

State of Maine

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP

Maine Department of Corrections

111 State House Station

Augusta, ME 04333-0111

Comprehensive Three Year Plan
For
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020

Submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

January 2018

Bartlett H. Stoodley
Chair

Edwin P. Chester
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Executive Summary

The Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is one of the state and territory advisory groups set up under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The group is made up of a variety of ex-officio and appointed at-large members representing justice-related areas. As part of its federal obligations, the JJAG is required to develop the State of Maine Three Year Comprehensive Plan for addressing juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues and submit it to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This plan is developed with core values of the JJAG in mind, "to ensure that our juvenile justice system is rare, fair, and beneficial" and that "evidence-based prevention programs are available." The JJAG draws heavily on its relationship with the Muskie School of Public Service at the University of Southern Maine for data collection and analysis to help inform planning priorities.

Juvenile commitment and detention has continued its downward trend for the past years. This has been fueled by a rise in support and availability of diversion programs. Maine has reduced to needing only 1 juvenile center, Long Creek Youth Development Center, and the average daily population is about 70 youth, approximately 50 youth committed and 20 youth being held for court. This does result in that the youth at Long Creek have the highest risk but also the highest needs. A snap shot in 2016 found that 80% of youth committed to Long Creek has 3 or more mental health diagnoses.

The last recidivism report done by the Muskie Institute found that 77% of all youth referred to Maine Department of Corrections, (DOC) where diverted from the Juvenile Justice System. The recidivism rate for diverted cases was 7%. Maine continues to work on creating a wider base of programs to

Over the nest 3 year the JJAG's focus is on; looking at the needs of youth that end up at Long Creek and supporting community based responses to those needs; expanding Restorative Justice Programs statewide with a goal of a restorative response to youth crimes at all contact points; educating the general population of Maine on how the juvenile justice system works; working to ensure that Maines juvenile code support best practices. A study done in 2017 many issues with juvenile records and a unclear process to have juvenile records expunged.

Maine's JJAG is dedicated to making sure that research and data lead the way to address issues the effect the youth and families involved in the Juvenile Justice System

https://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch/Publications/Juvenile/2017_Youth_Recidivism_Report.pdf

1. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.

Maine is a centralized state in its delivery of juvenile justice system services. The mission of Maine's juvenile justice system is to ensure that all justice-involved youth (regardless of race, gender, family income, or disability) experience a fair, equitable and responsive juvenile justice system that promotes positive youth outcomes.

The Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) is the sole state agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the state's three year comprehensive juvenile justice plan (hereafter referred to as "the plan").

State and municipal police and county sheriffs enforce Maine's criminal laws. A law enforcement officer may take a youth into custody for committing a juvenile crime or crimes and may handle the matter informally, summons the youth to appear in the juvenile court on a specified day, or arrest the youth and request conditions of release or detention at a secure juvenile facility from a JCCO. All juveniles ordered detained subsequent to their arrest must appear before a juvenile court judge within 48 business hours of arrest.

If a law enforcement officer chooses not to handle a juvenile offense informally, the case is forwarded to the appropriate JCCO. Law enforcement or JCCO diversion efforts may include talking with a family to develop a plan to address the youth's behavior, contacting mental health professionals, or referring the youth and/or family to specific locally available programs including restorative justice services.

Maine prohibits the confinement of persons under age 18 in an adult-serving jail or correctional facility except in limited circumstances and pursuant to all mandates imposed by the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. Maine law also prohibits confinement of any person over age 21 in any juvenile-serving facility.

When a JCCO receives a juvenile case referral from law enforcement, he/she will schedule a preliminary investigation (intake) with the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or legal guardian to explain the juvenile's rights and gather information. Upon concluding the intake process, the JCCO may decide that ongoing supervision is not required either in the interests of the public or of the juvenile, or that both will best be served by providing services voluntarily accepted by the juvenile

A JCCO who determines that the facts alleged by law enforcement are sufficient to establish that a juvenile crime was committed and that it is appropriate to request formal court action shall request the prosecuting attorney file a petition in the appropriate juvenile court.

All juvenile crimes in Maine are prosecuted by the District Attorneys within Maine's eight prosecutorial districts or the Office of the Attorney General. All Maine juvenile courts provide the assistance of an experienced defense attorney at initial appearance in the juvenile court. Legal services of the assigned "attorney for the day" are provided at absolutely no cost to the juvenile or his or her family regardless of financial circumstances. Juveniles who are financially eligible may receive legal representation by a court-appointed juvenile defender regardless of the nature of the juvenile crime petitioned.

Local non-profit agencies are contracted by the MDOC to provide juvenile detention alternative services such as day reporting, diversion programs, community service programs, Juvenile Community Review Boards and Youth Courts to name a few. The JJAG and the MDOC regularly consult and collaborate with local government units and other juvenile justice stakeholders in an effort to responsibly and effectively implement Maine's juvenile justice system in a manner that reduces delinquency and improves outcomes for youth.

2. ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS (YOUTH CRIME) AND NEEDS:

b. Goals and Objectives

The Maine JJAG identified its goals and objectives for the next three years through consultation of all its members, many of whom are involved in collateral juvenile justice initiatives throughout the state. The goals for the 2018-2020 Comprehensive 3 Year Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, listed in order of priority, are as follows:

GOAL # 1 – Youth who commit a juvenile crime and are experiencing significant mental health needs will be diverted from the juvenile justice system to other resources better able to meet their needs without exposing them to harms associated with adjudication, supervision and/or secure confinement in a juvenile correctional facility.

(Title II Purpose Areas 27- Juvenile Justice System Improvement; 3- Alternatives to Detention and Placement; 5- Community-Based Programs and Services; 6- Delinquency Prevention; 12- Mental Health Services; 16- Protecting Juvenile Rights.)

Objective A: JJAG will obtain a comprehensive state-wide assessment of services provided to youth involved in the juvenile justice system including child protective, educational, and mental health/substance use disorder services.

Objective B: Based on conclusions and recommendations generated from the comprehensive state-wide systems assessment, JJAG will utilize available federal resources to help develop a complete continuum of care for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Objective C: JJAG will provide data and research to Maine's legislators demonstrating the need for a complete continuum of care capable of meeting the developmental and mental health needs of all Maine youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Objective D: JJAG will promote gender-specific and trauma-informed responses to youth who have experienced trauma, especially sexual abuse and/or exploitation through programs such as "My Life-My Choice," a program designed to reduce the risk of girls becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation and participation in the National Girls Initiative.

GOAL # 2 – Maine will have a state-wide network of sustainable restorative justice practices that reflect the values and needs of local communities and offer alternatives to involvement in the juvenile court process and/or punitive responses to delinquent behavior such as school suspension or expulsion.

(Title II Purpose Areas 6- Delinquency Prevention; 14- Positive Youth Development; 22- Diversion; 27- Juvenile Justice System Improvement; and 30- Rural Area Juvenile Programs)

Objective A: JJAG will support a state-wide Restorative Justice Council established subsequent to the "Initiative to Develop a Sustainable Restorative Justice System" for the state of Maine, a 2017 comprehensive assessment of Maine's existing restorative justice programs and blueprint for state-wide expansion created for the JJAG by the Community Justice Network of Vermont.

Objective B: JJAG will continue to support local and regional efforts to establish on-going sustainable restorative practices that demonstrate effectiveness and do not rely solely on state and/or federal funds for continued operation.

Objective C: JJAG will distribute data and research to Maine's legislators, local government agencies, and the general public that demonstrate the effectiveness of restorative practices in Maine and elsewhere.

GOAL # 3 – Maine's general public and juvenile justice stakeholders will better understand how the juvenile justice system operates, its mission, mandates, and resource limitations, and the public will have increased participation in JJAG initiatives.

(Purpose Areas 27- Juvenile Justice System Improvement; 28-Planning and Administration)

Objective A: JJAG will facilitate 3 public juvenile justice community forums throughout the state.

Objective B: JJAG will improve its social media presence, e.g., website and Facebook page, to promote improved outreach to and participation from the general public.

Objective C: JJAG will support trainings throughout the state that improve individuals' understanding of adolescent development, trauma-informed responses to delinquent behavior, and racial and ethnic disparities.

Objective D: JJAG will continue to provide Strategies for Youth, "Policing the Teen Brain" training to law enforcement officers throughout Maine, specifically in rural areas of the state, to promote improved understanding of adolescent development and decrease the risk of conflict between police and youth.

Objective E: JJAG will support the University of Maine School of Public Service "School Based Policing" assessment and training strategy to promote school safety

with consistent use of best practices among law enforcement responding to delinquency and criminal conduct within all Maine schools.

GOAL #4- The Maine Juvenile Code will reflect legally sound best practices regarding obtaining and sharing of juvenile justice-related information created and maintained by law enforcement agencies, the Maine Department of Corrections, juvenile courts, and the State Bureau of Investigation.

(Purpose Areas 16- Protecting Juvenile Rights; 27- Juvenile Justice System Improvement)

Objective A: JJAG will collaborate with the Maine Center for Juvenile Policy and Law (MCJPAL) to identify provisions of the Maine Juvenile Code that are ambiguous, contradictory, no longer relevant, or that fail to reflect recent technological advances in information sharing.

Objective B: JJAG will provide MCJPAL, the Maine Legislature, and/or other State agencies data and research that may promote legislative changes that protect the rights of juveniles accused of delinquent acts and that clearly authorize sharing of information when necessary to ensure the welfare of juveniles and/or public safety.

c. Implementation

Over the course of the 3 year period reflected in the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan, the JJAG will meet at least quarterly as an entire body to develop specific tasks that must be completed to accomplish identified goals and objectives. At least one meeting will occur at Maine's only secure juvenile correctional facility, Long Creek Youth Development Center, in South Portland, Maine. Additionally, established JJAGs Committees (Youth Engagement, Marketing and Outreach, Training and Education, DMC, Systems Improvement,

Nominating and Legislative) will meet regularly and the Executive Committee will meet monthly. JJAG will strive to increase participation of youth and families, especially those with experience in Maine's juvenile justice system, and the general public in its deliberations and implementation of goals and objectives. Anyone interested in participating in JJAG activities may join one of its committees even if not an appointed member of the State Advisory Group.

Population-specific plans:

1. Gender-specific services for prevention and treatment of delinquency

Youth-serving professionals are increasingly aware of commercial exploitation of children and adolescents occurring throughout Maine, including rural areas with small populations. Although commercial sexual exploitation is not unique to females, the majority of youth identified as victims of exploitation or at risk of being "groomed" for exploitation have been female or youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer/questioning. Consequently efforts have begun to identify youth who are being or are at risk of being sexually exploited so that appropriate prevention or intervention services may be offered. JJAG has and will continue to support training for JJCOs and others working in the juvenile justices system to better serve girls who are at risk of sexual abuse and/or exploitation. JJAG will also work to expand prevention and intervention programs such as "My Life-My Choice."

2. Services for prevention and treatment in rural areas

Three programs are currently offered or planned for the immediate future that provide delinquency prevention and interventions services in rural areas of Maine:

a. Strategies for Youth, "Policing the Teen Brain" is training provided to law enforcement officers that promotes improved understanding of adolescent development and mental health issues and racial and ethnic disparity among youth. This program has recently

been offered in Maine's most rural area, Aroostook County. The program has proven successful in reducing delinquent behavior and referrals to the juvenile court in more populous areas and JJAG will continue to provide the program specifically in rural areas throughout the state.

b. Restorative justice initiatives have been promoted specifically in rural areas of Maine. Over the next three years, JJAG will allocate substantial resources toward development of a state-wide restorative practice network of services to ensure that youth in rural parts of Maine have access to the same types of restorative approaches to delinquency, e.g., Youth Courts, that exist in Maine's larger towns and cities.

3. Mental health services to youth in juvenile justice system

In 2017, the Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group contracted with the Washington D.C. Center for Children's Law and Policy (CCLP) to conduct a thorough assessment of its sole secure juvenile correctional facility, Long Creek Youth Development Center. A final report was issued in September 2017 providing detailed assessment of both the strengths and challenges faced by youth, staff and administration at the facility along with recommendations on how Maine can better serve detained and committed youth. The report also provided an excellent opportunity to educate the general public on the needs of youth who are in the "deep end" of Maine's juvenile justice system. Several of the findings of the CCLP report identify the gap in mental health services contributing to the confinement of youth with significant unmet mental health needs.

During the coming three years, the JJAG will issue an RFP and contract for a similarly thorough state-wide assessment of not only Maine's juvenile justice system, but also Maine's child protective, educational and children's mental health systems to identify policies and

practices that lead to unnecessary and inappropriate confinement of youth with unmet mental health needs.

Like most states, Maine is currently experiencing an unprecedented crisis due to availability, diversion and misuse of prescription medications, especially opiates. As an increasing number of youth suffering from substance use disorder enter the mental health system, or are experiencing trauma related to opiate addiction suffered by family or friends, JJAG will provide data and research to assist community-based and State agencies meet the needs of youth whose lives have been negatively impacted by drugs and/or alcohol. It is imperative that Maine develop a long-term strategy for meeting the needs of a large cohort of children and adolescents currently being served by State child protective services as a result of parents' addiction. The membership of the JJAG consists of individuals with experience in a broad array of youth-serving agencies making this body particularly well-suited to address a broad range of needs youth will face in the coming years as a result of the complex trauma caused by parental substance use disorder and/or incarceration.

~Consultation and participation of units of local government –

JJAG welcomes and seeks collaboration and partnership with local governmental units. One example of JJAG's consultation and participation with a unit of local government is its recent financial support to the Town of Old Orchard Beach that allows the municipality to continue operating its Juvenile Review Board (restorative practice) while awaiting more long-term funding. Another illustration of JJAG's consultation with town and city officials is the inclusion of members of local government, including members of Maine's Indian tribes, on the Restorative Justice Council currently developing a state-wide strategy for restorative justice.

Municipalities in Maine will benefit from training provided by JJAG to their law enforcement departments without costs. Training provided by Strategies for Youth and anticipated training to school resource officers throughout the state will provide a valuable service to municipalities at no expense.

~Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information –

The state of Maine is continually improving efforts to collect data and share information across state agencies will inform juvenile justice policies and practices at both State and local levels. Of course, updating technology to the point where data can be completely and reliably capture and information can be easily shared *across* local and state agencies is a very time-consuming and expensive proposition that is often cost-prohibitive. In short, Maine has made progress but still has a long way to go before all of juvenile justice agencies are sharing information easily and reliably.

The MDOC has been the leader in Maine's efforts to improve data management systems and has allocated significant resources to analyzing and reporting juvenile justice system data in a manner that serves not only the MDOC but other juvenile justice agencies as well. MDOC's data system, Correction Information Systems (CORIS), collects data on all youth who are referred to the MDOC by law enforcement for juvenile crimes. CORIS captures and maintains data for that youth at every point of contact through the entire juvenile justice system making CORIS Maine's most reliable source of juvenile justice data.

The University of Southern Maine Muskie School of Public Policy, Maine's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), regularly gathers, analyzes and reports on data collected from law enforcement agencies, CORIS and the Administrative Office of the Courts. In turn, their reports

are often assist JJAG and other policy makers in developing strategies for improving Maine's juvenile justice system.

1. Describe state's process for gathering juvenile justice information and data

As noted above, barriers to effective information sharing exist in Maine. Ambiguous and conflicting laws, public and stakeholders' misunderstanding of existing law and limitations of technology result in juvenile justice information being shared inappropriately and may also result in such information being withheld unnecessarily. Several dimensions of barriers that limit effective juvenile justice information sharing in Maine are explained in a 2017 report from the Muskie School of Public Policy titled, "Unsealed Fate: The Unintended Consequences of Inadequate Safeguarding of Juvenile Records in Maine." Several JJAG members participated in drafting and the JJAG provided financial support to this report which won the 2017 Douglas Yearwood National Publication Award and can be found at: http://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1014&context=justice

During the next three years, the JJAG will collaborate with the Maine Center for Juvenile Policy and Law and the Maine Criminal Law Advisory Commission to identify provisions of the Maine Juvenile Code that are ambiguous, incongruent, and/or no longer relevant due to evolution of information management systems and/or technology. JJAG will also serve as a "clearing house" to offer reliable and data and information related to Maine's juvenile justice system.

2018 BUDGET DETAIL WORKSHEET AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

2018 Program Area	State Match	OJJDP Federal Share	Total Funds
Planning and Administration - 23	$40,000	$40,000	$80,000
State Advisory Group Allocation - 31		$20,000	$20,000
Indian Tribe Programs - 22		$15,000	$15,000
Compliance Monitoring - 6		$85,000	$85,000
Disproportionate Minority contact - 10		$140,000	140,000
Systems Improvement - 19		$100,000	$100,000
Totals	$40,000	$400,000	440,000

2019 Program Area	State Match	OJJDP Federal Share	Total Funds
Planning and Administration - 23	$40,000	$40,000	$80,000
State Advisory Group Allocation - 31		$20,000	$20,000
Indian Tribe Programs - 22		$15,000	$15,000
Compliance Monitoring - 6		$85,000	$85,000
Disproportionate Minority contact - 10		$100,000	$100,000
Systems Improvement - 19		$140,000	$140,000
Totals	$40,000	$400,000	$440,000

2020 Program Area	State Match	OJJDP Federal Share	Total Funds
Planning and Administration - 23	$40,000	$40,000	$80,000
State Advisory Group Allocation - 31		$20,000	$20,000
Indian Tribe Programs - 22		$15,000	$15,000
Compliance Monitoring - 6		$85,000	$85,000
Disproportionate Minority contact - 10		$85,000	$100,000
Systems Improvement - 19		$140,000	140,000
Totals	$40,000	$400,000	$540,000

Budget Narrative
Project and Budget Period: October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2021
Annual costs

The planning and administrative costs ($40,000 Title II & $54,871 State funding) cover:

- Fully burdened salary of a full-time juvenile Justice Specialist
  - Salary - $56,596 (SY2017)
  - Benefits, FICA - $38,275

The State Advisory Group costs ($20,000):

- JJAG member attendance at meetings (10 meetings x 10 members, mileage @ $0.44 = $7,000)
  - Members make use of conference calls and Adobe Connect-no cost
- CJJ Conference registration, per diem and lodging (federal per diem rates apply) for four ($7,000)
- Membership to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice ($5,000)
- Publication of the Annual Report to the Governor (No cost- electronic report)
- Youth Committee stipends ($25.00/meeting = $1000)

The Tribe Programs funding ($15,000):

- Juvenile justice initiative(s) for Maine's three sovereign nations

The Compliance Monitor costs ($85,000):

- Fully burdened salary of a full-time Monitor
  - Salary – $35,859
  - Benefits, FICA - $35,784
- Travel to monitor for compliance and provide technical assistance at jails, lockups, courts and others ($8,357)
  - $.44/mile, federal per diem rates
- Effective Police Interactions with Youth training ($5,000)

The Systems Improvement costs ($140,000):

- Training in targeted areas for members and stakeholders ($ 20,581)
- Marketing to raise awareness of the Group, Newsletter & Community
- and reporting plans ($40,000)
- Technical assistance to systems ($25,000)
- Collate and publish data for attorneys. Legislatures, judges, and others. ($20,256)
- Quarterly newsletter for juvenile justice system stakeholders and community forums ($9,744)
- Re4storative Justice support ($24,419)

DMC ($100,000)

Evaluation of systems for deep end youth ($85,000)
Community programs that serve youth ($15,000)

DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

Complete this form to disclose lobbying activities pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352
(See reverse for public burden disclosure.)

Approved by OMB
0348-0046

1. Type of Federal Action:
[a] a. contract
b. grant
c. cooperative agreement
d. loan
e. loan guarantee
f. loan insurance

2. Status of Federal Action:
[b] a. bid/offer/application
b. initial award
c. post-award

3. Report Type:
[a] a. initial filing
b. material change
For Material Change Only:
year _____ quarter _____
date of last report _____

4. Name and Address of Reporting Entity:
☑ Prime ☐ Subawardee
Tier , *if known*:
Maine Department of Corrections/JJAG
SHS 111
Augusta, Me 04333
Congressional District, *if known*: ME 1, 2

5. If Reporting Entity in No. 4 is a Subawardee, Enter Name and Address of Prime:
Congressional District, *if known*:

6. Federal Department/Agency:
DOJ/OJJDP

7. Federal Program Name/Description:
Title II formula grant
CFDA Number, *if applicable*: _____

8. Federal Action Number, *if known*:

9. Award Amount, *if known*:
$ 400,000.00

10. a. Name and Address of Lobbying Registrant
(*if individual. last name. first name. MI*):
N/A

b. Individuals Performing Services (*including address if different from No. 10a*)
(*last name. first name. MI*):
N/A

11. Information requested through this form is authorized by title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. This disclosure of lobbying activities is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed by the tier above when this transaction was made or entered into. This disclosure is required pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1352. This information will be reported to the Congress semi-annually and will be available for public inspection. Any person who fails to file the required disclosure shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less that $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Signature: Jay Pennell
Print Name: Jay Pennell
Title: Juvenile Jsutice specialist
Telephone No.: (207) 287-1923 Date: 5/16/2018

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Standard Form LLL (Rev. 7-97)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF SF-LLL, DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

This disclosure form shall be completed by the reporting entity, whether subawardee or prime Federal recipient, at the initiation or receipt of a covered Federal action, or a material change to a previous filing, pursuant to title 31 U.S.C. section 1352. The filing of a form is required for each payment or agreement to make payment to any lobbying entity for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with a covered Federal action. Complete all items that apply for both the initial filing and material change report. Refer to the implementing guidance published by the Office of Management and Budget for additional information.

1. Identify the type of covered Federal action for which lobbying activity is and/or has been secured to influence the outcome of a covered Federal action.

2. Identify the status of the covered Federal action.

3. Identify the appropriate classification of this report. If this is a followup report caused by a material change to the information previously reported, enter the year and quarter in which the change occurred. Enter the date of the last previously submitted report by this reporting entity for this covered Federal action.

4. Enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the reporting entity. Include Congressional District, if known. Check the appropriate classification of the reporting entity that designates if it is, or expects to be, a prime or subaward recipient. Identify the tier of the subawardee, e.g., the first subawardee of the prime is the 1st tier. Subawards include but are not limited to subcontracts, subgrants and contract awards under grants.

5. If the organization filing the report in item 4 checks "Subawardee," then enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the prime Federal recipient. Include Congressional District, if known.

6. Enter the name of the Federal agency making the award or loan commitment. Include at least one organizational level below agency name, if known. For example, Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.

7. Enter the Federal program name or description for the covered Federal action (item 1). If known, enter the full Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and loan commitments.

8. Enter the most appropriate Federal identifying number available for the Federal action identified in item 1 (e.g., Request for Proposal (RFP) number; Invitation for Bid (IFB) number; grant announcement number; the contract, grant, or loan award number; the application/proposal control number assigned by the Federal agency). Include prefixes, e.g., "RFP-DE-90-001."

9. For a covered Federal action where there has been an award or loan commitment by the Federal agency, enter the Federal amount of the award/loan commitment for the prime entity identified in item 4 or 5.

10. (a) Enter the full name, address, city, State and zip code of the lobbying registrant under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 engaged by the reporting entity identified in item 4 to influence the covered Federal action.

    (b) Enter the full names of the individual(s) performing services, and include full address if different from 10 (a). Enter Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial (MI).

11. The certifying official shall sign and date the form, print his/her name, title, and telephone number.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, as amended, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB No. 0348-0046. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0046), Washington, DC 20503.

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP
111 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333
mainejjag.org

BARTLETT H. STOODLEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP
CHAIR

5/15/18

Eric Stansbury

810 7th St NW

Washington DC

Dear Eric,

This letter is to state that to my knowledge Maine DOC is not applying for any other federal funds.

Jay Pennell

Juvenile Justice Specialist

207 287 1923

PHONE: (207) 287-1923
FAX: (207) 287-4518
TTY USERS CALL MAINE
RELAY 711

"The mission of the Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group is to advise and make recommendations to state policy makers and to promote effective system level responses that further the goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act."

MAINE JJAG
#111 SHS
AUGUSTA, ME
04333-0111

Maine State Advisory Group Dec 2017

Name/E-mail	Represents	Full-time Government	Youth	Date of Membership Appointment	Residence
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Maine State Advisory Group Dec 2017

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Kaitlyn Megathlin kmegathlin@gmail.com	E		X	10/6/15	Cumberland
Melissa Winchester Melissa.winchester@maine.gov	C	X		DHHS ex-officio	Augusta

A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government.
B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including:
   1. Juvenile and family court judges
   2. Prosecutors
   3. Counsel for children and youth
   4. Probation workers.
C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as:
   1. Welfare
   2. Social services
   3. Mental health
   4. Education
   5. Special education
   6. Recreation
   7. Youth services.
D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with:
   1. Family preservation and strengthening
   2. Parent groups and parent self-help groups
   3. Youth development
   4. Delinquency prevention and treatment
   5. Neglected or dependent children

6. Quality of youth justice
7. Education
8. Social services for children.

E. Volunteers who work with justice-involved youth or youth at risk.
F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism, and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.

Appendix G: Compliance and Compliance Monitoring

January 22, 2018

Lisa Wojcik
Correctional Compliance Monitor

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A. Plan for compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act and the state's compliance monitoring plan.

(1) Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO).

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that provides status offenders an nonoffenders are not placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under the exceptions set forth in Section 223(a)(11)(A).

- The following table indicates the number of DSO violations at jails, lockups and juvenile detention/correctional facilities in Maine for the years 2013 to 2017. All violations were the result of a juvenile runaway or nonoffender having been securely detained. An explanation of any status offenders held over 24 hours at a juvenile facility is noted. A request for clarity was answered with a letter from ICE indicating that an 'unaccompanied alien child' may be held at an ORR approved facility (Attachment 2).

Violation(s)	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Status Offenders and Nonoffenders detained in jails and lockups	0	1	0	0	0
Status Offender held over 24 hours (not including weekends or holidays) and Nonoffenders detained in juvenile detention centers	4	0	0	0	0
Status Offenders detained without the benefit of the Valid Court Order (VCO)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (Adjusted)	0	1	0	0	0
Rate (per 100,000)	0	.35	0	0	0

As indicated in the table above, Maine has achieved substantial compliance over the years, due in part to the following **MAINE CRIMINAL STATUTES**:

CHAPTER 505

ARREST AND DETENTION

§ 3201. Warrantless arrests

1. Warrantless arrests. Arrests without warrants of juveniles for juvenile crimes defined by section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs A, E, F, G and H by law

enforcement officers or private persons must be made pursuant to the provisions of Title 17-A, sections 15 and 16. For purposes of this section, a juvenile crime defined under section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph H is deemed a Class D or Class E crime. A law enforcement officer or private person may not arrest a juvenile for a juvenile crime defined by section 3103, subsection 1, paragraph B or C.

§ 3203-A. Arrested juveniles; release; detention; notification

4. Release or detention ordered by juvenile community corrections officer. The release or detention of a juvenile may be ordered by a juvenile community corrections officer as follows.

D. Detention of a juvenile in a detention facility may be ordered by the Juvenile Court or a juvenile community corrections officer when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile:

(1) Has committed an act that would be murder or a Class A, Class B, or Class C crime if committed by an adult;

(2) Has refused to participate voluntarily in a conditional release placement or is incapacitated to the extent of being incapable or participating in a conditional release placement;

(3) Has intentionally or knowingly violated a condition imposed as part of conditional release on a pending offense or has committed an offense subsequent to that release that would be a crime if committed by an adult;

(4) Has committed the juvenile crime that would be escape if the juvenile was an adult;

(5) Has escaped from a facility to which the juvenile had been committed pursuant to an order of adjudication or is absent without authorization from a prior placement by a juvenile community corrections officer of the Juvenile Court; or

(6) Has a prior record of failure to appear in court when so ordered or summonsed by a law enforcement officer, juvenile community corrections officer or the court or has stated the intent not to appear.

CHAPTER 511
INTERIM CARE; RUNAWAYS

§ 3501. Interim care

7. Interim care, restriction on placement and transportation

A. A juvenile taken into interim care may not be placed in a jail or other secure detention or correctional facility intended or used to detain adults accused or convicted of crimes of juveniles accused or adjudicated of juvenile crimes.

Strategies:

The Maine Division of Juvenile Services is centralized within the Department of Corrections (Designated State Agency). In order to achieve full compliance, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (State Advisory Group) Compliance Monitor, working under the authority (Maine Title 34-A) of the Department of Corrections, will ensure that Juvenile Community Corrections Officers and local law enforcement are properly educated on these laws and do not wrongfully detain a status or non-offender.

(2) Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders.

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that provides juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and status offenders shall not have contact with an individual who has reached the age of full criminal responsibility under the applicable state law and has been arrested and is in custody for or awaiting trial on a criminal charge or is convicted of a criminal offense.

- The following table indicates the number of Separation violations at jails, lockups, juvenile detention/correctional centers, and the lone collocated facility (Charleston/MVYDC) in Maine for the years 2013 to 2017.
- 2014 saw an increase of sight/sound violations between adults and juveniles due to a new program being started at the collocated facility. The violations happened in the first 2 months of the program and as the program continues the facility administration has taken corrective action to ensure sight/sound violations are eliminated.

Violation(s)	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016
Separation in adult jails	0	0	0	0	0
Separation in adult lockups	0	0	0	0	0
Separation in juvenile detention/correctional centers	0	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	7	0	0	0
Rate (per 100,000)	0	2.54	0	0	0

As indicated in the table above, Maine has achieved full compliance over the years due in part that separation is required through the following **MAINE CRIMINAL STATUTES**:

CHAPTER 505
ARREST AND DETENTION

§ 3203-A. Arrested juveniles; release; detention; notification

7. Restriction on place of detention. The following restrictions are placed on the facilities in which a juvenile may be detained.

A. A juvenile may be detained in a jail or other secure detention facility intended for use or primarily used for the detention of adults only when the serving facility:

(1) Contains an area where juveniles are under direct staff observation at all times, in a separate section for juveniles that complies with mandatory sight and sound separation standards established by the Department of Corrections pursuant to Title 34-A, section 1208;

7-B. Separate non-secure custody; detention. When a juvenile who is being held in non-secure custody or is being detained pursuant to this section is transported to or from court or to or from a juvenile facility or is being held in a court holding area awaiting court proceedings, the juvenile must be separated by sight and sound from any adult detainee.

Strategies:

With the support of the Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the Compliance Monitor has introduced an initiative to have all local law enforcement agencies authorize a holding section within their policies consistent with that of the aforementioned state laws. Additionally, the Department of Corrections has adopted **Policy 21.4 – PHYSICAL PLANT AND RESIDENT HOUSING REQUIREMENTS** (see attachment #1) to likewise require that separation be adhered to at the Charleston/MVYDC facilities.

(3) Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.
Pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that provides no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup, except as: OJJDP's Guidance Manual for Monitoring Facilities Under the Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (revised January 2007); §31.303 Substantive requirements 2017 amendments; and § 31.304 Definitions 2017 amendments allow.

Violation(s)	Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Instances of Rural Exceptions	--	--	4	6	2
Total Instances of non-compliance with Jail Removal	0	0	138	0	0
Total Instances of non-compliance adjusted for non-reporting facilities	--	--	195.22	0	0
Rate (per 100,000)	0	0	48.90	-2.34	0

- The following table indicates the number of Removal violations at jails and lockups in Maine for the years 2013 to 2017. The geographic population disparity in northern Maine has at times resulted in the inappropriate usage of the 'rural exception.' In years past, the majority of these violations occurred after a detention had been authorized by a JCCO to an approved (rural exception) facility; however not for an initial court appearance.

Strategies:

Maine state law does not allow for the placement of juveniles in adult serving jails and lockups. Therefore, violations of the JJDPA are also violations of the State of Maine statue.

The process of offering education to the staff of the jails that process juveniles began directly after the 2017 partial rule was enacted. Thus, the strategic plan of providing technical assistance to adult jail officials and law enforcement agencies on reporting requirements and expectations is in full effect. Five out of the seven jails that are classified to hold juveniles are in the process of changing their policies to reflect their practices. These jails process juveniles in a staff secure environment; they do not hold juveniles securely. Their new policies will clarify this practice, and the four jails will be classified as secure, but not holding juveniles. Two of the remaining jails utilize the rural exception (Aroostook County and Washington County Jails continue to meet the statutory conditions of the JJDP Act for the use of the Rural Removal Exception. The jails are monitored annually to both ensure compliance and provide TA as needed). The remaining jail is in compliance, but will be reviewed in 2018, for updates to reflect best practice..

Training was given to all three regions of Juvenile Community Corrections Administrators and staff, to ensure Juvenile Community Corrections Officers remain informed on the Exception and the 2017 partial rule. Training and Technical Assistance on new reporting requirements has begun to local and state law enforcement as written guidance has been provided by the OJJDP.

Action plan for compliance with Jail Removal:

Action	Responsibility	Date	Measure
Digest and implement new OJJDP policies	JJ Specialist Compliance Monitor	October 2017	Compliance Manual
Provide training and technical assistance	Compliance Monitor Training Coordinator	October 2017	Training schedule
Collect data	Compliance Monitor	Annually, October	Holding records
Validate data	Compliance Monitor	January – May	Booking logs with documentation
Verify data	JJ Specialist Compliance Monitor	May – June	Notations in booking logs
Report data	Compliance Monitor	Annually, June	Compliance Report
Perform scheduled and unscheduled inspections	Compliance Monitor	Ongoing	Site visit reports

As indicated in the table above, Maine has achieved substantial compliance over the years, due in part to the following **MAINE CRIMINAL STATUTES**:

CHAPTER 505
ARREST AND DETENTION

§ 3203-A. Arrested juveniles; release; detention; notification

B-5. If the juvenile community corrections officer who ordered the detention or the attorney for the State who ordered the detention determines there is no reasonable alternative, a juvenile may be detained in a jail or other detention facility intended or primarily used for the detention of adults for up to 48 hours, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, if:

(1) The facility meets the requirements of paragraph A;

(2) The facility is not located in a standard metropolitan statistical area and meets the statutory criteria contained in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, 42 United States Code, Section 5601; and

(3) The juvenile is detained only to await a detention hearing pursuant to subsection 5 or section 3314, subsection 2.

§ 3205. Juvenile in adult-serving jail

1. Generally. A juvenile may not be committed to /detained or confined in a jail or other secure detention facility intended or primarily used for the detention of adults, except when bound over as an adult or as provided in section 3203-A, subsection 1, paragraph B-1 or section 3203-A, subsection 7. A juvenile who is detained in a jail or other secure detention facility intended or primarily used for the detention of adults may be detained only in a section of a facility that meets the requirements of section 3203-A, subsection 7, paragraph A, unless bound over as an adult and held in an adult section of a facility pursuant to court order.

Strategies:

Aroostook County and Washington County Jails continue to meet the statutory conditions of the JJDP Act for the use of the Rural Removal Exception. The jails are monitored annually to both ensure compliance and provide TA as needed. Periodic communication with Juvenile Community Corrections Administrators ensures Juvenile Community Corrections Officers remain informed on the Exception.

B. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act.

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act, the state must provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to ensure that the core protections are met. The Compliance Monitor will monitor the Universe for compliance to the Act. A Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of Judicial Marshalls of the Maine Administrative Office of the Courts was developed for the monitoring of court holding (Attachment 3).

1. **Policy and Procedures.** (www.mainejjag.org)
2. **Monitoring Authority.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 21)
3. **Monitoring Timeline.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 86-92)
4. **Barriers and Strategies.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 16)

Geographically Maine is expansive and travel is not only limited to land; there are multiple island locations included in the Maine Compliance Monitoring Universe. Thus geographical obstacles coupled with unpredictable weather conditions can make for inconsistent travel six months out of the year, this limited travel time makes monitoring difficult when delegated to a single person.

When examined, it is evident that many provisions in Maine Juvenile Code were instituted to 'mirror' the JJDP Act. Unfortunately, a strong emphasis of Maine Juvenile Code has not been instituted in the mandated training provided at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. Therefore, many law enforcement officers and administrators across the state may not have a thorough familiarity with the regulations within the Act, even though those regulations exist within state law with few exceptions.

Currently a sub-committee has worked on a two hour, mandatory curriculum for all law enforcement, both full and part time and new and seasoned at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. The curriculum includes information on adolescent brain development, working with youth from other cultures, Corrections procedures and the court process to name a few. The curriculum was implemented in the fall of 2014.

Maine continues to train patrol officers and others in Connecticut's Effective Police Interactions with Youth (EPIY). To date 100 officers have received the one day training and eight officers have completed the Train the Trainer course. In 2015, 3 EPIY courses have been set to take place.

The Compliance Monitor provides education on state and federal law to all applicable law enforcement. Considering the geographic barriers in Maine and the time it would require to personally provide law enforcement with this information, an initiative was undertaken to consolidate all relevant information into a "technical assistance tool."

The "technical assistance tool" can be provided in disc or web form. The information compiled incudes but is not limited to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Core Protections), Prison Rape Elimination Act (Standards), Maine Juvenile Code, Maine 34-A §1208 (State Detention Standards), Safety Check Form, Intake Suicide Screening Form, Monthly Data Collection Form, and a model detention area policy. The Tool is available at www.maine.jjag.org under JJDPA/Title 15 Compliance.

5. **Definition of Terms.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 5)
6. **Identification of the Monitoring Universe.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 87)
7. **Classification of Monitoring Universe.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 27)
8. **Inspection of Facilities.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 45)
9. **Data Collection and Verification.** (Policy and Procedure Manual, p 40)

C. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group



2018
Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

February, 2018

Edwin Chester Co-chair Maine DMC
Steve Coleman- Co-chair Maine DMC
Michael Whitney- DMC Coordinator
Jay Pennell- Juvenile Justice Specialist

PHASE I: IDENTIFICATION 2

MAINE'S UPDATED DMC SPREADSHEETS 2

DMC DATA DISCUSSION 2

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PHASE V: MONITORING 11

DMC REDUCTION PLAN FOR 2018 11

APPENDIX 12

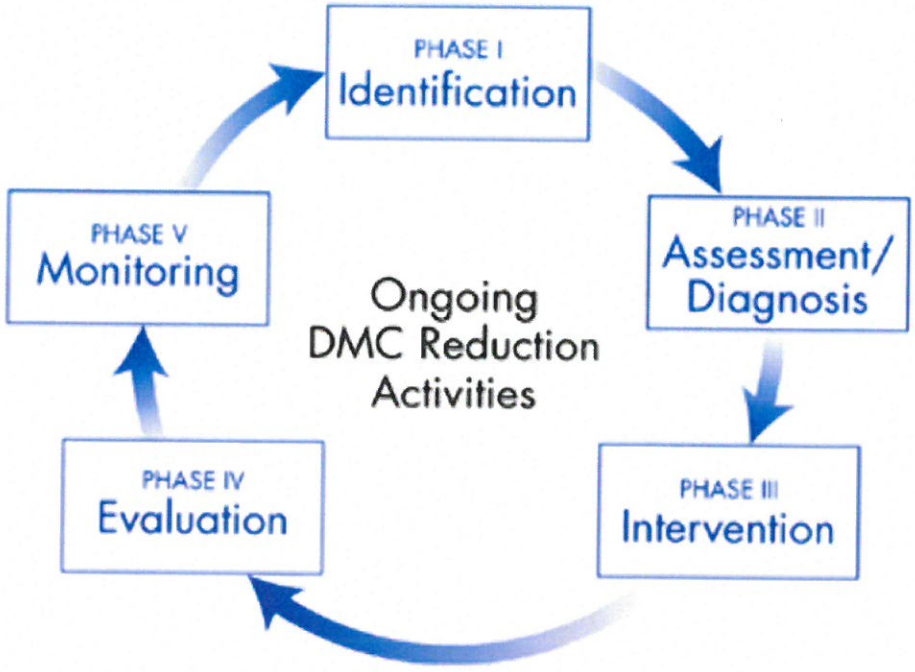
RATES BY COUNTY AND CONTACT POINT 13

2018 Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (JJDPA), states and territories must address specific delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile numbers of youth of color groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. DMC exists if the rate of contact with the juvenile justice system of a specific youth of color group is significantly different than the rate of contact for non-Hispanic whites or other youth of color groups.

The purpose of this core requirement is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth (regardless of membership in a youth of color or majority population group) involved in the juvenile justice system. A state achieves compliance with this core requirement when it meets the requirements set forth in Formula Grants Consolidated Regulation 28 C.F.R. Part §31.303(j). These include addressing DMC continually through identification (identify the extent to which DMC exists), assessment (examine and determine the factors that contribute to DMC, if it exists), intervention (develop and implement strategies to reduce DMC), evaluation (evaluate the efficacy of implemented strategies), and monitoring (track changes in DMC trends over time).

The JJDPA requires states participating in the Formula Grants Program to "address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of youth of color groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system" (section 223 (a)(22)). The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) require States to carry out five phases or core strategies to satisfy this mandate:



Phase I: Identification

The purpose of the identification phase is to determine the extent to which Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) exists. This requires the state to make comparisons between races within targeted jurisdictions. By collecting and examining data on the volumes of occurrence at the major contact/ decision points in the juvenile justice system, states and territories can determine whether overrepresentation exists, in which jurisdictions it may exist, and the degree to which it exists at any contact/decision point within the juvenile justice system (See *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition* [2009] for detailed descriptions of the juvenile justice system contact points).

Maine's updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets are available in Appendix i.

DMC Data Discussion

Relative rate indices (RRIs) are used to compare juvenile justice contact between different demographics and populations. RRIs are used to assess any disparities that may exist between white rates at each decision point, and youth of color rates at the same decision point. For example, to calculate an RRI for the arrest contact point you divide the total population of a particular racial group and age group by the number of arrests in that respective race/age group (e.g. 9-18 age group for black arrests per 1000 black people in the same age range). The same rate of "n" per 1000 people is found for each youth of color group, and subsequently the RRI is found by dividing the black arrest rate by the white rate. This process is carried out for all contact points in order to more easily view trends in DMC disparities throughout the juvenile system.

Challenges to measuring DMC in Maine are driven by the diversity of population characteristics in each county, and how those characteristics in turn limit DMC analysis. Statewide analysis is not appropriate because it would not produce accurate or meaningful results. Because counties vary greatly in population size and demographic make -up, a statewide RRI would likely overstate or understate DMC.

A major challenge in measuring DMC in Maine is that it is a rural, predominantly white state. Because of this, numbers are often too small to provide meaningful analysis. In certain counties, specific youth of color groups typically do not represent the minimum 1% of a county population. When they do, there are often insufficient numbers of incidents for analysis. As a result, RRIs cannot be calculated for each youth of color group in each county in the state. In most counties, few if any RRIs can be calculated for any specific group. Counties with few or no RRIs are not included in this report.

In order to increase the number of counties for which analysis can be conducted, all youth of color were treated as one combined group. Additional analysis was provided if one youth of color group met the population and incident minimums consistently across years for at least one decision point. A concern with this strategy is similar to the reason statewide RRIs are not calculated: One, overall youth of color group may mask DMC that is occurring within one specific group. For example, research shows that Asian juvenile contact rates tend to be lower than those of white youth, while Black/African American youth contact rates tend to be higher (see Figure I, 2, and 3). Thus, an

overall rate may not accurately portray what is actually occurring. Where numbers are sufficient for analysis, specific youth of color groups are examined.

For each county with sufficient data for analysis, RRIs are calculated and reported for a combined youth of color group. In some counties, data is sufficiently available for separate examination of specific youth of color groups.

Another challenge to measuring DMC in Maine is that the year to year RRI fluctuations may be driven by minor changes in the number of incidents. A slight decrease in incidents committed by white youth coupled with a slight increase in the number of incidents committed by youth of color could produce a marked shift in RRI. This may not illustrate disproportionate minority contact, but rather a serious limitation in conducting small number analysis.

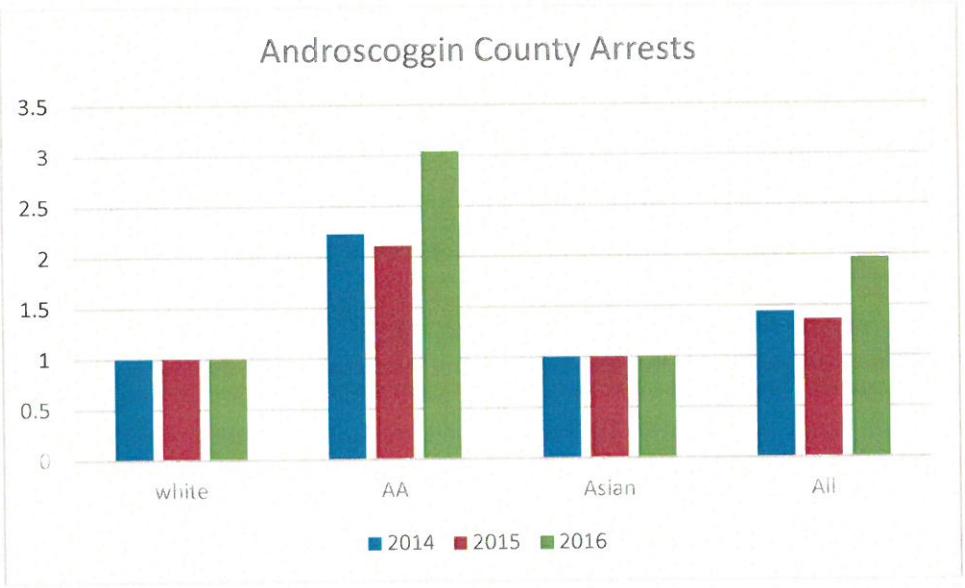
Finally, while Maine is predominantly white, it is becoming increasingly diverse at a noticeable rate, particularly with respect to increases in immigrant populations in Androscoggin and Cumberland Counties. Until this time, there were no methods available to quantitatively examine the existence and extent of disparity in the youth of color immigrant population, compared to the broader youth of color population.

As previously reported, the counties examined are:

- Androscoggin County: All youth of color; Black/African American
- Cumberland County: All youth of color; Black/African American
- Kennebec County: All youth of color, Black/African American
- York County: All youth of color
- Statewide: All youth of color

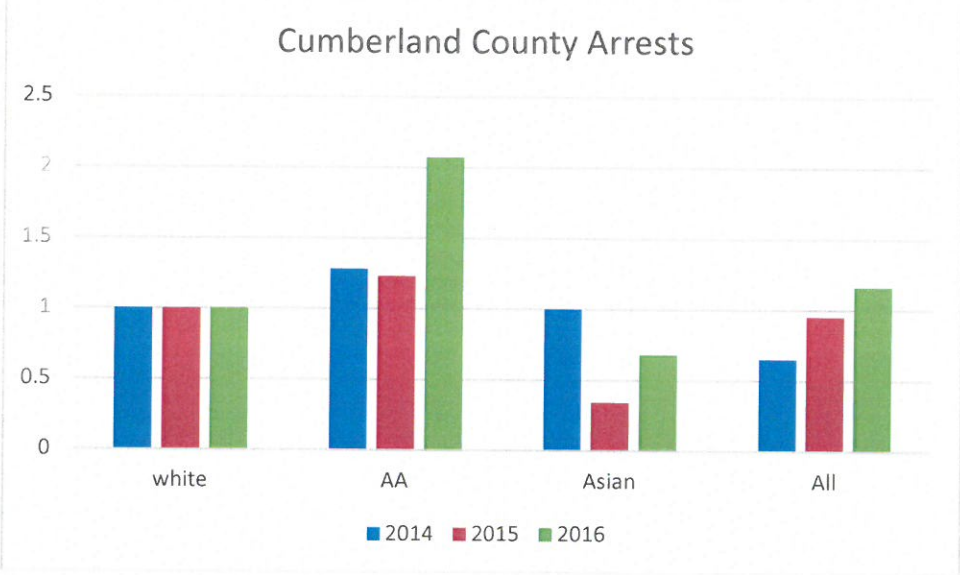
For the contact points listed in the tables below, the 1% threshold for data analysis and RRI calculation was met for the following groups: White, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian; the 1% threshold was not met for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native.

Androscoggin County Arrest Trends



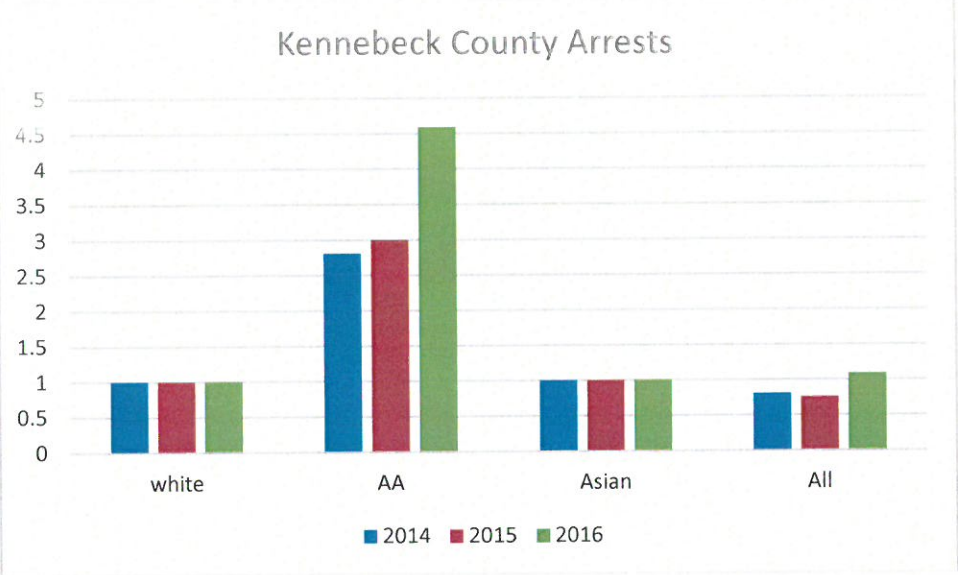
RRI data for Androscoggin County arrests reflect ongoing statistically significant disproportionality for YOC with the second highest volume of potential youth affected (only slightly behind Cumberland County). While this trend commands a sustained sense of urgency, there are reasons to be optimistic that current and future DMC reduction strategies will yield positive results. The county has experienced a marked increase in community resources directed toward supporting minority youth and families (from both public and private sectors), with the greatest growth coming from ethnic based community providers. Data collection regarding DMC contact points has progressed remarkedly and should continue to improve as new initiatives are implemented and the utilization of data collections tools increases. It is reasonable to believe this framework will yield positive outcomes in an exponential manner; improving the timeliness and specificity of identifying relevant variables impacting DMC across points of contact while the investments in resource infrastructure expands diversion options and improves the ability for community providers to effectively pivot to more rapidly address those issues. For example, in communities with large immigrant/refugee populations, we now have the tools to move beyond simple racial identification to gather relevant ethnic data. This is likely to become increasingly important as the ethnic diversity of the county and state continues to expand, particularly regarding African ethnicities. It cannot be overstated how unique the demographic make-up of these Maine communities is relative to the majority of the state. School systems in Androscoggin County's twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn provide a good example of this contrast. Combined, the school systems have youth who speak any one of 34 different languages whereas over 90% of all households in Maine speak only English. In Lewiston Schools, 929 students or 67.5% of the student population identify as Caucasian, still making up the largest segment of the student body, however when compared to 90.7 statewide average it is notably more diverse.

Cumberland County Arrest Trends



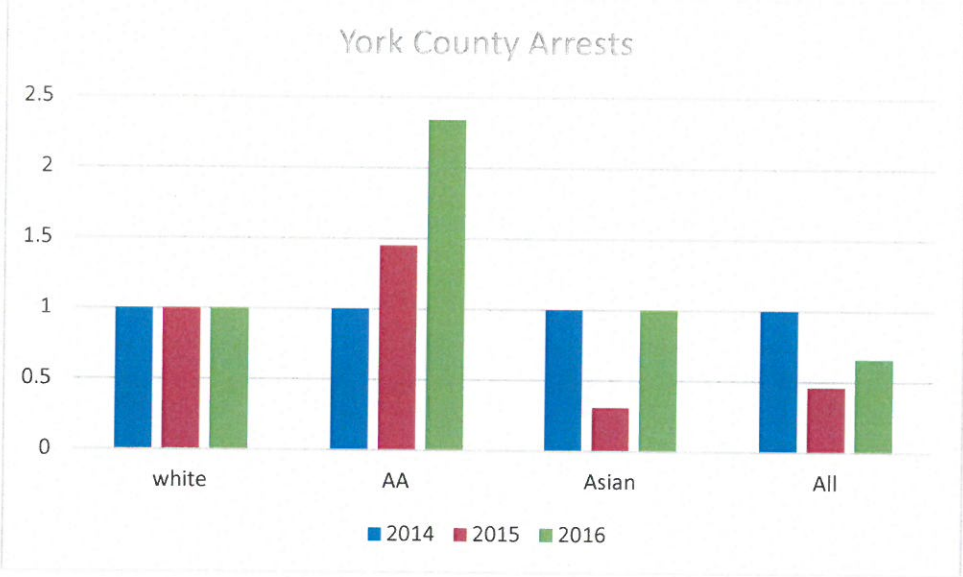
Cumberland County RRI arrest data represent statistically significant disproportionality. Cumberland County, like Androscoggin County is experiencing an accelerated demographic transition resulting primarily from growth in Immigrant, Refugee, and Asylum Seeker populations. The school district encompassing Portland, Maine's largest city, currently enrolls over 2,400 students who come from homes where multiple languages are spoken, with over 60 different languages represented collectively. These students represent about 36% of Portland Public Schools' total enrollment. Over 1,700 of these students are identified as English Language Learners. Given their shared border, demographic transitions, and concentrated urban centers, it would seem logical to assume Androscoggin and Cumberland County would have interchangeable problems and solutions. The fact that this is not the case, underlies the difficult and unique challenges Maine faces combating DMC. While there is not enough data at this point to accurately understand all the factors differentiating these counties, the tools being utilized at this point, reflect an acknowledgement that we are starting to "know what we don't know". Continuing to improve the methodologies and tools for identification and assessment of DMC will be a primary focus in Cumberland County.

Kennebec Arrest Trends



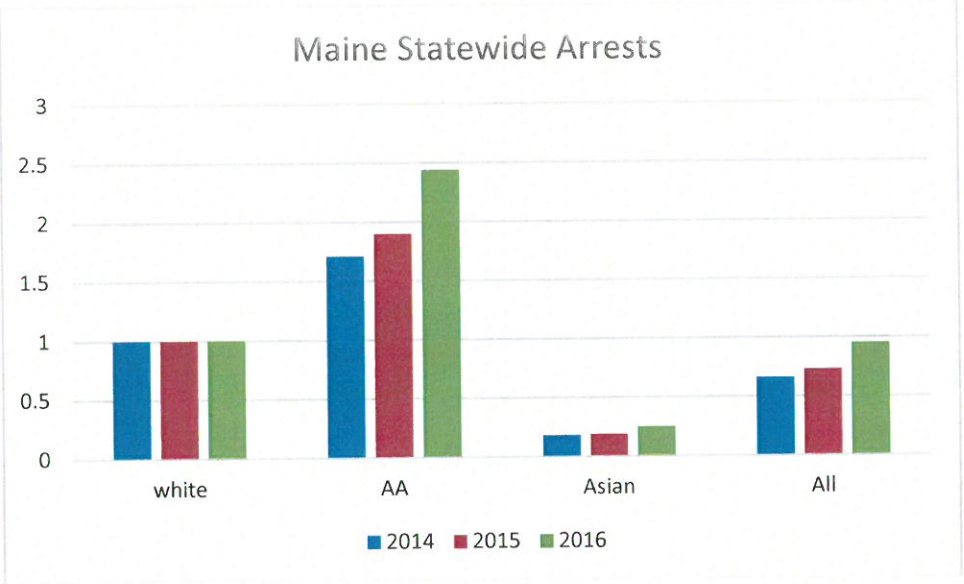
Kennebec has shown a continued increase in arrests of African American.

York Arrest Trends

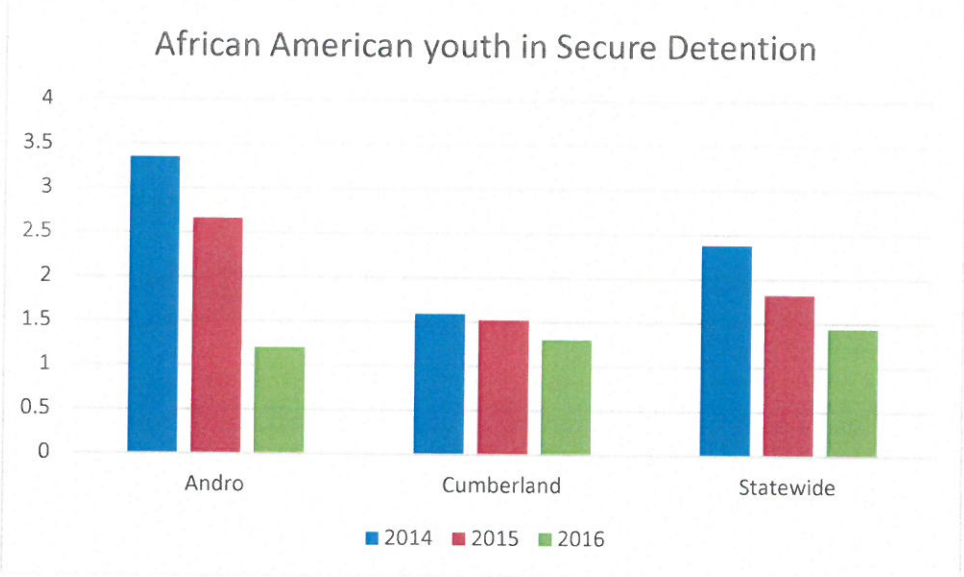


York has shown an increase in arrest of African American youth in the past 2 years.

Statewide Arrest Trends



Statewide, arrest data from 2014-2016 indicate cause for concern in that the disproportionality for African American arrests has increased year over year and expanded beyond the 3 counties where data was initially collected (Androscoggin, Cumberland and Aroostook).



RRI data for YOC in secure detainment show year over year decreases for both Androscoggin and Cumberland Counties as well as Statewide.

3-year plan-

One of the changes since the last 3-year plan is that the Department of Corrections gathers and reports the data. However, there is still a need to do the full assessment on an ongoing basis. The goal is to do a complete assessment of the data every 5 years. Our last assessment was done in 2014 based on the 2009 – 2012 data. In the 2019 sub-grant cycle we will issue a RFP to do an assessment on the 2013 – 2017 data, to be completed within that cycle.

Identification phase-

Data is complete and available on a yearly basis. With the way that Maine gathers arrest data, that law enforcement needs to report the previous year's data by September 30 of the following year. Example- 2016 arrest data was not available until after September 2017. Once Maine has the arrest data the other contact points (referral to court, cases diverted, secure detention, cases petitioned, delinquent findings, probation, confinement and transferred to adult court) are all captured in the Department of Correction's database, CORIS. Looking at the 2016 data the two decision points that are most concerning are arrest and detention.

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Assessment phase-

The JJAG will issue a RFP to have the data covering the years 2013 - 2017 assessed by an outside source. That assessment will help the JJAG look at the direction for work going forward. Until its completion, we will continue to work using the 2014 assessment .http://www.maine.gov/corrections/jjag/DMC.htm

The JJAG will work with prosecutors to identify why youth are detained in the Juvenile system. This goes hand in hand with a report currently being worked on by the Muskie Institute of Maine which is working on a project to map services in Maine for you involved in the Justice System.

The DMC coordinator will meet weekly with YOC that are securely detained to improve understanding of factors that may have impacted outcomes across various points of contact.

The DMC coordinator will meet with JCCO's working in regions where DMC magnitude is greatest on a weekly basis to ensure challenges and successes are accounted for and incorporated into the development of DMC strategies.

The DMC coordinator will identify community members working directly with YOC color in communities where DMC is present to gather "primary source" data about community dynamics, barriers, and feedback.

The DMC coordinator will meet with YOC with justice system contact to gather information and perspective regarding individual and community risk factors and protective factors that influence DMC outcomes at various contact points.

Intervention phase-

Maine's JJAG has been working with Strategies for Youth, http://strategiesforyouth.org/to train law enforcement in Maine on "Policing the Teen Brain" An upcoming training is in Houlton Maine in April 2018. The JJAG has also underwritten a two-hour training block for the Maine Criminal Justice Academy on policing the teen brain that is a mandatory training for all law enforcement in Maine for the 2018 training calendar year.
Maine has hired a new DMC coordinator with a focus on youth incarcerated at the Maine youth Center. The DMC coordinator will also be working with the DMC committee and communities in Maine as identified in needing support.
As we struggle to deal with the small numbers of YOC in Maine, the JJAG will also look at the other factors such as poverty, educational issues, substance abuse issues, and job availability.

Evaluation Phase-

Maine will continue to use the nine points of contact to monitor our progress in reducing DMC. Maine DOC has also started using an exit assessment for youth leaving the formal juvenile justice system. The evaluation is the first attempt at capturing Positive Youth Outcome, school, work, family, and community engagement. The review captures data on gender, age, and breaks race & ethnicity into nine categories; White, Euro-American, non-Hispanic/Latino or Hispanic/Black, African American/Northern or Eastern African, Afro-Caribbean/East Asian or Asian/ South Asian or Indian/Middle Eastern or Arab/Native American, Alaskan Native or Pacific Islander/ and provides a space for other to be filled in.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

CERTIFICATION REGARDING STATE POLICY REQUIRING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION TO WORK WITH JUVENILES

On behalf of the applicant, the MAINE Department of Corrections, and in support of this application for a Title II, Part B formula grant under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, I certify under penalty of perjury to the U.S. Department of Justice ("Department"), Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, that all of the following are true and correct:

(1) I have the authority to make the following representations on behalf of myself and the applicant. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award to the applicant based on its application.

(2) The State of MAINE, has in effect a policy that requires individuals who work with juveniles[1] and adult inmates[2] to have training and certification to work with juveniles.

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10272), and also may subject me and the applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by the Department, including by OJP and by the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

DR. Joseph Fitzpatrick
Signature of Certifying Official (Head of Designated State Agency or Management Official Designee)

Dr. Joseph Fizpatrick
Printed Name of Certifying Official

Commissioner
Title of Certifying Official

Maine
Name of State/Jurisdiction

Department of Corrections
Name of Designated State Agency

Date: 3/26/18

[1] "Juveniles" refers to those individuals accused of or adjudicated for a delinquent offense, charged with or adjudicated for a status offense, or "nonoffenders" who meet the requirements of 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11)(B).
[2] "Adult inmate" is defined at 34 U.S.C. § 11103(26).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING DATA

On behalf of the applicant, the Maine [STATE/TERRITORY NAME], Juvenile Justice Advisory group / Department of Corrections, [AGENCY NAME], and in support of this application for a Title II, Part B formula grant under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, I certify under penalty of perjury to the U.S. Department of Justice ("Department"), Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ("OJJDP") that all of the following are true and correct:

(1) I have the authority to make the following representations on behalf of myself and the applicant. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award to the Applicant based on its application.

(2) To the best of my knowledge and belief:

a. The data and information in the attached compliance monitoring report covers the 12-month reporting period from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017; and

b. The data and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

I acknowledge that failure to submit this completed form, signed by the appropriate certifying official, by April 2, 2018 with the Fiscal Year (FY) 16-17 State Plan (or by April 2, if the state is granted an extension by the OJJDP Administrator), will result in the State's ineligibility for FY 2018 formula grant funding.

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10272), and also may subject me and the applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by the Department, including by OJP and by the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

DR. Joseph Fitzpatrick

Signature of Certifying Official, Dr, Joseph Fizpatrick,

DR. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK

Printed Name of Certifying Official, Dr, Joseph Fizpatrick,

Commissioner of the Maine Department of Corrections
Title of Certifying Official

Maine
Name of State/Jurisdiction

Department of Corrections
Name of Designated State Agency

3/26/18
Date

State : Maine **County : Androscoggin** Reporting Period 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Juvenile Justice Rates

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	33.8	102.7		7.6				66.6
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	81.5	71.7		100.0				95.0
4. Cases Diverted	32.5	100.0	42.9	100.0				82.1
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	16.5	19.7					22.2	16.8
6. Cases Petitioned	69.1	62.0	57.1				88.9	63.2
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	35.7	29.5	25.0				37.5	30.0
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	31.7	46.2	50.0				33.3	44.4
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	6.7	7.7					33.3	11.1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	**3.04**	**	**	*	*	*	**1.97**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	0.88	**	**	*	*	*	1.17
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	**3.08**	**	**	*	*	*	**2.53**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.20	**	**	*	*	*	1.02
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	0.90	**	**	*	*	*	0.91
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.83	**	**	*	*	*	0.84
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	

Key:

Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-66	12	3		1		-49
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		10	-14				-9	-13
4. Cases Diverted		-48	-1	-1			3	-47
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-2	2					
6. Cases Petitioned		5	2	1			-2	6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		3	1					3
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-2						-2
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							-1	-1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

State : Maine **County : Cumberland** Reporting Period 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Juvenile Justice Rates

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	34.3	71.1		23.3				39.9
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	67.1	78.3		42.1				85.6
4. Cases Diverted	34.6	33.7	10.0	37.5				29.9
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	17.7	22.9	10.0	25.0			16.7	21.5
6. Cases Petitioned	65.4	65.1	100.0	50.0			116.7	70.1
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	31.6	27.8	20.0	50.0			42.9	30.7
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	60.9	66.7	50.0	50.0			33.3	56.5
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	15.5	20.0					33.3	17.4
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	**2.07**	**	0.68	*	*	*	1.16
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.17	**	**	*	*	*	**1.28**
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.98	**	**	*	*	*	0.86
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.30	**	**	*	*	*	1.22
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	0.99	**	**	*	*	*	1.07
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.88	**	**	*	*	*	0.97
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	

Key:

Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-55	25	9		3		-18
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-12	-10	5			-6	-23
4. Cases Diverted		1	3				2	5
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-4	1	-1				-4
6. Cases Petitioned			-3	1			-3	-5
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		2	1	-1		-1	-1	1
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		-1				1	1	1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-1						
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

State : Maine **County : Kennebec** Reporting Period 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Juvenile Justice Rates

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	43.6	200.0						47.4
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	64.4	48.5						124.2
4. Cases Diverted	36.9	37.5	11.1			40.0		24.4
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	10.2		16.7			40.0		12.2
6. Cases Petitioned	63.1	56.3	100.0			120.0		80.5
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	51.6	33.3	38.9			16.7		39.4
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	37.5		28.6				50.0	23.1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.1		28.6				50.0	23.1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	**4.59**	**	**	*	*	*	1.09
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	0.75	**	**	*	*	*	**1.93**
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	0.66
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	1.28
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	0.76
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	

Key:

Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-26	12	8		3		-3
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		5	-18			-5	-2	-20
4. Cases Diverted			5				1	5
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		2	-1			-1		-1
6. Cases Petitioned		1	-7			-3	1	-7
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		2	2			2	-2	4
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		1	1					2
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities			-2				-1	-3
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

State : Maine **County : Statewide** Reporting Period 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Juvenile Justice Rates

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	33.2	81.0		8.3		4.4		31.7
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	75.2	81.3		55.0		520.0		132.8
4. Cases Diverted	39.0	29.1	43.8	45.5		42.3	48.8	36.4
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	12.3	17.8	27.4	36.4		26.9	3.8	17.8
6. Cases Petitioned	56.9	57.9	72.6	45.5		80.8	56.3	61.1
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	35.4	33.6	30.2	60.0		57.1	44.4	37.1
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	52.3	47.9	37.5	33.3		41.7	35.0	42.4
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	9.6	14.6	25.0	33.3			15.0	15.2
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0.1							

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	**2.44**	**	**0.25**	*	*	*	0.95
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.08	**	**	*	*	*	**1.77**
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	**0.75**	1.12	**	*	*	*	0.93
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	**1.44**	**2.22**	**	*	*	*	**1.45**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.02	1.28	**	*	*	*	1.07
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.95	0.85	**	*	*	*	1.05
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.92	**	**	*	*	*	0.81
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	1.52	**	**	*	*	*	1.58
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	

Key:

Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-179	102	60		33		16
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-18	-73	4		-22	-80	-190
4. Cases Diverted		24	-3	-1		-1	-8	11
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-13	-11	-3		-4	7	-24
6. Cases Petitioned		-2	-11	1		-6	1	-18
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		3	3	-1		-5	-4	-4
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		2	2	1		1	4	10
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-2	-2	-1		1	-1	-5
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

State : Maine **County : York** Reporting Period 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2016

Juvenile Justice Rates

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	44.3	103.6				27.8		29.2
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	69.4	42.9						86.5
4. Cases Diverted	41.1	60.0	28.6				33.3	43.8
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	12.8	40.0	64.3				33.3	56.3
6. Cases Petitioned	42.0	46.7	71.4					53.1
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	34.4	42.9	50.0					52.9
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	65.4	66.7	60.0					55.6
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	17.9	33.3	20.0	100.0				33.3
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	**2.34**	**	**	*	*	*	**0.66**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	0.62	**	**	*	*	*	1.25
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	1.06
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**4.40**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	1.26
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	

Key:

Statistically significant results:	**Bold font**
Results that are not statistically significant	Regular font
Group is less than 1% of the youth population	*
Insufficient number of cases for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests		-20	22	16		1		19
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		9	-14			1	-3	-6
4. Cases Diverted		-3	2					-1
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-4	-7	-2			-1	-14
6. Cases Petitioned		-1	-4				1	-3
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		-1	-2	-1				-3
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement				1				1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities				-1				-1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

MAINE'S COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS
OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
[34 U.S.C. 11133(A)]

1. The Maine Department of Corrections is the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan;

2. Maine law designates the Department of Corrections as the agency responsible for implementation of the plan at Title 34-A M.R.S. § 1209 and Title 34-A M.R.S. § 7002.

3. Maine's State Advisory Group (Juvenile Justice Advisory Group or JJAG)

(A) consists of 22 members appointed by the Governor of Maine,

(i) all of whom have training, experience or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the administration of juvenile justice, or the reduction of juvenile delinquency, including:

(I) 1 locally elected official representing general purpose government;

(II) representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth and probation workers;

(III) representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation and youth services;

(IV) representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children;

(V) volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents;

(VI) youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities;

(VII) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; and

(VIII) persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence;

(iii) A majority of members, 22 are not full time employees of the Federal, State, or local government.

(iv) At least one-fifth, 22 members are or were under the age of 24 at the time of appointment, and

(v) at least 3 members, have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

(B) All members of Maine's JJAG participate in the development and review of the State's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action;

(C) Unless prohibited by conflict of interest, all members of Maine's JJAG are afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted not later than 30 days after their submission.

(D) The Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group does

(i) regularly advise the Maine Department of Corrections and its supervisory board regarding juvenile justice related matters in Maine;

(ii) at least annually submit to the Governor of Maine and the State Legislature recommendations regarding State compliance with requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13).

(iii) contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and

(E) The Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group does

(ii) review progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the State plan.

4. The Maine JJAG does provide for consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a State plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of local government;

5. The Maine JJAG assures that *that at least 66 and 2/3 percent of funds, excluding funds made available to the SAG, shall be expended through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent that such programs are consistent with the state plan; through programs of local private agencies, to the extent the programs are consistent with the state plan, only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and for programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions and that agree to attempt to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the state population under 18 years of age.*

6. The Maine JJAG does provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the State of Maine, including rural areas;

7. Maine's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

(A) does provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State

(including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State; and

(B) contain –

(i) an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

(ii) a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

(iii) a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and

(iv) a plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services;

8. The Maine JJAG does provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the State;

9. The Maine JJAG provides that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the State under section 11132 of this title, other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 11132(d) of this title, whether expended directly by the State, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for—

(A) community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—

(i) for youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care; and

(ii) for youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services;

(B) community-based programs and services to work with—

(i) parents and other family members to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(ii) juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and

(iii) parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited-English speaking ability;

(C) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;

(D) programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;

(E) educational programs or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—

(i) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations;

(ii) to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and

(iii) enhance [3] coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—

(I) the instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and

(II) information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations are communicated to the schools;

(F) expanding the use of probation officers—

(i) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(ii) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;

(G) counseling, training, and mentoring programs, which may be in support of academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling, that are designed to link at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, or juveniles who have a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated in a Federal, State, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Federal, State, or local criminal justice system, particularly juveniles residing in low-income and high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible individuals (such as law enforcement officials, Department of Defense personnel, individuals working with local businesses, and individuals working with community-based and faith-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

(H) programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities;

(I) projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of youth;

(J) programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;

(K) programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining—

(i) a sense of safety and structure;

(ii) a sense of belonging and membership;

(iii) a sense of self-worth and social contribution;

(iv) a sense of independence and control over one's life; and

(v) a sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships;

(L) programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—

(i) encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation); and

(ii) assist in the provision by the provision [4] by the Administrator of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, to States in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior;

(M) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(N) programs (including referral to literacy programs and social service programs) to assist families with limited English-speaking ability that include delinquent juveniles to overcome language and other barriers that may prevent the complete treatment of such juveniles and the preservation of their families;

(O) programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;

(P) after-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

(Q) community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community;

(R) projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system; and

(S) programs designed to provide mental health services for incarcerated juveniles suspected to be in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

10. The Maine JJAG does provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the State;

11. Maine law [Title 15 M.R.S. § 3203-A, sub-§§ 7 and 7-A] does, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—

(A) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—

(i) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18 or of a similar State law;

(ii) juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and

(iii) juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State;

shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

(B) juveniles—

(i) who are not charged with any offense; and

(ii) who are—

(I) aliens; or

(II) alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused;

shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities;

12. Maine has submitted data and documentation about compliance with with this core requirement in conjunction with the annual compliance report and plan in the online compliance tool.

(A) juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and

(B) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

13. provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—

(A) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—

(i) for processing or release;

(ii) while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

(iii) in which period, such juveniles make a court appearance;

and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates and only if there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

(B) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained in a jail or lockup—

(i) in which—

(I) such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates; and

(II) there is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adults inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and

(ii) that—

(I) is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

(II) is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

(III) is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonable safe travel;

14. provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, except that such reporting requirements shall not apply in the case of a State which is in compliance with the

other requirements of this paragraph, which is in compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (11) and (12), and which has enacted legislation which conforms to such requirements and which contains, in the opinion of the Administrator, sufficient enforcement mechanisms to ensure that such legislation will be administered effectively;

15. provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability;

16. provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible);

17. provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the State plan;

18. provide assurances that—

(A) any assistance provided under this chapter will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;

(B) activities assisted under this chapter will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and

(C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved;

19. provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this subchapter;

20. provide reasonable assurance that Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such State, local, and other non-Federal funds;

21. provide that the State agency designated under paragraph (1) will—

(A) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based;

(B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under

the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary; and

(C) not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the State agency;

22. address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

23. provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—

(A) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(B) not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(C) not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

(i) such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

(II) the appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;

24. provide an assurance that if the State receives under section 11132 of this title for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the State received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services;

25. specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 11132 of this title (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 11132(d) of this title) that the State will reserve for expenditure by the State to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units;

26. provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

27. establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; and

28. provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 672 of title 42 receive the protections specified in section 671 of title 42, including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 675 of title 42.

Appendix J: Contact Information for States and Territories

As a separate attachment, submit a document with the following contact information for the designated agency:

Juvenile Justice Specialist Name: Jay Pennell
Title: Juvenile Justice Specialist
Mailing Address: SHS 111 Augusta Maine 04333
Phone Number: 207-287-1923
Email Address: jay.h.pennell@maine.gov

State Planning Agency Director Name: Dr. Joseph Fitzpatrick
Title: Commissioner, Department of Corrections
Mailing Address: SHS 111 Augusta Maine 04333
Phone Number: 207-287-2711
Email Address: joseph.Fitzpatrick@maine.gov

State Advisory Group Chair Name: Barry Stoodley
Title:
Mailing Address: 878 Waterville Rd, Unity Maine 04988
Phone Number: 207-679-7142
Email Address: bstoodley@gmail.com

JABG Coordinator Name:
Title:
Mailing Address:
Phone Number:
Email Address:

Compliance Monitor Lisa Wojcik
Title: Compliance Monitor
Mailing Address: SHS 111 Augusta Maine 04333
Phone Number: 207 287 4506
Email Address: lisa.a.wojcik@maine.gov

DMC Coordinator Name: Michael Whitney
Title: DMC Coordinator
Mailing Address: SHS 111 Augusta Maine 04333
Phone Number: 207 242 9115
Email Address: Michael.whitney@Maine.gov

1. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System.

Maine is a centralized state in its delivery of juvenile justice system services. The mission of Maine's juvenile justice system is to ensure that all justice-involved youth (regardless of race, gender, family income, or disability) experience a fair, equitable and responsive juvenile justice system that promotes positive youth outcomes. The Maine Juvenile Code, Part 6 of Title 15 M.R.S., promulgates laws creating and implementing Maine's juvenile justice system.

The Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) is the sole state agency responsible for supervising the preparation and administration of the state's three year comprehensive juvenile justice plan (hereafter referred to as "the plan"). Maine law grants the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) and the Maine Department of Corrections the authority to implement the plan. [Title 34-A M.R.S. §1209 and Title 34-A M.R.S. §7002]

State and municipal police and county sheriffs enforce Maine's criminal laws. All have general law enforcement duties, with county and state police sharing responsibility for Maine's large rural areas. A law enforcement officer may take a youth into custody for committing a juvenile crime or crimes and may choose to handle the matter informally, summons the youth to appear in the juvenile court on a specified day, or arrest the youth and request conditions of release or detention at a secure juvenile facility from a JCCO. All juveniles ordered detained at the time of arrest must appear before a juvenile court judge within 48 business hours of arrest. [Title 15 M.R.S. 3203-A, sub§ 5]

When responding to juvenile crime in Maine, the law enforcement officer may divert the case by handling the matter informally or may choose to forward the case to the appropriate JCCO. Law enforcement or JCCO diversion efforts may include talking with the juvenile's family to develop a plan that addresses the youth's behavior, contacting mental health

professionals, or referring the youth and/or family to specific locally-available programs including mental health and/or restorative justice services.

Maine prohibits the confinement of persons under age 18 in an adult-serving jail or correctional facility except in limited circumstances and pursuant to all mandates imposed by the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3203-A, sub§ 7 and §3205] If the juvenile court waives jurisdiction over a juvenile by ordering transfer to the adult criminal court, and the offender has reached age 18, the offender *must* be detained or incarcerated in an adult-serving jail or correctional facility. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3101, sub§ 4, ¶ E-2] Maine law also prohibits confinement of any person over age 21 in a juvenile-serving facility. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3205, sub§ 2, ¶ B] Juveniles may be transferred to the criminal court to be prosecuted as an adult only after hearing and upon the order of a juvenile court judge. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3101, sub§ 4]

When a JCCO receives a juvenile case referral from law enforcement, he/she will schedule a preliminary investigation (intake) with the juvenile and his/her parent(s) or legal guardian. At the intake interview, the JCCO explains to the juvenile and his or her legal guardian the juvenile's rights and responsibilities and discusses the facts alleged in the police reports. The JCCO collects information from the juvenile and his or her parents in order to conduct a risk and needs assessment. During the preliminary investigation, the JCCO determines whether the best interests of the juvenile and the community, including the alleged crime victim, are appropriately served by diversion from the legal system. Upon concluding the intake process, the JCCO may decide that ongoing supervision is not required either in the interests of the public or of the juvenile, or that both will best be served by providing services voluntarily accepted by the juvenile. If the JCCO elects to divert a case from the formal juvenile court

process, written notice must be provided to the responding law enforcement agency, the alleged victim of the crime and the prosecuting attorney in the relevant jurisdiction. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3101, sub§ 6]

A JCCO who determines that the facts alleged by law enforcement are sufficient to establish that a juvenile crime was committed and that it is appropriate to request formal court action "shall request the prosecuting attorney to file a petition." [Title 15 M.R.S. §3301 (1)(C)] Juvenile crimes are prosecuted in the Maine District Court sitting as the Juvenile Court. When a youth is before the juvenile court, Maine law mandates that relevant child welfare records, including child protective proceeding records, relating to the alleged offender shall be made known to the juvenile court. [Title 22, §4008]

All juvenile crimes in Maine are prosecuted by the District Attorneys within Maine's eight prosecutorial districts except for designated homicide crimes which are prosecuted by the Office of the Attorney General. All Maine juvenile courts provide the assistance of an experienced defense attorney at initial appearance in the juvenile court. The services of the assigned "attorney for the day" are provided with absolutely no cost to the juvenile and his or her family regardless of financial circumstances. Regardless of the nature of the juvenile crime petitioned, juveniles whose families are financially eligible may receive legal representation throughout the entire juvenile court process by a court-appointed juvenile defender at reduced or no cost to the juvenile and/or the juvenile's family.

Local non-profit agencies are contracted by the MDOC to provide juvenile detention alternative services such as day reporting, diversion programs, community service programs, Juvenile Community Review Boards and Youth Courts to name a few. Maine has one attendant care site in Aroostook County, the northern-most county. Attendant care services are available

to juveniles referred by JCCOs in lieu of detention, before adjudication, or for a period of time after detention.

The Maine Juvenile Code prohibits secure detention of status offenders and non-offenders. Parents of habitually truants may be subject to civil court sanctions but Maine law does not permit charging a student with being truant. [Title 20-A M.R.S. §5053-A] Runaways and endangered youth under age 18 may be taken into "interim care" by a law enforcement officer, but "under no circumstances… be held involuntarily for more than 6 hours." Maine's interim care statute [Title 15 M.R.S. §3501] expressly prohibits placement of non-offending juveniles in a jail or other secure facility. Other status offense behavior such as possession or transportation of liquor may result in a referral to the JCCO, summons to court and fines or community service, but youth may not be arrested, securely detained or confined for possession of alcohol in Maine. [Title 15 M.R.S. §3201 and §3103, sub§2]

The Maine Juvenile Code ensures that all appropriate juvenile records are kept confidential and establishes procedures for protecting the rights of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Pursuant to Maine Department of Corrections policy, JCCOs gather all relevant information and records including those from State child protective services in order to develop and implement a case plan for juveniles under their supervision. Such records are confidential. [Title 34-A M.R.S. §1216]

The Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Labor fund programs with both federal and state funding that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system but directly affect delinquency prevention and intervention. Many non-profit groups also offer programming that is funded through private foundations such as the Gorman Foundation. Maine's JJAG regularly collaborates with various agencies within local government units and

other juvenile justice stakeholders in order to increase effectiveness of the juvenile justice system, reduce delinquency and improve outcomes for all system-involved youth.

All JJAG funded programs collect and report data on the mandatory performance measures for each applicable program area for each year of the award period. Any funding available under Section 222 [42 USC §5632] will be equitably distributed throughout the state. Funds from the grant will not supplant existing funding nor will they displace employees. Activities with these funds will not impair any current bargaining agreement partnerships. Maine does not use funds from the Social Security Act for placement of juvenile offenders in the Juvenile Justice System. All funds are approved, managed and audited by the Maine Department of Purchases (compliance and regulatory state agency). Furthermore, funds will be prioritized towards evidence-based programming and programming that has proven to be effective. The JJAG shall not continue to fund a program if the sub-grant recipient fails, in two years, to demonstrate substantial success in meeting the goals specified in the original sub-grant application. Maine provides at least 66-2/3% of funding for programs of units of local government, private non-profits and Indian Tribes under section 222 [42 USC § 5632]. Maine will provide not less than 75% of the funds for programs described under item 9 of the requirements of Title II program.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATION CHART

