data communications due to the area covered by these districts.

Another factor is the level of commitment to computerization exhibited by the DA offices. This level of commitment does not appear to be related to the amount of cases processed by the office, since some offices in low population areas appear

to have greater interest in information systems than some others in more densely populated districts.

The dilemma facing the DA offices is that if each were now to go their own way, and either choose not to acquire case tracking or to get something on their own, it would add a level of complexity to data sharing, and especially to support. On the other hand, a single state-wide system may solve some users' problems, but present an unacceptable data entry burden to others.

The most pressing needs are:

1. Timely access to criminal history records from the State Bureau of Identification.
2. The ability to produce documents quickly and exchange them with other offices and with the Courts.

Prosecutors as Repositories

Types of data: Case information; conviction information; sentence information; victim/witness information;

Information system status - Most offices have word processing on personal computers, four have aging mini-computers, one has a new UNIX server. Other configurations, such as sharing with other county agencies, are being explored in a few places.

Accessibility - Document transfer may be possible among some locations. No DA office presently makes use of case management software.

I-4. Law Enforcement Status

State Level

The Department of Public Safety intends to revamp and develop information systems which provide direct support to operational components of the department. These operational information systems, will, as an adjunct, provide for the information needs of management. This focus on operations will be a change from the current statistical focus of the department's information systems.

For many years operating units of the Department of Public Safety have been collecting data concerning their response to citizen's complaints and criminal events. Retrieval of this data is difficult, since it consists of paper stored in file cabinets, and microfilm. In many cases the information cannot be retrieved in any other fashion than by the name of a person involved.

The traditional processing of this data involved the shipment of source documents, i.e. investigation reports, arrest reports, traffic accidents, activity reports, etc. to the records and data processing units where limited data was keyed into computer systems which then produced periodic reports. These systems, written in COBOL, have been housed on a Honeywell computer under the GCOS operating system since their inception. Most still currently exist, although the CPU has been recently upgraded to a BULL DPS 6000. Issues of a general nature important to the success of DPS computerization projects include:

Staff Training - The information systems staff is very limited. They have little experience with some of the newer technologies, such as relational databases, the UNIX operating system, data communications, etc. A considerable investment in time must be made to enhance the knowledge and skills of these professionals.

Long term support - The long term relationship with information systems vendors must be fully articulated. This is probably very straight forward for the hardware suppliers but probably less so for the application developers.

Future Development - It is expected that the Department of Public Safety system will mature over time. Additional features will be incorporated, such as including mobile data terminals in patrol cars, automated vehicle locators, on-line digital maps for Computer Aided Dispatching assistance, departmental wide electronic mail, and improving ad hoc query capabilities with such products as Natural Language, etc.

State Police as Repository

- Dispatch

Types of data: Calls for service; responses

Information system status - Operational dispatch functions are not currently automated. Statistics are compiled on one of the state's mainframe computers.

Accessibility - Access is manual.

- Maine Wanted and Missing

Types of data: Maine warrants; missing persons

Information system status - This database resides on the Department of Public Safety's message switch computer, which was recently upgraded.

Accessibility - Maine Wanted and Missing is accessible via the METRO system.

- National Crime Information Center

Types of data: National warrants database; stolen property, etc.

Information system status - The status of this system is not applicable to this plan.

Accessibility - Communication is accomplished through the message switch computer and is limited to criminal justice agencies. Procedures and restrictions on its use are set by a national board.

- National Law Enforcement Teletype System

The national message switching system is a means of both sending and receiving law enforcement information among all agencies in the country.

Information system status - The status of this system is not applicable to this plan.

Accessibility - Messages are sent and received within the state over the METRO system.

- Maine Drug Enforcement Agency

Types of data: Drug investigation information

Information system status - In use.

Accessibility - Much data is confidential.

- State Bureau of Identification

Types of data: Criminal history record information which includes fingerprint cards containing arrest information and court abstracts which list charging, disposition and sentencing information.

Information system status - Hardware has been acquired, but the software is still being tested. Once personnel are available, data entry can begin.

Accessibility - Presently access is completely manual. When automated, access will be through the message switch. Non-conviction data is restricted to criminal justice agencies for the administration of criminal justice and for criminal justice employment and is only released to others as specifically authorized by statute.

- Uniform Crime Reporting

Types of data: Summary-based criminal activity statistics.

Information system status - Statistics are compiled on computer.

Accessibility - Manual access presently. Future plans call for law enforcement to send monthly reports electronically. They should be able to receive reports in the same way.

Department of Marine Resources

Types of data: Offender, summons, warrant, court, and other data related to offenses.

Information system status - In the process of upgrading from manual to automated systems.

Accessibility - Presently manual. Developing system with the assistance of the Bureau of Information Systems. New system will utilize WAN connection.

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Types of data: Computerized index to hard copy files of violators. Some prosecution data entered into SAS for statistical evaluation.

Information system status - Working on application to permit wardens to produce prosecution reports on computer.
Accessibility - Main office has a UNIX system with 15 terminals. Warden Service Headquarters has access to system. Five regional offices have single PC.

Department of Motor Vehicles

Types of data: Driver's history, license, registration

Database resides on the state's Bull mainframe. Branch offices communicate via IBM Series One computers. This configuration will probably be changing within the next few years. DMV databases provide a tremendous amount of information to law enforcement officers concerning driver license status, driver history, and vehicle registration and are routinely used by law enforcement, as well as other state agencies. It is the most accurate source of current address information available.

Accessibility - The Maine Teletype and Radio Operations system (METRO), provides linkage to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) database. The database is accessible at all times.

County Level

Presently, all but one of the sixteen county sheriff departments in the state have some degree of computerization. Eleven of these have the Spillman Law Enforcement Records Management software. Five counties have upgraded their computer systems from the mini-computer systems purchased in 1988 to file servers, which are more capable of supporting a networked architecture. (See Table IV for a partial listing of computer systems installed in County and Local Law Enforcement agencies.)

The most serious problem that the Sheriffs have is training and retaining computer system support personnel.

Sheriffs Departments as Data Repositories

Types of data: Investigations; incidents; arrests

Information system status - All but one of the counties has some degree of computerization. Eleven counties have the law enforcement records software module.

Accessibility - Presently, no data communications are being utilized between county facilities or between state and county facilities. UNIX systems will provide easy access to the State WAN (wide-area network).

Municipal Level

The degree of computer use in local police departments ranges from virtually none to very sophisticated. (See Table IV for a partial listing of computer systems installed in County and Local Law Enforcement agencies.)

Of the 79 municipal police departments in the state who responded to the UCR survey of October, 1991, 35% have no computer access, 37% have only stand-alone PCs, and 13% share a system with another local agency. Local PDs with networking experience and/or UNIX systems, which are those most likely to be able to take advantage of MCJUSTIS early on, make up 25%.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SURVEY - OCT. 7, 1991

RESPONDENT	NONE	multi- user <u>UNIX</u>	multi- user <u>Other</u>	single user <u>DOS</u>	single user <u>Other</u>	shared computer	Law Enf Software
ANDROSCOGGIN CTY SHERIFF		X					Spillman
AROOSTOOK CTY SHERIFF	X						
FRANKLIN CTY SHERIFF		X					Spillman
HANCOCK CTY SHERIFF		X					Spillman
LINCOLN CTY SHERIFF		X					Spillman
OXFORD CTY SHERIFF		X					Spillman
PENOBSCOT CTY SHERIFF						Bangor	
WALDO CTY SHERIFF	X						
ASHLAND	X						
AUBURN		X					
AUGUSTA		X					CSH
BAILEYVILLE				1			Windsor
BANGOR						ATT STAR E	Spillman
BAR HARBOR				2			
BATH		X		1			Spillman
BELFAST	X						
BERWICK		X					CSH
BOOTHBAY HARBOR	X						
BREWER						Bangor	
BUCKSPORT	X						
CALAIS			2				
CAMDEN	X						
CAPE ELIZABETH			MacInto				
CARABASSETT VALLEY				2			
DAMARISCOTTA	X						
DEXTER	X						
DIXFIELD	X						
ELIOT	X						
ELLSWORTH	X						
FARMINGTON		X					CSH
FORT FAIRFIELD				2			
FORT KENT	X						
FREEPORT		X					CISCO
FRYEBURG	X						
GARDINER				2			
HALLOWELL				2			PGRM
HAMPDEN	X					Bangor	
HOULTON				1			MDS
JONESPORT				1			
KENNEBUNKPORT				2			MDS
LEWISTON			DOS			PRIME 6450	
LIMESTONE	X						
LINCOLN				1			Windsor
LIVERMORE FALLS	X						

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SURVEY - OCT. 7, 1991

RESPONDENT	NONE	multi- user UNIX	multi- user Other	single user DOS	single user Other	shared computer	Law Enf Software
MACHIAS				1			
MADAWASKA	X						
MADISON				1			Windsor
MEDWAY	X						
MEXICO	X						
MILLINOCKET				1			Windsor
NEWPORT	X						
NORWAY		X					CSH
OGUNQUIT		X				CSH	
OLD ORCHARD BEACH				1			MDS
ORONO						Bangor	
PARIS	X						
PITTSFIELD	X						
PORTLAND				SEVERAL		UNISYS 5000	CSH
PRESQUE ISLE				1			
RICHMOND				1			Introspect
ROCKLAND	X						
ROCKPORT	X						
RUMFORD				1		CONTEL VS/1	
SCARBOROUGH		X		1	MacInto		
SEARSPORT				1			
SKOWHEGAN		X					CSH
SOUTH BERWICK		X					CSH
STANDISH	X						
THOMASTON	X						
TOPSHAM		X		1			CSH
U OF ME, FARMINGTON	X						
UNKNOWN				1			
UNKNOWN				2			
UNKNOWN					MACINTO		
UNKNOWN	X						
UNKNOWN (DOVER-FOX?)				4			
WALDOBORO	X						
WASHBURN				1			MDS
WATERVILLE				1		IBM S/36	
WELLS		X					CSH
WESTBROOK		X					CISCO
WINDHAM			X				PA-LEMIS
WINSLOW				2			MDS
WINTHROP		X					Spillman
WISCASSETT						Lincoln SO	
YARMOUTH		X		1			CSH
COUNT	30	21	6	29	2	11	
87							

I-5. The Public

Employers, including the military, often request criminal history record checks on prospective employees. According to statute, the State Bureau of Identification can release to the public only adult conviction data, and the status of pending cases. Problems associated with servicing requests from the public are much the same as those with requests from criminal justice agencies.

Inquiries are submitted by mail, processed manually and responses mailed back one to three months later depending on workload and staffing. There is a seven dollar (\$7) charge for processing these inquiries. There is a very real need to reduce the response time to these inquiries to seven days or less.

Part II Status of Current Plans

Introduction

This section contains information on the status of plans and projects of agencies which have a bearing on MCJUSTIS. It is limited to plans of state agencies, since the county and local agencies operate independently of one another. As this shows, many critical components of a state-wide criminal justice information system are either in the planning or the development stage. The chart included on the following page gives a concise picture of estimated costs and funding sources.

EXISTING PLANS of STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES - SEPTEMBER, 1992

AGENCY	ESTIMATED COST	FUNDING SOURCE(S)		
		operating budget %	State new program %	Federal funds %
ATTORNEY GENERAL				
1. INSTALL MODEMS TO ALLOW COMMUNICATION AMONG THE PORTLAND BANGOR AND AUGUSTA OFFICES.	\$1,700	100%		
2. CONNECT MORE PERSONAL COMPUTERS TO THE WIDE AREA NETWORK.	\$5,000	100%		
CORRECTIONS				
1. COMPLETE PROJECT TO CENTRALIZE COMBS INFORMATION ON IBM MAINFRAME AND MAKE REMOTE FILE SHARING AND LOCAL PRINTING AVAILABLE TO THE FIVE(5) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	\$150,000	30%	30%	40%
2. PROBATION AND PAROLE AUTOMATION	\$175,000	20%	40%	40%
3. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTO-MATED "GOODTIME" PROGRAM TO CALCULATE PROJECTED RELEASE DATES.	\$60,000	15%	52%	33%
COURTS				
1. CONNECTION OF DISTRICT COURTS TO THE WAN (AUGUSTA, LEWISTON AND THE VIOLATIONS BUREAU ARE ALREADY CONNECTED).	\$103,750			100%
2. NETWORK EVALUATION TO DETERMINE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF CONNECTING MORE COURTS TO THE WAN.	\$90,166			100%
3. INSTALL MORE MACINTOSH COMPUTERS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS AND IMPLEMENT COMPUTER-BASED SUBMISSION OF COURT ABSTRACT TO STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION.	\$50,000			100%
PUBLIC SAFETY				
1. CONVERT SBI (STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION) RECORDS TO COMPUTER-BASED STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL (3 to 5 YEARS)	\$200,000 PER YEAR	25%		75%
2. INSTALL NEW INCIDENT-BASED UCR (UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING) SYSTEM	\$175,000	40%		60%
3. INSTALL NEW COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCH FACILITIES IN THE FOUR(4) MAINE STATE POLICE REGIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTERS.	\$130,000	75%		25%
4. INSTALL NEW COMPUTER-BASED RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR MAINE STATE POLICE.	\$175,000	75%		25%
5. LINK ALL MDEA (MAINE DRUG ENFORCEMENT) OFFICES TO A CENTRAL COMPUTER TO STORE AND MANAGE INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS.	\$100,000	100%		

II-1 Department of the Attorney General

1. Replace the Wang VS system with a UNIX server and MacIntosh PCs - The expense of this system upgrade will be offset by the elimination of the Wang yearly maintenance expenses.
2. Word processing software - The Department will move to Word Perfect word processing.
3. Other software - The system upgrade will make possible the acquisition of additional software tools, such as database applications, case management, spreadsheets, etc. Due to budget constraints there are no figures on these costs.

II-2 Department of Corrections

1. Completion of Centralization Project to IBM Mainframe - The current re-write of the existing Correctional Management Information Records System (COMRS) is approximately 75% complete and is currently in a testing phase. As of this date (10/01/92), four of the five correctional institutions can access the IBM mainframe in Augusta through an existing SNA gateway residing on UNIX machines. Certain issues not resolved include local printing and remote file transfer. The Maine State Prison campus which includes the Bolduc Unit and the Maximum Security Unit is currently in the process of being put on-line to the State of Maine wide area network. This is being done in compliance with current State of Maine Networking Standards. Initial DB2/SQL training has taken place for personnel at four out of five institutions, and on-going training will be necessary.

Goals: 1. To maintain an efficient transition from the current Informix based COMRS system to the new system.

2. To implement remote file sharing and local printing.

3. To develop training programs in DB2/SQL.

Estimated cost:	\$150,000
Percent Operating Budget:	30%
Percent State:	30%
Percent Federal:	40%

2. Probation and Parole Automation Project - Federal funds in excess of \$40,000 have been expended over the last year in the purchase of four SCO UNIX multi-user computers. Included in this was the purchase of database software and networking software for future wide area network connections. An initial database has been developed in-house which will reside on the individual computers to be used to track basic client information. Currently, three of the six district offices are loading information into this database. Refinements to the database are continuing.

Goals: 1. To continue automation of the Probation and Parole Offices and Sub-Offices.

2. To eventually connect Probation and Parole to the State of Maine wide area network.

3. To attach Probation and Parole client information to the centralized correctional information system.

Estimated cost: \$175,000
Percent Operating Budget: 20%
Percent State: 40%
Percent Federal: 40%

3. Goodtime Calculation Program - The design and development of an automated goodtime program, to be used to calculate projected release dates on inmates has been awarded to the Division of Data Processing in the Department of Finance and Administration. This program is to be attached to the DB2 system currently under development.

Goal: To continue work with the Division of Data Processing to begin the design of this program.

Estimated cost: \$60,000
Percent Operating Budget: 15%
Percent State: 52%
Percent Federal: 33%

II-3 Administrative Office of the Courts

Continuation Projects

1. Concentrate on small enhancements to the financial portions of the District Court and Central Violations Bureau. This is the area that is most confusing to clerks and causes the highest number of phone calls to AOC. Providing some improved programs and clarifying the procedures manual in this area will increase court productivity and reduce errors.
2. Incorporate the various legislative changes, form changes, and procedure changes into the current District Court and Central Violations Bureau systems. A rewritten Title 29 needs to be placed on the systems. A cost effective way to implement the Victims Compensation Fund must be found and completed.
3. Maintenance contracts on the computer hardware must be negotiated, signed, and managed. The same is true for the system software (operating systems/networks) on the AT&Ts.
4. Run the current collections related systems at the appropriate time. This includes defendant letters and tax offset.
5. The AT&T system installations must be completed. This includes wiring modifications in some of the courts and some enhancements to the court computer systems.

Estimated cost:	\$103,750
Percent Operating Budget:	0%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	100%

6. Network connections must be re-evaluated as pricing, available functions and performance issues have been revealed. The evaluation must include a look at the needs of the courts, MCJUSTIS goals and financing (start up and long term support). Deployment will start after the re-evaluation.

Estimated cost:	\$90,166
Percent Operating Budget:	0%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	100%

New Project:

Create a Macintosh based system that allows the Superior Courts to transmit court abstracts to Administrative Office of the Courts Computer Services in Augusta. Computer will concatenate the abstracts from all of the courts, structure the data for transmission to the State Bureau of Identification via the wide area network.

Estimated cost:	\$50,000
Percent Operating Budget:	0%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	100%

II-4 Criminal History Records Improvement Plan

Maine enjoys an excellent reputation as one of the best state bureaus in the country for its ability to provide complete and accurate criminal history record information via its present manual systems. Recent changes in federal legislation, however, provide incentives for improvements in both timeliness of record retrieval and the level of automation within the bureau.

The Crime Control Act of 1990 amended Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act requires each state receiving the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant to allocate at least five percent of its total award for the improvement of criminal justice records. Additionally, the Immigration Act of 1990 changed Section 503 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to require that criminal records identify aliens so that conviction records can be shared with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This change requires that states provide to the INS, without fee and within thirty days of the date of conviction, notice of aliens who have been convicted of violating criminal laws of the state.

To comply with the above mentioned legislation, the State of Maine has adopted the U.S. Attorney General's recommended strategy for criminal record improvement. These **Strategies For Improving Data Quality** are divided into four parts: Administrative, Data Entry, Data Maintenance, and Regulatory Strategies. Details of how the State's strategies fit the recommendations are available in the document by the Department of Public Safety entitled: **State of Maine, Criminal History Records Improvement Plan**, dated May, 1992.

II-5 Department of Public Safety

1. State Bureau of Identification - SBI serves as the official repository for Criminal History Records in the State of Maine. When a person is charged with a crime, state law requires that the charging law enforcement agency forward to SBI that person's fingerprint containing arrest information, personal description information, and the nature of the charges. Courts are required to forward case disposition information to SBI on all criminal charges processed other than those involving Title 12 and Title 29. When an individual's criminal history record is requested, SBI must match up arrest, charging and disposition information, insuring the accuracy of any response sent out. Inquiries to SBI have nearly doubled over the past five years and are now approaching 100,000 per year. This means that in order to keep up with requests, SBI must service about fifty inquiries per hour. Criminal history records contain some of the most important data within the criminal justice system. Maine's system is highly regarded for the accuracy of information. Timeliness is, however, another issue. Long delays in responding to requests for information are the rule.

The application software for SBI, residing on an NCR computer running the UNIX operating system, and housed at the Department of Public Safety Headquarters in Augusta, has been developed and is undergoing test. The software automates the workflow within SBI and provides a database of persons and their associated criminal events. The major effort will be the amount of data entry required to get all names and events matched and entered into the system. Name information for approximately 250,000 individuals must be entered into the Master Name Index (MNI) portion of the SBI database. Name and disposition information from Court supplied abstract cards must be merged with the MNI data. This SBI MNI must then be enhanced to include data which allows one to determine the person's status within the SBI system, that is, whether the individual was convicted, whether or not the crime was a felony and alien status.

External access to SBI data will be strictly controlled. Only criminal justice agencies will be given such access, routed through the message switch computer. All Maine, national and international criminal justice agencies should be able to utilize a structured query which will indicate if a person resides within the SBI MNI. Depending upon the reason for the inquiry, the agency should then be able to use information from the first response to receive the actual criminal record of the subject under review, provided that it is automated.

The only automated contribution to the SBI system currently planned is by the court system. Disposition information, in

a form slightly modified from present reporting, should be gathered at one central court location from the district and superior courts statewide, and then passed off on a daily basis to the SBI system. This should occur as soon as possible so that additional data entry effort is reduced.

The court and message switch interfaces to the SBI system have not been finalized as of yet. The court interface requirement is a relatively straight forward description of the disposition data elements within the SBI database and an outline of the method of transfer from the central court computer, possibly utilizing a relational database management system.

A federal grant funded the application software development initiative and will fund four data entry personnel. Data entry should begin in October, 1992.

Estimated cost:	\$200,000/year
Percent Operating Budget:	25%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	75%

2. Message Switching - For the past 15 years the Maine State Police have provided the foundation for police data communications in this state. Simply stated, the State Police have operated a message switching computer which routes messages between approximately 100 Maine Police agencies and the national systems: the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which administers the national message switching system, and the National Crime Information System (NCIC), which is a database of wanted persons, stolen property, etc. maintained by the FBI.

The Maine Teletype and Radio Operations system (METRO), provides linkage to state databases. An example is the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) database which provides a tremendous amount of information to law enforcement officers concerning driver license status, driver history, and vehicle registration. A coded, formatted message from a local terminal is passed to the message switch, which then redirects it to the DMV computer. When the response is received, the message switch then redirects it back to the inquiring terminal.

The Maine message switching system also supports a local database of persons wanted and missing within the State of Maine. Persons wanted for major criminal offenses are entered into the NCIC database while those wanted for less serious offenses are entered into a Maine Wanted and Missing database (MWM). When a local agency performs a query, the message switch formats three messages and forwards them to NCIC, MWM,

and DMV, returning responses to the inquirer within seconds. For example, when a motorist is stopped, the officer will radio the dispatcher, either local, county, or state, and request the driver's information from the Division of Motor Vehicles database. The dispatcher will format a query using the motorist's name and data of birth, and seconds later will learn not only driver license information from any of the 50 states but will also know whether or not that person has been entered into MWM or NCIC as a wanted person. The dispatcher then verbally relays that information to the patrol officer.

In the last year, the message switch computers were upgraded. In this upgrade, the message switching software company, CPI (Computer Projects of Illinois), was asked to provide communications support for two additional communications protocols, X.25 and TCP/IP. X.25 will be the protocol used by the NLETS and NCIC systems in the future, while the TCP/IP protocol, not yet completed by CPI, is necessary to run over the state wide area network. The current network will be maintained until users are able to migrate to the new environments.

3. Uniform Crime Reporting - Since 1974, Maine law enforcement agencies have been contributing information monthly on the type and quantities of crimes reported to their agencies. This information, which summarizes reports of incidents and arrests for the month, is recorded on forms supplied by the UCR division and forwarded by mail, and are due within 7 days after the end of the month. These submissions are reviewed by the UCR staff for obvious errors and then keyed into the UCR system. After error checking routines are run, periodic reports of criminal activity reported to each agency, along with arrest statistics, are forwarded to interested parties, including the FBI. Each year, all data is summarized into a report published under the title "Crime in Maine." Examination of historical trends and comparisons of reported criminal activity from one community to another are two of the principal uses of this material.

Estimated cost:	\$175,000
Percent Operating Budget:	40%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	60%

4. Investigative Reporting - Reports completed by Troopers and detectives in the field, are, after approval by the supervisor, forwarded to the investigative records section. Copies of the report are made by the troop secretary prior to forwarding to investigative records, for troop files, the investigating officer, and the district attorney if prosecution is involved. At investigative records, the names of involved persons are entered into an automated master name

file and the report is microfilmed and destroyed.

Estimated cost:	\$100,000
Percent Operating Budget	100%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	0%

5. State Police Incidents - Approximately five years ago, the Maine State Police acquired personal computers for all Troops. At this time a database of incidents was created. Each time a complaint is received at one of the four state police dispatch centers, a record is created using an Incident Based Reporting (IBR) card. This card is forwarded by mail to the Troop headquarters of the unit that responded to the call. There, the IBR card is updated based upon the officers' reactions to the incident, and limited data is entered into the database by the troop secretary. Information entered includes type of complaint, date, time, officer involved, etc. It does not include name of complainant or other parties to the incident. At the end of the year, data from the individual troops are uploaded to a Department of Data Processing mainframe computer which allows creation of annual reports on IBR activities. Each troop maintains its historical and year-to-date data on its own PC and is able to generate a number of routine and ad hoc reports. Since this data is located on a PC at troop headquarters, which is for the most part different from the Regional Communications Center, it is not accessible by operational personnel in real time. Furthermore, its limited nature prevents its use as a major investigative tool.

Estimated cost:	\$175,000
Percent Operating budget:	75%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	25%

6. Traffic Accident System - Copies of all traffic accidents occurring statewide, investigated by municipal police, county sheriffs, and State Troopers are forwarded to the Maine State Police Traffic Division. After quality assurance review, these documents are forwarded to the data processing section which enters this data into the traffic accident data system. Periodic reports are compiled and forwarded to law enforcement agencies, detailing accidents occurring within their jurisdictions and summarizing causation factors. Copies of the database are given to the Maine Department of Transportation and the Division of Motor Vehicles who use it for engineering analysis and as input to driver history files.

7. Computer Aided Dispatch - Provide CAD facilities to the four
Maine State Police Regional Communications Centers.

Estimated cost:	\$130,000
Percent Operating Budget:	75%
Percent State:	0%
Percent Federal:	25%

II-6 Bureau of Information Services, Telecommunications - The Wide Area Network

From the earliest conception of a state-wide criminal justice information system, the State's wide area network has been an integral part of all systems planning. It is envisioned as the infrastructure over which all data communications traffic will flow. As described by the Telecommunications Division of the Bureau of Information Services, the characteristics of this network include:

- High speed data transmission using large bandwidth communications facilities provided by New England Telephone. Costs are less than older networks while capacity is far greater.
- Ease of use.
- Enhanced Security.
- High availability including redundancy provisions for disaster situations.
- Manageable facilities and capable of remote support.

State WAN facilities are available to all State agencies, the University of Maine and Vocational College Systems and to sponsored non-state agencies e.g. District Attorneys, local Police Departments, Department of Human Services, etc. WAN services can be installed anywhere in Maine with about twenty (20) days notice.

The Telecommunications Division is presently installing regional hubs to replace existing obsolete networks and to promote shared use of facilities by multiple agencies where feasible. Regional hubs exist in Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford and Gardiner. Space has been allocated and equipment is on order for Houlton and installation has commenced in Lewiston. The Division is looking for suitable space in Portland now (October, 1992). Calais, Machias, Presque Isle and Rockland are also expected to be regional hub sites.

The Department of Public Safety has computers and/or terminal servers attached to the WAN at the following locations: Augusta Headquarters, Gardiner, Pownal (MDEA), and Waterville (the Criminal Justice Academy).

Figures included in this section describe what is required to attach to the WAN and the approximate cost.

In summary, agencies such as the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Public Safety having networks now will realize a

cost reduction, higher availability through redundancy (optional), and faster throughput. Agencies not having networks now face an incremental cost and those costs may be substantial for users requiring dedicated facilities or for the first agency to attach to the WAN in a particular location.

In view of the importance of the WAN to such vital MCJUSTIS plans as criminal justice agency access to the State Police message switch, SBI criminal history records, and bail information maintained by the Courts, the sharing of telecommunications costs by agencies located in the same town must be considered as the most cost effective way to provide ready access to criminal justice information.

COMMISSION to IMPLEMENT COMPUTERIZATION of CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

MCJUSTIS SYSTEMS PLAN

HIGHEST PRIORITY ITEMS - RECOMMENDED TIMETABLE

	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
1. SBI Computerization	████████████████████					
2. Probation & Parole Computerization	████████					
3. Automate Court Abstract submission	██████					
4. Criminal History and Bail On-line				████████		
5. Incident-based UCR	████████					
6. District & Superior Court Case-Load Management Computerization			████████████████			
7. Computer-Aided dispatch	████████					
8. Probation & Parole On-line			████████			
9. Corrections Case Management	████████████████					
10. Investigative Info computerization					████████	

Part III - MCJUSTIS Plan and Associated Benefits, Priorities, and
Estimated Costs

Introduction

This section will set forth the MCJUSTIS agenda as currently perceived by the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Records. As stated earlier, the Commission recommends the establishment of a Maine Criminal Justice Information System (MCJUSTIS) within the Department of Public Safety. Broad representation of state, county, and local criminal justice agencies as well as public users of criminal justice information is proposed for the Policy Board of MCJUSTIS.

The Policy Board of the proposed Maine Criminal Justice Information System would have the following duties:

Establish policies and practices necessary to provide criminal justice agencies with ready access to shared, uniform information on criminal offenders and crime data;

Establish, maintain and promote minimum standards for using MCJUSTIS to ensure complete, accurate and up to date information is received by criminal justice agencies and authorized public users. Such standards shall address:

Completeness and accuracy of information

Limitations on access and dissemination of information

Juvenile records

System audits

System security

The individual's rights to review of records

Hardware and software requirements

Networking and communications

Personnel qualifications and training

Some members of the Commission recommend that the Policy Board have the power to suspend or limit a criminal justice agency's access to the system for failing to correct an area of noncompliance with regulations and standards established pursuant to this section. Under this scenario, the chairperson of the board would give the agency a 30 day notice of the Board's intent to suspend or limit an agency's access. If the area of noncompliance is not corrected, or an

appropriate plan of correction is not submitted by the end of the thirty day notice, enforcement action would become effective.

The MCJUSTIS Policy Board may recommend to the Information Services Policy Board the establishment of reasonable fees to defray the cost of operating the Maine Criminal Justice Information System.

The Commission believes that the Policy Board should continually monitor progress in the achievement of the goals stated in this section, modifying it as conditions change and/or experience dictates.

The remainder of this section contains a prioritized list of recommended systems projects. Some of these projects are already underway, some are planned but not yet started, and a few are only ideas that need to become plans and then projects. For each project on the list, a brief description of equipment, software, and personnel requirements is provided. An assessment of cost, benefits, and relative priority is also included.

Highest Priority

1. Computerization of State Bureau of Identification records.

Hardware: Already purchased. See section II-2.

Software: In production.

Personnel: Will require additional personnel for the time it takes to get criminal history records verified and entered into the system.

Cost: Estimated at \$200,000 per year for three to five years. Federal funds will amount to seventy-five per cent of the total cost.

Benefits: Decrease greatly the amount of time it takes to supply criminal history record information to criminal justice agencies, other state, county, and local agencies, and the public. Presently, response time typically ranges from sixty (60) to one-hundred and twenty (120) days. When this project is completed, inquiries will be processed within two to three working days.

2. Computerization of Probation & Parole records.

Hardware: Terminals or PCs to connect into computers using the SCO UNIX operating system.

Software: Already acquired.

Personnel: Training of users will be required.

Cost: \$175,000

Benefits: Make Probation & Parole information electronically available to Department of Corrections personnel.

3. Automated submission of Court abstracts

Hardware: Macintosh PCs

Software: Will require communications software for file transfers and remote database access.

Personnel: Users will have to be trained.

Cost: \$50,000

- Benefits: Electronic transmission of court abstracts to the State Bureau of Identification.
4. Instant access to criminal history and bail information.
- Prerequisites: Requires that items 1 and 6 be completed.
- Hardware: Interface hardware to wide area network.
- Software: Communications software.
- Personnel: N/A
- Cost: WAN charges are in the process of being determined.
- Benefits: Vital law enforcement inquiries into criminal history records and bail data will be processed within seconds or minutes. A comprehensive inquiry into an individual's bail status is, for all practical purposes, not even possible today. Criminal history record inquiries presently take 60 to 120 days to process and will still require days to process when the project described in item 1 above is completed. When complemented by Probation & Parole data (see item 8), access should provide a complete picture of an individual's past and present criminal involvement.
5. Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting, available for investigative analysis.
- Hardware: Acquired
- Software: Will be acquired on or before December 31, 1992.
- Personnel: N/A
- Cost: \$175,000
- Benefits: Law enforcement will have the ability to view regional and/or statewide crime data for the purpose of identifying patterns of activity that suggest involvement of the same individual or group of individuals. This system will also improve the quality and the timeliness of statistical information.

High Priority

6. Computerization of District and Superior Courts

Hardware: Requires UNIX computers in all of the Superior Courts, probably will require UNIX computer upgrades in some District Courts, as well as interface to the WAN.

Software: The Courts have traditionally developed custom software and will continue to do so unless a suitable commercial package.

Personnel: Additional full-time systems support personnel would be required.

Cost: Implementation and first year operation costs were estimated to be \$700,000 by the Courts in 1990. A new estimate is now being prepared by the Courts and may be either higher or lower. The Courts also estimated the ongoing annual cost for the second and succeeding years of operation to be \$210,000 and this amount did not necessarily include an amount sufficient to cover all WAN data communications charges.

Benefits: Bail information will be computerized for the first time. Court abstracts make up a major portion of the criminal history record. Automating the receipt of these record by electronically transmitting them into an SBI database will increase both the speed at which up to date criminal record information is available, and impact positively on the quality of the criminal record.

7. Computer Aided Dispatch.

Hardware: Probably require additional UNIX computers or DOS file servers, and PCs or terminals, as well as interface to WAN.

Software: Will be acquired on or before December 31, 1992. Programs are available from a number of vendors.

Personnel: No additional personnel anticipated. Dispatchers will require training.

Cost: \$130,000

- Benefits: Increased efficiency of providing services through better resource management, record keeping, and trend spotting.
8. Instant access to Probation & Parole information.
- Hardware: Connection to WAN.
- Software: Communications software.
- Personnel: N/A
- Cost: Assuming that County, Local and State Law Enforcement agencies and the Courts use the WAN for data communications, probation and parole offices could be added for a one-time charge of \$1000 per office plus ongoing monthly costs approximating \$350-\$500 per office depending upon the size of the office.
- Benefits: Make Probation & Parole information available to the rest of the criminal justice community. Knowledge of who is presently on probation will assist most criminal justice agencies.
9. Department of Corrections case management.
- Hardware: IBM mainframe
- Software: Extension of the COMRS system.
- Personnel: N/A
- Cost: \$150,000
- Benefits: Improved client and resource management. See Department of Corrections Long Range Implementation Systems Plan for more details about the cost and benefits of this system.
10. Computerization and regional sharing of investigative information among law enforcement agencies.
- Hardware: Law enforcement users would require PCs at a minimum, as well as network hardware and WAN connection.
- Software: Database, communications software.
- Personnel: Training would be required.
- Cost: Would depend on the size of the agency.

Benefits: More information would be available to investigators of criminal activities.

Medium Priority

11. Electronic submission of Uniform Crime Reporting data.

Hardware: Access to computer with connection to the WAN.

Software: UCR and communications software.

Personnel: Training required.

Cost: Will vary with size of agency and access to computer.

Benefits: Decrease the time it takes law enforcement agencies to prepare and submit monthly UCR reports.

12. Electronic submission of arrest reports to prosecutors.

Hardware: Law enforcement and prosecutors must have access to computer systems. Either modems or connections to the WAN will be necessary for data communications.

Software: Word processing and communications software at a minimum. Law enforcement and prosecutors will have to agree on formats of reports.

Personnel: N/A

Cost: Will vary from agency to agency.

Benefits: Reduce redundant typing of reports.

13. Electronic submission of complaints and electronic transmission of warrants to warrant repository.

Hardware: Access to computer system with WAN connection.

Software: Word processing and communications.

Personnel: N/A

Cost: Will vary with size of agency and availability of computer.

Benefits: Reduce redundant typing and make data

available for statistical analysis.

14. Instant access to state and county corrections data.

Hardware: Access to computer system with WAN connection.

Software: Communications software.

Personnel: N/A

Cost: Will vary with size of agency and availability of computer.

Benefits: This should be a useful resource for the management of state and county correctional institutions. Also, offender status is a vital part of Maine's Criminal History Records Improvement Plan and cannot be achieved without this critical component.

15. Case management systems for Attorney General and District Attorneys.

Hardware: Probably will have to expand the existing PCs to a local area network configuration. Offices with UNIX computers may or may not have to upgrade.

Software: Public domain and commercial software is available.

Personnel: Additional training will be required.

Cost: Depends upon volume of cases, size of staff, and current availability of computers.

Benefits: The benefits vary depending upon the volume. Large volume offices will have a greater need for a case database than smaller offices. If the software can be modified in order to automated commonly used forms and letters, all offices could benefit.

16. Eliminate redundant data entry across agencies.

Hardware: Will require access to computer with WAN connection.

Software: Communications, word processing, database.

Personnel: Will require training.

Cost: Depends on current system availability and size of office.

Benefits: Data moves from agency to agency within the criminal justice system (See Exhibit II, flow of data). Presently, much of the data captured early in the process ends up being typed or entered into an information system several times. The ability to connect all criminal justice agencies will eliminate the need for much redundant data entry, thus saving many hours of clerical time and effort.

Low Priority

17. Computerized submission of bail commissioners' bail information.
- Hardware: None other than what is already available.
- Software: Database software.
- Personnel: Training .
- Cost: N/A
- Benefits: This would extend the timeliness and availability of bail information to eliminate delays, such as nights, weekends, and holidays when the courts are closed.
18. Computerization of fingerprint card submission.
- Hardware: Powerful PC or UNIX computer with imaging hardware such as scanners and CD ROM.
- Software: Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), available from a number of vendors.
- Personnel: Training.
- Cost: Unknown at this time.
- Benefits: Greatly increase the speed at which fingerprint records can be processed and matched.
19. Computerization of pre-sentence investigation information.
- Hardware: Existing Probation & Parole systems.
- Software: Database, word processing.
- Personnel: Training.
- Cost: Software development.
- Benefits: When more criminal history information is available in electronic form, Probation & Parole officers will be able to pull together information about a convicted individual from many sources.

APPENDIX I

Penobscot County Network

An example of some of the benefits to be derived from a state-wide criminal justice information system has existed for some time. Chief Randy Harriman of the Bangor Police Department, and Lt. Keith Hoteling of the Penobscot County Sheriff's Office administer a regional network connecting their agencies with six other criminal justice entities. These agencies share files of contact names, vehicles, stolen and recovered property, incidents and warrants. Each agency also has secure space on the system disk. Files in these areas can be accessed only by the individual agency, and can be restricted further to a department within an agency. This secure file area is typically used by management for such things as employee files.

The amount of data collected thus far is impressive. There are 34,000 incident records, 147,000 name records, and 44,000 vehicle records. Since data is acquired about incidents, arrests, bookings, and court abstracts, they can put together a fairly complete history of regional offenders. They do not get release dates from the State Department of Corrections, but this is not seen as a problem, since they are usually able to determine these dates. The jail is beginning to collect data on visitors, and perform an automatic warrants check.

Police officers and deputy sheriffs collect data on a tape recorder. They carry examples of forms with them, and record the field entries as they appear on the forms. Two clerk/typists then enter this data into the computer files. Dispatchers also enter data directly. Narratives are hand-written, but there is an effort underway to put these into electronic files.

Since the data can produce a picture of the times and locations of criminal activity, it can be used as a means of managing resources. As a result, more incidents can be investigated, and more crimes solved. It also has the added benefit of being able to present hard statistics about resource needs to local, county, and state officials, rather than having to rely on experience and anecdote for this information.

The software run on this system is a product of Spillman Data Corporation. The version used in Penobscot County is the newest version which requires at least an AT&T Starserver E computer. Most of the other Maine sheriffs have the same software, although they may be running an earlier version. Several police departments in the state are using this software also. It can be purchased in modules for specific tasks, such as jail management or records management. There is also a prosecutor's module, recently released by Spillman and installed on the Hancock County Sheriff's computer, which is currently being tested at the District Attorney's Office.

APPENDIX II

MCJUSTIS Bibliography

Documents produced specifically for MCJUSTIS, or for Maine criminal justice agencies:

Berry, Dunn, McNeil, and Parker, **Abstract and Synopsis of Agency Systems**, August 15, 1988, Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

An inventory of information systems in place within criminal justice agencies, and the status of then current projects.

Berry, Dunn, McNeil, and Parker, **Development of a Generalized Plan for an Integrated Criminal Justice Information System for the State of Maine**, October 28, 1988, Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

Recommendations for implementing an integrated criminal history information system.

Bureau of Information Services, **Department of the Attorney General, Long Range Information Systems Plan**, (work in progress, 3/92).

A three to five year plan for upgrading the hardware and software in the Department of the Attorney General. Presently unavailable.

Department of Public Safety, **State of Maine, Criminal History Records Improvement Plan**, May, 1992.

Plan for improving the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of criminal history record information in the State of Maine.

Office of Information Services, **Department of Corrections - Long Range Information Systems Plan**, December, 1990.

A five year plan describing information system needs and proposing upgrading options.

Office of Information Services, **Department of Public Safety - Long Range Information Systems Plan**, June, 1988.

A five year plan which describes then current systems, with proposals for upgrading.

Office of Information Services, **Department of Public Safety - Request for Proposals**, October, 1989.

Document containing detailed requirements for the Department of Public Safety systems upgrades.

Office of Information Services, Department of Public Safety - Requirements Analysis, Incident Based Crime Reporting System, September 21, 1989.

Contains detailed requirements for upgrading the Uniform Crime Reporting system to an incident based system.

Office of Information Services, Maine Criminal Justice Information System Expertise Directory, April, 1990.

Directory of criminal justice personnel having knowledge and experience on various computer systems.

Office of Information Services, Management Summary, Department of Public Safety Long Range Systems Plan, June, 1988.

Summary of Public Safety's Long Range Plan, with examples of how having automated criminal history record information will be valuable to the criminal justice community.

SEARCH, Technical Assistance Report, March 1, 1992, Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

Report on the present state of automation in the Maine criminal justice system, with recommendations.

State of Maine, Criminal History Records Improvement Plan, Department of Public Safety, May, 1992

State plan to implement recommendations of the U.S. Attorney General for the improvement of criminal history records.

Other supporting documents

AT&T, AT&T Law Enforcement Software Overview, AT&T Network Systems Inc., March 20, 1987.

An overview of the jail management and law enforcement records software used by most of the sheriff's and several of the local police departments. The version described in this book is superseded by an updated package available through Spillman Data Systems, Inc.

Bureau of Data Processing, Department of Marine Resources, Departmental Computer System Analysis, October 29, 1990.

Review, analysis, and recommendations for the automation upgrade for the DMR.

Coogan, William H., **A Citizen's Guide to the Maine Courts**, The Maine Bar Foundation, 1987.

Describes the types of cases heard in court, what the judicial process is and how it works, how a trial proceeds, and the way in which the Maine courts are organized.

Sheldon, John C., **The Maine Bail Manual**, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Undated. Guidelines for Bail Commissioners and examples of documents.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1990 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems, Vol. I - Corrections**, April 1990, NCJ-122226.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1990 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems, Vol. II - Courts**, April 1990, NCJ-122227.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1990 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems, Vol. III - Law Enforcement**, April 1990, NCJ-122228.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1990 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems, Vol. IV - Probation and Parole**, April 1990, NCJ-122229.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1990 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems, Vol. V - Prosecution**, April 1990, NCJ-122230.

CHAPTER 135

H.P. 1627 - L.D. 2295

AN ACT Establishing a Commission to Implement
Computerization of Criminal History
Record Information.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the State Bureau of Identification maintains criminal history record information; and

Whereas, this information is not stored in a computer system; and

Whereas, the manual search for criminal history record information upon the request of, among others, judges and bail commissioners is impossible to complete in a timely fashion; and

Whereas, the inability of the State to provide timely criminal history record information is detrimental to the criminal justice system and the public; and

Whereas, the State must begin as soon as possible to computerize maintenance of criminal history record information; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. Commission created. There is established the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

Sec. 2. Appointment. The commission shall consist of 12 members, as follows: Two Senators, appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Attorney General or his designee; the Commissioner of Public Safety or his designee;

Legislative Messages

Proclamations

Selected Memorials and Joint Resolutions

General Reference Tables

Public Laws

3rd Special Session

the Director of the State Bureau of Identification or his designee; the State Court Administrator or his designee; a member of the Maine Prosecutors Association and a member of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, each to be jointly appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate from lists of members selected and proposed by the president of the respective organizations; the Commissioner of Corrections or his designee; and the Director of the Bureau of Central Computer Services or his designee. The Warden of the Maine State Prison shall advise the commission upon request. The commission shall ask the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to appoint a judge or justice to serve as an advisor to the commission.

Each person required to make an appointment or appointments under this section shall inform the Executive Director of the Legislative Council upon making the appointment or appointments. The commission shall select a chairman from among its members.

Sec. 3. Duties. The commission shall investigate and prepare recommendations to automate and computerize the State's criminal history record information data system. The commission shall investigate and recommend:

1. The types of data to be included in a computerized criminal history record information data system, the entities to provide data to that system and the entities to be served by and connected to that system;

2. Appropriate computer hardware and software for establishment of a computerized criminal history record information data system;

3. Qualified personnel to enter, maintain, retrieve and delete data from a computerized criminal history record information data system; and

4. A method to verify accurate data entry into a computerized criminal history record information data system and to maintain security for that system.

Sec. 4. Report. The commission shall present its report and recommendations, together with any recommended legislation, to the Second Regular Session of the 113th Legislature by January 15, 1988.

Sec. 5. Assistance. The commission may contract with an independent computer consultant for assist-

ance. The participating groups and agencies may utilize available funds to pay the cost of these consultant services.

Sec. 6. Compensation. The members of the commission who are Legislators shall receive the legislative per diem, as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 12002, for days of attendance at commission meetings. If the commission meets on a day when the Legislature is in session, the members of the commission who are Legislators shall receive only one legislative per diem on that day. All members of and advisors to the commission who are not executive department employees or employees of the Department of the Attorney General shall receive expenses as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 12002, upon application to the Executive Director of the Legislative Council for those expenses.

Sec. 7. Convening of commission. The Executive Director of the Legislative Council shall call the commission together for its first meeting no later than July 7, 1986.

Sec. 8. Appropriation. The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.

1986-87

LEGISLATURE

Commission to Implement
Computerization of
Criminal History Record
Information

Personal Services	\$ 800
All Other	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	\$2,800

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Effective June 3, 1986.

Legislative Messages
Proclamations
Selected Memorials and Joint Resolutions
Open Business Title
Support Letter
3rd Special Session

CHAPTER 83

H.P. 1416 — L.D. 1921

AN ACT to Prevent Potential Pest Infestation.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, traces of nematode have been found in Prince Edward Island and the varroa mite pest is affecting the beekeeping industry in Maine; and

Whereas, the potato farmers in Maine are most concerned that this infestation may spread to their potato fields and damage their crops and honeybee beekeepers in Maine must take action to eradicate the varroa mite pest before more damage is done to healthy hives; and

Whereas, it is most necessary to appropriate money in order to support research to prevent any harm to the State's potato crop and to take immediate steps to protect the pollination capacity of the State's honeybee industry; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

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

1987-88

AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF

Agricultural Production	
All Other	\$36,000
Capital Expenditures	30,000
Total	\$66,000

These funds will be used only to prevent the infestation of nematode in the State's potato crop, as well as the varroa mite in the State's bee colonies and for no other purpose. These funds shall not lapse but shall carry forward until June 30, 1989.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Effective November 20, 1987.

CHAPTER 84

S.P. 695 — L.D. 1920

AN ACT Concerning the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, Private and Special Law 1985, chapter 135, creating the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information, called for a final report by the commission to the Second Regular Session of the 113th Legislature by January 15, 1988; and

Whereas, the commission requires additional time to oversee the development and implementation of an effective computerized system; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. P&SL 1985, c. 135, §4 is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

Sec. 4. Report. The commission shall present an interim report to the Second Regular Session of the 113th Legislature by January 15, 1988. The commission shall present its final report and recommendations, together with any recommended legislation, to the First Regular Session of the 114th Legislature by January 15, 1989.

Sec. 2. Appropriation. The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

1987-88

LEGISLATURE

Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information

All Other \$15,000

Provides funds to allow the commission to contract for technical assistance. The firm or individual receiving the contract will be responsible for assisting the commission in writing a master plan and for coordinating the implementation of the computerized criminal history record system between all state and local agencies involved. This appropriation shall carry forward to June 30, 1989.

CHAPTER 152

S.P. 1045 — L.D. 2708

AN ACT to Extend the Reporting Deadline of the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information requires additional time to oversee the development and implementation of an effective computerized system; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

Sec. 1. P&SL 1987, c. 84, §1, last sentence is amended to read:

The commission shall present its final report and recommendations, together with any recommended legislation, to the First Regular Session of the 114th Legislature by ~~January 15~~ June 1, 1989.

Sec. 2. **Appropriation.** The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.

1988-89

LEGISLATURE

Commission to Implement the
Computerization of Criminal
History Record Information

Personal Services	\$ 660
All Other	4,450

Total	\$ 5,110
-------	----------

Provides funding for 3 additional meetings, an unanticipated shortfall and other expenses of the commission.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Effective November 29, 1988.

CHAPTER 153

S.P. 1018 — L.D. 2669

AN ACT to Authorize the Annexation of Land Adjacent to the Town of Millinocket.

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

Sec. 1. One lot or parcel of land; annexed to Town of Millinocket. The following lot or parcel of land bounded and described as follows and situated adjacent to the Town of Millinocket in Penobscot County is annexed to the Town of Millinocket:

Commencing at the northeasterly corner of the Town of Millinocket; thence, continuing easterly along a continuation of the north bound of the Town of Millinocket to the easterly bound of Township 3 Indian Purchase; thence, continuing easterly along the same course to the northerly bound of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad right-of-way; thence, continuing along the same course, to the southerly bound of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad right-of-way; thence, continuing along the same course to the high water mark of Dolby Pond; thence, northerly, easterly, and southerly by and along the high water line of Dolby Pond to the northerly bound of Township A Range No. 7 WELS; thence, continuing in a southerly direction along the high water line of Dolby Pond to the northerly sideline of Routes 157 and 11; thence, continuing in a southerly direction to the southerly bound of Routes 157 and 11; thence, continuing southerly by and along the high water line of Dolby Pond to the westerly boundary of the Town of East Millinocket; thence, southerly, by and along the westerly bound of East Millinocket to the thread of the West Branch of the Penobscot River at the Dolby Dam, so called; thence, northerly and westerly by and along the thread of the West Branch of the Penobscot River to the present east bound of the Town of Millinocket; thence, northerly, easterly and westerly by and along the present east boundary of the Town of Millinocket to the point or place of beginning.

Effective February 27, 1989.

CHAPTER 35

S.P. 179 - L.D. 336

**An Act to Extend the Reporting Deadline
of the Commission to Implement the
Computerization of Criminal History
Record Information**

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the Commission to Implement the Computerization of Criminal History Record Information requires additional time to oversee the development and implementation of an effective computerized system; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

P&SL 1987, c. 152, §1, last sentence is amended to read:

The commission shall present its final report and recommendations, together with any recommended legislation, to the

1145

CHAPTER 35

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS, FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 1989

First Regular Session of the ~~114th~~ 115th Legislature by ~~June 1, 1989~~ March 1, 1991.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

Effective June 2, 1989.

1. Budget. The commission's planned expenditures for the year and its use of funds in the previous year, including the expenditures from the Public Utilities Commission Regulatory Fund as established pursuant to section 116; and

Sec. E-23. 36 MRSA §1951, as amended by PL 1977, c. 679, §6-A, is repealed.

Sec. E-24. 36 MRSA §1951-A is enacted to read:

§1951-A. Collection of tax; report to State Tax Assessor

1. Monthly report and payment. Every retailer shall file with the State Tax Assessor, on or before the 15th day of each month, a report made under the pains and penalties of perjury on such form as the State Tax Assessor may prescribe that discloses the total sale price of all sales made during the preceding calendar month and such other information as the State Tax Assessor requires. The State Tax Assessor may permit the filing of returns other than monthly. The State Tax Assessor, by rule, may waive reporting nontaxable sales. Upon application of a retailer, the State Tax Assessor shall issue a classified permit establishing the percentage of exempt sales. The classified permit may be amended or revoked as to its classification whenever the State Tax Assessor determines that the percentage of exempt sales is inaccurate. The State Tax Assessor may for good cause extend for not more than 30 days the time for making returns required under chapters 211 to 225. Every person subject to the use tax shall file similar reports, at similar dates, and pay the tax or furnish a receipt for the same from a registered retailer.

2. Estimated payment. Every retailer that had a tax liability under this Part in excess of \$250,000 for the preceding calendar year and is required to file a monthly return shall pay over to the State Tax Assessor by the 21st day of each month an amount equal to 66% of the retailer's liability under this Part for the corresponding month in the prior year or 66% of the retailer's liability under this Part for the actual month. Payments made pursuant to this subsection must be credited against tax due with the monthly return. The State Tax Assessor shall prescribe the voucher required to be filed with the payment. If the retailer does not file the required voucher, the amount of the retailer's liability is equal to an amount that is 66% of the retailer's liability under this Part for the corresponding month in the prior year.

Sec. E-25. 36 MRSA §5253, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 875, Pt. E, §48 and affected by §49, is further amended to read:

1. General. Every person required to deduct and withhold tax under this Part shall, for each calendar quarter, on or before the 21st day of the month following the close of ~~such~~ the calendar quarter or such other reporting period as the State Tax Assessor may require, file a withholding return as prescribed by the assessor and pay over to the assessor or to a depository designated by the assessor, the taxes so required to be deducted and withheld State Tax Assessor. The State Tax Assessor may, by rule, require or permit the filing of returns and paying over of taxes withheld on other than a

quarterly basis. Whenever, for federal income tax purposes under the Code, Section 6302 and regulations adopted to the Code, an employer is required to deposit withholding taxes on an 8th-monthly period, the employer shall pay over the amount required to be withheld by this Part to the State Tax Assessor within 3 days of the last day of each month for which the amount equals or exceeds \$3,000 or within 3 days of the end of any other 8th-monthly period for which the amount required to be withheld by this Part but not yet paid over during the month equals or exceeds \$3,000. All other persons shall pay over to the State Tax Assessor taxes required to be withheld by this Part at the time they are required to file a withholding return. The State Tax Assessor shall prescribe the voucher required to be filed with the payment.

Sec. E-26. Application. That section of this Part that amends the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36, section 5253, subsection 1, applies to taxes required to be withheld on or after May 1, 1991.

Sec. E-27. 38 MRSA §351, as amended by PL 1987, c. 787, §5, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

The commissioner may, subject to the approval of the Governor, apply for, accept on behalf of the State and deposit to the fund, funds, grants, bequests, gifts or contributions from any person, corporation or governmental entity. The funds must be allocated by the Legislature and expended consistent with the purposes of the department as established in section 341-A.

Sec. E-28. Public Law 1991, c. 5, §3 is amended to read:

Sec. 3. Treasurer of State authorization. The Treasurer of State is authorized to set aside sufficient General Fund revenues in fiscal year 1990-91 in the event there are insufficient resources in the debt service account established in section 32 of this Act to meet principal, interest and related payments. The Treasurer of State shall report to the Joint Standing Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs the amount, if any, of General Fund revenue set aside.

Sec. E-29. P&SL 1985, c. 135, §4, last sentence, as affected by PL 1989, c. 878, Pt. A, §§147 and 148, is amended to read:

The commission shall present its final report and recommendations, together with any recommended legislation to the First Regular Session of ~~115th~~ 116th Legislature on March 1, ~~1991~~ 1993.

Sec. E-30. Resolve 1989, c. 99, §3, first ¶ repealed and the following enacted in its place:

Sec. 3. Initial intervention, treatment and support services. Resolved: That within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Coordinated Response System includes, but is not limited to, such initial intervention, treatment and support services as:

→ this is a correction of lead in but
62 doesn't change date