PISCATAQUIS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

RESPONSE TO MENTAL ILLNESS, INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT & PROTECTION FROM SUBSTANTIAL THREATS INCLUDING YELLOW FLAG AND RED FLAG PROCEDURES

Number: 5 Reviewed & Revised effective date: 2/20/2026

Division: Law Enforcement Reviewed: 7/8/26

I. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to guide the deputies of the Piscataquis County Sheriff's Office [PCSO] on available options and resources to assist individuals who are likely to be mentally ill or experiencing a mental health crisis. It aims to meet the mandatory policy requirements established by the Maine Criminal Justice Academy Board of Trustees regarding "Response to Mental Illness and Involuntary Commitment" (25 M.R.S. § 2803(1-L)); extreme risk protection orders issued pursuant to 34-B M.R.S. § 3862, commonly known as "yellow flag" orders; extreme risk protection orders issued pursuant to 25 M.R.S. chapter 261, commonly known as "red flag" orders; and Emergency Involuntary Commitment (34-B M.R.S. § 3863)

II. Policy

A. It is the policy of PCSO to assist individuals for whom there is probable cause to believe are mentally ill or who are experiencing a mental health crisis. This assistance will include, as appropriate, placing individuals in protective custody, invoking the involuntary hospitalization or "blue paper process;" when circumstances establish probable cause to believe that an individual may possess, control, or may acquire dangerous weapons, obtaining an extreme risk protection ("yellow flag" order); or when circumstances are such that a person poses a significant danger of causing physical injury to self or others by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapons, obtaining an extreme risk protection order or an emergency extreme risk protection order ("red flag") order.

B. PCSO requires that 20% of all full-time law enforcement deputies complete at least eight (8) hours of nationally recognized or best practice in-person training in Mental Health Identification Awareness for Law Enforcement Deputies. This ratio will be maintained and reported annually to the Maine Criminal Justice Academy Board of Trustees, as outlined in 25 M.R.S. § 2805-B.

III. Definitions:

Advanced Healthcare Directive: An individual instruction form or a power of attorney for health care by an individual with capacity for use when the person appears to lack capacity.

Crisis Intervention Deputy (CIO): A deputy specifically trained in the identification, handling, and disposition of individuals exhibiting signs of mental health crisis.

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT): A group of individuals, including deputies, specifically trained in the identification, handling, and disposition of individuals exhibiting signs of mental health crisis.

Crisis Service System: A program provided by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services to provide mobile crisis services anywhere in the State on a 24/7 basis. DHHS can provide triage for consumers, immediate responses to consumer needs during crises, and assist with proper disposition of the situation. This may include hospitalization, placement in a "crisis bed," in-home support, referral for services, or no follow-up if it is not indicated. The statewide crisis system is available free of charge by calling **1-888-568-1112 or 211.**

Dangerous Weapon: Any device, instrument, material, or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is intended to be used by the actor, is capable of producing or threatening death or serious bodily injury including a firearm defined as any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive and includes any such weapon commonly referred to as a pistol, revolver, rifle, gun, machine gun or shotgun. Any weapon which can be made into a firearm by the insertion of a firing pin or other similar thing, or by repair, is a firearm.

Emergency Extreme Risk Protection Order: A written order, issued by the court without prior notice to the respondent, which prohibits and enjoins an individual from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having or attempting to have custody or control of a dangerous weapon.

Extreme Risk Protection Order: A written order that prohibits and enjoins an individual from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having or attempting to have custody or control of a dangerous weapon.

Family or Household Member: A spouse or domestic partner of the respondent, a former spouse or former domestic partner of the respondent, an individual presently or formerly living with the respondent as a spouse of the respondent, a parent of a child of the respondent, an adult sibling of the respondent, an adult child of the respondent, a parent of the respondent or an adult presently living with the respondent.

Involuntary Hospitalization ("Blue Paper" Process): A three-step process by which:

1. Any person (friend, relative, social services worker, law enforcement deputy, etc.) applies for admission of an individual to a hospital qualified to provide mental health services;
2. Clinician evaluates the individual, usually at a local hospital, and
3. If the clinician certifies that the individual is mentally ill and poses a likelihood of serious harm, a judicial deputy reviews and, as appropriate, endorses the documentation reflecting the first two steps. (Note: These three steps are reflected in sections 1, 2, and 3 of the "blue paper," an Emergency Involuntary Admission to a Mental Hospital application form, MH-100.)

Least Restrictive Form of Transportation: The vehicle used for transportation and any restraining devices that may be necessary during transportation that impose the least amount of restriction, considering the stigmatizing impact upon the individual being transported.

Likelihood of Serious Harm: For purposes of protective custody, the "likelihood of serious harm" means:

1. A substantial risk of physical harm to the person as manifested by recent threats of, or attempts at, suicide or serious self-inflicted harm;
2. A substantial risk of physical harm to other persons as manifested by recent homicidal or violent behavior or by recent conduct placing others in reasonable fear of serious physical harm;
3. A reasonable certainty that the person will suffer severe physical or mental harm as manifested by recent behavior demonstrating an inability to avoid risk or protect the person adequately from impairment or injury, or
4. For the purposes of Title 34-B M.R.S. § 3873-A (which addresses progressive treatment programs), in view of the person's treatment history, current behavior, and inability to make an informed decision, a reasonable likelihood that the person's mental health will deteriorate and that the person will in the foreseeable future pose a likelihood of serious physical harm as defined above.

Mental Health Crisis: Behavior, such as loss of contact with reality, extreme agitation, severe depression, imminent suicidal or homicidal statements or actions, or inability to control actions, which creates a threat of substantial physical harm to the person experiencing the behavior or to others and that appears to be of sufficient severity to require professional evaluation.

Petition: A petition for an extreme risk protection order (red flag law) field pursuant to 25 M.R.S. Chapter 261.

Petitioner: A family or household member, law enforcement agency, or law enforcement deputy who files a petition for an extreme risk protection order (red flag law) pursuant to 25 M.R.S. Chapter 261.

Probable Cause: Basis of a law enforcement deputy's judgment about the appropriateness of protective custody. This judgment must reflect the totality of the

circumstances, following the applicable standards of the Law Enforcement Officer's Manual, and including:

1. Personal observation.
2. Reliable information from third parties, as long as the deputy has confirmed that the third party has reason to believe, based upon recent personal observations or conversations with the person who appears to be experiencing a mental health crisis, that the person may be mentally ill and that, due to that condition, the person presents a likelihood of serious harm; and
3. History, if known, of the person who appears to be experiencing a mental health crisis.

Protective Custody: Custody effected by a law enforcement deputy either when that deputy has probable cause to believe that a person may be mentally ill and due to that condition, the person presents a likelihood of serious harm to self or others or when the law enforcement deputy knows that a person has an advance healthcare directive authorizing mental health treatment and the deputy has probable cause to believe that the person lacks capacity.

Respondent: An individual named in a petition for an extreme risk protection order ("red flag" law) pursuant to 25 M.R.S. chapter 261.

Restricted Person: A person taken into protective custody by a law enforcement deputy who the deputy has probable cause to believe possesses, controls, or may acquire a dangerous weapon and who is found by a medical practitioner to present a likelihood of foreseeable harm.

Threat-based Restriction: A prohibition on a restricted person from purchasing, possessing, or controlling, or attempting to purchase, possess, or control a dangerous weapon during the period of restriction.

IV. Procedures – PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

A. All forms for protective custody and "blue paper" process and other information are available at https://ln5.sync.com/dl/52f3b49c0#i3ia4guz-2h3juakj-jr3jvty5-66vfkrpk

B. Deputies shall be familiar with 34-B M.R.S. § 3862, the law governing protective custody, assessing a situation to determine if a person appears to be experiencing a mental health crisis. Deputies shall also be familiar with 34-B M.R.S. § 3862-A, the law on Extreme Risk Protection Orders ("yellow flag") and the triggering of the statute after a person has been taken into protective custody, i.e., probable cause to believe the person has access or will gain access to dangerous weapons, and a medical practitioner finds that the person presents a likelihood of foreseeable harm.

C. Deputies shall be familiar with 25 M.R.S. chapter 261, on extreme risk protection orders and emergency risk protection orders ("red flag").

D. If a person appears to be experiencing a mental health crisis, the deputy will assess the need for protective custody, taking into consideration whether the individual is willing to accept immediate voluntary commitment, and assessing the safety of the public. The deputy will consider all options to effectively and safely respond to a situation, including involuntary commitment ("blue paper" process) and access to, if available, CIO or CIT deputies, and mental health liaisons or embedded clinicians.

E. If the deputy determines that protective custody is not appropriate, the deputy may refer the person to a medical or mental health practitioner, or other services; leave the person in the care of friends, relatives, or service providers, or take other steps necessary to maintain public safety. Agency referral resources include:

1. Local mental health agencies, with contact information.
2. Local hospital with voluntary inpatient capacity, with contact information.
3. Regional DHHS staff, with contact information.
4. Licensed mental health professional in private practice, with contact information.
5. Local DHHS contract crisis provider. Call **1-888-568-1112 or 211** to contact the local DHHS contract crisis provider.

F. If the person requires protective custody and the requisite standard is met, or if the person has an advance healthcare directive and it is determined that the directive is applicable, the deputy may take the person into custody and deliver the person for examination. If the deputy does take the person into protective custody, the deputy shall deliver the person forthwith for examination by an available licensed physician or licensed clinical psychologist, as provided in 34-B M.R.S. § 3863. The deputy shall complete the "State of Maine Protective Custody Intake Form" and provide it to the examining clinician. The deputy should retain a copy of the Maine Protective Custody Intake Form.

G. The examination may be performed by a licensed physician, a licensed clinical psychologist, a physician's assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified psychiatric clinical nurse specialist.

H. If the person in protective custody is alleged to have committed a criminal act for which a warrantless arrest, pursuant to 17-A M.R.S. §15, may be made, the deputy, in consultation with the licensed practitioner examining the person and the deputy's supervisor, shall determine the most appropriate confinement condition to satisfy the protection of the public and the person's treatment.

I. The deputy should provide either the person or the person's family with a resource information.

J. If the clinician determines that the person does not satisfy the criteria for emergency involuntary hospitalization or that the person's advance healthcare directive is inapplicable under the particular circumstances, the deputy will release the person from protective custody and, with the person's permission, either take the person home (if within the deputy's territorial jurisdiction) or return the person to the place from which

the persons was taken into custody, except that if the person is under arrest, the deputy will keep the person in custody until the person is released in accordance with the law.

K. If the examining clinician determines that the person satisfies criteria for emergency involuntary hospitalization, unless the law enforcement agency has a custody agreement with the health care facility to which the person is to be transported for examination under 34-B M.R.S. § 3863(2-A), the deputy shall seek judicial endorsement as soon as possible, and shall transport or cause the person to be transported in the least restricted form of transportation the person to the hospital authorized by the judicial deputy. However, if the examination is completed between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., the deputy may transport the person to a hospital that has agreed to accept admission, and the hospital will secure judicial endorsement as soon as possible thereafter.

L When an deputy transports a person to a hospital for examination, the deputy may request that the hospital provide access to the person for the purpose of notifying the person of their restricted status, if any. The hospital shall provide law enforcement with an opportunity to notify the person at a time the hospital determines is clinically appropriate, with due consideration of the person's medical condition in accordance with 22 M.R.S. § 1727(1A).

V. PROCEDURES – YELLOW FLAG LAW

A. All forms for "yellow flag" weapons restriction and other information are available at https://ln5.sync.com/dl/a6f50b610#4xnsjkzg-pkynp25p-d4stysb3-uqe9dmqs.

B. If an deputy has probable cause that a person is mentally ill, and due to that condition, the person presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others, the deputy may place the individual into protective custody and transport the person to an appropriate medical facility to start a mental health evaluation and involuntary committal (blue paper) process. If a blue paper and weapons restriction assessment are not co-occurring, measures should be taken to complete the weapons restriction assessment first, in the event that the blue paper assessment results in the person being released from protective custody. There can be no weapon restriction assessment if the person is not in protective custody, except that the weapon restriction assessment may occur within 24 hours after the person is released from protective custody if (1) the protective custody stemmed from an deputy's probable cause to believe the person may be mentally ill and presents a likelihood of serious harm because the person possesses, controls, or may acquire a dangerous weapon, and (2) a blue paper examination has occurred.

C. An authorized medical practitioner, such as a licensed physician, registered physician assistant, certified clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse practitioner, or licensed clinical psychologist, shall assess the person in protective custody to determine if the person presents a likelihood of foreseeable harm. The deputy shall provide to the medical practitioner the information that led to the protective custody, including, but not limited to, the information that gave rise to the probable cause determination for protective custody, the person's pertinent criminal history record information including

conviction and non-conviction data, and other known history and recent or recurring actions and behaviors including intelligence and investigative record information.

D. If the deputy suspects the individual under protective custody possesses, controls, or may acquire a dangerous weapon(s), the deputy shall complete the *Application for Weapons Restriction* and the *Deputy's Statement of Probable Cause*.

E. The deputy will then contact Spurwink at (207) 535-2009 and:
1. Inform Spurwink of the pending Weapons Restriction Order assessment.
2. Send Spurwink the completed Application for Weapons Restriction and Probable Cause statement.
3. An individual in protective custody will need to be available to speak with the Spurwink assessor.

a. If the individual refuses to speak with Spurwink or is unable (i.e., sedated by0 medical staff), the weapons restriction assessment may continue.
b. A juvenile may be accompanied at the assessment by a parent, guardian, grandparent, aunt or uncle, or a sibling who has attained the age of 18, whose company is requested by the juvenile, who is timely available, and whose accompaniment is practicable.
c. Once the interview is complete, the Spurwink assessor will complete Page 2 of the Application for Weapons Restriction.
d. If the person qualifies for the order, Spurwink will return the signed application.
e. If the person does not qualify, the deputy will either return the person to the blue paper process or release the person.

F. If the application for weapons restriction is approved, secure the endorsement of a Superior Court Justice, District Court Judge, or Justice of the Peace as soon as practicable:

1. The judicial deputy will complete Page 3 of the application.
2. A person whose assessment was signed by the law enforcement deputy, the Spurwink assessor, and the judicial deputy becomes a restricted person, upon notification from law enforcement, and is subject to prohibitions in *Title 15, §393,* which are:
3. The restricted person is prohibited from possessing, controlling, acquiring, or attempting to possess, control, or acquire a dangerous weapon pending the outcome of a judicial hearing;
4. The restricted person shall immediately and temporarily surrender any weapons possessed, controlled, or acquired by the restricted person to a law enforcement deputy who has authority in the jurisdiction in which the weapons are located pending the outcome of a judicial hearing; and
5. The restricted person has a right to a judicial hearing.

G. Complete the Notice of Service on a Restricted Person as soon as practical, unless the restricted person is medically incapacitated, in which case, within 48 hours after the law enforcement deputy has been notified that the person is no longer medically

incapacitated. Read the form verbatim to the individual. Have the person sign the form. If the person refuses to sign the form, indicate so on the form.

H. As soon as practicable after judicial endorsement, the deputy shall:

1. Notify the restricted person.
2. Notify the contact person (husband, wife, parent, etc.), if any or applicable.
3. Notify the district attorney in the district where the person was taken into protective custody.
4. Report the person's restricted status to the Department of Public Safety (via METRO). This can be done by having the communications center enter all pertinent information into the system. (There is no docket number at this point in the process.)
5. Provide a copy of the Application (with the NIC number noted appropriately), the Deputy's Statement of Probable Cause, and Notice of Service on Restricted Person, including the date of notification, to the District Court in the district where the restricted person was taken into protective custody. The documents may be emailed. (Note: Providing a copy to the district attorney's office **does not** count as providing a copy to the court. The court only has 14 days after the date the restricted person was served to schedule a hearing and appoint counsel, so the clerk's office must receive a copy of the notification to the restricted person as soon as possible.)

District	***Court***	***Email***
1	Biddeford	yjc.staff.mh@courts.maine.gov
2	Portland	reports-cumberland-portland@courts.maine.gov
2	Bridgton	reports-bridc@courts.maine.gov
3	South Paris	reports-oxford-south.paris@courts.maine.gov
3	Rumford	dc.staff.rumdc@courts.maine.gov
3	Farmington	cco.Franklin-Farmington@courts.maine.gov
3	Lewiston	sandy.therrien@courts.maine.gov, lynn.levesque@courts.maine.gov, joline.tompson@courts.maine.gov, andy.frechette@courts.maine.gov
4	Waterville	clerks-waterville@courts.maine.gov
4	Augusta	clerks-augusta@courts.maine.gov
4	Skowhegan	somersetcriminalucd@courts.maine.gov
5	Bangor	cco.penobscot-bangor@courts.maine.gov
5	Newport	dc.staff.newdc@courts.maine.gov
5	Lincoln Millinocket	Cco.lincoln-millinocket@courts.maine.gov
5	Dover-Foxcroft	lisa.richardson@courts.maine.gov, donna.weymouth@courts.maine.gov
6	Belfast	cco.waldo-belfast@courts.maine.gov
6	Rockland	clerks-rockland@courts.maine.gov
6	Wiscasset	cco.lincoln-wiscasset@courts.maine.gov

6	West Bath	cco.sagadahoc-west-bath@courts.maine.gov
7	Ellsworth	cco.hancock-ellsworth@courts.maine.gov
7	Calais	dc.staff.caldc@courts.maine.gov
7	Machias	cco.washington-machias@courts.maine.gov
8	Caribou	cco.aroostook-caribou@courts.maine.gov
8	Presque Isle	dc.staff.predc@courts.maine.gov
8	Fort Kent Madawaska	dc.staff.fordc@courts.maine.gov
8	Houlton	dc.staff.houdc@courts.maine.gov

6. Email the entire packet to the District Attorney in the district where the person was taken into protective custody and the Court Deputy, if applicable, as soon as possible. Once the DA's Office receives the packet, it shall provide a docket number for the case, if available. Communications will have to update this information in the original METRO entry.

I. If the restricted person voluntarily complies with the order:

1. If the restricted person makes all practical, immediate efforts to voluntarily comply with a surrender notice, then the person is not subject to arrest or prosecution.
2. Collect any weapons if they are within the deputy's jurisdiction and enter them into evidence for safekeeping.

J. If the restricted person does not comply with an order to surrender weapons, and there is cause to believe the restricted person possesses or controls a weapon(s), the deputy shall draft a search warrant for the seizure of those weapons.

VI. Protective Custody Warrant

A. If an deputy is unable to physically take a person into protective custody to conduct an assessment, the law enforcement deputy may apply for a protective custody warrant. The deputy must submit an affidavit of probable cause for a protective custody warrant form to a Justice of the Superior Court, a Judge of the District Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

B. The justice or judge shall issue a protective custody warrant and promptly transmit that warrant to the deputy for execution upon finding the affidavit under this subsection is sufficient to establish:

1. Probable cause to believe that the person is mentally ill and, due to that condition, presents a likelihood of serious harm;
2. Probable cause to believe that the person possesses, controls, or may acquire a dangerous weapon; and
3. That the deputy has made reasonable attempts to take the person into custody without a warrant.

C. A warrant transmitted by facsimile or an electronic warrant transmitted by secure electronic means has the same legal effect and validity as an original endorsement

signed by the justice or judge. A law enforcement deputy may execute an electronic or paper arrest warrant authorized to take the person into protective custody.

D. While the protective custody arrest warrant allows the deputy to take the person into custody, a search warrant may still be necessary to search for and seize dangerous weapons if the person taken into protective custody is determined to present a likelihood of foreseeable harm to self or others. Just because there is an active protective custody arrest warrant does not, in itself, establish probable cause for a search warrant.

VII. Billing and Documentation

A. PCSO may bill the Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for a person's transportation expenses to and from an examination that follows protective custody. The total cost for protective custody transportation billing includes mileage and the fully impacted hourly rate of the deputy(s).

B. PCSO may bill DHHS for transportation expenses of a person to and from a psychiatric hospital for admission authorized under the involuntary hospitalization (blue paper process). The total cost for blue paper process transportation billing includes mileage and the fully impacted hourly rate of the deputy(s).

VIII. PROCEDURES – RED FLAG LAW

A. All forms for “red flag” weapons restriction and other information are available at https://ln5.sync.com/dl/0f9c85760#4g8di7us-257mzix2-xkx5ub7t-zrcqpsiz.

B. Petition

1. A family or household member, law enforcement agency, or law enforcement deputy may file a petition in the jurisdiction where the respondent resides or where the events that gave rise to the petition occurred, requesting that the District Court issue an extreme risk protection order or an emergency extreme risk protection order.
2. A petition filed pursuant to the “red flag” law must allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing physical injury to themselves or another by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having or attempting to have custody or control of a dangerous weapon.
3. A significant danger of causing physical injury to another may be shown by establishing that:
4. The respondent has inflicted or attempted to inflict physical injury on another person;
5. By the respondent’s threat or actions, they have placed another person in reasonable fear of physical injury;
6. By the respondent’s actions, or inactions, they have presented a danger to another person in their care; or
7. The respondent has threatened or attempted suicide or has threatened or attempted serious bodily injury.
8. The petition must be supported by an affidavit that:

9. State specific facts establishing that the requirements in Section 3 (above) have been met;
10. State whether the petitioner knows of any dangerous weapons in the respondent's possession, custody, or control and the identity and location of such weapons, if known;
11. State whether the petitioner knows of an existing order issued with respect to the respondent under 5 M.R.S § 4655 (Protection from Harassment) or 19-A M.R.S. chapter 103 (Protection from Abuse) or a similar order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or another state, territory, commonwealth, or federally recognized Indian tribe; and
12. Acknowledge that the petitioner is aware that it is a crime to make a false statement under oath in a court document.

C. Hearing

1. The court shall hold a hearing within 14 days after a petition is filed, at which time the petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the person poses a significant danger of causing serious harm.
2. If the petition is for an *emergency* extreme risk protection order, and the judge finds cause to believe the respondent poses an immediate and significant danger of causing physical injury to themselves or another, the judge can issue an order without prior notice, and the respondent must immediately surrender all weapons.

D. Orders

1. If the court finds that the burden of proof has been met, the court will issue an extreme risk protection order which requires that the person surrender all dangerous weapons and prohibits the person from purchasing, possessing or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having or attempting to have custody or control of a dangerous weapon for up to one year.
2. If the court finds that the burden of proof has not been met, the court will deny the petition. If weapons have been seized, they shall be returned.

E. Service

1. The clerk of courts provides the order to the communications center covering the location of the respondent's residence. The clerk will follow up with the communications center to confirm receipt. The communications center will provide the order to PCSO for service.
2. PCSO is responsible for the service of both extreme risk protection orders and emergency extreme risk protection orders issued by the court.
3. Upon completion of the service of an order and relinquishment of dangerous weapons, the deputy will send the completed abstract to the Augusta Regional Communication Center (Augusta RCC). August RCC will enter the abstract into NCIC. The deputy will also email the court proof of service and relinquishment.

District	***Court***	***Email***
1	Biddeford	yjc.staff.mh@courts.maine.gov
2	Portland	reports-cumberland-portland@courts.maine.gov

2	Bridgton	reports-bridc@courts.maine.gov
3	South Paris	reports-oxford-south.paris@courts.maine.gov
3	Rumford	dc.staff.rumdc@courts.maine.gov
3	Farmington	cco.Franklin-Farmington@courts.maine.gov
3	Lewiston	sandy.therrien@courts.maine.gov, lynn.levesque@courts.maine.gov, joline.tompson@courts.maine.gov, andy.frechette@courts.maine.gov
4	Waterville	clerks-waterville@courts.maine.gov
4	Augusta	clerks-augusta@courts.maine.gov
4	Skowhegan	somersetcriminalucd@courts.maine.gov
5	Bangor	cco.penobscot-bangor@courts.maine.gov
5	Newport	dc.staff.newdc@courts.maine.gov
5	Lincoln Millinocket	Cco.lincoln-millinocket@courts.maine.gov
5	Dover-Foxcroft	lisa.richardson@courts.maine.gov, donna.weymouth@courts.maine.gov
6	Belfast	cco.waldo-belfast@courts.maine.gov
6	Rockland	clerks-rockland@courts.maine.gov
6	Wiscasset	cco.lincoln-wiscasset@courts.maine.gov
6	West Bath	cco.sagadahoc-west-bath@courts.maine.gov
7	Ellsworth	cco.hancock-ellsworth@courts.maine.gov
7	Calais	dc.staff.caldc@courts.maine.gov
7	Machias	cco.washington-machias@courts.maine.gov
8	Caribou	cco.aroostook-caribou@courts.maine.gov
8	Presque Isle	dc.staff.predc@courts.maine.gov
8	Fort Kent Madawaska	dc.staff.fordc@courts.maine.gov
8	Houlton	dc.staff.houdc@courts.maine.gov

4. PCSO will ensure that an emergency extreme risk protection order, extreme risk protection order, or notice of a hearing issued pursuant to 25 M.R.S., Chapter 261, is served in a manner calculated to ensure the safety of all parties, and does not involve advance notification of a request for an *emergency* extreme risk protection order to the respondent.
5. Deputies shall make a good faith effort to serve orders or notice of hearing expeditiously. Notice of an *emergency* extreme risk protection order must be served as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours after issuance of the order. The deputy making service shall file a return of service with the court stating the date, time, and place at which the order was delivered personally to the respondent.
6. The service by an deputy of a motion to terminate or renew an extreme risk protection order must be in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.
7. If a person ordered to surrender weapons claims that the possession of the weapons was previously transferred to a third party, the deputy will engage all diligent and lawful measures to collect or seize the weapons.

8. If the restricted person does not comply with an order to surrender weapons, and there is cause to believe the restricted person possesses or controls a weapon(s), the deputy shall draft a search warrant for the seizure of those weapons.

9. Deputies should conduct a risk assessment before service, especially if pre-service notification to the respondent and/or relinquishment of dangerous weapons are involved. The risk assessment should include, but is not limited to:

a. A review of the petitioner's complaint.
b. A review of in-house records of prior contact with the respondent.
c. Contact the petitioner to answer any investigative questions, if doing so does not jeopardize the petitioner's safety.
d. Determine justification for pre-service notification and develop a safety plan for a non-law enforcement petitioner.

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Sheriff Robert Young