

**STATE OF MAINE**  
126<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION



Summaries of bills, adopted amendments and laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

May 2014

**STAFF:**

CURTIS BENTLEY, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST  
ANNA BROOME, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST  
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS  
13 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, ME 04333  
(207) 287-1670

**MEMBERS:**

SEN. STAN J. GERZOFSKY, CHAIR  
SEN. DAVID E. DUTREMBLE  
SEN. GARY E. PLUMMER

REP. MARK N. DION, CHAIR  
REP. MICHAEL A. LAJOIE  
REP. BRYAN T. KAENRATH  
REP. ALAN M. CASAVANT  
REP. TIMOTHY I. MARKS  
REP. JOSHUA R. PLANTE  
REP. RICKY D. LONG  
REP. THOMAS M. TYLER  
REP. JETHRO D. PEASE  
REP. COREY S. WILSON

**STATE OF MAINE**  
126<sup>TH</sup> LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
**LEGISLATIVE DIGEST OF BILL SUMMARIES AND**  
**ENACTED LAWS**

The *Digest* is arranged within each committee by Legislative Document (LD) number. The committee report(s), prime sponsor and lead co-sponsor(s), if designated, are listed below each LD title. All adopted amendments are summarized and listed by paper number. A subject index is included with each committee.

Final action on each LD is noted to the right of the LD title. The following describes the various final actions.

*CARRIED OVER*.....carried over to a subsequent session of the Legislature  
*CON RES XXX* ..... chapter # of constitutional resolution passed by both houses  
*CONF CMTE UNABLE TO AGREE*..... Committee of Conference unable to agree; legislation died  
*DIED BETWEEN HOUSES* .....House & Senate disagreed; legislation died  
*DIED IN CONCURRENCE* ..... defeated in each house, but on different motions; legislation died  
*DIED ON ADJOURNMENT* ..... action incomplete when session ended; legislation died  
*EMERGENCY* .....enacted law takes effect sooner than 90 days after session adjournment  
*FAILED, EMERGENCY ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE*.....emergency failed to receive required 2/3 vote  
*FAILED, ENACTMENT or FINAL PASSAGE*..... failed to receive final majority vote  
*FAILED, MANDATE ENACTMENT*.....legislation proposing local mandate failed required 2/3 vote  
*HELD BY GOVERNOR*..... Governor has not signed; final disposition to be determined at subsequent session  
*LEAVE TO WITHDRAW*.....sponsor's request to withdraw legislation granted  
*NOT PROPERLY BEFORE THE BODY*.....ruled out of order by the presiding officer; legislation died  
*INDEF PP*..... indefinitely postponed; legislation died  
*ONTP, ACCEPTED, MAJORITY, MINORITY or REPORT X*... ought-not-to-pass report accepted; legislation died  
*P&S XXX*..... chapter # of enacted private & special law  
*PUBLIC XXX* ..... chapter # of enacted public Law  
*RESOLVE XXX* ..... chapter # of finally passed resolve  
*VETO SUSTAINED*.....Legislature failed to override Governor's veto

The effective date for non-emergency legislation enacted in the Second Regular Session of the 126<sup>th</sup> Legislature is August 1, 2014. The effective date for legislation enacted as an emergency measure may be found in the enacted law summary for that legislation.

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

**LD 111      An Act To Restrict the Sale, Purchase and Use of Fireworks in the State**

**Accepted Majority  
(ONTP) Report**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
LAJOIE CLEVELAND	ONTP OTP-AM	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill repeals the provisions of law enacted in Public Law 2011, chapter 416 that permit the sale, purchase and use of consumer fireworks.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-593)**

This amendment, which is the minority report of the committee, adds an appropriations and allocations section.

**LD 168      An Act To Establish Reasonable Restrictions on the Use of Fireworks**

**Veto Sustained**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
JOHNSON C LAJOIE	OTP-AM ONTP	S-380

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208. It proposes to establish reasonable restrictions on the sale and use of fireworks in the State. This bill would establish a mechanism for reviewing and determining whether restrictions should be placed on the use of fireworks depending on factors, including, but not limited to:

1. The level of fire danger within the area at the time of intended use;
2. The presence of farm animals in the area, and the propensity of such animals to suffer adverse health effects from exposure to the noise accompanying fireworks or, as a result of fear resulting from exposure to such noise, to endanger others;
3. The interests of summer residents and tourists, and the interests of local businesses that provide services to such residents and tourists;
4. The interests of year-round residents in living without unreasonable disturbances to their peace and tranquility; and
5. The effects on veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, for whom exposure to fireworks carries the potential to trigger debilitating symptoms that have severe and long-lasting effects on their health and ability to function.

The mechanism for reviewing and determining the establishment of fireworks restrictions must evaluate the impact of the use of fireworks on tourism in the State, and balance the interests of the private individuals who choose to use fireworks and the members of the public who are then necessarily exposed to those fireworks. Restrictions imposed on the use of fireworks may include, among other things, a requirement to obtain a permit from the State Fire Marshal, a requirement to obtain local fire permits, limitations on the times during the day, week or month that

## ***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

fireworks may be used and the establishment of firework-free zones throughout the State.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (S-380)**

This amendment, which is the majority report of the committee, replaces the concept draft and makes the following changes to the consumer fireworks law.

1. It changes the hours that consumer fireworks can be used to specify that they may not be used before noon.
2. It prohibits the use of consumer fireworks whenever the Governor issues a proclamation prohibiting out-of-door fires.
3. It clarifies that the use of consumer fireworks may constitute loud and unreasonable noise under the disorderly conduct law pursuant to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 501-A.

### **LD 222      **An Act Regarding the Issuance of a Permit To Carry a Concealed Handgun****

**Veto Sustained**

Sponsor(s)

MARKS

Committee Report

OTP-AM  
OTP-AM

Amendments Adopted

H-730  
H-739    SHAW  
S-547    HILL

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill makes the Chief of the State Police in the Department of Public Safety the sole issuing authority in the State for concealed weapons permits.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (H-730)**

This amendment is the majority report and replaces the bill and does the following.

1. It amends the definition of "issuing authority" to remove the authority of municipal officers and councilors and assessors of plantations to issue concealed handgun permits, and makes the municipality's full-time chief of police the sole issuing authority for that municipality. If the municipality does not have a full-time chief of police, the Chief of the State Police is the issuing authority unless the municipality has an agreement with the county sheriff in the county in which the municipality is located to serve as that municipality's issuing authority.
2. It provides that a nonresident must have a valid concealed handgun permit in that person's state of residence before that person is eligible for a Maine concealed handgun permit unless that person's state of residence does not require a permit to carry a concealed handgun.
3. It provides that the State Police must conduct record checks on an applicant for a concealed handgun permit and provide that information to the issuing authority for consideration when processing the application. It expressly provides that unless the State Police is the issuing authority, the State Police does not have the power to issue or prevent the issuance of a concealed handgun permit. Only the issuing authority can make that determination.
4. It requires the State Police to establish a confidential database containing information about concealed handgun permit holders and applicants for concealed handgun permits. It provides that the database must be accessible by law enforcement agencies or law enforcement officers at any time, and that information about a permit holder or an applicant must be purged from the database within five years after the permit expires or after the period for an appeal on a denial or a revocation of a permit has run.

## ***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

5. It authorizes the Attorney General to modify or reword the statutory application questions for a concealed handgun permit to improve readability and clarity as long as the subject matter of those questions is retained. It also requires the Attorney General to provide the proposed changes to the wording of the questions to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters for review.
6. It increases the application and renewal fee for a concealed handgun permit for a resident from \$35 to \$52.50, and from \$20 to \$52.50, respectively, and for a nonresident from \$60 to \$120. It also extends the period a permit is valid from four years to six years.
7. It allows applicants to provide signatures on concealed handgun permit applications by an electronic means approved by the State Police.
8. It allows the holder of a valid resident concealed handgun permit issued before January 1, 2016 to replace that permit with the new standard concealed handgun permit developed by the State Police on or before January 1, 2016 for a fee of \$15.
9. It provides that, by January 1, 2016, the State Police must develop and make available a uniform concealed handgun permit form, which must be used by all issuing authorities.
10. It provides that concealed handgun permit fees paid to the Treasurer of State must be deposited in a special revenue account for the sole purpose of reimbursing the issuing authority for expenditures related to the development and the issuance of concealed handgun permits.
11. It provides that the legislation does not apply to a valid concealed handgun permit issued before the effective date of the legislation. An application for a concealed handgun permit or for renewal of a valid existing concealed handgun permit submitted on or after the effective date of the legislation is subject to the provisions of the legislation.
12. It makes the changes to the current types of concealed handgun model forms the Attorney General must develop, effective January 1, 2016, to coincide with the date the State Police must produce a uniform concealed handgun permit.
13. It expands the issuing authority's access to records pertaining to patient committals to include all state mental health institutes and nonstate mental health institutions.

### **Committee Amendment "B" (H-731)**

This amendment is the minority report and allows a person who is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a handgun to carry a concealed handgun without a permit. It also allows the Chief of the State Police to enter into reciprocity agreements with another state to permit a person holding a Maine concealed handgun permit to carry a concealed handgun in the other state. This amendment requires a nonresident to have a valid concealed handgun permit in that person's state of residence before that person is eligible for a Maine concealed handgun permit unless that person's state of residence does not require a permit to carry a concealed handgun.

### **House Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (H-739)**

This amendment removes the requirement that a course that includes handgun safety taken by an applicant for a permit to carry a concealed handgun must have been taken by the applicant within five years prior to the date of application.

### **Senate Amendment "B" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-547)**

This amendment requires the State Controller to transfer \$157,175 no later than August 1, 2014 from the Gambling Control Board, Other Special Revenue Funds account to the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund, and provides an allocation of concealed handgun permit fees for positions in the Department of Public Safety for a

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

concealed handgun permit database and to perform record checks.

**LD 297      An Act To Require Forest Rangers To Be Trained in Order To Allow  
Them To Carry Firearms**

**Veto Sustained**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DUNPHY LACHOWICZ	OTP-AM ONTP	H-608 S-546 HILL

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill repeals two requirements: that the Commissioner of Conservation sell all bulletproof vests, firearms and related equipment and that the commissioner is prohibited from purchasing bulletproof vests, firearms or related equipment without specific authorization by the Legislature.

This bill requires the Director of the Division of Forestry within the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry to develop a policy that requires all forest rangers to attend and complete a law enforcement training course at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy as a condition of continued employment. Forest rangers employed as such on the day this bill takes effect are required to attend the 4-week preservice training course and forest rangers hired after the effective date are required to take the basic law enforcement training course. A forest ranger who has already attended a law enforcement training course at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy is exempt.

The bill also requires the State Supervisor of the forest protection unit in the Division of Forestry and the director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to develop a plan to provide training to forest rangers in the use of firearms, bulletproof vests and other related equipment. The State Supervisor is directed to develop a plan to furnish such firearms and equipment to those forest rangers for the performance of their law enforcement duties. The plans must be submitted to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry and the Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety for review no later than November 1, 2013 and implemented, including furnishing firearms and related equipment, no later than January 1, 2014.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-608)**

This amendment is the majority report. It removes the requirement that forest rangers complete firearms training by a date certain and instead requires forest rangers with limited enforcement powers under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 8901 to take at least seven hours of firearms classroom work and at least forty hours of firearms training on a firing range taught by an instructor certified by the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. In addition, it requires forest rangers to take at least eight hours of training regarding the use of force taught by the Office of the Attorney General and at least another eight hours of training on weapon retention and use-of-force scenarios taught by a Maine Criminal Justice Academy instructor.

The bill requires the State Supervisor of the forest protection unit in the Bureau of Forestry and the director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to develop a plan to provide training to forest rangers in the use of firearms, bulletproof vests and other related equipment. The State Supervisor is directed to develop a plan to furnish such firearms and equipment to those forest rangers for the performance of their law enforcement duties. This amendment changes the date by which these plans must be reported and implemented from November 1, 2013 to November 1, 2014 and from January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2016, respectively.

**Senate Amendment "B" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-546)**

This amendment deappropriates from Personal Services in the Division of Forest Protection account within the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry to recognize salary savings from managing vacancies. This offsets the General Fund appropriations still in the bill.

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

**LD 502      An Act To Allow County Jails To Apply Savings to Debt Service without  
a Reduction in State Payments**

**Accepted Majority  
(ONTP) Report**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
THOMAS	ONTP OTP-AM	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill allows the county jails to apply savings from the county's correctional budget to jail debt service without a reduction in payments from the State Board of Corrections.

**Committee Amendment "A" (S-374)**

This amendment, which is the minority report of the committee, provides clarification by replacing the term "efficiencies" with "reduced jail expenditures."

**LD 662      An Act Regarding Sexually Explicit Text Messaging by Minors**

**Accepted Majority  
(ONTP) Report**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MASTRACCIO TUTTLE	ONTP OTP-AM	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This bill is a concept draft pursuant to Joint Rule 208.

This bill proposes to prohibit sexually explicit text messaging, also known as sexting, by a minor in a manner different from the prohibition in current law. Sexting is the act of recording, copying or transmitting images, photographs or videos of a person's breasts, genitals, anus or pubic area using a telephone, computer, camera, memory device or other piece of electronic equipment. Sexting is a practice that is common and widespread among minors in the State, with minors sexting images of themselves and of other minors with and without consent of the persons who are the subjects of the images. The current provisions in the criminal law that prohibit sexting images of a minor do not except minors, even minors who transmit images of themselves, and potentially subject minors prosecuted for sexting to being listed on the sex offender registry for life.

This bill would create exceptions or other avenues in the law to discourage sexting by minors and provide educators and other adults with tools to prevent sexting and to punish minors short of treating them as sexual predators or serious criminals as current law does.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-586)**

This amendment is the minority report. It directs the Criminal Law Advisory Commission to study the legal and policy ramifications of a minor texting a sexually explicit image of that minor or another minor. It also requires the commission to report its findings, recommendations and any proposed legislation to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by January 15, 2015.

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

**LD 1513      Resolve, Directing the Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Labor To Support the Statewide Coordinated Services District System** **ONTP**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
HASKELL	ONTP	

This bill was carried over from the First Regular Session of the 126th Legislature.

This resolve requires the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor to fund, support the administration of and provide staffing for the statewide coordinated services district system established pursuant to Resolve 2009, chapter 204 to coordinate and implement service delivery initiatives to increase high school graduation rates, reduce the number of youth in the juvenile justice system, reduce child abuse and neglect and increase employment opportunities for youth.

**LD 1588      An Act To Amend the Laws Regarding the Maine Correctional Center and To Establish the Bolduc Correctional Facility in Statute** **PUBLIC 508**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DION PLUMMER	OTP-AM OTP-AM	H-696

This bill changes the title of the chief administrative officer of the Maine Correctional Center from "superintendent" to "warden." It also provides that a corrections officer, corrections supervisor or law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force against a person confined in the Maine Correctional Center when the officer or supervisor reasonably believes that deadly force is necessary to prevent an escape from custody.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-696)**

This amendment is the majority report of the committee and does the following.

1. It removes the provisions of the bill that authorize a corrections officer at the Maine Correctional Center to use deadly force against an inmate.
2. It establishes the existing Bolduc Correctional Facility in statute following the language that established the Charleston Correctional Facility and the Downeast Correctional Facility.
3. It makes technical changes to the bill.

**Committee Amendment "B" (H-697)**

This amendment is the minority report and establishes the existing Bolduc Correctional Facility in statute following the language that established the Charleston Correctional Facility and the Downeast Correctional Facility. It also makes technical changes to the bill.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 508 changes the title of the chief administrative officer of the Maine Correctional Center from "superintendent" to "warden" and establishes the existing Bolduc Correctional Facility in statute following the language that established the Charleston Correctional Facility and the Downeast Correctional Facility.

**Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety**

**LD 1589      Resolve, To Ensure Notification to the Public of the Location in Maine  
of Persons Convicted in Foreign Countries of Certain Crimes**

**RESOLVE 97**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MAKER BURNS	ONTP OTP-AM	H-600 H-619    MAKER

This bill applies the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act of 2013 to a person who is sentenced on or after January 1, 2015 in a foreign country for an offense that, if committed in this State, would subject that person to inclusion on this State's sex offender registry.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-600)**

This amendment is the minority report. It restricts the application of the provisions of the bill to the foreign countries of Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia.

**House Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (H-619)**

This amendment amends Committee Amendment "A" to strike the bill and directs the Commissioner of Public Safety to convene a task force that includes members of the Maine Sheriffs' Association, members of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, the Attorney General and the commissioner to develop a procedure for notifying affected members of the public of the location in this State of a person who was convicted in a foreign country of a crime that, if committed in this State, would subject a person to inclusion on this State's sex offender registry.

The amendment directs the commissioner to submit a report of the task force's findings to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by December 3, 2014.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Resolve 2013, chapter 97 directs the Commissioner of Public Safety to convene a task force that includes members of the Maine Sheriffs' Association, members of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, the Attorney General and the commissioner to develop a procedure for notifying affected members of the public of the location in this State of a person who was convicted in a foreign country of a crime that, if committed in this State, would subject a person to inclusion on this State's sex offender registry. It also directs the Commissioner of Public Safety to submit a report of the task force's findings to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by December 3, 2014.

**LD 1590      An Act To Amend the Operating-under-the-influence Laws**

**PUBLIC 459  
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
NUTTING GERZOFKY	OTP-AM	H-614

This bill amends the laws regarding operating under the influence, or OUI, in the following ways.

1. It increases the minimum administrative license suspension imposed by the Secretary of State to 150 days for a person convicted of OUI once in a ten-year period. This length of suspension mirrors the length of suspension imposed by the court for the same crime.
2. It increases the minimum administrative license suspension imposed by the Secretary of State to eight years for a

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

person convicted of four or more OUI offenses within a ten-year period. This length of suspension mirrors the length of suspension imposed by the court for a person convicted of OUI when that person has been convicted of OUI three or more times within a ten-year period at the time of sentencing.

3. It clarifies that the license of a person convicted of OUI who installs an ignition interlock device may be reinstated by paying a reinstatement fee of \$50 and an administrative fee of \$50.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (H-614)**

This amendment does the following.

1. It removes references to "breath" from the evidentiary rules because police no longer use balloon kits for breath analysis; police now use a self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatus.
2. It amends the law governing the administration of tests for the presence of drugs to remove antiquated references to drug "concentrations" and replaces them with "the presence of drugs or drug metabolites." The inclusion of metabolites conforms this section of law with other laws pertaining to drug testing.
3. It removes a reference to the Department of Health and Human Services in the statute that provides liability protection for people who draw blood at the request of a law enforcement officer, because the department no longer certifies this group of people. It also explicitly provides liability protection for people whose occupational license or training allows them to draw blood.

### **Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 459 amends the laws regarding operating under the influence, or OUI, in the following ways.

1. It increases the minimum administrative license suspension imposed by the Secretary of State to 150 days for a person convicted of OUI once in a ten-year period. This length of suspension mirrors the length of suspension imposed by the court for the same crime.
2. It increases the minimum administrative license suspension imposed by the Secretary of State to eight years for a person convicted of four or more OUI offenses within a ten-year period. This length of suspension mirrors the length of suspension imposed by the court for a person convicted of OUI when that person has been convicted of OUI three or more times within a ten-year period at the time of sentencing.
3. It clarifies that the license of a person convicted of OUI who installs an ignition interlock device may be reinstated by paying a reinstatement fee of \$50 and an administrative fee of \$50.
4. It removes references to "breath" from the evidentiary rules because police no longer use balloon kits for breath analysis; police now use a self-contained, breath-alcohol testing apparatus.
5. It amends the law governing the administration of tests for the presence of drugs to remove antiquated references to drug "concentrations" and replaces them with "the presence of drugs or drug metabolites." The inclusion of metabolites conforms this section of law with other laws pertaining to drug testing.
6. It removes a reference to the Department of Health and Human Services in the statute that provides liability protection for people who draw blood at the request of a law enforcement officer, because the department no longer certifies this group of people. It also explicitly provides liability protection for people whose occupational license or training allows them to draw blood.

Public Law 2013, chapter 459 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 12, 2014.

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

**LD 1616 An Act Regarding Appointments of Certain Positions in the Department of Corrections**

**PUBLIC 491**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DION PLUMMER	OTP-AM	H-677

This bill eliminates one associate commissioner position and creates a deputy commissioner position in the Department of Corrections, and it changes the positions to be appointed by the Commissioner of Corrections. It authorizes the commissioner to appoint regional correctional administrators as necessary.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-677)**

This amendment prohibits the Commissioner of Corrections from appointing a person to any of the positions changed or specified by the bill as subject to appointment by the commissioner until the person serving in that position on the effective date of the legislation no longer serves in that position.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 491 eliminates one associate commissioner position and creates a deputy commissioner position in the Department of Corrections, and it changes the positions to be appointed by the Commissioner of Corrections. It also authorizes the commissioner to appoint regional correctional administrators as necessary.

This law prohibits the Commissioner of Corrections from appointing a person to any of the positions changed or specified by this law as subject to appointment by the commissioner until the person serving in that position on the effective date of Public Law 2013, chapter 491 no longer serves in that position.

**LD 1656 An Act To Increase Safety for Victims of Domestic Violence and Victims of Sexual Assault**

**PUBLIC 478  
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
CAIN HERBIG	OTP-AM	S-409

Current law limits the ability of bail commissioners to set preconviction bail in cases involving domestic violence; as a result, the period of time between the arrest and the setting of bail by a judge or justice for alleged perpetrators of domestic violence may be greater than it is with other crimes. In order to increase the safety of victims of domestic violence during the period between arrest and the setting of bail, this bill provides that a person is guilty of improper contact prior to the establishment of bail if, while being detained as a result of the person's arrest for specified domestic violence offenses and prior to the establishment of preconviction bail, the person intentionally or knowingly makes direct or indirect contact with the victim of the alleged crime.

Current law also requires that law enforcement officers use and be trained in how to administer an evidence-based domestic violence risk assessment. In order to increase the ability of Maine criminal justice agencies to use information gathered in the course of the risk assessment to keep victims and families safe, this bill permits those agencies to share confidential criminal history record information with advocates for the purpose of planning for the safety of a victim of domestic violence.

This bill also expands the definition of "advocate" to include an employee or volunteer of a Maine tribal program. Under this bill, an advocate who receives confidential criminal history record information must use the information solely for the purpose of planning for the safety of a victim of domestic violence and is prohibited from further disseminating the information.

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

This bill also clarifies that once a person is certified as a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program that person's actual residential street, school or work address or United States Postal Service address may not be used or disclosed by any state or local agency or the courts unless such use or disclosure is approved by the Secretary of State under the circumstances set forth in the program.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (S-409)**

The amendment:

1. Changes the title of the bill to include victims of sexual assault; and
2. Provides that prior to criminal liability for the crime, county jail staff must notify a defendant arrested for a domestic violence offense or sexual assault, and prior to the setting of bail, not to make direct or indirect contact with a specifically identified family or household member who is the victim of the offense.

The bill permits a law enforcement agency to share confidential criminal history record information with an advocate for the sole purpose of planning for the safety of a victim of domestic violence. This amendment also allows the sharing of this information with an advocate of a victim of sexual assault for the same purpose.

This amendment also directs the State Board of Corrections to establish a minimum, uniform policy by June 1, 2014, for notifying defendants detained at a county jail or other correctional facility after being arrested for a domestic violence offense or sexual assault, and prior to the setting of preconviction bail by a justice or judge, that it is a crime to make direct or indirect contact with a victim who is a member of the defendant's family or household.

Finally, the amendment adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause.

### **Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 478 creates the new crime of improper contact with a family or household member prior to the setting of preconviction bail, which applies in cases of domestic violence and sexual assault. It provides that prior to criminal liability for the crime, county jail staff must notify a defendant arrested for a domestic violence offense or sexual assault, and prior to the setting of bail, not to make direct or indirect contact with a specifically identified family or household member who is the victim of the offense. Prior to the enactment of Public Law 2013, chapter 475, the law limited the ability of bail commissioners to set preconviction bail in cases involving domestic violence; as a result, the period of time between the arrest and the setting of bail by a judge or justice for alleged perpetrators of domestic violence may be greater than it is with other crimes. This law increases the safety of victims of domestic violence during the period between arrest and the setting of bail.

Current law also requires that law enforcement officers use and be trained in how to administer an evidence-based domestic violence risk assessment. In order to increase the ability of Maine criminal justice agencies to use information gathered in the course of the risk assessment to keep victims and families safe, Public Law 2013, chapter 478 permits those agencies to share confidential criminal history record information with advocates for the purpose of planning for the safety of a victim of domestic violence.

This law expands the definition of "advocate" to include an employee or volunteer of a Maine tribal program and provides that an advocate who receives confidential criminal history record information must use the information solely for the purpose of planning for the safety of a victim of domestic violence and is prohibited from further disseminating the information. It permits a law enforcement agency to share confidential criminal history record information with an advocate. Public Law 2013, chapter 478 also clarifies that once a person is certified as a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program that person's actual residential street, school or work address, or United States Postal Service address may not be used or disclosed by any state or local agency, or the courts unless such use or disclosure is approved by the Secretary of State under the circumstances set forth in the program.

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

This law also directs the State Board of Corrections to establish a minimum, uniform policy by June 1, 2014, for notifying defendants detained at a county jail or other correctional facility after being arrested for a domestic violence offense or sexual assault, and prior to the setting of preconviction bail by a justice or judge, that it is a crime to make direct or indirect contact with a victim who is a member of the defendant's family or household.

Public Law 2013, chapter 478 was enacted as an emergency measure effective March 16, 2014.

**LD 1672     An Act To Amend Maine's Emergency Management Laws**

**PUBLIC 462**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PLUMMER WILSON	OTP	

This bill changes language in various provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes to conform with the current terminology of the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management. It also allows disbursements from the Emergency Response Commission Fund to be made for hazardous materials incident response equipment and supplies.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 462 changes language in various provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes to conform with the current terminology of the Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management. It also allows disbursements from the Emergency Response Commission Fund to be made for hazardous materials incident response equipment and supplies.

**LD 1679     An Act To Appropriate Funds for the Maine Criminal Justice Academy,  
Code Enforcement Officer Training, Increased Enforcement of Tax  
Collection, Water Quality Control, Clinical Staff at the Maine State  
Prison and HIV Prevention Education**

**PUBLIC 591**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
DION PLUMMER	OTP-AM	H-617 S-540 HILL

This bill provides ongoing funding for the Department of Public Safety, Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-617)**

This amendment incorporates a fiscal note.

**Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-540)**

This amendment changes the title of the bill and, in addition to the funding provided to the Maine Criminal Justice Academy in the bill, provides funding to:

1. The Department of Economic and Community Development to support the code enforcement officer training and certification program;
2. The Maine Lakes Society to manage and analyze certain data to assist with water pollution control, water quality protection and other environmental training programs;
3. The Department of Education for HIV prevention training and education;

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

- 4. The Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services for three positions to allow the bureau to address tax collection cases; and
- 5. The Department of Corrections for three months of contracted clinical staff to a mental health unit at the Maine State Prison.

This amendment also transfers funds from the Gambling Control Board in the Department of Public Safety to the General Fund.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 591 provides funding for the following:

- 1. The Department of Public Safety, Maine Criminal Justice Academy, to support the activities of the Academy;
- 2. The Department of Economic and Community Development to support the code enforcement officer training and certification program;
- 3. The Maine Lakes Society to manage and analyze certain data to assist with water pollution control, water quality protection and other environmental training programs;
- 4. The Department of Education for HIV prevention training and education;
- 5. The Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services for three positions to allow the bureau to address tax collection cases; and
- 6. The Department of Corrections for three months of contracted clinical staff to a mental health unit at the Maine State Prison.

Public Law 2013, chapter 591 also transfers funds from the Gambling Control Board in the Department of Public Safety to the General Fund.

**LD 1729 An Act To Increase the Period of Time for the Calculation of a Prior Conviction for Operating under the Influence**

**PUBLIC 604**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
MARKS	OTP-AM	H-729

This bill increases the period of time for calculating a prior conviction for operating under the influence from 10 years to 15 years.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-729)**

This amendment does the following.

- 1. It removes the provisions of the bill that increase the period of time for calculating a prior conviction for operating under the influence from 10 years to 15 years.
- 2. It amends the laws governing criminal operating under the influence to provide that the period of time for the calculation of a prior conviction for a Class B or C crime of operating under the influence is unlimited.
- 3. It changes the time from which a prior conviction is calculated from the date of the docket entry of conviction to

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

the date the sentence is imposed.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 604 amends the laws governing criminal operating under the influence to provide that the period of time for the calculation of a prior conviction for a Class B or C crime of operating under the influence is unlimited. It also changes the time from which a prior conviction is calculated from the date of the docket entry of conviction to the date the sentence is imposed.

**LD 1764 An Act To Implement Certain Recommendations of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission Relative to the Maine Bail Code, the Maine Juvenile Code and the Maine Criminal Code and Related Statutes**

**PUBLIC 519**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM OTP	H-698

This bill implements the following Criminal Law Advisory Commission recommendations.

1. In regard to the prohibition on the possession of firearms for certain persons, it adds an exception to the prohibition for a person under a deferred disposition until sentence imposition.
2. In the laws concerning limitations on the authority of a bail commissioner to set bail for an alleged violation of a condition of release, it imposes the same limitations on the setting of post-conviction bail as previously imposed on the setting of preconviction bail for that alleged violation.
3. It makes a technical correction to the laws concerning competency of a juvenile.
4. It adds a justice of the peace to those judicial officers authorized to issue a warrant to obtain portable electronic device content information and to obtain location information and, as to the latter, grant an extension of the warrant.
5. In the laws concerning computer crimes in the Maine Criminal Code, it adds a definition for "criminal justice agency."
6. In the laws concerning deferred disposition in the Maine Criminal Code, it clarifies that preconviction bail applies to a person on a deferred disposition until sentence imposition notwithstanding the definition of "preconviction" for purposes of the Maine Bail Code.
7. It replaces an outdated directive to reflect recent changes made to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1304 regarding the proration of sentences for inmates committed to the custody of a sheriff for nonpayment of fines.

**Committee Amendment "A" (H-698)**

This amendment is the majority report and amends the provision of the bill regarding the prohibition on the possession of firearms by certain persons in cases involving a deferred disposition. The bill provides that in cases of deferred disposition, a person is deemed to have been convicted when the court imposes the sentence; however, this amendment provides that in cases involving certain crimes, including domestic violence crimes, the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm when the deferred disposition period begins and not at the point when the sentence is imposed.

**Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 519 implements the following Criminal Law Advisory Commission recommendations.

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

1. In regard to the prohibition on the possession of firearms for certain persons, it adds an exception to the prohibition for a person under a deferred disposition until sentence imposition, but it excludes from that exception cases involving certain crimes, including domestic violence crimes, in which case the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm when the deferred disposition period begins and not at the point when the sentence is imposed.
2. It provides that in cases involving certain crimes, including domestic violence crimes, the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm when the deferred disposition period begins and not at the point when the sentence is imposed.
3. In the laws concerning limitations on the authority of a bail commissioner to set bail for an alleged violation of a condition of release, it imposes the same limitations on the setting of post-conviction bail as previously imposed on the setting of preconviction bail for that alleged violation.
4. It adds a justice of the peace to those judicial officers authorized to issue a warrant to obtain portable electronic device content information and to obtain location information and, as to the latter, grant an extension of the warrant.
5. In the laws concerning computer crimes in the Maine Criminal Code, it adds a definition for "criminal justice agency."
6. In the laws concerning deferred disposition in the Maine Criminal Code, it clarifies that preconviction bail applies to a person on a deferred disposition until sentence imposition notwithstanding the definition of "preconviction" for purposes of the Maine Bail Code.
7. It replaces an outdated directive to reflect recent changes made to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 17-A, section 1304 regarding the proration of sentences for inmates committed to the custody of a sheriff for nonpayment of fines.
8. It makes a technical correction to the laws concerning competency of a juvenile.

**LD 1765      An Act To Establish the Criminal Law Revision Commission**

**Veto Sustained**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM ONTP	S-426 S-549 HILL

This bill is an emergency measure and:

1. Establishes the 13-member Criminal Law Revision Commission for the purpose of examining all criminal statutes within the Maine Revised Statutes, and the administration of those statutes to ensure their clarity and consistency, the proportionality of penalties to offenses and the effectuation of policy objectives;
2. Provides that the membership of the commission must include four members of the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters, the Attorney General or a designee, a member of the judicial branch who is not a judge or a justice, the chair of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission or a designee, a member representing a statewide criminal defense association, a member representing a statewide prosecutors association, and two members appointed by the Governor. It also provides for two nonvoting members who are active or retired judges or justices;
3. Directs the commission to begin its work with the Maine Criminal Code before working on crimes outside of the Maine Criminal Code. It also requires the commission to report its findings and recommendations to the second regular session of each Legislature starting with the 127th Legislature and authorizes the commission to submit legislation to effectuate its recommendations;

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

4. Provides that operations and staffing of the commission are dependent on adequate funding, and that the commission must postpone its operations if funding and staffing levels are not sufficient to allow the commission to fully and effectively carry out its duties. The commission must notify the Legislature in writing at least 30 days prior to postponing activities that it no longer has sufficient funding to continue its work;
5. Provides that, if funding is not available for staffing support, the commission may request staffing assistance from the Legislative Council, subject to certain restrictions;
6. Provides an appropriation of \$155,000 in fiscal year 2013-14 and \$2,500 every year thereafter to contract for a chief counsel and staffing support; and
7. Repeals the Criminal Law Revision Commission on October 1, 2017.

**Committee Amendment "A" (S-426)**

This amendment strikes and replaces the appropriations and allocations section of the bill.

**Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-549)**

This amendment removes the appropriations section that provides funds for staff for, and the per diem and expenses of Legislators serving on, the Criminal Law Revision Commission and replaces it with an allocation of Other Special Revenue Funds. This amendment also requires the Attorney General to seek outside funding for the work of the commission. The amendment provides for an effective date of July 1, 2015, or when the Attorney General is able to identify, and the State Controller to transfer, \$159,000 for this purpose to the Legislature, whichever occurs first. Any funds identified or received by the Attorney General for the Criminal Law Revision Commission on or after July 1, 2015, must be transferred by the State Controller to the Legislature, Criminal Law Revision Commission, Other Special Revenue Funds account established for the purposes of this Act.

This amendment also removes the emergency preamble and emergency clause.

**LD 1782     An Act To Make Technical Amendments to the Criminal History Record Information Act and the Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act and a Related Provision in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 20-A**

**PUBLIC 507**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
	OTP-AM	S-427

This bill implements the recommendations of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission to make technical amendments to the Criminal History Record Information Act and the Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act enacted by Public Law 2013, chapter 267. Specifically, the bill makes changes to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 16 as follows:

1. Amends section 703, subsection 2, paragraph E by replacing the phrase "indefinitely postponed" with the phrase "postponed for a period of more than one year";
2. Amends section 705, subsection 3 by replacing the incorrect term "use" in the final sentence with "employment";
3. Amends section 804 by adding the omitted words "is or" to conform with section 802, and includes the inadvertently omitted word "Maine" before the term "criminal justice agency";

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

4. Amends section 805, subsection 3, paragraph B by adding "or court decision" for purposes of completeness;
5. Amends section 806, subsection 1 by adding government agencies or subunits of government agencies in this State or another state that by statute are responsible for licensing or regulating the programs or facilities that provide care to children or incapacitated or dependent adults, and changing the conditions under which intelligence and investigative record information may be provided to these agencies and investigatory agencies. The licensing agencies were unintentionally omitted from subsection 1 when it replaced former section 614, subsection 3, paragraphs B and B-1;
6. Amends section 806, subsection 2 by adding "foster parent or guardian" for purposes of completeness;
7. Amends section 807 by adding the inadvertently omitted word "Maine" before the words "criminal justice agency"; and
8. Amends section 809 by adding the inadvertently omitted word "confidential" to describe the words "intelligence and investigative record information."

The bill also makes a correction in Title 20-A. It amends Title 20-A, section 6103, subsection 1 to correct an error made in Public Law 2013, chapter 267 concerning sharing criminal history record information with the Department of Education. The law prior to 2013 authorized the sharing of conviction data, which was defined to be public information. Chapter 267 inadvertently and incorrectly revised the type of information available to confidential criminal history record information. The bill corrects that error by limiting the information to be provided to the Department of Education to public criminal history record information and corrects a cross-reference.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (S-427)**

This amendment amends the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 16, section 703, subsection 2, paragraph F regarding confidential criminal history record information to be consistent with other changes proposed in the bill. This recommendation of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission was inadvertently omitted from the bill.

It also restores the ability of an insurer to receive confidential investigative records. Public Law 2013, chapter 267, Part A, section 3 inadvertently changed the long-standing practice of law enforcement's sending this information to insurers.

### **Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 507 implements the recommendations of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission to make technical amendments to the Criminal History Record Information Act and the Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act enacted by Public Law 2013, chapter 267. Specifically, Public Law 2013, chapter 507 makes changes to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 16 as follows:

1. Amends section 703, subsection 2, paragraph E by replacing the phrase "indefinitely postponed" with the phrase "postponed for a period of more than one year";
2. Amends section 705, subsection 3 by replacing the incorrect term "use" in the final sentence with "employment";
3. Amends section 804 by adding the omitted words "is or" to conform with section 802, and includes the inadvertently omitted word "Maine" before the term "criminal justice agency";
4. Amends section 805, subsection 3, paragraph B by adding "or court decision" for purposes of completeness;
5. Amends section 806, subsection 1 by adding government agencies or subunits of government agencies in this State or another state that by statute are responsible for licensing or regulating the programs or facilities that provide care to children or incapacitated or dependent adults and changing the conditions under which intelligence and

**Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety**

investigative record information may be provided to these agencies and investigatory agencies. The licensing agencies were unintentionally omitted from subsection 1 when it replaced former section 614, subsection 3, paragraphs B and B-1;

- 6. Amends section 806, subsection 2 by adding "foster parent or guardian" for purposes of completeness;
- 7. Amends section 807 by adding the inadvertently omitted word "Maine" before the words "criminal justice agency";
- 8. Amends section 809 by adding the inadvertently omitted word "confidential" to describe the words "intelligence and investigative record information";
- 9. Amends Title 20-A, section 6103, subsection 1 to correct an error made in Public Law 2013, chapter 267, concerning sharing criminal history record information with the Department of Education. The law prior to 2013 authorized the sharing of conviction data, which was defined to be public information. Chapter 267 inadvertently and incorrectly revised the type of information available to confidential criminal history record information. Public Law 2013, chapter 507 corrects that error by limiting the information to be provided to the Department of Education to public criminal history record information and corrects a cross-reference; and
- 10. Restores the ability of an insurer to receive confidential investigative records.

**LD 1810      An Act To Increase the Penalty for Failing To Carry Proof of Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility      Accepted Majority (ONTP) Report**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PLUMMER	ONTP OTP-AM	

This bill makes it a Class C crime if a person who is required to maintain proof of financial responsibility operates a vehicle, or allows the operation of that vehicle, on a public way without such proof and that vehicle is involved in an accident that results in severe bodily injury while being operated on the public way. This bill also increases from a Class E to a Class D crime the penalty for such a person operating a vehicle or allowing the operation of a vehicle without proof of financial responsibility.

**Committee Amendment "A" (S-455)**

This amendment is the minority report and changes the phrase "severe bodily injury" to "serious bodily injury" to conform to the language used in the Maine Criminal Code.

**LD 1811      An Act To Appropriate and Allocate Funds To Strengthen the State's Efforts To Investigate, Prosecute and Punish Persons Committing Drug Crimes      Died On Adjournment**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
PLUMMER	OTP-AM OTP-AM OTP-AM	S-498

This bill creates four new District Court Judge positions within the Judicial Department. These judges must hear and decide drug-related criminal cases and sit in the cities of Presque Isle, Bangor, Lewiston and Portland.

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

This bill provides funding for 14 Investigative Agent positions in the Department of Public Safety, Maine Drug Enforcement Agency and funding for training and costs associated with conducting investigations.

This bill also provides funding for four Assistant Attorney General positions in the Department of the Attorney General that will be dedicated to prosecuting drug crimes.

**Committee Amendment "A" (S-498)**

This amendment is the majority report. It creates two new District Court Judge positions within the Judicial Department instead of four as proposed in the bill. These judges are appointed to the District Court in a manner that ensures geographic distribution and the ability of the court to address drug-related criminal matters expeditiously.

This amendment provides ongoing funding for two Assistant Attorney General positions in the Department of the Attorney General dedicated to prosecuting drug crimes instead of four as proposed in the bill.

This amendment reduces the ongoing General Fund appropriation to the Department of Public Safety to support drug enforcement activities from \$1,692,123 to \$920,812.

Finally, this amendment also provides an ongoing General Fund appropriation of \$750,000 to the Department of Health and Human Services for substance abuse treatment programs.

**Committee Amendment "C" (S-500)**

This amendment is a minority report. It provides that the four new judge positions are appointed to the District Court and assigned in a manner that ensures geographic distribution and the ability of the court to address drug-related criminal matters expeditiously, and adds a General Fund appropriation for the appointment of the four new judges and their support staff.

**Committee Amendment "B" (S-499)**

This amendment is a minority report of the committee and provides that four new judge positions are appointed to the District Court and assigned in a manner that ensures geographic distribution and the ability of the court to address drug-related criminal matters expeditiously.

This amendment requires the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Alcoholic Beverages and Lottery Operations to develop a plan that includes proposed rules and any legislation needed to implement the personal use, taxation, and regulation of marijuana. The bureau is required to report its plan to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters by January 31, 2015 and authorizes the joint standing committee to report out legislation, which includes enforcement and prosecution of drug crimes, and the treatment of substance abuse, to the First Regular Session of the 127th Legislature.

This amendment amends the bill by submitting the question of legalizing and taxing marijuana to voters in the State at a referendum, and makes establishing the new positions related to the enforcement and prosecution of drug crimes contingent on the availability of sufficient funding received from tax revenues on the sale of marijuana.

**LD 1814 An Act To Create a Secure, Therapeutic Mental Health Unit**

**ONTP**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
GERZOFSKY DION	ONTP	

This bill provides for the establishment of a secure, therapeutic mental health unit for defendants undergoing court-ordered assessments to determine their competency to stand trial or their criminal culpability. This bill also

***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

provides therapeutic care for forensic patients and authorizes involuntary placement in or transfer to the secure, therapeutic mental health unit for civilly committed patients with mental illness who pose a likelihood of serious harm to others. The bill establishes the unit as follows.

1. It directs the Commissioner of Corrections and the Commissioner of Health and Human Services to enter into an agreement to establish the unit with the sheriff of either Cumberland County or Somerset County.
2. It directs the Department of Corrections to provide security for the unit. Security staff must be dedicated to the unit and trained to provide security in a mental health hospital environment.
3. It directs the Department of Corrections to provide therapeutic mental health care for the unit. The therapeutic mental health care must meet standards established by a national organization on correctional facilities mental health standards. The Department of Health and Human Services may also provide mental health services to the unit upon agreement with the Department of Corrections and the county jail.
4. It requires that the population in a secure, therapeutic mental health unit be separated by sight and sound from the general jail population, and that forensic patients and civil patients must also be separated by sight and sound within the unit.
5. It specifies that a person under a court order to undergo a mental evaluation by the State Forensic Service must be admitted in the unit unless the Department of Health and Human Services determines that the person's mental health condition contraindicates admittance to the unit, the person is an inmate at a state correctional facility, or there is not a suitable bed available.
6. It also provides that a person not in a state correctional facility who poses a likelihood of serious harm must be admitted to the unit unless the Commissioner of Health and Human Services determines that the person's mental health condition contraindicates admittance to the unit or the unit does not have a suitable bed. Inmates with mental illness housed in a state correctional facility must be treated at the Maine State Prison's mental health unit and are not eligible to be admitted to the unit.

This bill establishes a procedure through which a patient who has been involuntarily committed to a state mental health institute may be involuntarily transferred to the secure, therapeutic mental health unit upon the order of a clinical review panel and after completion of a procedure that protects the rights of the patient and provides due process.

It also authorizes a court, in the process of ordering involuntary civil commitment for a person, to order placement in the secure, therapeutic mental health unit and provides for transfer of physical custody to a state mental health institute at the end of the order of involuntary placement.

**LD 1824      An Act To Provide Additional Authority to the State Board of Corrections**

**PUBLIC 598  
EMERGENCY**

<u>Sponsor(s)</u>	<u>Committee Report</u>	<u>Amendments Adopted</u>
GERZOFSKY DION	OTP-AM OTP-AM ONTP	S-511 S-533 HILL

This bill directs the State Board of Corrections to establish an essential programs and services funding formula for county jails and to review county jail management models in other states. The bill also authorizes the board to:

1. Approve the budget of each county jail in the State;

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

2. Review management decisions concerning county jail staffing and the use of overtime;
3. Withhold state funds from a county jail that fails to comply with a decision of the board; and
4. Rescind county jail employee salary and wage increases, and funding for county jail expenditures that exceed levels approved by the board.

### **Committee Amendment "A" (S-511)**

This amendment is the majority report and replaces the bill. It makes the following changes to the process for approving county correctional budgets, and to the authority of the State Board of Corrections.

1. It clarifies that the correctional services budget for a county does not include county jail debt.
2. It establishes a growth factor for county correctional budgets that is equivalent to the growth limitation factor established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 706-A.
3. It requires the State Board of Corrections to approve a county budget that does not exceed the budget growth factor that is calculated on the total county budget that includes both the state and county share of the budget.
4. It authorizes the State Board of Corrections to manage county inmate bed space and direct the transfer of inmates between county jails. If the State Board of Corrections fails to manage inmate bed space or inmate transfers, or if the State Board of Corrections requests that the Commissioner of Corrections take on one or more of these functions and the commissioner agrees, it authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to perform these functions.
5. It clarifies the purpose of the State Board of Corrections to promote public safety and establish and implement a unified and efficient county jail system.
6. It adds to the list of goals for the State Board of Corrections benchmarks for performance that include increased standardization, economies of scale, a long-term capital improvement budget, addressing mental health and substance abuse issues, and best practices used at the national level.
7. It changes the membership of the State Board of Corrections from nine members to five members to include one sheriff, one county commissioner, two representatives of the executive branch and one member representing the public. It also repeals the requirement that one member must have expertise in mental health issues and directs the State Board of Corrections to consult with mental health and drug abuse experts to assist the board with issues related to mental health and drug abuse.
8. It allows the State Board of Corrections to enter into contracts on behalf of county jails and regional jails for goods and services and requires the counties to meet the terms of the contract and pay their pro rata share.
9. It amends the responsibilities of the Executive Director of the State Board of Corrections to include reviewing and making recommendations concerning the proposed county corrections budgets, preparing the State Board of Corrections budget, coordinating the long-term county improvement plans into a single document and preparing performance metrics. It also allows the executive director to appoint a financial analyst to assist the State Board of Corrections.
10. It provides that a county may exceed the budget growth factor as applied to personnel costs but may not exceed the county's overall budgeted growth factor cap.
11. It requires the State Board of Corrections to adopt and enforce standards related to the efficiency of the county correctional system including information systems, security equipment, inmate classification, pretrial services, staffing qualifications and staffing levels, ratios of personnel across different levels of command and other matters

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

related to construction, maintenance and operations.

12. It requires the State Board of Corrections to receive and review all reports and results of county jail inspections conducted by the Department of Corrections.

13. It provides that the laws governing the State Board of Corrections do not authorize it to engage in collective bargaining obligations under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, section 965.

14. It changes the name of the State Board of Corrections Investment Fund program to the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program.

15. It provides that expenditures from the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program are only for expenses approved by the board for personnel, goods and services, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, information technologies and office equipment, that do not exceed \$50,000 per item.

16. It provides that in the first fiscal year in which any unencumbered balance in the corrections-related account of a county arises out of savings realized during the course of that fiscal year, the county may retain the unencumbered balance for future corrections-related purposes; however, 10% of savings in any subsequent fiscal year must be submitted to the State Board of Corrections.

17. It creates the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund and requires the State Board of Corrections to prepare a 10-year system-wide capital investment plan with the assistance of an independent entity for the purpose of determining capital projects that can be funded for each county jail facility from the fund.

18. It directs the State Board of Corrections to contract with an independent entity with expertise in developing a capital investment plan for correctional facilities to assist in developing the ten-year system-wide capital investment plan.

19. It requires the State Board of Corrections to report on the status of a capital investment plan to the Legislature by no later than January 15th of each first regular session of the Legislature.

20. It requires the State Board of Corrections to develop a capital expenditure budget for each county jail facility based on a capital investment plan to be submitted by each county with the operational budget for inclusion in the biennial budget or as required by the State Budget Officer.

21. It establishes a uniform method of accounting and budgeting for county jail facilities.

22. It provides that federal or state inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county jail facility generating the funds and are not offset against the state appropriation otherwise due that county under the approved allocation formula.

23. For remaining federal revenues, it provides that federal inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county up to budgeted amounts approved as part of budgeted county correctional services. It requires a county jail holding jail debt on or before July 1, 2008 to transfer to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund 25% of any remaining federal revenue and apply 75% to the jail debt until the full discharge of that debt. A county jail without any jail debt must transfer 75% of any remaining federal revenue to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund.

24. It clarifies that any county that has realized savings may retain those savings for future corrections-related services without the State's withholding funds that it would otherwise have allocated to that county.

25. It gives the State Board of Corrections enforcement authority by allowing it to hold funding in escrow for

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

violations of rules, declare a county jail facility ineligible for participation in programs, suspend or deny funding, and restrict or modify the operations of a county jail facility identified as a habitual violator.

26. It allows the State Board of Corrections to accept funds and apply for grants.

27. It prohibits a sheriff and a county commissioner from withdrawing from the coordinated correctional system or refusing to house any out-of-county inmates except in cases of jail overcrowding. It also provides that a disagreement or dispute with the State Board of Corrections is subject to mediation.

28. It establishes that the State Board of Corrections has the authority to monitor the operational, programmatic and financial performance of each county jail facility.

29. It requires the State Board of Corrections to work with the judicial branch to use electronic technology whenever possible to reduce the level of physical transfer of inmates between a county jail facility and a court, and report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters regarding the progress in implementing electronic technologies.

30. It provides an appropriations and allocations section for the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund and to continue funding for a financial analyst position.

### **Committee Amendment "B" (S-512)**

This amendment is the minority report and replaces the bill. It makes the following changes to the process for approving county correctional budgets and to the authority of the State Board of Corrections.

1. It makes annual adjustments to the amount counties collect from municipalities for correctional services based on the Consumer Price Index.
2. It clarifies that the correctional services budget does not include county jail debt.
3. It establishes a growth factor for county correctional budgets that is equivalent to the growth limitation factor established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 706-A.
4. It requires the State Board of Corrections to approve a county budget that does not exceed the budget growth factor that is calculated on the total county budget that includes both the state and county share of the budget.
5. It authorizes the State Board of Corrections to manage county inmate bed space and direct the transfer of inmates between county jails. If the State Board of Corrections fails to manage inmate bed space or inmate transfers, or if the State Board of Corrections requests that the Commissioner of Corrections take on one or more of these functions and the commissioner agrees, it authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to perform these functions.
6. It clarifies the purpose of the State Board of Corrections to promote public safety and establish and implement a unified and efficient county jail system.
7. It adds to the list of goals for the State Board of Corrections benchmarks for performance that include increased standardization, economies of scale, a long-term capital improvement budget, addressing mental health and substance abuse issues and best practices used at the national level.
8. It changes the membership of the State Board of Corrections from nine members to five members to include one sheriff, one county commissioner, two representatives of the executive branch and one member representing the public. It also repeals the requirement that one member must have expertise in mental health issues and directs the State Board of Corrections to consult with mental health and drug abuse experts to assist the board with issues related to mental health and drug abuse.

## ***Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety***

9. It allows the State Board of Corrections to enter into contracts on behalf of county jails and regional jails for goods and services, and requires the counties to meet the terms of the contract and pay their pro rata share.
10. It amends the responsibilities of the Executive Director of the State Board of Corrections to include reviewing and making recommendations concerning the proposed county corrections budgets, preparing the State Board of Corrections budget, coordinating the long-term county improvement plans into a single document and preparing performance metrics. It also allows the executive director to appoint a financial analyst to assist the State Board of Corrections.
11. It provides that a county may exceed the budget growth factor as applied to personnel costs but may not exceed the county's overall budgeted growth factor cap.
12. It requires the State Board of Corrections to adopt and enforce standards related to the efficiency of the county correctional system including information systems, security equipment, inmate classification, pretrial services, staffing qualifications and staffing levels, ratios of personnel across different levels of command and other matters related to construction, maintenance and operations.
13. It requires the State Board of Corrections to receive and review all reports and results of county jail inspections conducted by the Department of Corrections.
14. It provides that the laws governing the State Board of Corrections do not authorize it to engage in collective bargaining obligations under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, section 965.
15. It changes the name of the State Board of Corrections Investment Fund program to the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program.
16. It provides that expenditures from the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program are only for expenses approved by the board for personnel, goods and services, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, information technologies and office equipment, that do not exceed \$50,000 per item.
17. It provides that in the first fiscal year in which any unencumbered balance in the corrections-related account of a county arises out of savings realized during the course of that fiscal year, the county may retain the unencumbered balance for future corrections-related purposes; however, 10% of savings in any subsequent fiscal year must be submitted to the State Board of Corrections.
18. It creates the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund and requires the State Board of Corrections to prepare a 10-year system-wide capital investment plan with the assistance of an independent entity for the purpose of determining capital projects that can be funded for each county jail facility from the fund.
19. It directs the State Board of Corrections to contract with an independent entity with expertise in developing a capital investment plan for correctional facilities to assist in developing the ten-year system-wide capital investment plan.
20. It requires the State Board of Corrections to report on the status of a capital investment plan to the Legislature by no later than January 15th of each first regular session of the Legislature.
21. It requires the State Board of Corrections to develop a capital expenditure budget for each county jail facility based on a capital investment plan to be submitted by each county with the operational budget for inclusion in the biennial budget or as required by the State Budget Officer.
22. It establishes a uniform method of accounting and budgeting for county jail facilities.

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

23. It provides that federal or state inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county jail facility generating the funds and are not offset against the state appropriation otherwise due that county under the approved allocation formula.

24. For remaining federal revenues, it provides that federal inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county up to budgeted amounts approved as part of budgeted county correctional services. It requires a county jail holding jail debt on or before July 1, 2008, to transfer to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund 25% of any remaining federal revenue and apply 75% to the jail debt until the full discharge of that debt. A county jail without any jail debt must transfer 75% of any remaining federal revenue to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund.

25. It clarifies that any county that has realized savings may retain those savings for future corrections-related services without the State's withholding funds that it would otherwise have allocated to that county.

26. It gives the State Board of Corrections enforcement authority by allowing it to hold funding in escrow for violations of rules, declare a county jail facility ineligible for participation in programs, suspend or deny funding, and restrict or modify the operations of a county jail facility identified as a habitual violator.

27. It allows the State Board of Corrections to accept funds and apply for grants.

28. It prohibits a sheriff and a county commissioner from withdrawing from the coordinated correctional system or refusing to house any out-of-county inmates except in cases of jail overcrowding. It also provides that a disagreement or dispute with the State Board of Corrections is subject to mediation.

29. It establishes that the State Board of Corrections has the authority to monitor the operational, programmatic, and financial performance of each county jail facility.

30. It requires the State Board of Corrections to work with the judicial branch to use electronic technology whenever possible to reduce the level of physical transfer of inmates between a county jail facility and a court and report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters regarding the progress in implementing electronic technologies.

31. It provides an appropriations and allocations section for the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund and to continue funding for a financial analyst position.

### **Senate Amendment "A" To Committee Amendment "A" (S-533)**

This amendment eliminates the General Fund appropriation for a ten-year system-wide capital improvement plan in fiscal year 2014-15.

### **Enacted Law Summary**

Public Law 2013, chapter 598 makes the following changes to the process for approving county correctional budgets and to the authority of the State Board of Corrections.

1. It clarifies that the correctional services budget for a county does not include county jail debt.
2. It establishes a growth factor for county correctional budgets that is equivalent to the growth limitation factor established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 706-A.
3. It requires the State Board of Corrections to approve a county budget that does not exceed the budget growth factor that is calculated on the total county budget that includes both the state and county share of the budget.

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

4. It authorizes the State Board of Corrections to manage county inmate bed space and direct the transfer of inmates between county jails. If the State Board of Corrections fails to manage inmate bed space or inmate transfers, or if the State Board of Corrections requests that the Commissioner of Corrections take on one or more of these functions and the commissioner agrees, it authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to perform these functions.
5. It clarifies the purpose of the State Board of Corrections to promote public safety and establish and implement a unified and efficient county jail system.
6. It adds to the list of goals for the State Board of Corrections benchmarks for performance that include increased standardization, economies of scale, a long-term capital improvement budget, addressing mental health and substance abuse issues, and best practices used at the national level.
7. It changes the membership of the State Board of Corrections from nine members to five members to include one sheriff, one county commissioner, two representatives of the executive branch and one member representing the public. It also repeals the requirement that one member must have expertise in mental health issues and directs the State Board of Corrections to consult with mental health and drug abuse experts to assist the board with issues related to mental health and drug abuse.
8. It allows the State Board of Corrections to enter into contracts on behalf of county jails and regional jails for goods and services and requires the counties to meet the terms of the contract and pay their pro rata share.
9. It amends the responsibilities of the Executive Director of the State Board of Corrections to include reviewing and making recommendations concerning the proposed county corrections budgets, preparing the State Board of Corrections budget, coordinating the long-term county improvement plans into a single document and preparing performance metrics. It also allows the executive director to appoint a financial analyst to assist the State Board of Corrections.
10. It provides that a county may exceed the budget growth factor as applied to personnel costs but may not exceed the county's overall budgeted growth factor cap.
11. It requires the State Board of Corrections to adopt and enforce standards related to the efficiency of the county correctional system including information systems, security equipment, inmate classification, pretrial services, staffing qualifications and staffing levels, ratios of personnel across different levels of command and other matters related to construction, maintenance and operations.
12. It requires the State Board of Corrections to receive and review all reports and results of county jail inspections conducted by the Department of Corrections.
13. It provides that the laws governing the State Board of Corrections do not authorize it to engage in collective bargaining obligations under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 26, section 965.
14. It changes the name of the State Board of Corrections Investment Fund program to the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program.
15. It provides that expenditures from the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund program are only for expenses approved by the board for personnel, goods and services, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, information technologies and office equipment, that do not exceed \$50,000 per item.
16. It provides that in the first fiscal year in which any unencumbered balance in the corrections-related account of a county arises out of savings realized during the course of that fiscal year, the county may retain the unencumbered balance for future corrections-related purposes; however, 10% of savings in any subsequent fiscal year must be submitted to the State Board of Corrections.

## *Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

17. It creates the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund and requires the State Board of Corrections to prepare a ten-year system-wide capital investment plan with the assistance of an independent entity for the purpose of determining capital projects that can be funded for each county jail facility from the fund.
18. It requires the State Board of Corrections to report on the status of a capital investment plan to the Legislature by no later than January 15th of each first regular session of the Legislature.
19. It requires the State Board of Corrections to develop a capital expenditure budget for each county jail facility based on a capital investment plan to be submitted by each county with the operational budget for inclusion in the biennial budget or as required by the State Budget Officer.
20. It establishes a uniform method of accounting and budgeting for county jail facilities.
21. It provides that federal or state inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county jail facility generating the funds and are not offset against the state appropriation otherwise due that county under the approved allocation formula.
22. For remaining federal revenues, it provides that federal inmate boarding revenues are retained by the county, up to budgeted amounts approved as part of budgeted county correctional services. It requires a county jail holding jail debt on or before July 1, 2008 to transfer to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund 25% of any remaining federal revenue and apply 75% to the jail debt until the full discharge of that debt. A county jail without any jail debt must transfer 75% of any remaining federal revenue to the County Corrections Capital Improvement Fund.
23. It clarifies that any county that has realized savings may retain those savings for future corrections-related services without the State's withholding funds that it would otherwise have allocated to that county.
24. It gives the State Board of Corrections enforcement authority by allowing it to hold funding in escrow for violations of rules, declare a county jail facility ineligible for participation in programs, suspend or deny funding, and restrict or modify the operations of a county jail facility identified as a habitual violator.
25. It allows the State Board of Corrections to accept funds and apply for grants.
26. It prohibits a sheriff and a county commissioner from withdrawing from the coordinated correctional system or refusing to house any out-of-county inmates except in cases of jail overcrowding. It also provides that a disagreement or dispute with the State Board of Corrections is subject to mediation.
27. It establishes that the State Board of Corrections has the authority to monitor the operational, programmatic, and financial performance of each county jail facility.
28. It requires the State Board of Corrections to work with the judicial branch to use electronic technology whenever possible to reduce the level of physical transfer of inmates between a county jail facility and a court and report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters regarding the progress in implementing electronic technologies.
29. It provides an appropriations and allocations section for the State Board of Corrections Operational Support Fund and to continue funding for a financial analyst position.

Public Law 2013, chapter 598 was enacted as an emergency measure effective May 1, 2014.

*Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety*

SUBJECT INDEX

*Criminal History Record Information/DNA/Forensics*

Enacted

LD 1782 An Act To Make Technical Amendments to the Criminal History Record Information Act and the Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act and a Related Provision in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 20-A PUBLIC 507

*Criminal Law*

Not Enacted

LD 1765 An Act To Establish the Criminal Law Revision Commission Veto Sustained

*Criminal Procedure/Bail/Sentencing*

Enacted

LD 1729 An Act To Increase the Period of Time for the Calculation of a Prior Conviction for Operating under the Influence PUBLIC 604

LD 1764 An Act To Implement Certain Recommendations of the Criminal Law Advisory Commission Relative to the Maine Bail Code, the Maine Juvenile Code and the Maine Criminal Code and Related Statutes PUBLIC 519

*Department of Corrections*

Enacted

LD 1616 An Act Regarding Appointments of Certain Positions in the Department of Corrections PUBLIC 491

LD 1824 An Act To Provide Additional Authority to the State Board of Corrections PUBLIC 598  
EMERGENCY

Not Enacted

LD 1513 Resolve, Directing the Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Labor To Support the Statewide Coordinated Services District System ONTP

*Domestic Violence*

Enacted

LD 1656 An Act To Increase Safety for Victims of Domestic Violence and Victims of Sexual Assault PUBLIC 478  
EMERGENCY

*Drugs*

Not Enacted

LD 1811 An Act To Appropriate and Allocate Funds To Strengthen the State's Efforts To Investigate, Prosecute and Punish Persons Committing Drug Crimes Died On  
Adjournment

*Firearms/Concealed Firearms*

Not Enacted

LD 222 An Act Regarding the Issuance of a Permit To Carry a Concealed Handgun Veto Sustained

*Fireworks*

**Not Enacted**

LD 111	An Act To Restrict the Sale, Purchase and Use of Fireworks in the State	Majority (ONTP) Report
LD 168	An Act To Establish Reasonable Restrictions on the Use of Fireworks	Veto Sustained

**Juveniles**

**Not Enacted**

LD 662	An Act Regarding Sexually Explicit Text Messaging by Minors	Majority (ONTP) Report
--------	---	---------------------------

**Law Enforcement**

**Enacted**

LD 1679	An Act To Appropriate Funds for the Maine Criminal Justice Academy, Code Enforcement Officer Training, Increased Enforcement of Tax Collection, Water Quality Control, Clinical Staff at the Maine State Prison and HIV Prevention Education	PUBLIC 591
---------	--	------------

**Not Enacted**

LD 297	An Act To Require Forest Rangers To Be Trained in Order To Allow Them To Carry Firearms	Veto Sustained
--------	---	----------------

**Maine Emergency Management Agency**

**Enacted**

LD 1672	An Act To Amend Maine's Emergency Management Laws	PUBLIC 462
---------	---	------------

**OUI/OAS/Other MV Violations**

**Enacted**

LD 1590	An Act To Amend the Operating-under-the-influence Laws	PUBLIC 459 EMERGENCY
---------	--	-------------------------

**Not Enacted**

LD 1810	An Act To Increase the Penalty for Failing To Carry Proof of Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility	Majority (ONTP) Report
---------	---	---------------------------

**Prison/Jail/Inmate**

**Enacted**

LD 1588	An Act To Amend the Laws Regarding the Maine Correctional Center and To Establish the Bolduc Correctional Facility in Statute	PUBLIC 508
---------	---	------------

**Not Enacted**

LD 502	An Act To Allow County Jails To Apply Savings to Debt Service without a Reduction in State Payments	Majority (ONTP) Report
LD 1814	An Act To Create a Secure, Therapeutic Mental Health Unit	ONTP

**Sex Offender Registration**

**Enacted**

LD 1589	Resolve, To Ensure Notification to the Public of the Location in Maine of Persons Convicted in Foreign Countries of Certain Crimes	RESOLVE 97
---------	--	------------

## LD INDEX

LD #		Page #
LD 111	-----	Page 1
LD 168	-----	Page 1
LD 222	-----	Page 2
LD 297	-----	Page 4
LD 502	-----	Page 5
LD 662	-----	Page 5
LD 1513	-----	Page 6
LD 1588	-----	Page 6
LD 1589	-----	Page 7
LD 1590	-----	Page 7
LD 1616	-----	Page 9
LD 1656	-----	Page 9
LD 1672	-----	Page 11
LD 1679	-----	Page 11
LD 1729	-----	Page 12
LD 1764	-----	Page 13
LD 1765	-----	Page 14
LD 1782	-----	Page 15
LD 1810	-----	Page 17
LD 1811	-----	Page 17
LD 1814	-----	Page 18
LD 1824	-----	Page 19