

Federal Byrne Grant Program

State Annual Report

For the period July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

State of Connecticut

Office of Policy and Management
Justice Planning Unit
450 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

**Federal Byrne Grant Program
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Executive Summary

Connecticut's Byrne grant for July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 continued past projects and funded new initiatives that address the changing needs of Connecticut's criminal justice system. The Byrne Grant supported six priority areas, subdivided into thirteen programs. The majority of the funding is allocated to programs designed to keep non-dangerous offenders out of the state's crowded prisons, and provide substance abuse and re-integration services to incarcerated offenders to reduce recidivism. Many of these services target juveniles. Other major funding areas are specialized training for local police officers; enhancements to cooperative state/local police task forces; neighborhood public safety programs; programs to increase the efficiency of the judicial system; and specialized prosecution units. A new priority area, Domestic Preparedness, was initiated this reporting period, which includes projects that enhance Connecticut's State Police emergency response capability and security at state facilities. The criminal justice information system (CJIS) set-aside funds are being used in conjunction with \$23 million in state funds to create a state-of-the-art information system covering the entire state and the full spectrum of criminal justice agencies.

Priority Issue One – Alternative Sanctions

Connecticut continued its long-standing tradition of investing Byrne Grant funds in the area of alternative sanctions, which are intended to provide judges with a range of community-based sentencing options as an alternative to incarceration. Funding this project period continued and expanded: (1) Juvenile Justice Centers, which coordinates all services for juvenile offenders in the community; (2) attorney and social worker services for indigent adult and juvenile offenders that include development of alternative sentencing plans for presentation to the courts with the goal of obtaining treatment for an offender's underlying problems without incarceration; (3) intensive supervision of sex offenders where probation officer caseloads are small and victim advocates and treatment providers work collaboratively to supervise offenders in the community; and (4) victim services to assist crime victims and their families through the parole process by facilitating victims' input into the parole decisions. Connecticut concluded its investment in the drug courts

by supporting staff in the Bridgeport court and funding an evaluation, which concluded the model employed in Connecticut required revision.

Priority Issued Two – Treatment and Aftercare

Drug use and abuse as a cause of criminality continued to drive the majority of Connecticut's SFY2002/03 projects. Continued investment and development of projects that target the root causes of substance abuse were funded including: (1) substance abuse services at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School; (2) treatment aftercare for juvenile offenders, that provides specialized family-focused services; (3) culturally competent services for African American and Latino substance abusers; (4) drug treatment for parolees in the City of Bridgeport; (5) intensive aftercare services to high risk juvenile offenders returning home following a period of incarceration that teaches youth the relevance of in-school and on-the-job learning; (6) school-based reintegration services for at-risk youth returning from residential placements; and (7) employment services available to inmates prior to release to facilitate job-hunting and increase the likelihood that offenders will become successfully employed after release from custody. Two new projects were initiated beginning July 1, 2002, the first is specialized sex offender treatment for juvenile offenders to address the dearth of services in this area, and second, a recruitment and training initiative to entice more people of color into the substance abuse counseling profession to serve criminal justice populations to help eliminate the disparity between the color and culture of those seeking treatment and those providing it here in Connecticut.

Priority Issue Three – Police and School Response to Crime

Connecticut's Byrne Grant has always had a strong public safety component. This issue area continues to invest funds in projects that: (1) offer specialized training to municipal police officers, with a new emphasis this reporting period on domestic terrorism training; (2) multi-jurisdictional task forces, including the long, and generously funded, Statewide Narcotics Task Force, the Computer Crimes Investigative Task Force, Firearms Trafficking Task Force and Quality of Life Task Force; (3) enhance neighborhood safety by enforcing narcotics laws in public housing complexes; (4) abating nuisance properties which promote crimes such as drug

trafficking and prostitution; (5) a community court in Waterbury that addresses quality of life crimes; (6) positive youth development projects that allow police officers and youth in urban areas to interact in non-incident related circumstances. A new need that was addressed mid-year was the establishment of a bicycle patrol in the neighborhood including and surrounding the State Capitol.

Priority Issue Four – Judicial Process Enhancements

Byrne grant funds have long supported projects that are designed to make the judicial system operate more efficiently and function more smoothly. During this reporting period grant funds continued to support the: (1) Court Operations and Process Improvement Project that concentrates on analyzing and improving the flow of criminal cases through the courts; and (2) Jury Master File project that will improve the process by which potential jurors are called to duty to increase to pool of qualified and representative jurors available to the courts. The State's prosecutors are also supported under this priority area. Grant funds provide resources to the: (1) career criminal unit in Hartford; (2) regionalized infraction adjudication project that removes traffic and minor offenses from prosecutors' workloads by utilizing per diem prosecutors and judges to dispose of the bulk of such matters; and (3) an enhanced elder abuse prosecution unit that investigates and prosecutes crimes against the elderly.

Priority Issue Five – Domestic Preparedness Program

New this reporting period is the investment in projects designed to establish and enhance Connecticut's emergency response capability and security at state facilities. The specific projects that were supported include: (1) first responder equipment to handle incidents of bio/chemical threats and related emergencies; (2) urban search and rescue first responder radio communications; and (3) statewide radio interoperability communications equipment. A related project to improve security at state courthouses was also funded during this reporting period.

Priority Issue Six – Criminal Justice Information Systems Program

This priority area accounts for Byrne funds mandated as a set-aside for that purpose. Connecticut primarily uses its Byrne CJIS funds to pay for planning and small projects in conjunction with a \$23 million state project to create a state-of-the-art integrated Offender

Based Tracking System. This would serve all components of the criminal justice system – law enforcement, court and correctional services – automatically tracking the status and project of offenders through the system. The database will also enhance research into crime and the effectiveness of the system or specific programs.

Overview of Evaluation Activities

The Office of Policy and Management, Policy Development and Planning Division (OPM-PDPD) has expanded and enhanced its evaluation efforts. It has been OPM-PDPD's long-standing policy to require grantees to conduct a self-evaluation, sharing the results at the end of the grant period. Some grantees have included funding for an evaluation in their budgets and have hired outside groups to conduct their evaluations. (Evaluations conducted by independent researchers during this reporting period are appended to this report.) Others address rely on their own resources to fulfill the self-evaluation requirement. The results of these evaluations have been mixed.

To improve the quality evaluations conducted "in-house," OPM-PDPD has provided more intense and project specific technical assistance. The OPM-PDPD staff focuses on the goals and objectives, performance measures and evaluation plans of each application, looking for well stated goals, and objectives that capture the success of the program and can be measured with available or easily created resources. If this part of the application is ambiguous or lacks clarity, a meeting is held between the sub-grantee and OPM-PDPD staff in order to make clarifications and suggestions for a revised submission. Although OPM-PDPD cannot meet with each sub-grantee, first and second year programs are given the greatest scrutiny, as well as those applications with the greatest need.

OPM-PDPD has successfully streamlined its annual reporting requirements to prompt the sub-grantees to refer to the goals and objectives as stated in the application, and to provide data using the performance measures in the evaluation plan submitted in their application and approved by the OPM-PDPD. These efforts have begun to pay off, as the sub-grantees have begun to use measurable goals and objectives in

their reporting. We have a much clearer picture of the successes of their programs.

OPM-PDPD will continue to work closely with grant recipients as the new BJA-required performance measures are integrated into the annual reporting requirement.

Summary of Programs, Performance Measures, Evaluation Methods and Evaluation Results

The following program summary is based upon the priority issue areas identified in *Connecticut's FFY2002 Byrne Formula Grant Statewide Strategy Update of Three-Year Strategy submitted for FFY2000*.

Priority Issue One – Alternative Sanctions

Program One – Services and Sanctions for Juvenile Offenders

a. Juvenile Justice Centers

Program Title: Juvenile Justice Centers – Judicial

Number of Sub grants: 3 (Judicial Branch, CSSD)

Number of Sites: 3 (Middletown, Danielson, Torrington)

Aggregate Funding: Total \$495,360

Sub grant Number: BF02-20-01YR3

Amount: \$163,680 (\$126,442 federal/ \$42,148 match) (Middletown)

Sub grant Number: BF02-20-02YR3

Amount: \$163,680 (\$126,442 federal/ \$42,148 match) (Danielson)

Sub grant Number: BF02-20-03-YR1

Amount: \$168,000 (\$126,000 federal/\$42,000 match) (Torrington)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The goal of the Juvenile Justice Centers (JJC) is to limit future involvement of participating juvenile offenders with the juvenile and criminal justice systems and increase their likelihood of becoming productive, law abiding citizens. The JJC are community-based, local agency consortium projects that were developed to increase access to community-based services for children involved with the juvenile justice system and their families, to fill gaps within existing community resources, and to provide an array of culturally competent support and supervision services.

The JJC project is one of Connecticut's most tenured Byrne projects. Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds and state funds have been involved, as well. As individual centers completed their four years of Byrne funding, and sometimes even earlier, they have been picked up on the state budget, and new centers were initiated.

There are twelve JJC's around the state. Byrne funds continued to support projects in suburban, central Connecticut through the Middletown JJC and rural, northeastern Connecticut through the Wauregan Center in Danielson. In SFY2002-03 the project was expanded to Torrington in northwestern Connecticut. The Superior Court for Juvenile Matters in Torrington serves a small urban area and the surrounding rural townships. Both the city and the towns have impoverished populations. The Torrington expansion project brings the total number of JJC's to thirteen.

The Juvenile Justice Centers target juveniles who exhibit moderate to serious court involvement, are at high risk of future involvement, and are under the supervision of a Probation or Parole Officer. Juvenile Justice Center services include: comprehensive intake interviews; culturally competent and bilingual services; 24 hour crisis management; after school and summer programming; on site daytime programming for juveniles suspended from school; truancy prevention and intervention; case management; life skills training; individual and group counseling; structured recreation; community service; parenting groups; job readiness programming; transportation; home visits; services to parents and siblings and discharge aftercare planning. JJC's operate on an after-school and

weekend basis for clients who are attending traditional or alternative school, and provide daytime programming and services for suspended students.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

During SFY: 2002-03, the Middletown JJC admitted 29 new clients, Danielson admitted 39 and Torrington admitted 40. All clients were referred by the Superior Court – Juvenile Matters.

Demographics are as follows:

Demographics:	Middletown	Danielson	Torrington
Males	23 (79%)	44 (75%)	32 (80%)
Females	6 (21%)	15 (25%)	8 (20%)
White	11 (38%)	47 (79%)	35 (87%)
Black	8 (28%)	4 (7%)	5 (13%)
Hispanic	6 (21%)	8 (14)	
Asian	0	0	
Other	4 (13%)		
12 years	3 (10%)	6 (10%)	4 (10%)
13 years	2 (7%)	12 (20%)	5 (12%)
14 years	10 (35%)	18 (31%)	13 (33%)
15 years	11 (38%)	21 (36%)	18 (45%)
16 years	3 (10%)	2 (3%)	
Reason for Referral	Middletown	Danielson	Torrington
Families with Service Needs (FWSN)	8 (28%)	27 (46%)	8 (20%)
Delinquency	18 (62%)	30 (51%)	27 (67%)
Misdemeanors	2 (7%)	2 (3%)	5 (13%)
Felony against Property	1 (3%)	0	0
Felony against Persons	0	0	0
Serious Juvenile Offenses (SJO)			

¹ Non-criminal offenses

²rogram Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Throughout the year, the following services were routinely provided directly, or indirectly through referrals, to all JJC clients: case management, outreach, crisis services, counseling, recreation, academic support, family support services, medical services, mentoring and community service. Discharge data for each site is referenced below. The majority of clients from all three locations ended probation successfully.

Discharges from the Program	Mid dleto wn	Da nie lso n	Torr ingt on
Ended probation successfully	12 (41 %)	18 (31 %)	12 (44 %)
Ended their program term successfully	10 (35 %)	10 (17 %)	1 (4%)
Transferred to another program better suited to their needs	5 (17 %)	1 (2 %)	8 (30 %)
Moved out of the service delivery area	2 (7%)	1 (2 %)	1 (4%)
Unsuccessful due to rules violations	0	12(20 %)	
Unsuccessful – new arrest	0	1 (2 %)	
Ran away	0	1 (2 %)	
Other reasons – status changes in court, cases closed	0	0	5 (18 %)

² Charges determined by statute that generally involve violence or serious threat of violence.

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The Juvenile Justice Centers increasingly offer special programming to its female clientele. These interventions are relationally oriented and emphasize the unique risks and needs of girls in the juvenile justice system (including histories of victimization and resiliency).

Continuing to monitor the demographics of referred juveniles, and delivering programming that is responsive to the needs of both individuals and cohorts, is essential as the Judicial Branch, Court Support Services Division (CSSD) moves away from a “one size fits all” philosophy.

Program Two – Social Worker Services for Public Defender Clients

a. Team Case Management Expansion, Replication

Program Title: Team Case Management

Number of Sub grants: 2, (Office of the Chief Public Defender)

Number of Sites: 9

Aggregate Funding: Total for SFY02/03 \$802,567

Sub grant Number: BF01-10-08YR4 (Expansion)

Amount: \$200,826 (\$150,619 federal/\$50,207 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-06YR4 (Expansion)

Amount: \$367,816 (\$275,862 federal/\$91,954 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-05YR3 (Replication)

Amount: \$233,925 (\$175,443 federal/\$58,482 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Office of the Chief Public Defender utilizes a Team Case Management approach to pursue alternatives for their clients that address a broad range of problems, such as alcohol abuse, literacy, employment or homelessness, which may contribute to their criminal behavior. The attorneys identify and refer clients with a multiplicity of problems to the social workers, who provide case management and assessment treatment referrals, which are incorporated into sentencing recommendations. The attorneys provide effective legal representation and help reduce the caseloads of the other attorneys in the office.

The expansion project funds five social workers and three attorneys. The three attorneys are assigned to courts that have special dockets for domestic violence. The courts are New Haven, Waterbury and Danielson. The social workers were hired for the offices of New Haven JD, Norwich, Danielson, New London and Milford. All of these offices did not have the services of a full-time social worker.

The replication projects funds three social work positions. One of the positions is for a social worker to work for two juvenile offices, New Britain and Middletown. The social worker has an office in the New Britain office and spends at least one day a week in the Middletown office and is available to work on other days when needed. The other two positions are for the adult court. One position is a full time position to work with clients who are represented by the two attorneys who are in the Part A offices in New Britain. This social worker also helps with the Part B cases because of the heavy caseload of the full-time social worker for Part B. The third position is a part-time position for the West Hartford Public Defender's office. The office was in West Hartford until January 2002 when the court was merged with GA14 Hartford and all staff moved to Hartford.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Data are kept on the acceptance and outcome of the social workers' sentencing plans and caseload statistics are kept for the attorneys.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The expansion-funded social workers achieved their goals. The social worker's plans were accepted or partially accepted 56% of the time. This meant that most clients received a suspended sentence in lieu of going to jail with conditions for treatment or received a smaller amount of time to serve as a result of the social worker's intervention. The court rejected only 19% of the social workers plans and 7% of the clients declined any intervention that was offered to them. The remaining 18% of the clients were either rearrested, attorney withdrew or it was not possible to judge the effectiveness of the social workers plans.

The three attorneys associated with the expansion component of this project reduced the caseload of over committed public defenders in each of the districts to which they were assigned by disposing 1491 cases. These cases were disposed in the following manner: 503 suspended sentences; 404 cases nolle; 370 cases received jail time; 80 cases received some kind of diversionary program; 104 cases were ordered rearrested; and 30 cases classified as "other."

The replication-funded social worker in both Juvenile offices received 146 referrals from both offices with 136 clients' cases receiving some kind of disposition. Only 4% of the clients were sent to the Connecticut Juvenile Training School and 10% of the clients were sent to a residential program. Of the remaining clients 41% were put on probation and 41% of the clients had their cases either nolle or dismissed with a warning. The remaining 4% of the clients were either transferred to adult court or removed from the social workers caseload without any disposition.

The part-time social worker, also funded with replication dollars, in West Hartford/Hartford received 241 referrals, with 143 clients receiving sentences. The social worker was successful in having 68% of her social work recommendations accepted or partially accepted by the court. The court rejected 11% of the recommendations. With 21% of the clients, it was not possible to make a determination regarding effectiveness of the social work intervention.

The full time social worker in New Britain JD received 107 referrals from both the Part A and Part B offices and 66 clients received sentences. The social worker was successful in having 49% of her social work recommendations accepted with only one of the

recommendations being rejected by the court. With 47% of the clients, it was not possible to make a determination of the effectiveness of the social workers intervention.

b. Juvenile Defense Services Expansion

Program Title: Juvenile Defense Services Office Expansion

Number of Sub grants: 2, (Office of the Chief Public Defender)

Number of Sites: 2 (Norwalk/Stamford, Rockville)

Aggregate Funding: SFY02/03 Total \$558,462

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-07YR3 (Expansion - Norwalk Atty and Rockville SW)

Amount: \$347,462 (\$280,846 federal/ \$93,616 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-08YR1 (Expansion - Rockville Atty & Post Conviction Unit)

Amount: \$184,000 (\$138,000 federal/ \$46,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The program funds the operation of a fully staffed Juvenile Public Defender Office located in Norwalk.

This office with two attorneys, one social worker, one investigator and one secretary represents juveniles in two juvenile court locations, Norwalk and Stamford. The office represents indigent juveniles who are charged as delinquents. The social worker is referred clients from the attorneys to help with the disposition of their cases. The social worker determines the presenting problems and attempts to address them with referrals to community resources or residential programs. The investigator investigates the charges and helps with any of legal investigation that in necessary to defend the juvenile. The attorneys represent all the juveniles in both the Norwalk and Stamford juvenile courts who are found eligible for public defender services.

Juvenile Defense Services were enhanced in SFY02/03. The first part of the enhancement to this project achieved the goal of having all juvenile court locations staffed by public defenders. The Rockville juvenile court was the only location in the state still using a contract attorney to represent indigent juveniles who were charged as a delinquent. Beginning July 1, 2002, the full time public defender attorney began working with the part-time social worker to provide a full range of services to juvenile public defender clients in the Rockville juvenile court.

The second part of the enhancement has a slightly different focus. The Office of the Chief Public Defender has for the past two years had a Post Conviction and Reentry Unit for adjudicated juvenile offenders funded through the federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. This Unit works to ensure that juveniles receive a seamless continuum of comprehensive and appropriate treatment both in facilities and on reentry into the community. It also works with other state and local agencies to develop a reintegration plan that will provide the offender with the best chance to succeed, while ensuring public safety. It is also responsible for representation at all post-dispositional hearings. The Unit currently has one attorney and one social worker, and serves over 500 adjudicated juvenile offenders. Byrne funding augmented this unit by adding an additional attorney and social worker in SFY02-03.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

..... Case referral and disposition data is collected.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The Norwalk/Stamford social worker was referred 34 clients; 23 clients received dispositions with only 2 clients being sent to the Connecticut Juvenile Training School or Long Lane School. The majority of the clients received probation (16) with 2 clients having their cases dismissed with a warning. The number of referral was low because of the complexity of the cases, delay in hiring the attorney and the lack of referrals from the contract attorney in Stamford.

Despite the hiring delay of the second grant-funded attorney due to the lack of leased office space, the Norwalk/Stamford attorney was appointed 106 cases and disposed 63. The dispositions were as follows: 39 probation; 2 suspended commitment; 4 nolle; 3

dismissed with a warning; 11 petitions were withdrawn; 2 were sent to Long Lane School; 2 were assigned residential placement. Because the attorney keeps record of the number of cases, and the social worker tracks clients, the number served does not match on a one to one basis. For example, one client may have several cases.

The Post Disposition and Reentry Unit continued to maintain a fairly consistent caseload of 500 clients, which is divided between two teams, each consisting of an attorney and social worker.

The attorneys expanded their role substantially in SFY02/03. During this period there were 297 parole revocation hearings scheduled. The unit represented clients in 254 of those hearings. In the majority of those hearings it was found that revocation of parole was not in the client's best interest and the case was continued while the parole officer sought an alternative placement.

The Reentry Unit attorneys spent a large percentage of their time focusing on two areas: (1) oversight of the Department of Children and Families' (DCF) elimination of any state operated, secure, treatment facilities for girls; and (2) presentation of post conviction issues to the Juvenile Courts.

After the premature closing of Long Lane School, Connecticut's only secure treatment facility for adjudicated girls, DCF scrambled to create a temporary response to meet the needs of girls under its authority. Reentry Unit staff have been carefully monitoring short-term efforts to provide for the needs of this population and are particularly concerned about the continued lack of secure treatment facilities for girls.

Bringing post conviction issues before the juvenile court has helped establish the court's role in post conviction proceedings. In one case the unit filed a civil action against DCF for violating state law by excessive seclusion of children at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS), the state's secure residential facility for adjudicated boys. The parties eventually entered into a Settlement Agreement in which DCF agreed to substantially reduce the time children are secluded in their room at CJTS.

The unit also brought a challenge to DCF's failure to substantiate abuse by an agency police officer when a witness observed the officer slamming the client's head into a wall. That matter is now before the Supreme Court on a Petition for Certification. In another case, the unit is appealing a court's refusal to allow a child an opportunity to be heard at his Permanency Plan Hearing.

The social workers in the Reentry Unit provide advocacy for the clients in many different forms. A major role that the social workers play in post conviction proceedings is advocacy at Administrative Case Reviews. At these meetings a client's treatment plan

for the following six months is developed by a team of individuals including the Post Conviction social worker. During this time period the social workers attended 230 Administrative Case Reviews and Treatment Planning Conferences. The number of reviews has recently declined because DCF will no longer provide the unit with the ACR/TPC scheduled citing confidentially issues.

The social workers also attend educational conferences (PPTs), discharge planning conferences, and private facility treatment planning conferences. During these meetings the social workers advocate for the clients on issues such as appropriate educational planning, family therapy, substance abuse counseling, medication and individual therapy.

The social workers also meet with the clients informally to address any concerns that the clients may have. During SFY02/03 the social workers had 582 separate face-to-face meetings with clients.

Program Three – Services and Sanctions for Adult Offenders

a. Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders Program

Program Title: Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Judicial Branch, Court Support Services Division)

Number of Sites: 1 (Hartford)

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF01-20-03YR4

Amount: \$629,393 (\$472,045 federal/ \$157,348 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This program provides specialized sex offender services in the Hartford area that intensively supervises convicted sexual offenders in the community. The close monitoring of offenders and enforcement of treatment conditions is expected to continue to reduce the incidence of new sex crimes for the 125 sex offenders who are supervised under this project. This intensive supervision sex offender model is a collaborative effort that brings together probation services, clinical treatment and victim services.

..... The program is expected to continue to meet the needs of the community by:

1. Achieving greater treatment success;
2. Lowering probation failure rates; and
3. Increasing community safety.

Goal A. To provide targeted probationers with intensive supervision leading to improved treatment outcomes and greater probation success.

Objectives:

1. Enhance the opportunity for effective probation supervision by limiting program caseloads to 25 cases per officer for three officers and 50 cases for one relapse prevention officer.
2. Provide each officer with specialized education and training in therapeutic group interaction.
3. Implement a probation intervention strategy which emphasizes participation in treatment, close monitoring of the probationer's compliance with court ordered conditions, collateral contacts with family members and employers to validate and corroborate progress, and notification of victims and/or potential victims regarding the probationer's criminal propensities.
4. Require officers to participate as group co-leaders in sex offender treatment.

Goal B. To provide targeted probationers with specialized evaluation and treatment by an expert clinician.

Objectives:

1. Work in a collaborative manner with selected provider(s) to conduct evaluations of sex offenders.

2. Work in a collaborative effort with providers who conduct specialized outpatient treatment for sex offenders.

..... Goal C. Provide representation and advocacy to victims of sex offenders
Objectives:

1. Develop an interdisciplinary collaborative effort among probation, clinical treatment and victim advocacy service providers.
2. Continue to enhance victim representation/advocacy services through the integration of victims' services contractual position.

..... Goal D. Provide greater community safety.
Objectives:

1. Utilize community resources including citizens, police and social-service professionals to provide a 24-hour network of supervision for sex offenders.

Three probation officers each continue to supervise a maximum of 25 high-risk sex offenders. Activities conducted by these officers include the development of supervision plans, goals and objectives, collaboration in the development of treatment plans with expert treatment providers, surveillance, frequent probation contacts, family and community contacts, monitoring adherence to special conditions, law enforcement activities and participation in group therapy. Probation officers receive extensive training in the dynamics of sexual offending and in treatment methods and intervention for sexual offenders. Officers also act as co-facilitators under the supervision of a clinician in the rehabilitation process.

One additional probation officer has acted as a relapse prevention specialist and supervised a caseload of 50 probationers. Probationers in this caseload are characterized as those whom have demonstrated stability, compliance and sustained progress in treatment. Activities of the relapse prevention officer include co-facilitation of groups as well as supervision and verification of the relapse prevention plan.

With the implementation of organizational changes in the Judicial Branch, sex offender management officers have managed relapse prevention activities. These officers supervise (not a part of the Unit) and manage lower risk sex offender cases. Probationers in this caseload are characterized as those whom have demonstrated stability,

compliance and sustained progress in treatment. This change will allow for the Relapse Prevention Specialist to supervise a caseload.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The treatment provider records the number of clients served, the victim advocate tracks the number of victim contacts, and the Intensive Sex Offender Unit tracks the number of warrants issued, and the number of clients being supervised.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Project goals have been met. During the course of the 2002/2003 fiscal year, the average monthly caseload for the unit was 115. There were 117 referrals to the unit. Over ten thousand (10,407) client contacts were made and 80 victim contacts. Unsatisfactory discharges (43) exceeded satisfactory discharges (24), which may be due to the increased supervision and strict standards imposed upon this high-risk population. A total of 117 collateral referrals (substance abuse, mental health, employment, domestic violence, other) were made. Each probation officer co-facilitated one treatment group a week for a total of 208 groups for the year.

b. Victim Services Coordinator – Parole

Program Title: Victim Services Coordinator

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Board of Parole)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-14-01YR3.75

Amount: \$91,688 (\$66,766 federal/ \$22,922 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The goals and objectives of this program are: to provide a dedicated Victim Services Coordinator to serve as the Board of Parole's liaison to victims and their family members, explaining and directing them through the parole process; to develop policy and procedure regarding victim issues, allowing victims access to the parole process; educate and provide liaison with members of the Board of Parole on victim issues; advise parole officers on cases with victim issues, particularly those concerning hearings and field supervision; advise and assist the legislative liaison on victim issues, coordinate with and advise the Judicial Office of Victim Services on cases involving victim interest; develop and maintain communication with police departments, state's attorneys, and non-profit agencies as needed; attend conferences and training seminars; conduct training seminars with other state agencies; distribute informational pamphlet discussing victim's rights regarding the Board of Parole. Traveling throughout the state, the Coordinator assists victims in writing Victim Impact statements, and conducts victim outreach through local police departments.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Data are recorded on victim contacts, including the number of:

1. Weekly telephone contacts,
2. Monthly contacts
3. Victim Impact statements assisted with,
4. Victim testimonies videotaped
5. Parole hearings attended.

Data are also collected on the number of and type of training and outreach contacts made by the Coordinator.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The Victim Services Coordinator has assisted victims and/or their families with the preparation of 250 Victim Impact Statements. These statements are submitted to the parole board panel prior to the parole hearing and allow the victim and/or family to express how the criminal act has affected them physically, financially and psychologically.

The Victim Services Coordinator has assisted in developing and presenting training at quarterly Board of

Parole member training sessions. Approximately seventy-five employees and panel members have participated in this training. These training sessions consist of 2-3 hour modules and were conducted quarterly during FY03.

The Victim Services Coordinator conducted training sessions on victim issues for field and hearing parole officers during FY03, and identified and discussed with the Board of Parole legislative liaison issues concerning victims.

The Victim Services Coordinator has continued to be in daily contact with the Office of Victim Services (Judicial Branch) and the Department of Correction. The Victim Services Coordinator engaged in approximately 70 telephone conversations per month, met with approximately ten to fifteen victims/families per month and attended approximately fifteen parole hearings monthly. The Coordinator videotaped victim testimony in over 47 cases. The Victim Services Coordinator attended all quarterly Board of Parole training sessions, and the clerk typist recorded them.

The Victim Services Coordinator attended thirteen relevant conferences during the program year. To help educate the public of available services, the Victim Coordinator developed an informational pamphlet and poster, both of which contained the Board's toll free number.

The Victim Services Coordinator has reviewed over 5,300 parole case files for victim issues and assisted over 3,100 crime victims and/or their families through the parole process since the inception of the program (October 1999).

Program Four – Drug Court Sessions

a. Bridgeport

Program Title: Drug Court - Bridgeport

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Office of the Chief Public Defender)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-06YR4

Amount: \$140,000 (\$105,000 federal/ \$35,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This program funds a social worker and an attorney to work 50% of their time with the drug court. In Bridgeport the attorney in charge of the office and the permanent social worker decided to handle the clients that are involved with the drug court docket. In Bridgeport only clients with violations of probation are referred. The social worker screens public defender clients for appropriateness to be referred to the drug court docket and works with other personnel to recommend treatment options for the client once involved with the drug court.

The goals of this program are: to provide effective legal representation to indigent clients who are referred to the drug court, and to provide drug dependent clients timely and effective assessment and referrals to treatment programs as an integral part of their legal representation.

To be successful, the attorney will seek the least restrictive sentence for his/her client by diverting the client to treatment through the drug court session. The social worker assesses all public defender clients referred to the drug court and develop sentencing plans to identify specific treatment, if other than that provided by the drug court treatment team.

The activities of the attorney/social worker team were interrupted in September 2002 when the Judicial

Branch discontinued drug courts across the state due to fiscal problems. Once the drug court session ended in Bridgeport, the attorney and social worker continued working with the same clients just within the traditional court process. They focused on the same clients who were facing violation of probation due to their drug problems. The attorney/social worker team also assisted clients who had a drug problem but were not facing charges of violation of probation.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Data are kept on the acceptance and outcome of the social worker's sentencing plans and caseload statistics are kept for the attorney.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Despite the closure of the drug court early in the fiscal year, the attorney/social worker team continued to represent/advocate for clients with drug-related issues in the traditional court setting. For fiscal year 2002/2003 the team worked with 158 sentenced clients of which 50% received a suspended sentence to obtain treatment. The court rejected only 7% of the suggested social work plans and 9% of the clients rejected treatment options. The rest of the clients were either rearrested or it was not possible to judge the effectiveness of the social work intervention.

b. Longitudinal Study

Program Title: Drug Court Longitudinal Study

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Judicial Branch)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: NC:00.19-01yrx

Amount: \$26,500(\$19,875 federal/ \$6,625 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Two principal methods of adjudication of drug-involved defendants, “drug court” and the “traditional approach” operated concurrently within the Superior Court at the time this project was initiated, July 2000. The primary need addressed by this project is to provide the answer to two important questions:

- (1) Are Connecticut’s drug court sessions achieving their proposed long-term outcome goals?
- (2) How do Connecticut’s drug court sessions compare to traditional court in long-term outcomes and resource utilization in adjudicating drug-involved, habitual offenders?

The contractor completed collecting, identifying and reporting on the data necessary to make similar comparisons of the elements identified as well as answering each question posed in the solicitation.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

A comparison of two-matched defendant groups was undertaken. These groups consist of drug court defendants and non-drug court defendants. The defendant groups were selected so that the time period for data sampling is similar, (i.e. July 1996 drug court group compared to July 1996 non-drug court group). Defendants were selected so as to allow for a two-year data collection period. This period commenced from each defendant’s time of plea and concluded two years from that date for each defendant in each sampling group. Sampling groups were drawn primarily from New Haven, GA6, as this is the longest established drug session and provides the greatest possible pool of participants for data sampling. The New Haven GA continued to serve as a “mentor court” and as the original model for other drug sessions, and adequately represents the state of drug courts in Connecticut for the purposes of this undertaking.

..... Specific performance measures are:

1. Timely submission, clarity and overall presentation of interim reports and final report by contractor.
2. The extent to which a clear determination of the cost/benefit result of “drug courts” verses “traditional courts” can be determined.
3. The extent to which “drug court” and “traditional court” long-term outcomes are

determined

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

A draft report was received and reviewed by Judicial Branch staff in the spring 2002. However, the review staff felt that the cost/benefit questions that were part of the work plan were not fully addressed. The work plan was reviewed with the consultant and objectives were outlined in order to focus the report on the original goal. A revised and final report was submitted to the Judicial Branch in the fall 2002. A copy is attached to this report.

The final evaluation concludes:

The positive impact of the drug court on drug court subjects and a concomitant reduction in recidivism for this group was the main hypothesis of this study. The study examined recidivism on eight different outcome variables in terms of incidences of arrests. There was a significant statistical difference between all four-study groups forever being arrested for drug offenses, non-drug offenses, felony arrests, misdemeanor arrests and felony convictions across four time periods (i.e., while the subject was in the program, 1 year post, 2 years post and 3 years post). The experimental group, Group 1, had a much lower percentage of arrests on these variables, and therefore we propose that the low recidivism rates of Group 1 subjects can be attributed to graduating from drug court. . . .

There was also a statistically significant difference between Group 1 and Group 4 (those who never completed probation) on the average number of days to first arrest and first felony arrest. Clearly subjects who graduated from drug court had lower recidivism rates than subjects who never completed probation. . . .

The combined Groups 1 and 2 (all drug court participants) had a lower percentage (27% to 38%) of at least one felony conviction over four time periods than the combined comparison Groups 3 and 4 (all probation participants). The combined Group 1 and 2 mean number of felony convictions at .62 was much lower than the combined Group 3 and 4 mean number of .89. . . .

The drug court will produce substantial cost savings in the future. With a felony guilty recidivism rate of .18, drug court graduates will cost \$1,649 a day for jail compared to \$2,383 for probation graduates (with a recidivism rate of .26), \$3,116 for drug court non-

graduates, and \$5,041 for probation non-graduates. Over the course of a year, the difference in cost for incarceration between drug court graduates (\$601,885) and probation graduates (\$865,795) would be \$267,910 applying the respective recidivism rate for every 100 subjects.

The drug court evaluation contains a single recommendation:

The New Haven Drug Court program is highly cost effective compared to all other treatment and program options considered in this study. An investment in drug court will greatly reduce the further cost of incarceration, especially for drug court graduates. With a lower recidivism rate than probation, drug court is an effective program that keeps people out of jail and reduces the cost of jail. Even though drug court costs more than probation, due to the lower recidivism rate of drug court participants, drug court will save funding on a yearly basis.

Despite this strong finding, the Judicial Branch discontinued the drug courts that operated in New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury in September 2002 due to the severe fiscal problems. This decision may be revisited by the Alternatives to Incarceration Advisory Committee (AIAC), which was established by the Connecticut Legislature in August 2003, and is charged with developing recommendations related to the expansion and establishment of drug courts. The AIAC will issue its report in February 2004.

Priority Two – Treatment and Aftercare Programs

a. Substance Abuse Services at Long Lane School

Program Title: Substance Abuse Services at Long Lane School/Connecticut Juvenile Training School

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Children and Families [DCF])

Number of Sites: 1 (Long Lane School/Connecticut Juvenile Training School)

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-04YR4

Amount: \$197,316 (\$147,987 federal/ \$49,329 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This is a comprehensive substance abuse program providing treatment and aftercare to adjudicated delinquent adolescents. The program components are Intake and Assessment, individualized treatment planning, treatment modalities which include ART (Aggression Replacement Training), CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy)/Relapse Prevention and Behavioral Management Program (Point Level System). Community Solutions, Inc. provides the aftercare component of this program through the delivery of Multi Systemic Therapy (MST). Glen Martin, Ph.D., is evaluating all of the former, with the exception of the MST, which is being evaluated by Marsha Miller, Ph.D.

Goal A. To develop and implement a culturally competent substance abuse program based on the best practices for male and female youth adjudicated delinquent and committed to Long Lane School/Connecticut Juvenile Training School and their families. This goal will be achieved by completing the following objectives:

1. To revise and update the program manual to include ART, CBT-RP and the Point Level System.

Goal B. To integrate the substance abuse program with the Long Lane School and CT Juvenile Training School comprehensive program for conduct disordered delinquent adolescents.

- a. To train LLS/CJTS staff in the implementation of the substance abuse program and its relationship to the LLS/CJTS comprehensive program for conduct disordered youth.
- b. Train all LLS/CJTS staff in the implementation of the Point Level System
- c. Train LLS/CJTS staff in CBT-RP.
- d. To train LLS/CJTS staff in Aggression Replacement Training (ART)

Goal C. To evaluate the development and implementation of the Long Lane School/Connecticut Juvenile Training School Substance Abuse Program, the following objectives will be completed:

1. Hire Glen Martin, Ph.D. to evaluate the Long Lane School/Connecticut Juvenile Training School Substance Abuse Program
2. Determine the perceptions of those involved with services for Long Lane School/CT Juvenile Training School youth regarding the LLS substance abuse program training and implementations

3. Determine the initial program effects on residents, program providers and the Long Lane School/CT Juvenile Training School community.
4. Implement a resident tracking system.

Goal D. To continue the delivery of Multi Systemic Therapy (MST) as the aftercare component.

1. The MST Group, LLC will continue to provide training, consultation and program materials to staff a Community Solutions Inc.

Goal E. To evaluate the impact of Multi Systemic Therapy on those Long Lane School/CT Juvenile Training School youth at Community Solutions, Inc. who experience this therapeutic intervention, the following objectives will be completed:

1. Compare program/parole completion, recidivism (defined by convictions) and drug use of the MST treatment group with a matched comparison group released from LLS to traditional rehabilitative programs previous to January 2000.
2. Compare the total cost of treating the MST group with the total cost of placing, treating, and supervising the comparison group

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Long Lane School was closed in February 2003. Adjudicated girls in the custody of the Department of Children and Families were placed in alternate programs while the department develops a larger network of services for girls. Male adjudicated youth continued to be placed at the CT Juvenile Training School during FY02/03.

An independent researcher, Glen Martin, Ph.D., was hired to evaluate this program (see attached document). Dr. Martin's group evaluated a variety of outcome indicators both for the youths receiving the treatment as well as for staff being trained. In an effort to enhance its quality assurance program, CJTS has begun to track data on a number of youth behaviors and staff interventions on a monthly basis. While these indicators are not directly related to substance abuse, they are reflective of youths' overall level of functioning and behavioral control. As such, they contain important information with regard to the effectiveness of our treatment efforts overall. This data was forwarded to Glen Martin to assist her in her evaluative efforts.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Three 12-week rounds of CBT-RP groups were conducted, each round involving approximately 40 youths.

ART was conducted in the context of the school day, 3 sessions a week for all youths during the first and third marking periods of this past school year. School and clinical staff all received complete training in conducting ART groups. All other staff received a 4-hour overview of basic ART concepts. ART has taken a prominent position with regard to the therapeutic interventions offered to our youths.

During the spring 2003 a substance abuse counselor training program for 32 staff from a variety of disciplines was conducted. The program included the academic, training and supervision components required for certification. This represents a significant step toward raising the level of substance abuse-specific as well as general counseling skills for a number of our staff. These staff, armed with the enhanced treatment skills provided by this training, now serve as trainers and role models for their peers. This training is at least a two-year process, depending on the skill level of those involved. The initial phases were funded through the Byrne grant.

The Point Level System has undergone a number of revisions. This behavior management system is designed to reinforce positive behavior and extinguish negative behavior. When acting out behaviors have been minimized, the youth is more able to focus on the self-understanding and acquisition of new skills involved in substance abuse treatment. Glen Martin evaluated data related to the Point Level System, such as the accuracy of the data entered into the system, point averages, and major and minor incidents.

b. Treatment Aftercare for Committed Delinquents

Program Title: Treatment Aftercare for Juvenile Offenders

Number of Sub grants: 2 (Department of Children and Families)

Number of Sites: 2

Aggregate Funding: \$609,200 Total for SFY02/03

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-02YR3 (serving statewide needs)
Amount: \$409,200 (\$306,900 federal/ \$102,300 match)
Sub grant Number: BF02-13-07YR1 (serving the Stamford/Norwalk area)

Amount: \$200,000 (\$150,000 federal/ \$50,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The over arching goal of the project is to establish Multi-systemic Therapy (MST) program for youth (12-16) who are committed to the Commissioner of Department of Children and Families (DCF) or who are either pre-adjudication or post-plea and are involved with the Public Defender. MST is an intensive family and community based treatment that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders. The multisystemic approach views individuals as being nested within a complex network of interconnected systems that encompass individual, family, and extra familial (peer, school, neighborhood) factors. Intervention may be necessary in any one or a combination of these systems. MST targets chronic, violent or substance abusing juvenile offenders and their families. In working with the youth and their families with this approach, the following is expected:

1. Reduction in substance use during period of MST treatment.
2. Reduction in recidivism of illegal behaviors.
3. Improvement in school performance, family and social functioning.
4. Retention in MST.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

DCF continued contracted services initiated in July 2000 with the North American Family Institute, Inc. (NAFI) for the provision of Multi Systemic Therapy services to youth referred by 5 referral sources: DCF Parole Services; the Office of the Waterbury Public Defender; New Choices (a 45 day residential substance abuse treatment program for youth on probation); the Hartford Youth Project and Riverview Hospital. North American Family Institute, Inc. has offices in Wethersfield, Waterbury and Montville staffed by seven Multi Systemic Therapy trained therapists and two Multi Systemic Therapy trained supervisors to serve these referrals.

DCF also contracted with Glen Martin Associates to evaluate North American Family Institute, Inc.'s Multi Systemic Therapy services. A copy of the Glen Martin evaluation is appended to this report.

In July 2002, DCF expanded the MST program to serve youth in the Stamford/Norwalk area. The selected contractor is Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI), which provides MST services to youth referred by Juvenile probation, parole and detention. Quality assurance, including the proprietary requirements noted below and evaluation is being conducted by the Connecticut Center for Effective Practice (CCEP).

In accordance with the proprietary requirements of the Multi Systemic Therapy treatment model staff training and consultation from Multi Systemic Therapy Services have included the following:

- A five-day training in Multi Systemic Therapy for therapists, supervisors and key stakeholders.
- Weekly one-hour phone consultation with each Multi Systemic Therapy team and supervisor.
- Quarterly 1.5-day booster sessions with all Multi Systemic Therapy staff.

Each MST therapist will carry an average of four to six cases (families) with a four to six month average length of stay in the program. Therapists will have approximately 60 hours of direct contact with each family. Multi Systemic Therapy therapists are available to the families 24 hours per day, seven days a week. Weekly team meetings that involve all MST staff, including the MST supervisor will be conducted. At these meetings there will be review of individual case progress, consultation on caseworker/client manager plans, action steps and activities need on MST cases. Emphasis will be placed on the MST clinical supervision of all active cases and on developing outcome focused weekly plans to achieve client/family goals.

..... The following results were achieved in SFY2002/03:

- Of the 54 participants who were discharged from the NAFT/MST program, approximately 49 (90%) showed a reduction in substance abuse. Fifty-one (51) out of sixty seven (67) clients (73%) discharged were substance free.
- Of the 27 participants who were discharged from the CSI/MST program, approximately 80% showed a reduction in substance abuse. Eighty percent (80%) of the clients that were discharged were substance free.
- Of the sixty eight (68) participants who were in the NAFI/MST program fifty five (55) (83%) that were discharged were not re-arrested during their treatment.

- Of the 27 participants who were in the CSI/MST program 80% that were discharged were not re-arrested during their treatment.
- Of the sixty-six (66) participants who were in the NAFI/MST program fifty-eight (58) (88%) that were discharged had improved attendance performance rates and academic performance.
- Of the 27 participants who were in the CSI/MST program 80% that were discharged had improved attendance performance rates and academic performance.
- Of the sixty-eight (68) families serviced by a NAFI/MST fifty two (52) (77%) were retained until discharge.
- Of the 27 families serviced by CSI/MST, 80% were retained until discharge.

c. Young Offender Model – Hartford

Program Title: Young Offender Model - Hartford

Number of Sub grants: 4 (Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services)

Number of Sites: 1 (Hartford)

Aggregate Funding: \$475,521

Sub grant Number: NC:99.13-12YR3

Amount: \$55,273 (\$41,455 federal/ \$13,818 match)

Sub grant Number: NC:00.13-13YR3

Amount: \$272,154 (\$204,115 federal/ \$68,039 match)

Sub grant Number: BF01-13-05YR3

Amount: \$95,332 (\$71,499 federal/ \$23,833 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-03YR3

Amount: \$52,762 (\$39,571 federal/ \$13,191 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

DMHAS, in a partnership with the Judicial Branch—Court Support Services Division (CSSD) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF), proposed to increase the capacity to effectively meet the substance abuse treatment and supportive services needs of Latino and African Origin young offenders (ages 16-21) in the Hartford area. The project is designed to:

- Expedite the identification and assessment of substance abuse treatment needs of young offenders referred from the Hartford Superior Court through a full-time Clinical Evaluator/System Coordinator who identifies and assesses young offenders in need of treatment and develops clinically appropriate treatment referrals acceptable to the Court and CSSD/DCF;

- Expand the capacity of treatment providers to meet the needs of young offenders through the support of additional substance abuse outpatient treatment and case management services at two Hartford-based service providers;
- Improve the engagement of young offenders in treatment through culturally- and age-appropriate services, provided by staff who are bilingual/bicultural and experienced in serving youth, and located within the related ethnic/racial neighborhood;
- Increase the retention rates of young offenders in intensive outpatient treatment by providing case management, substance abuse education, and linkage to other supportive services within a specific proven Cognitive Self-Change model of treatment.

Goal A To expand the substance abuse treatment capacity for Hispanic/Latino and African American young offenders in Hartford.

Objectives:

1. To increase the outpatient substance abuse treatment capacity by a minimum of 60 (annually) specifically for Hispanic/Latinos (primarily Puerto Rican) and African American young offenders referred through the Hartford Court.
2. To add a minimum of five full-time staff positions within the project's primary service agencies.
3. To develop a written strategy to obtain continuation and expansion funding to meet 100% of the identified treatment needs of the target population in all five regions of the State, prior to the 2004 legislative session.

Goal B. To reduce substance use disorders among young adults, ages 16-21, by assessing service needs immediately upon their entrance into the criminal justice system.

Objectives:

1. To screen a minimum of 175, and assess a minimum of 100 young adults referred through the Hartford Court and Adult Probation (per year).
2. To develop and report to the court an appropriate referral plan, based on the assessment findings.

Goal C. To improve the engagement of young adults in the criminal justice system by ensuring the cultural and age appropriateness of substance abuse treatment services.

Objectives:

1. To employ intensive case management professionals with demonstrated cultural competence in working with Puerto Rican and/or African American clients, and familiarity with the urban Hartford culture.
2. To train and supervise these case management professionals and clinicians in the implementation of the age-appropriate Cognitive Self-Change methodology in outpatient settings.

Goal D. To improve treatment outcomes by increasing retention of young offenders in outpatient treatment.

Objective:

1. To provide motivational enhancement therapy to 100% of young offenders in the outpatient programs.

Goal E. To help young offenders maintain treatment gains by strengthening the necessary community and family supports

Objectives:

1. To involve a minimum of 75% of clients' families in the intervention and treatment processes of 16- and 17-year old clients.
2. To establish community linkages that assist clients in achieving their recovery goals (e.g. education, employment, positive recreation).

Goal F. To end the fragmentation of the existing substance abuse treatment system for young adults.

Objectives:

1. To develop a written, integrated service delivery plan for the target population, across key State agencies (i.e., DMHAS, CSSD, and DCF).

Goal G. To conduct a high quality program evaluation through an academic institution.

Objectives:

1. To engage Central Connecticut State University, Department of Criminology to conduct a process and outcome evaluation.
2. To disseminate findings by producing a written evaluation report for statewide use.

Activities: DMHAS employs a full-time bilingual/bicultural (Spanish-speaking) Clinical Evaluator/System Coordinator (CESC), located in an in-kind CSSD office within the Hartford Superior Court. The court and CSSD Offices of Adult Probation and Bail identify

and pre-screen young offenders to determine likely need of substance abuse treatment and refer as appropriate to the CESC. The CESC conducts a thorough assessment and makes a referral to the Young Offender Model outpatient services, or another placement as appropriate, in conjunction with the court and/or CSSD. DMHAS has contracted with Alcohol and Drug Recovery Centers, Inc. (ARD) for outpatient substance abuse treatment services for Latino referrals, and with Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI) for outpatient substance abuse treatment services for African American referrals. Both programs have extensive experience in substance abuse treatment and the Hartford urban culture. They each employ culturally appropriate staff, offer services in sites within the related ethnic/racial neighborhood, and employ the specific Cognitive Self-Change model of treatment. Each treatment site additionally provides case management services to assist their young offender clients in obtaining and/or maintaining employment or schooling as appropriate, including provision of job readiness skills, as well as engage, link and assist clients to and from treatment, medical and other supportive services, etc. Central Connecticut State University has designed and implemented a thorough evaluation component, which includes longitudinal follow-up of clients and study of a comparison group of young offenders who either receive treatment services in a traditional treatment model or no treatment services at all.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Goal A. Objective 1. Performance measure: A minimum of 60 Young Offenders will be admitted into Young Offender Model outpatient treatment services annually: In SFY03 seventy one (71) young offenders were referred to the Young Offender Model outpatient treatment services and 53 were admitted to ADRC and CSI; 26 young offenders were referred to other programs when a higher level of care was more appropriate or when ADRC or CSI were full.

Goal A. Objective 2. Performance measure: A minimum of five full-time staff positions will be maintained within the project's primary service agencies. At the beginning of the fiscal year, one position remained vacant at CSI. That position has since been filled and at the close of the fiscal year, all five full-time positions are maintained.

Goal A. Objective 3. Performance measure: A draft written strategy to obtain continuation and expansion funding to meet 100% of the identified treatment needs of the target population in all five regions of the state. In the context of Connecticut's current fiscal situation, DMHAS is continuing to explore opportunities that would enable us to maintain the most successful aspects of the Young Offender Model.

Goal B. Objective 1. Performance measure: A minimum of 100 young adults referred through the Hartford Court or Adult Probation will be assessed per year by the CESC within three days of referral: The CESC received 131 referrals during the year and assessed 97 young adults, all within three days of referral.

Goal B. Objective 2. Performance measure: A minimum of 90 young adults assessed by the CESC will have an appropriate referral plan developed and reported to the court probation officer based on the assessment findings. The CESC reports 100% of the individuals assessed (97) were provided with an appropriate referral plan with the referral plan having been communicated to the appropriate referral source.

Goal C. Objective 2. Performance measure: A minimum of 75% of young adults admitted to the Young Offender Model outpatient treatment services will be able to articulate the steps of the Cognitive Self-Change model before discharging from services: Of the clients who were discharged from Young Offender Model services for any reason in FY03, 83% were able to articulate the steps of the Cognitive Self-Change model. This represents an increase over last year.

Goal D. Objective 1. Performance measure: A minimum of 50% of young adults admitted to the Young Offender outpatient treatment services will complete treatment: Of those discharged from Young Offender Model services in FY03, 28% had completed treatment. This represents an increase over last year's completion rate.

Goal E. Objective 1. Performance measure: A minimum of 75% of families of 16- and 17-year old young adults admitted to the Young Offender outpatient treatment services will engage in a least one family education, treatment or collateral support activity: All (100%) 16 and 17 year old young adults admitted to the Young Offender outpatient treatment services have participated in at least one family education, treatment, and/or intervention activity.

Goal E. Objective 2. Performance measure: A minimum of 75% of young adults admitted to the Young

Offender outpatient treatment services will obtain employment or (re) enroll in school: Of the young adults admitted to the Young Offender outpatient treatment services, 47 individuals or 88% obtained employment, enrolled in school, or were employed and in school. While this figure represents an increase over last year's figures, it may be possible for some duplication to occur as some individuals may have obtained part-time employment in addition to attending school or GED classes.

Goal F. Objective 1. Performance measures: A draft written integrated service delivery plan for the target population, across key State agencies (i.e., DMHAS, CSSD, and DCF), that ensures service gaps for this population are filled, will be completed by June 30, 2003. A draft was completed by the CESC. This draft now requires further edits before a copy is provided to the project Steering Committee for their review and edits.

Goal G. Objective 1. Performance measure: DMHAS will continue to engage Central Connecticut State University, Department of Criminology to conduct an ongoing process and outcome evaluation of the project which will result in periodic reports during FY03: A total of 77 individuals were reported to have been approached to participate in the study with 41 refusing to participate. Nevertheless, at the close of this fiscal year, CCSU had conducted a total of 36 Time 1 (first interviews) with 27 individuals reported to be in the control group. CCSU made many attempts to reach individuals who were involved with the program so that Time 2 (second interviews) instruments could be administered as a follow up to Time 1 interviews. There have been significant setbacks in this process due to the difficulties locating individuals. An interim report is expected from CCSU.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

To continue to improve the outpatient treatment completion rate, which increased in this third year of programming, the plan developed last year for ongoing clinical consultation utilizing videotaping of group sessions in order to provide regular feedback from Dr. John Bush, the creator of the Cognitive Self-Change Model, was implemented. A training session to strengthen the use of motivational enhancements was also provided as well as additional training on cultural competency. A co-facilitation skill training was held in August 2003, as well as additional support from Dr. Bush. The Motivational Enhancement portion of the program is expected to improve retention of this age group. Feedback from clients on this component of the program has been very good. Increased retention and continued mastery of the Cognitive Self-Change model, which increased during this third year, suggests a strong finish for this program as it enters its fourth and final year of Byrne grant funding.

d. Parole Re-entry Prevention Program – Bridgeport

Program Title: Parole Re-entry Prevention Program - Bridgeport

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Parole Board)

Number of Sites: 1 (Bridgeport)

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-01YR3

Amount: \$178,436 (\$133,827 federal/ \$44,609 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Board of Parole is committed to protecting the public by making responsible decisions regarding when and under what circumstances eligible offenders are to be released from confinement. Decisions are based primarily on the likelihood that an offender will remain at liberty without violating the law or terms of their parole. To ensure this, the Board of Parole sets conditions and provides service to these parolees in the community to manage risk and maximize the potential for offenders to remain crime free. Based on the fact that over 80% of those individuals incarcerated have some type of substance abuse problem, a substance abuse program is an integral component of community management and successful reintegration back to the community. The substance abuse treatment services provided by the Board of Parole helps reduce parole violations and the commitment of new offenses through the provision of strict and effective supervision tailored to meet the needs of participating individuals. This programming type is geared towards individuals with special needs requiring close supervision and treatment.

While the Board of Parole has provided substance abuse services throughout the community, this particular program has a fairly unique concept of clinical treatment staff and parole staff working together to address the needs of this client population. This is a pilot program. Therefore it is our objective to reduce the recidivism rate of this test group.

The target population for this program is male and female parolees aged eighteen (18) and over. The Bridgeport population to be served by this endeavor is approximately 400. This population has a history of drug use and is stipulated by the Board of Parole, as a condition of release, that they partake in a drug treatment program. Failure to partake or successfully complete a drug treatment program may cause the parolee to be re-incarcerated.

..... Goal A.

Incorporate an assessment tool and comprehensive treatment modality for this population.

..... 1. Develop an assessment tool.

2. Develop and implement a treatment modality using a clinically proven and acceptable model.

3. Write policy and procedures.
4. Complete assessments within forty-eight (48) hours of request.

..... Goal B.

Have the client population live a substance free lifestyle thereby building self-esteem and reducing the likelihood of violation.

1. Address educational, social and job skill needs.
2. Address change of behaviors to prevent re-arrest.

..... Goal C.

Provide a level of aftercare planning that will assist this population after they have successfully completed the program.

1. Establish a network of programs.
2. Provide a listing of local AA and NA programs and meetings.

..... Goal D.

Establish a network of support services with various state and community organizations that will complement this program in its goals and objectives.

1. Peruse the various services currently existing to determine which would best serve our needs.
2. Assist clients in seeking appointment.

Treatment planning will be conducted collaboratively with the evaluator, the client, the treatment facility and the parole officer. Treatment plans will spell out objective outcome measures for each client with regard to their specific and comprehensive treatment needs. Using a bio-psychosocial model, the evaluator and clinician will complete a treatment plan from the assessment of the major components of the client's life: (work, family, education, health, mental health, etc.). The strengths and weaknesses in each area are identified, and a plan is designed to build on the strengths and compensate for the weaknesses.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

A drug treatment program was established in our Bridgeport District Office in conjunction with Liberation Meridian Guenster ("LMG") on July 1, 2000. LMG is utilized for intervention for illegal drug use, including referrals to various residential treatment providers.

LMG offers proactive intervention and placement, therefore reducing re-incarceration rate. By having LMG on-site, this allows parole officers to meet and establish treatment goals with a certified drug treatment counselor.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

All assessments are completed within forty-eight (48) hours from the time of the request. In FY2003, 304 evaluations were requested. There were 347 discharges for FY03. Of this value, 233 parolees (67%) successfully completed the program. One hundred and fourteen (114) parolees (32%) unsuccessfully completed the program. Eighty-eight (88) parolees (25%) failed to complete this program due to arrests, incarceration and non-compliance. Twenty-four paroles (7%) were transferred to a higher level of care.

e. Pilot Reintegration Education Program (PREP) for Adjudicated Youth

Program Title: Pilot Reintegration Education Program (PREP) for Adjudicated Youth

Number of Sub grants: 2 (City of Hartford)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$287,000

Sub grant Number: BF01-24-04YR2.5

Amount: \$47,440 (\$35,580 federal/ \$11,860 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-24-03YR2.5

Amount: \$239,560 (\$179,670 federal/ \$59,890 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Pilot Reintegration Education Program (PREP) seeks to successfully reintegrate adjudicated juvenile offenders back into their communities by quickly and smoothly transitioning them back into the public school system. A key component of PREP is the operation of short-term academic programs and services for adjudicated youth leaving detention and placement, and the involvement of various public and private agencies providing services to them.

Goal A. Objective 1. Create a single point of contact within the Hartford Public School system to expedite the return of adjudicated youth back into the public school setting by establishing a Re-entry Reception Center within the Hartford Public Schools' Alternative

Education Program to serve adjudicated youth returning to complete their education. And;

Goal B. Objective 1. Implement high quality, short term academic programs and support services to transition students to traditional education, home and community by restructuring the Hartford Public Schools Alternative/Transitional Education Program to provide the high quality services necessary to strengthen the returning students' academic and behavioral character to increase their chances of completing their education.

Hartford youth are referred from Juvenile Detention Centers, Connecticut Juvenile Training School, Long Lane School, Manson Youth Institute, and residential treatment programs.

Activities include:

A PREP staff member will participate in a pre-release, preparatory therapeutic intervention, educational planning and goal setting with each student before release from a Juvenile Detention Center.

A PREP staff member will participate in on-site planning and placement team meetings, pre-release educational goal setting and discharge meetings for students who are being released from the other facilities. Upon release, all students report to the Re-Entry Reception Center for an intake assessment, placement meeting and transition plan.

Students may restart their academic careers through traditional school, alternative education (HALO), full time special education or adult education programs. The PREP staff provide case management services for three months after a student returns to the traditional school setting or adult education to ensure they remain successful and on course for high school graduation.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

From July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2003, 196 students have entered the PREP Re-Entry Reception Center, with 53 additional youth that have re-entered PREP.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The HALO program implemented a transitional education program and provided support services for 119 students during FY02 and FY03. As of June 30, 2003, twenty-four students successfully returned to the traditional school setting (12%), twenty students entered adult education programs (10%), twelve student entered the YO! Academy Alternative School (6%); eighteen students entered a full time special education program (9%), and 30 students returned to placement (25%).

The participation of the PREP staff in the pre-release, preparatory intervention with the students was extremely successful and well received by the students an the placement staff, and other outside agencies, such as probation, public defenders office and the prosecutor's office. The pre-release educational planning and goal setting meetings provide the student the incentive to participate in the PREP process and to begin the re-entry process back into the public school setting.

The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice are evaluating this program at Central Connecticut State University through a separate Byrne grant. (PREP Program Evaluation, BF01-19-01YR1-2, \$30,000 [\$22,500 federal and \$7,500 match]). The evaluation of the PREP Program looks at processes and outcomes in an action research model in which the evaluator provides ongoing feedback to the advisory group and PREP staff so that ongoing changes can be made in the program. The evaluation focuses on the ability of PREP to produce short and long-term positive changes in youth leaving detention or placement. The evaluation has been structured around the re-entry reception of adjudicated delinquents leaving detention or placement and the implementation of an alternative school program. The goals are to assess program accountability based upon the efficacy of the referral and selection process; assess program implementation and assess reintegration of youth into traditional schools.

..... Activities of the evaluation team include:

- Attend monthly advisory committee meetings
- Facilitate annual stakeholders meeting at the Legislative Office Building
- Collect and analyze data on youth participation in PREP
- Produce written reports documenting findings.

The Second Interim Report, October 2003, prepared by Dr. Stephen Cox and Irini Osaris, (appended for your review) provides the following observations:

- PREP continues to follow the program model with widespread inter-agency information sharing and an active PREP advisory group.
- The centerpiece of PREP is the single point of contact it provides for returning students.
- Alternative education settings have provided short-term academic programs for PREP youth (which have only a 25% drop out rate).
- The referral and selection process has produced more youth than anticipated (anticipated 180 and received 239 for the period July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2003).
- PREP has shown long term positive effects for school enrollment.

f. Intensive Aftercare Program

Program Title Intensive Aftercare Project - Bridgeport

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Children and Families)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-11-03YR2

Amount: \$165,000 (\$123,750 federal/\$41,250 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Our Piece of the Pie (OPP) is a youth development program for youth at risk that uses youth businesses and a complex mix of integrated services to create settings that link the world of work with learning. OPP's model incorporates tiers of older mentors and role models to motivate youth to learn life skills, employment skills and entrepreneurial/business skills. Youth in OPP learn the relevance of in school and on the job learning experiences as part of year round youth businesses providing products and services needed in the community. Each youth business is managed by a team of adult and older youth role models (entrepreneurs peers, adult advisors, integrated skills trainers, and staff-technical experts from sponsoring organizations). Youth participate in "learning cycles" that teach personal and work place skills while giving them a sense of personal accomplishment and self-worth. Upon completion of the youth business

experience, OPP helps youth find part-time work placements linked to career interests.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- 1. Provide pre-employment training to at least 50 at-risk youth while they participate in one of the OPP's businesses in order to increase workplace skills.**
- 2. Have at least 30 at-risk youth work with one of the OPP Youth Business Programs.**
- 3. Provide at least 15 youth with an adult in the community to advocate and assist youth with community integration.**
- 4. Provide at least 50 youth with tangible life skills education and training to assist in their transition into the community.**

1. Provide at least 15 girls with gender specific programming.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

All participants (101) attended pre-employment classes, which included the following topics and activities: Dreams vs. Reality, Dressing for Success, Effective Communication, Resume Writing, Strength vs. Weaknesses and Team Building. Twenty three (23) youth conducted job searches and obtained jobs. All other youth were not of working age.

The three youth business programs that all 101 youth participated in are: the River Wrights Boat Building Program (57 youth participated), the Planet Studio Music Production Program (8 youth involved) and JAM (Junior Art Makers) (36 youth involved). Youth in the boat building program learned basic carpentry skills, small business management, business etiquette, multi tasking at board meetings, conflict resolution, goal setting and team building. The youth developed autobiographies and resumes, and participated in the entrepreneurial and small business components. Boat

Builders completed 3 skiffs and restored one canoe.

Youth in the entertainment program learned about music production, sound recording and singing. Planet Studio Youth created a 3-track CD of poetry and music.

JAM taught youth about guitar making, decorative design, and Lucite furniture making. They learned marketing strategies and self-confidence. JAM youth built 3 guitars and 61 pieces of children's furniture.

Fifteen (15) of the total number of participants received mentoring services through OPP. These were role models who motivated the youth to stay in the program and helped support positive business skills and work attitudes.

All youth (101) completed life skills training which concentrated on communication skills, conflict resolution, handling change and time management.

Gender specific services were in development this funding cycle. Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF) will develop a comprehensive plan, program and evaluation to better meeting the needs of girls in the program. The plan will be piloted next fiscal year.

As a group, attitudes improved on life skills as shown by the pre and post scores on the following evaluation:

SFY02/03	Pre	Post
The youth felt that their opinions matter	60%	84%
Youth feel that they are more responsible for their actions	78%	85%
Youth feel that they can contribute to the community, workplace and their classroom activities	30%	75%
Youth feel that they have leadership skills and can act as a leader.	84%	92%
Youth feel that they can communicate effectively with others	60%	92%
Youth find it easier to make friends	80%	98%
Youth know how to resolve conflict.	37%	68%
Youth reflect on their challenges and learn from experiences.	59%	91%

	%	
Youth think about their career plans	65%	94%
Youth are thinking about education and training	35%	78%
Youth have short term and long term goals	55%	87%
Youth feel that they can achieve their goals.	75%	91%

g. Job Opportunities

Program Title: Job Opportunities

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Correction)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$116,138

Sub grant Number: BF02-11-01YR2

Amount: \$116,138 (\$87,104 federal/ 29,034 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The goal of the Job Opportunities program is to help the Department of Correction re-integrate offenders back into the workforce by establishing four facility-based Job Centers with secure internet connections to the Department of Labor's One Stop Job Center website. Last fiscal year one Job Center was established at Bergin Correctional Institution, which was successfully linked to the Department of Labor's website in February 2002. This reporting period (SFY 02/03), two additional sites were scheduled to come on line. In March 2003 the Job Center at the Cybulski Correctional Institution was opened. Equipment for the third Job Center at Webster Correctional Institution was purchased, but due to staff layoffs the facility was never opened. Plans continued to open the fourth and final Job Center at the York Correctional Institution in the next reporting period (SFY03/04).

Access to the Department of Labor's website will help inmates locate a job that matches their abilities and training in the community where they will be living following release from the

facility. Activities include pre-employment training: resume writing, filling out job applications, interviewing skills, mock interviews, cover/thank you letter writing, posture/attitude of a good employee, and assessing job skills. The Correctional Counselor staffing the Job Center also monitors and assists inmates in using the computers, maintains a log of all inmates using the center and their list of potential employers, reviews each inmate's history to determine appropriate job referrals, and coordinates scheduling and hours of operation with facility staff. The Project Coordinator reviews inmate's histories to determine appropriate job referrals and facilitates communication between potential employers and viable candidates.

The Project Coordinator has produced training materials and an instructor's manual. A formal curriculum is in place.

Despite significant delays in establishing two new sites this reporting period, 3,165 inmates were assessed for program suitability and entered into the database. The Job Center worked on resume writing and job searches with 1,702 inmates who were within 45 days of release. Resume Writing sessions were attended by 671 inmates. The Employer Bank, a database of employers who have been contacted by project staff and have agreed to accept referrals from Job Centers, now totals 148 businesses.

Staff layoffs produced implementation delays this reporting period. With stabilization of staffing the program will move forward focusing on continued expansion of the DOC's Job Bank and working with the DOC's Unified School District to introduce resume writing in the classroom so that inmates arrive at the Job Center with resume in hand and placement work can begin sooner.

h. Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment

Program Title: Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Judicial)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$125,000

Sub grant Number: BF02-20-04YR1

Amount: \$125,000 (\$93,750 federal/ 31,250 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment project consists of community-based treatment for juvenile sex offenders who are currently on probation supervision. This treatment includes individual and group therapy sessions that are victim centered and offers the offender the perspective of the victim in the course of his/her treatment. The length of treatment is determined by the court, but averages between six and nine months.

The Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment project currently serves the Hartford and Waterford Juvenile Court areas and has a combined total capacity of 25 juveniles. It is designed for juveniles' age's 11 – 16 years. During this first year the average monthly census was 15.

Goals A. Strengthen existing multi-agency collaborative relationships in order to better supervise, manage and treat juvenile sex offenders referred to the identified court.

Goal B. Implement recommended SOPAC policies regarding juvenile sex offenders. SOPAC was established in 1999 by Governor John Rowland to create consistent, statewide standards for evaluation, management and treatment of adult and juvenile sex offenders.

Goal C. Standardize juvenile sex offender evaluations in the identified Juvenile Court.

Goal D. Establish local, community-based juvenile sex offender treatment services.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Goal A. Performance Measures: (1) Juvenile Sex Offender Team (JSOT) which is composed of juvenile probation officers, victim representatives and treatment providers, will meet monthly to implement and coordinate services funded through this grant.

(2) JSOT will develop and deliver training to staff of collaborating agencies on juvenile sex offender treatment strategies, management strategies and current research on quarterly basis.

(3) JSOT will work together to establish appropriate lengths of supervision for adjudicated juveniles in order to deliver treatment services for an appropriate length of time.

Goal B. Performance Measures: (1) Review recommended policies and refine for implementation in the identified Juvenile Court; (2) Adopt recommended policies; (3) Train all court, collaborator, and contractor staff on adopted policies; (3) Monitor use and

effectiveness of policies no less than quarterly through the JSOT implementation group.

Goal C. Performance Measures: (1) Use SOPAC recommendations for juvenile sex offender evaluations; (2) Use grant funding to ensure compliance; (3) Evaluate the effectiveness of standardized juvenile sex offender evaluations through the research component of the proposal.

Goal D. Performance Measures: (1) Using national research and review of current literature, refine existing treatment models to best meet the treatment need of juvenile sex offenders on an individual basis; (2) Using grant funds, contact for juvenile sex offender treatment services based on review of research and literature; (3) Assign staff to manage treatment services and utilization of services; (4) Through the research component of the grant, assess effectiveness of contracted services and work with JSOT staff to effect necessary changes.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Goal A. Results: (1) Monthly meetings occur with all affected agencies: Judicial Branch, Department of Children and Families, CT State Police, the victim advocate private provider and the private treatment provider. (2) Annual training was accomplished.

Goal B. Results: (1) All SOPAC policies and recommendations have been reviewed and implemented. This is reviewed on a monthly basis to ensure adherence. (2) An annual review was completed to ensure that all SOPAC policies were in place.

Goal C. Results: (1) The team reviews this process during a monthly meeting to ensure that approved evaluations are being used. (2) The Project Coordinator has audited a random set of files to ensure consistent use.

Goal D. Results: (1) The full complement of community-based sex offender services are in place in the Hartford/Waterford courts.

i. Addiction and Cultural Competency Training for Counselors of Offenders with Behavioral Health Disorders

Program Title: Addiction and Cultural Competency Training for Counselors of Offenders with Behavioral Health Disorders (PACCT)

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$260,000

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-05YR1

Amount: \$260,000 (\$195,000 federal/ 65,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Addiction and Cultural Competency Training for Counselors of Offenders with Behavioral Health Disorders (PACCT) is a comprehensive recruitment, training, mentoring and internship program administered by the Office of Multicultural Affairs at the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. It is designed to increase the numbers of Latino, African Origin and Asian professionals in Connecticut qualified to work with criminal justice populations in need of behavioral health treatment services. Through this program it is anticipated that culturally diverse and qualified professionals will be prepared to enter Connecticut's workforce on a yearly basis, specifically targeting behavioral health programs in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport.

Goal A. To increase the pool of qualified culturally diverse professionals to work with culturally diverse offenders including Latino, African Origin and Asian populations with behavioral health disorders in the cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport.

Goal B. To support behavioral health treatment professional currently serving offenders with behavioral health disorders in the cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport.

Goal C. To improve engagement, retention and favorable behavioral health treatment outcomes and reduce recidivism among Latino, African Origin and Asian offenders.

Goal D. To conduct a high quality evaluation to measure program effectiveness and outcomes.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Goal A. Performance Measure: (1) To annually recruit, train and mentor a pool of 70 culturally diverse trainees to work with Latino, African Origin, Asian and other under-served offenders with behavioral health disorders; (2) to develop internships that offer program participants the opportunity to practice culturally competent approaches and further develop their clinical skills.

Goal B. Performance Measure: (1) To engage existing public and private agencies that deliver behavioral health treatment services to offenders in the targeted cities in the PACCT program; (2) To ensure that behavioral health treatment service providers have extensive knowledge delivering culturally appropriate services to offenders; (3) To establish the framework for a culturally competent behavioral health workforce across the public and private agencies.

Goal C. Performance Measure: (1) To provide Latino, African Origin, Asian and other under-served offenders with behavioral health services delivered through a culturally competent behavioral health workforce; (2) To increase retention rates and

favorable behavioral health treatment outcomes and reduce recidivism among Latino, African Origin and Asian offenders.

Goal D. Performance Measure: (1) To contract with Urban Policy Strategies, Inc., in conducting a process evaluation to determine the effectiveness and outcomes of the project; (2) To disseminate findings by producing a written evaluation report for statewide use.

Program Accomplishments an Evaluation Results

Of the 35 participants who participated in the first training session, 15 were male and 18 were female.

Eighteen (18) were African Americans, 12 Latinos, 2 Asians and 1 Native American. An average of 29 students attended each of the 9 training sessions for a participation rate of 80%. Each student was assigned a mentor who will provide guidance throughout the internship. A set of pre and post tests were administered for each of the nine sessions. In general, the students improved scores from pre-test to post-test by an average of 10 points. All 29 students who completed the training were referred to agencies working on delivering substance abuse services to do their internship. As of 9/9/03, seven students completed their internships and are continuing to work under their counselor in training certificate and others are enrolling in the DARC (Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Counselor) Program at three community colleges around the state. DARC is an academic program with an occupational component that prepares students for entry-level employment as a professional in the specialized field of addictions/counseling. Students also have the opportunity to transfer to many four-year colleges or universities.

The second group of students began March 2003. Fifty-one individuals registered for training, 42 two students completed it with an overall attendance rate of 79%. The overall pre/post test score as 63% with a range of 46% to 76% correct. Of the 51 registrants, 20 were male, 31 were female. There were 4 Caucasians, 31 African Origin, 1 Asian and 15 Hispanics.

Fifty students attended the New England School of Addiction Studies from June 9 – 13, 2003. Students who completed the PACCT Training and the New England School of Addiction Studies earned 94 hours of training credit towards the 300 required for substance

abuse counselor certification through the Connecticut Certification Board and 400 hours of clinical supervision out of the 6,000 required for certification.

Several lessons were learned during this first year of implementation: (1) Application process was revised to include a student commitment statement to completing class training and placement; (2) Guidelines of professional behavior and ethics will be implemented to assist candidates in attaining professional employability skills; (3) PACCT entrance criteria increased from one to two years of clean and sober living; (4) Class size must be no greater than 35 students and curriculum should be interactive, incorporate materials from the student manuals and include the use of videos.

j. Willimantic Treatment Advocate Project

Number of subgrants: 1 (Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services)

Number of sites: 1 (Town of Windham)

Aggregate Funding: \$20,000

Sub grant Number: BF02-13-08YRx

Amount: \$20,000 (\$15,000 federal/ \$5,000 State Match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The goals of this project are to provide rapid substance abuse assessment, referral and care coordination to individuals with substance use disorders identified through the enhanced drug enforcement efforts of the Chief State's Attorney's Office and the Willimantic Police Department, and to provide these services in a manner that is responsive to the treatment needs of this specific target population. Additionally, this project aims to promote coordination across the system of care.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To provide rapid substance abuse assessment and treatment referral to individuals with substance use disorders identified through the drug enforcement efforts of the Chief State's Attorney's Office and the Willimantic Police.
- Once clients are referred to the project, to conduct preliminary intake and screening of all interested individuals for needed services.
- To provide care coordination/management services to individuals referred to the project. All participants will have a comprehensive treatment plan that integrates services across key behavioral health and criminal justice systems and community-based providers and that promotes successful community reintegration.
- To improve the engagement and retention of the target population in treatment by offering services that are based on cultural competence and that are focused on basic needs. Increased retention and favorable outcomes are anticipated for at least 85% of the individuals served.

Early evaluation and assessment of referred individuals will be conducted by the Treatment Advocate (a subcontracted staff person employed by the Easter Region Service Center). After individual needs are assessed, the Treatment Advocate will work with the existing network of treatment providers in the Willimantic region to advocate for appropriate treatment placement. The advocate will also coordinate services across the

substance abuse and criminal justice systems. This will require working closely with state and local agencies.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- Number of clients identified for assessment and treatment referrals.
- Number of clients assessed and referred.
- Number of treatment plans developed.
- Increased retention and favorable outcomes for at least 85% of individuals served.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Draft protocols and procedures were developed and adopted on how to effectively get people who have been picked up for drug activity into treatment when that is the appropriate response. Staff participating in this project have formed an outreach/resource group which meets monthly to share resources, information and problem solve situations relating to specific people with complex situations. Eleven individuals received direct serve during the four months this project was operating during this reporting period. Twelve women involved in prostitution and substance abuse were referred by the Willimantic Police Department to the Treatment Advocate for needed services and supports. An increased number of clients served is expected during the next reporting period (SFY04/05) when this project will have been operating a full 12 months.

Priority Three – Police and School Response to Crime

Program One – Specialized Training for Municipal Police Officers

a. Law Enforcement Tactics and Enforcement Training Project

Number of Sub grants: 2 (Police Officers Standards and Training Council)

Number of Sites: 1 (statewide)

Aggregate Funding: \$29,523

Sub grant Number: BF02-21-02YR1

Amount: \$14,273 (\$10,704 federal/ \$3,569 State Match)

Sub grant Number: NC00-21-03YR1

Amount: \$15,250 (\$11,437 federal/\$3,813 State Match)

At the Connecticut Police Academy in Meriden, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) is responsible

for the certification of all police officers, law enforcement instructors, and police training programs requiring certification throughout the State of Connecticut. POST is responsible for: providing basic and in-service law enforcement training for municipal, state agency and state university police officers in the areas of police law enforcement, police science and professional development; developing and revising a comprehensive police training and education plan which includes approving the operations of police training schools, approving courses of study, certifying instructors and setting minimum employment standards and certification requirements; offering professional, advanced, specialized and continuing education to veteran police officers as part of the license renewal process, which requires each police officer to satisfactorily complete at least 45 hours of certified review training every 3 years, and revoking the certification of police officers under certain statutory conditions.

It is intended that all the training sessions offered under this Priority will be scheduled at the Connecticut Police Academy; if space is not available, the training will be held at another facility.

Project BF02-21-02YR1

This project focused on enhancing police patrol and investigative personnel involved in drug enforcement activities. Police officers need to receive practical training on real problems central to their daily activities and those which affect their communities. Drug trafficking relies on stealth, mobility and a variety of transportation methods. Advanced, in-depth and highly specialized training on drug investigation techniques will directly benefit all officers.

Officers need to learn to recognize and identify vehicles and operators who may be involved in drug transportation. Training uniformed patrol officers in the art of detecting and apprehending drug couriers will improve the overall ability of local law enforcement to combat the very mobile traffic in illicit drugs. Officers also require training to assist and improve their abilities to take drug offenders into custody. The ground-fighting course will expand the capabilities of defensive tactics instructors who can transfer the knowledge widely to drug enforcement personnel. The Field Services Training Division of the POST has provided general, overview, instruction in these areas but has not had the opportunity to provide current and in-depth training with practical exercises on these topics.

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

- 1) Enhance specific drug detection skills within the police officer community
 - a. Increase the number of police officers with drug trafficking knowledge
 - b. Increase the number of police departments with officers cognizant of drug transportation strategies
 - c. Provide trained officers at local sites capable of sharing that knowledge with peers
- 1) Improve the quality of drug enforcement officers to defend themselves and make

arrests.

- a. Understand how to fight when on the ground
 - b. Learn how to recover from the ground and arrest offenders
- 3) Provide police agencies statewide the opportunity to participate in training sessions conducted by the Connecticut Police Academy between September 2002 and June 2003

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

POST will collect data on the number of officers trained, and the number of separate police departments benefiting from the training opportunity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Thirty-eight (38) police agencies participated in these training sessions instructed by the Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida:

“Advanced Stakeout and Surveillance” with 29 attendees, March 3-5, 2003. The course integrates the principals of surveillance techniques (moving, stationary and electronic) with undercover operations, including legal issues of surveillance, intelligence gathering, operational planning, surveillance equipment, undercover officer safety, and confidential informants. Because of budget reductions, a second class of “Advanced Stakeout and Surveillance”, scheduled for June 2-4, 2003, had to be cancelled.

“Defensive Ground Fighting” with 28 attendees held March 24-26, 2003. The course is designed to develop or increase the officer’s skills in hand-to-hand combat, including position, escapes, locking techniques, and striking techniques.

.....
Project NC00-21-03YR1

This project focused on enhancing police investigative and tactical personnel involved in drug enforcement activities. The enhancement provided two (2) presentations of "High Risk Warrant Service" courses to increase the safety of both officers and citizens.

Officers require specialized training to investigate crime and effectuate arrests of those involved. Training officers in the techniques of serving warrants in high-risk circumstances will increase the safety of police officers and citizens alike. The Field Services Training Division of the POST has provided general, overview, instruction in these areas but has not had the opportunity to provide current and in-depth training with practical exercises on these topics.

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

- 1) Enhance officer's knowledge of and tactics for high-risk situations.
 - a. Increase the number of police officers with specific warrant service knowledge.
 - b. Increase the number of police departments with officers trained in warrant service.
 - c. Provide trained officers at local sites capable of sharing their knowledge with peers.
- 2) Improve the safety and investigative abilities of police officers.
 - d. Understand how to properly plan high risk warrant service.
 - e. Learn how to properly execute high-risk warrant service.
- 3) Provide police agencies statewide the opportunity to participate in training sessions conducted by the Connecticut Police Academy between September 2002 and June 2003

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

POST will collect data on the number of officers trained, and the number of separate police departments benefiting from the training opportunity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Forty-six (46) police agencies participated in these “High Risk Warrant Service” training sessions, instructed by the Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, to teach officers to minimize physical and legal risks to themselves, the suspects, bystanders, and their agencies through both classroom instruction and practical exercises. Course topics included how to approach, enter and secure a building and occupants during a high-risk entry; roles and responsibilities of entry and perimeter security teams; essential personal equipment; optional equipment required by special circumstances; proper use of entry tools to forcibly breach a locked or barricaded door; and rescue of an undercover agent caught in a life-threatening situation. 32 police personnel attended the November 18-21, 2002 session, and 31 attended the March 10-13, 2003 session.

b. School Resource Officer Training Project

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Police Officers Standards and Training Council)

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding: \$28,750

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-04YR3.25

Amount: \$21,563 federal/\$7,187 State Match

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This project was to provide ninety (90) Connecticut police officers with new, advanced, specialized, updated, and current methods in school policing as School Resource Officers (SROs) in a 5-day training format including the following training: (1) five-day basic SRO, (1) advanced level, and (1) specialized SRO training programs. Officers eligible would be current and future SROs assigned or to be assigned to schools across the state. This training will allow police agencies to expand the number of SROs and to provide additional up-to-date training for current SROs in such areas as crisis and emergency planning, developing action plans, emergency drills, and managing crisis plans in their respective agencies.

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

- 1) To provide current training in several different areas of concern for today's School Resource Officer. This training will combine informative lecture, practical exercises and group discussions to furnish the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to function most effectively in the schools to which SROs are assigned. The program will focus on the roles and responsibilities of the SRO in a variety of settings: 1) to understand the principles of human learning and how

they affect the teaching officers may do; 2) to develop both source documents and lesson plans to use in their presentations in class; 3) to identify the legal requirements for conducting investigations involving juveniles; 4) to provide teaching modules for law related education classes; 5) to develop proactive plans to meet emergency situations that might arise within the school system; 6) to recognize potential physical characteristics in school buildings and grounds which may encourage criminal activity; 7) to counsel children who have either violated the law or who have been victimized in some way themselves; and 8) to conduct an interview/interrogation of victims, witnesses, or suspects utilizing visual accessing clues to detect truth and deception. The 5-day program will address public speaking, classroom presentations, counseling techniques, address topics of substance abuse, exceptional children, gangs, ethics, and personal crisis intervention.

- 2) To provide advanced SRO training focusing on: history of school-based policing, roles and responsibilities of the SRO, school safety procedures, officer safety, emergency management, critical incident planning, problem solving, peer mediation programs, school discipline, dress codes, media relations, crime prevention strategies, SRO/administration relations, school violence, community policing, gangs and intervention strategies, school law and legal updates, CPTED (crime prevention through environmental design), police professionalism and ethics, and school preparation.
- 3) To provide other specialized training addressing emergency planning, developing crisis teams, school safety audits, threat assessments, emergency drills and exercises, developing/managing action plans, sub-cultures, drugs, developing teen informants, the internet (abusers tool or investigative resources).
- 4) Provide police agencies statewide the opportunity to participate in training sessions conducted by the Connecticut Police Academy between September 2002 and June 2003. All courses will be subject to POST evaluation and monitoring. POST will advertise the training program content and conduct course registration.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Training programs will be advertised to ninety (90) law enforcement agencies in Connecticut offered between September 2002 and June 2003. POST will document the number of police personnel who attend.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

A total of 150 police personnel participated in the 5 training sessions instructed by the Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida:

“Advanced School Resource Officer/School Violence” training, January 27+28, 2003, 31 attendees

“Verbal Judo for SROs”, January 29-31, 2003, 28 attendees

“Crisis & Emergency Response Planning”, March 17+18, 2003, 30 attendees

“Kids & Khemicals”, March 19-21, 2003, 29 attendees.

“Basic School Resource Officer” training, November 18-22, 2003, 32 attendees

The 4 training sessions conducted in January and March were held at the Connecticut Police Academy site (POST), and the November session was held at Central Connecticut State University in New Britain.

c. Specialized Drug Investigation Techniques

Program Title: Specialized Drug Investigation Techniques

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Police Officer Standards and Training Council)

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-21-01YR3

Amount: \$30,000 (\$22,500 federal/ \$7,500 match)

This continuation project is focused on police patrol and investigative personnel involved in drug enforcement activities. The courses funded have proven to be useful, necessary and in high demand. It is anticipated that the seven (7) courses funded by this grant will be fully enrolled and provide training for 210 police officers and detectives.

Officers need to learn to recognize and identify vehicles and operators who may be involved in drug transportation. Training uniformed patrol officers in the art of detecting and apprehending drug couriers will improve the overall ability of local law enforcement to combat the very mobile traffic in illicit drugs. The Field Services

Training Division of the POST has provided general overview instruction in these areas, but has not had the opportunity to provide current and in-depth training with practical exercises on these topics.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

- 1) Enhance specific drug detection skills within the police officer community.
 - a. Increase the number of police officers with drug trafficking knowledge.
 - b. Increase the number of police departments with officers cognizant of drug transportation strategies.
 - c. Provide trained officers at local sites capable of sharing that knowledge with peers.
- 2) Improve the investigative and surveillance capabilities of police officers.
 - a. Understand how to look for hidden compartments.
 - b. Learn how to recognize hidden switches.
- 3) Provide police agencies statewide the opportunity to participate in training sessions conducted by the Connecticut Police Academy between September 2002 and June 2003. All courses will be subject to POST evaluation and monitoring. POST will advertise the training program content and conduct course registration.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

POST will collect data on the number of officers trained, and the number of separate police departments benefiting from the training opportunity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

A total of 105 police agencies participated in the seven (7) training sessions instructed by the Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida.

Eighty-seven (87) police personnel participated in the three "Stakeout and Surveillance" courses held at the Middletown Police Department. Course topics included: surveillance - an investigative tool; types of surveillance and techniques; tricks for the surveillant; foot surveillance tailing; fixed surveillance and plants; automotive surveillance - techniques and problem avoidance; stakeout units and squads; apprehension surveillance and stakeouts; and legal aspects of stakeouts and surveillance.

February 3-4, 2003, 26 attendees
April 7-9, 2003, 29 attendees
November 13-15, 2003, 32 attendees

One hundred and twenty-seven (127) police personnel participated in the 4 “Concealment Areas Within Vehicles” courses held at the Connecticut Police Academy. Course topics included: drug courier recognition and detection; vehicle search and seizure laws; evidence collection and drug identification; ‘cover’ loads; and searches involving vehicles with hidden compartments:

February 10+11, 2003, 32 attendees
February 13+14, 2003, 30 attendees
December 9+10, 2003, 30 attendees
December 11+12, 2003, 33 attendees

d. Domestic Terrorism/Critical Incident Response Police Training

Program Title: Domestic Terrorism/Critical Incident Response Police Training

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Police Officer Standards and Training Council)

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-26-03YR1.5

Amount: \$198,050 (\$148,537 federal/ \$49,513 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Goal 1. Enhance the investigative skills of police officers with regard to terrorism

Objective a. Expand training on recognizing fraudulent documents.

Objective b. Expand training on Internet investigative procedures.

Objective c. Introduce training on stress debriefing.

Goal 2. Increase the tactical training for officers with special emphasis on terrorism.

Objective a. Introduce electronic surveillance training.

Objective b. Increase training on special weapons and tactics.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The Field Services Training Division maintains course rosters for all grant funded training courses. All municipal police departments are eligible for one slot in each training course. If there is sufficient capacity, a second slot will be made available.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

POSTC staff successfully identified and secured instructors for training courses that meet the criteria of the grant program. Dates and locations for

training were scheduled. Courses were advertised, roster of attendees compiled and waiting lists established. Students completed individual course evaluations. The following courses were conducted during January 1, 2003 through June 30, 2003:

Violent Extremists: A Behavioral Science Perspective, 3/6/03, 25 attendees
Violent Extremists: A Behavioral Science Perspective, 3/7/03, 32 attendees
Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, 3/10 – 12, 2003, 24 attendees
Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, 3/12 – 14 2003, 17 attendees
Detection and Investigation of Fraudulent Documents, 3/17 – 19, 2003, 31 attendees
Precision Scoped Police Rifle Instructor, 3/31 – 4/4, 2003, 31 attendees
Tracking the Extremist: Following the Money Trail, 5/12 – 14, 2003, 31 attendees
SWAT Operations, 5/12 – 16, 2003, 30 attendees
Carbine Patrol Rifle Instructor, 5/19 – 23, 2003, 19 attendees
Tactical Responses for Patrol, 5/19 – 23, 2003, 24 attendees.

Program Two – Enhancement of State/Local Cooperative Task Forces

a. Statewide Narcotics Task Force

Program Title: Statewide Narcotics Task Force Incentive Program

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: Statewide

Aggregate Funding: \$546,000

Sub grant Number: BF01-02-05YR13

Amount: \$546,000 (\$409,500 federal/ \$136,500 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force works in conjunction with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce the laws of Connecticut pertaining to illegal narcotics trafficking. The goal of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force Incentive program is to reimburse local departments \$2,000 per officer per month to cover a portion of an officer's personnel costs while participating in the Statewide Narcotics Task Force. Local Officers assigned to the SNTF averaged 24 per month.

Many methods and investigations are utilized from buy bust and street rip operations to covert long-term investigations and wiretaps to gather intelligence and bring forward a continuous police presence affecting the quality of life issues facing our cities and towns.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The SNTF keeps an extensive log of all of its activities. A summary of the major accomplishments is in the next section.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

- While serving on the task force, officers received extensive training in all aspects of combating the drug problem in Connecticut.
- The domestic cannabis eradication/suppression program eradicated 80 sites, including 2,935 individual plants and the seizure of 1.5 pounds of marijuana.
- The Statewide Police Intelligence Network provides direct access to the New England State Police Network allowing intelligence sharing among New England area law enforcement agencies.
- Large quantities of narcotics have been seized through the airport interdiction program, which involves teams of state, federal, and local law enforcement officers and narcotics detection canines.
- The Public Education Session provided training sessions for local and state law enforcement officers and provided resources such as pamphlets, audiovisual films/slides/videos, display kits and posters for their public education sessions. The Public Education Section scheduled 1,961 presentations for approximately 132,847 attendees and distributed 152,700 pamphlets, videos and posters. DARE personnel were every active with school and youth groups during the grant period.

The accomplishments of the SNTF during the last three fiscal years include:

	FY2000-2001	FY2001-2002	FY2002/2003
Investigations	1,588	2,108	2,540
Search Warrants	310	498	527
Arrest Warrants	240	290	306
Arrests	943	860	1,040

Seizures			
Currency	\$520,000	\$1,267,784	\$749,910
Narcotics			
Cocaine	7.6 kg.	128.3kg	25.45kg
Heroin	2.3 kg.	3.17kg	3.78kg
Marijuana	1,218 kg	1,356.4kg	1,006.57kg

b. Computer Crimes Unit

Program Title: Computer Crimes Unit

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: statewide (Department of Public Safety, Division of Scientific Services)

Aggregate Funding: \$286,660

Sub grant Number: BF02-09-01YR3.75

Amount: \$207,260 (\$155,445 federal/ \$51,815 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-09-02yr3.75

Amount: \$24,000 (\$18,000 federal/\$6,000 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-09-03yr3

Amount: \$55,400 (\$41,500 federal/\$13,850 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This program supports the operation and expansion of the Computer Crimes Investigative Task Force, now known as the Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Unit within the Department of Public Safety's Division of Scientific Services. The program funds overtime and training for unit personnel, stipends for local officers on the task force, acquisition of equipment, resource materials and training aids to facilitate teaching law enforcement officers and citizens.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Expand and enhance the already successful Computer Crimes Investigative Task

Force so that it may continue to conduct and support computer crimes investigations, and to provide training to law enforcement and citizens regarding computer and Internet safety.

1. Expand the multijurisdictional/multidisciplinary task force.
2. Purchase equipment necessary to conduct investigations involving computers and electronic evidence. Special computer hardware and software is required in order to search and seize computer data to ensure that evidence is preserved appropriately and to prevent loss of critical evidence.
3. Fund investigator and electronic evidence examiner's overtime; provide stipends for local officers.
4. Provide specialized training to state and municipal officers and prosecutors in computer crime investigation, and in the forensic examination and prosecution of crimes involving computers and electronic evidence.
5. Enhance the computer laboratory at the Department of Public Safety Forensic Laboratory.
6. Provide training to citizens - particularly parents of minor children, children the elderly, and businesses - regarding Internet safety.
7. Perform forensic evaluations of computer systems and data evidence and generate reports of those findings.
8. Assist other law enforcement agencies in their investigations and perform analysis and examination of evidence obtained in connection with those investigations.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Data will be collected on:

- 1) Recruitment/addition of new/additional staff to the Task Force.
- 2) Purchase of equipment and additional resource materials.
- 3) Provision of overtime for the investigator and electronic examiner to respond to the number of calls for technical information, the number of cases the Task Force assists with, the number of search warrants executed due to Task Force assistance or involvement, and the number of arrests that result.
- 4) Number of police personnel attending training.
- 5) Purchase of additional resources and equipment for the Forensic Laboratory.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The task force has been expanded. As of June 30, 2003 eleven people were assigned to the unit: 1 Sergeant, 5 Troopers/Detectives, 1 Local Officer, 1 Planning Specialist, 1 Lead Criminalist, 1 Criminalist (currently classified as a Chemist; Criminalist reclassification pending) and 1 Secretary.

The unit serves all of the law enforcement agencies in the state, which includes municipal and state police as well as federal agencies. In the past year, the unit has responded to requests for service from the FBI, the Department of Justice, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's Cybertipline, the Internet Fraud Complaint Center (a joint venture between the FBI and the National White Collar Crime Center), all of

the State Police troops and several specialized units within the state police as well as local police departments in the state. Additionally, the unit provides community awareness and education to schools in the state - over 15,000 children in grades 4 through 6 were taught the "Play it Safe Online" program in the last two years. Over 3,000 parents received instructions regarding Internet safety. Unit staff also delivered training and public addresses to members of the business and professional communities concerning Internet safety, network security and computer crimes including Connecticut's largest companies. The unit has a national presence and provides assistance to out-of-state law enforcement agencies as well by providing investigative and administrative guidance and assistance.

The unit continues to fund stipends for one local officer. Unit staff attended training in all aspects of computer systems, investigations and computer forensics. Equipment outlined in the budget narrative has been purchased; all equipment purchased with grant funds has been or continues to be utilized. Resource and training materials outlined in the budget have been purchased; those materials received have been utilized.

Investigator and electronic evidence examiner's overtime has been worked and paid. During the grant period, 711.5 and 261.25 civilian hours of overtime were paid. During the grant period, investigators opened or were asked to assist in 542 new intakes. The task force executed or assisted in the execution of 95 search warrants and made 6 arrests on grant cases and assisted in numerous other cases that resulted in arrests.

Computer hardware and software for local officers participating in the task force has been purchased to conduct basic investigations and forensic "previews" of electronic evidence in the field.

The program has been exceptionally successful. Calls for assistance and new cases grew from 103 in the first year to 542 this previous grant period.

c. Neighborhood Quality of Life Task Force

Program Title: Neighborhood Quality of Life Task Force

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF01-02-02-04YR3

Amount: \$32,000 (\$24,000 federal/ \$8,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Though Connecticut's crime rate has seen a reduction in the past few years, the "quality of life" remained poor for many of the citizens of the State. Not all towns and municipalities need or desire a permanent presence of investigative personnel. However, virtually all towns and municipalities experience a variety of criminal activity that occurs in and around a particular neighborhood or area. These crimes consist of anything from prostitution, illegal liquor sales, graffiti, and assaults to injuries to persons or property. Often, the investigations of these crimes are difficult to area police personnel due to their recognition to criminals, limited manpower, lack of special investigative training and equipment to provide adequate surveillance.

In addition, the demands of the rest of the patrol personnel usually outweigh the resources needed to combat the proliferation of "quality of life" crimes in these localized areas. Yet the number of crimes committed very often account for a significant percentage of the total criminal incidents of the town or municipality. As a result, the community often becomes vocal in their displeasures of what they perceive as lack of police involvement. The Quality of Life Task Force would provide at the request of communities, short-term assistance and resources to the target neighborhoods experiencing these nuisance-type crimes. Once criminal investigations have been completed, task force personnel would provide community assistance to municipal officials and residents to allow them to initiate efforts to further improve their neighborhoods. Community assistance may include such services as nuisance abatement, intervention, and/or crime prevention training.

The Chief of Police, Troop Commander, other agency head or their designates contact the Commanding Officer of the Statewide Cooperative Crime Control

Task Force to request the unit's short-term services. The Statewide Cooperative Crime Control Task Force Commanding Officer, who is also the Quality of Life Task Force Commanding Officer, determines, based upon the applicant's target area request, if and when the Quality of Life Task Force could be utilized.

The town that requests the Quality of Life Task Force then signs a Petition to Utilize the Quality of Life Task Force form so implementation of the task force would begin.

Once the Petition to Utilize form is signed by the applicant, the Commanding Officer of the Statewide Cooperative Crime Control Task Force and the Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Criminal Investigations, which encompasses the Statewide Cooperative Crime Control Task Force, an investigative team begins intelligence into the target area. Local Officer(s) are assigned to the Quality of Life Task Force for the duration of this short-term investigation.

As the investigation into the criminal aspect of this target area is completed, the second team of the Quality of Life Task Force evaluates the case and provides the proper assistance needed to clean the target area up. This may be done by, but not limited to, nuisance abatement intervention, involving the Chief States Attorney's Office and community prevention training to the residents within and around the target area to keep crime out.

Once the investigative and community assistance is completed, the Quality of Life Task Force would relinquish its duties to the municipality and to the community residents to keep the target area crime-free.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

To eliminate crime in targeted neighborhoods, as identified by local communities to improve the overall quality of life of its residents:

- 1) To provide short-term law enforcement in or around the target area.
- 2) To coordinate existing enforcement and regulatory resources to address issues in the target area.
- 3) To provide community assistance to benefit the target area, to include crime prevention training for community residents, and assistance from a specially-trained Nuisance Abatement prosecutor from the Chief States Attorney's Office as well as federal, state or local regulatory agencies.
- 4) To provide specialized training to local officers including undercover work, officer safety and community police training.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Statistical data on this program's accomplishments will include:

- 1) Data on the number of arrests, amounts and types of property seized.
- 2) Data on the manpower changes that occurred throughout the project period.
- 3) Training programs conducted and attended.
- 4) Public education and prevention programs.
- 5) Assistance provided to other agencies.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

In the City of Hartford, the Hartford Federal Task Force investigated the sale of phencyclidine, known on the street as PCP or Angel Dust. A total of four (4) controlled purchases of Liquid PCP (13 ounces), were made utilizing a confidential informant. This investigation led to a federal wiretap investigation that ended in the first week of September 2002. According to FBI statistics, this was the first investigation of this type in the Northeastern part of the United States. Hartford is one of the largest abusers of PCP in the region with New York being the supplier. The investigation resulted in 8 suspects arrested, with more arrests pending and the seizure of 2 semi-automatic weapons fully loaded, 32 grams of powdered Angel Dust, 42 ounces of pure liquid PCP, and \$13,081.00 in U.S. currency.

The Quality of Life Task Force has initiated a Hartford Office that began on September 3, 2002 and ended on December 31, 2002. From the start of this operation, five (5) detectives and one sergeant were assigned with Hartford detectives to target the North End of the city as well as the Frog Hollow section of the city. These areas have had a lot of violence associated with it. The Quality of Life Hartford initiative has arrested 496 suspects. The following seizures were also made:

Crack: 337.5 gram, 25.5 ounces, ½ kilo, 105 bags

Marijuana: 1,144 grams, 25.5 ounces, 17.8 ounces, ½ kilo, 216 bags, 105 bags

Heroin: 304 grams, 300 ounces, 1,297 bags

Ecstasy 1050 pills, Mushroom Narcotics 14 grams, Nitrous Oxide 2 canisters

Cash: \$48,519.00

Guns: 17

The Meriden office executed a search warrant on November 15th, 2002 at the Hells Angels clubhouse located in Bridgeport. As a result of that search warrant, one additional arrest was made on March 18th for a weapons violation that included illegal possession of a firearm and altering a serial number of a weapon. More arrests are expected because of the search warrant.

The New Haven office continues to target trouble spots as dictated by the Deputy Chief of New Haven.

The New Haven office activity has been slowed due to the moving of their field office. The New Haven office has two Troopers, one of which is requesting a transfer to a Troop. The two local officers have been promoted and are expected to depart in April. Two new detectives from New Haven will be assigned to fill their vacancies. The New Haven office conducted 23 investigations, arrested 22 suspects, executed 6 search warrants and seized 66.3 grams of crack cocaine, 133 bags of heroin, 38.3 grams of marijuana, \$1,951.00 of currency, 17 bags of PCP and 1 stun gun.

Data on the number of arrests, amounts and types of property seized:

- 880 arrests that involved Quality of life issues
 - 41 search warrants
 - 26 weapons
 - 1 stun gun
 - \$ 90,705.00 in US currency
- Narcotics:
- Crack Cocaine: 906.5 grams, 25.5 ounces, 1 kilo, 114 bags
 - Powder Cocaine: 1 kilo, 35 grams, 1 ounce
 - Marijuana: 208 grams, 17.8 ounces, 33 pounds, 216 bags
 - Heroin: 35 grams, 300 ounces, 1 kilo, 1575 bags
 - Ecstasy: 1072 pills
 - PCP: 7 bags
 - Angel Dust: 109 grams
 - Liquid PCP: 41 ounces
 - Mushrooms Narcotics: 14 grams

Also seized:

2 canisters of nitrous oxide, cameras, scales, drug factory materials, drug paraphernalia, photos, gang affiliation, drug profit books and numerous amounts of alcohol.

Data on the manpower changes that occurred:

New London office closed	CSP Sgt. transferred to Fire Marshall office New London Local officer returned to Police Dept CSP Det. transferred to New Haven office
New Haven Office:	2 local officers promoted, awaiting replacements 2 CSP Dets transferred temporarily to Hartford Police 1 CSP Detective transferred to Bradley Airport
Bridgeport Office:	1 CSP Det transferred to SNTF South central office
Meriden Office:	1 CSP Sgt. transferred temporally to Hartford Police

1 CSP Det transferred to Bridgeport DEA Task Force

Federal Task Forces:
Force

1 CSP Detective transferred out of Hartford Task

and transferred to New Haven Office.

1 CSP Detective transferred out of Bridgeport

Federal

Task Force and retired from CSP. No replacement.

Training Programs attended and conducted:

- Educational training was given to Bridgeport, Orange, Waterbury, and West Hartford Police Departments in gang prevention and crime prevention.
 - National Major Gang Task Force training for the Southeast's Chiefs of Police
 - Attendance to the International Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Conference by 2 detectives and one Sergeant.
 - Training on Internet Safety and Stranger Danger in 2 towns
- Public Education and Prevention Programs:

The Quality of Life Task Force participated in a total of 10 prevention and educational talks ranging from Stranger Danger and Internet Safety; the CSP academy recruits received gang prevention training; and the DARE training program received prevention training as well. The Quality of Life Task Force did a total of 21 education and prevention programs during this grant year; many were turned away due to manpower constraints.

Assistance to other Agencies

The Quality of Life Task Force has assisted 167 other Connecticut towns. It is difficult to tabulate the assists to other agencies since the Task Force works side-by-side with CSA0, DOC, DEA, FBI, HUD, Governor Prevention Partnership, Probation, and Hartford Police Department on a daily basis with either one of these or a combination.

The Quality of Life Task Force program is very successful in the communities it is active in, but during these budgetary crisis times, its manpower has been depleted significantly. The Task Force was unable to help all the communities that requested its assistance. The Task Force is in several different communities assisting them in outlaw motorcycle investigations.

d. Firearms Trafficking

Program Title: Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force

Number of Sub grants: 1 Department of Public Safety

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-02-02YR2

Amount: \$55,750 (\$41,812 federal/ \$13,938 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Approximately two-thirds of the homicides committed in Connecticut involve a firearm, especially an illegal firearm (a firearm that has been diverted into the illegal market - "trafficked" - from the legal market.

Virtually every crime gun in the United States starts as a legal firearm. Unlike narcotics or other contraband, the criminal's supply of guns does not begin in a clandestine factory or with illegal smuggling. Crime guns, at least initially, start out in the legal market, identified by serial number and required identification.

Investigating firearms is unlike most other illegal activity. Firearms, unlike narcotics, are not always contraband or illegal. A drug dealer may be arrested at any time for possession, but a firearms trafficker may have legal possession of the firearms but must be caught making the sale or transfer of those potentially illegal firearms. Firearms are also protected by the Constitution for those who may legally possess them. This raises the bar for proof of a violation of law. Other contraband such as narcotics is never protected or legal.

In July of 2000 the Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force was created and the totals for that year were 63 murders and 664 assaults committed with firearms in Connecticut. The totals for 2001 were 72 murders and 650 assaults, and for 2002, with only the first six months calculated, there are 43 murders and 381 assaults committed with firearms. Many of the crimes mentioned involved an illegal firearm, one that had been diverted into the illegal market (trafficked) from the legal market. According to the Federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) 80% of illegal firearms recovered in Connecticut originate in this state. The experience of the Department of Public Safety, Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force bears this out; however, with the stricter firearms laws now present in Connecticut, more firearms are originating from outside the state. With the majority of illegal firearms originating in the state, the Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force has an opportunity to make a significant impact on the availability of these firearms. By raising the awareness of firearms and firearms laws in the law enforcement community, we are better able to track and trace the firearms that are being used in these crimes. Although the statistics available do not show an immediate decrease in the number of violent crimes involving firearms, the awareness level of law enforcement in the area of firearms is clearly visible. More traces are being conducted, and more cases opened by all law enforcement agencies. With the number of firearms that are already in circulation, it will take time for the final affects to become apparent by the reduction of violent crimes with firearms. Numerous programs have begun and are making conviction rates better than ever before.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

- 1) Increased arrests and conviction of firearms traffickers
- 2) Increase in the number of illegal firearms seized
- 3) Increased compliance by firearms dealers
- 4) Significant increase in firearm tracing and assistance to Connecticut law enforcement
- 5) Decrease in violent crime involving firearms

- 6) Decrease in the availability of firearms to criminals

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Through the monitoring of the State Police Weapons Database, the unit identified numerous permit holders who were selling their guns illegally which resulted in arrest, and three more who were violating other firearms statutes resulting in the revocation of their permits.

The goal of the unit was to conduct 48 inspections per year. This first year of the grant inspections were conducted of regular gun stores, where firearms are the primary items for sale. This year, the project exceeded the goal of 48 inspections and included such stores as Walmart and Dicks sporting goods. Most of the dealers were in compliance, but the inspections uncovered information that led to numerous arrests for firearms violations and other felonies, including the attempted purchase by previously convicted felons.

The unit inspected every gun show occurring during this reporting period. No arrests were made but the presence of the unit did have an impact on the shows. Attendees and dealers were aware of the presence both inside and outside the shows. The project also introduced the Ct. Collaborative Against Gun Violence to the shows giving them accurate information on the inspections and organization of the shows.

The original goal of this unit was to raise the participation level in the tracing program from 40% of the agencies in the state to 50% by the end of the first year. Through training sessions, attending meetings, and constant contact with other agencies, the unit has raised the participation level to over 80%. We continue to make tracing more known and available by offering to assist any agency having issues with conducting those traces.

The unit has registered 11 new informants during this period. The project intends to work more with other units and utilize their informants as well. The increased number of suspect interviews that will take place as part of our new involvement with the Project Safe Neighborhood program should lead to more registered informants.

e. Supplemental Statewide Narcotics Task Force Local Officer Incentive Project

Program Title: Supplemental Statewide Narcotics Task Force Local Officer Incentive Project

Number of Sub grants: 1 - Department of Public Safety

Number of Sites: statewide with emphasis on Windham/Willimantic

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-02-05YRX

Number of Sub grants: 1 (City of East Hartford)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-17-01yr3 (East Hartford)

Amount: \$12,500 (\$9,375 federal/ \$3,125 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The purpose of this program is to help improve the quality of life for the residents of the King Court in the Town of East Hartford neighborhood through extra foot/bicycle patrols, undercover narcotics operations, resident council meetings, resident involvement in improving the neighborhood, block watches and youth activities. Also, any other activities that will improve the neighborhood and continue to enhance relationships between the residents and the police.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

- 1) To continue the success in reducing drug related crime:
 - There will be regular communication between the Quality of Life Officers, the Housing Authority and the Resident Associations.
 - Quality of Life Officers working from police substations within the targeted neighborhood will continue to facilitate the exchange of information between residents and other police officers.
 - Officers will continue to make referrals to the appropriate agencies to address the residents' problems. The residents will continue to be a resource in the reduction of drug related crime.
 - Officers will work extra foot/bicycle patrol giving more police presence in the targeted neighborhood.
- 2) To increase the feeling of safety for the majority of the residents in their neighborhoods.
 - Officers will be a resource in the police substation. Police Officers will be available to residents 24 hours a day to assist them in obtaining needed social services.
 - The Officers will work with the South End Residents and Merchants Inc., the Homeless Shelter Advisory Board, and the residents within this development to identify needs and problems. Together they will devise strategies to address these

- problems.
- The residents have formed a sense of ownership with the Quality of Life Officers during existing programs. The bond that presently exists between the residents and the police will be strengthened, thus reducing the amount of apathy and fear.
- 3) To continue the empowerment of neighborhood residents to assist in managing and protecting their neighborhoods through Block Watches and Resident Management Councils.
- Police Officers will be pro-active in that Officers will meet with residents on a regular basis and attend any other meetings such as Block Watches and Tenants Association meetings.
 - The Officers will work with the South End Residents and Merchants Inc., The Homeless Shelter Advisory Board, and the residents within this development to identify needs and problems. This cooperative effort will add not only to the quality of life and security, but also to a real sense of community ownership and empowerment.
 - The Police Department will continue with resident initiatives, conduct crime prevention talks, crime awareness information courses and conduct clean-ups, drug-free dances and other activities designed to provide fun and healthy alternatives to drug use and gang involvement.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Police Officers will be pro-active in that they will meet with residents on a regular basis and attend any other meetings such as block watches and tenants association meetings. The objective is to continue to build on the trust the residents and police now enjoy and to reduce the amount of drug related crime and associated problems that affect the quality of life.

Officers will be a resource in the police substation. Police officers will be available to residents 24 hours a day to assist them in obtaining needed social services. Officers have built contacts and will continue to make referrals to the appropriate agencies to address the resident's problems.

Officers will continue to be assigned to the targeted neighborhood and be responsible for it. Officers will work extra foot/bicycle patrol to address any quality of life issues.

Officers will facilitate the exchange of information between the South End Residents and Merchants Inc., the Homeless Shelter Advisory Board, residents themselves and other police officers. Officers will also continue to work with the

Federal, State and other local law enforcement agencies and task forces to facilitate inter-agency cooperation to monitor drug crimes that cross over jurisdictional lines.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The Police Department, South End Residents and Merchants Inc., Homeless Shelter Advisory Board, and the residents of the King Court neighborhood have been very successful in gathering and sharing information to help improve the quality of life in this neighborhood. Officers attended the monthly meetings for the South End Residents and Merchants inc. and the Homeless Shelter Advisory Board. These meetings help to address problems that may be occurring and need immediate attention. Also at these meetings, neighborhood clean-ups are planned, as are holiday parties for the youth. Officers help in planning and participate in these functions as well.

Officers worked extra foot/bicycle patrols on a regular basis during this grant. Officers assisted the South

End Residents in their annual picnic. Officers conducted games for the youths that attended and a K-9 demonstration was also performed. Officers also held child-fingerprinting sessions for the youth in the area. During Halloween, officers handed out safety tips to the youth and their families. All these activities help to improve the relationship between the youth, residents and the police to help improve their quality of life.

During this grant period, officers made approximately 4 drug arrests, investigated 5 assaults, 15 larcenies, 5 frauds, 50 disputes, which include domestics, 43 suspicious activity/people/vehicles, 6 threatening/harassment, 10 vandalism, 3 trespassing, 2 burglaries, 5 auto theft, 1 robbery and 26 town ordinance violations, including abandoned motor vehicles and trash left out. (It should be noted that some of these numbers may be higher, not all the crime data has been entered into the computer system at the time of this writing.) Drug arrests are down in this area due to the extra foot patrols in the area. Residents' report feeling more comfortable in calling the police when there is a problem and like the extra police presence in their neighborhood.

b. Nuisance Abatement Program

Project Title: Nuisance Abatement Expansion

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Chief State's Attorney's Office)

Number of Sites: statewide

Aggregate Funding: \$180,000

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-01YR4

Amount: \$180,000 (\$135,000 federal/ \$45,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

In 1998, the Connecticut Legislature recognized the need for codified nuisance abatement through its unanimous passage of Public Act 98-220, the “Nuisance Abatement and Quality of Life Act.” The law authorizes state prosecutors to bring civil “nuisance” actions against persons and property that are involved in certain types of illegal activity. Penal laws punish offenders and forfeiture condemns proceeds or instrumentalities used for drug trafficking. However, neither accomplishes what Public Act 98-220 does: addressing the problems of neighborhood blight created by properties that are magnets for chronic criminal activity such as drug trafficking, illegal gambling, prostitution, obscenity involving minors, illegal liquor sales, motor vehicle “chop shops”, and others inciting injury to persons or property. The Legislature further recognized the need for nuisance abatement through its passage of HB6653, expanding the types of criminal activity under which nuisance abatement remedies can be pursued to include murder, sexual assault, and assault.

This project continues to employ two full time prosecutors dedicated to performing nuisance abatement activities on a statewide basis. The project maintains its focus on true nuisance abatement -- seeking to clean up properties that attract illegal activity rather than targeting and punishing specific wrongdoers. There is special emphasis on neighborhoods impacted by drug dealing and gang violence.

The goal of the nuisance abatement program is to help create better and safer neighborhoods by reducing “nuisance” activity, particularly by focusing on properties that have become magnets for such illegal actions. The project will reach its goal by attaining the following Objectives:

1. Maintaining a research library on nuisance law and procedure
2. Drafting pleadings and motions for Connecticut nuisance actions
3. Refining internal protocols that provide a concrete strategy to evaluate potential nuisance cases on a statewide basis; utilizing a menu of remedies to address a range of nuisances
4. Coordinating implementation with other State agencies, including the Judicial Branch and the Department of Economic and Community Development
5. Conducting education and outreach with police officers, city officials (including housing and sanitary inspectors), and neighborhood groups on a statewide basis.
6. When necessary, targeting nuisance properties, bringing prosecutions wherever a nuisance can be abated successfully and abatement will improve neighborhood quality of life as well as public security and confidence.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Nuisance abatement prosecutors continued research on nuisance law and drafting of pleadings and motions, basing their work on pleadings from New York, Ohio, and the increasing number of Connecticut nuisance prosecutions.

In conjunction with the Asset Forfeiture Bureau supervisor, the nuisance attorneys continued to draft and refine protocols and checklists for nuisance cases.

Nuisance attorneys prepared informational handouts on nuisance law for police, city officials, landlords and neighborhood groups on a statewide basis.

The Unit continued to hold liaison meetings and orientation sessions between nuisance abatement prosecutors and State agencies, police departments, city officials and community groups.

Every nuisance target referred to the project was logged, and a file, documenting the case, was set up. Records maintained on each case identified the nature of the nuisance, remedies sought, and results actually obtained. The project will continue to seek ways to maximize its ability to be made aware of nuisance properties statewide and subsequently bring to bear a broad spectrum of sanctions.

Every nuisance case is more labor-intensive than a typical criminal forfeiture case: pleadings must be fact-

specific, remedies must be tailored to each case, and there must be continuing proceedings to monitor compliance with Court orders and to verify that a nuisance is actually abated.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Since the inception of the project, the two full-time prosecutors hired under the this grant have focused their time and resources on bringing the benefits of nuisance abatement beyond the pilot program cities of Hartford and New Britain, working to clean up properties that have become magnets for illegal activities on a statewide basis. In addition to pursuing remedies under PA98-220, An Act concerning Nuisance Abatement and Quality of Life, expansion staff prosecutors have worked diligently to afford communities throughout the state access to three successful programs that complement nuisance abatement prosecutions:

The Landlord Intervention Program (LIP), which makes landlords responsible for taking action to clean up their properties (a recent development is working with local police departments to modify LIP for their locality's particular needs); 2) the Landlord Training Program which provides guidance and training to landlords with "problem properties" (58 landlords attended 11 training sessions); and 3) Multi-Agency Response to Community Hotspots (MARCH), which coordinates various state and local agencies in the conducting of administrative inspections of properties which generate chronic nuisance conditions. One MARCH held this October inspected three multi-family houses – one of which included a liquor establishment. Two of the three properties ordered closed by the City of New Britain Fire, Health and Building inspectors as they were deemed to be uninhabitable – all building residents were relocated. Search warrants were executed at two of the buildings for illegal liquor sales and the sale of illegal narcotics and arrests were made for illegal sale of narcotics.

A number of training programs have been held at the local and state levels, including ones for the New Haven, Bridgeport, and Waterbury Police Departments, several regions of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, the Waterbury Regional Police Training Academy, the Crime Prevention Association of Connecticut, and New Haven's Livable Communities Initiative. Numerous informational community outreach

sessions have been held. A brochure explaining nuisance abatement law, program activities, and goals has been developed and disseminated. Such outreach and public education to community groups and small business owners has gained the Unit significant exposure in smaller cities.

Successful nuisance abatement requires close coordination with a variety of organizations. The Expansion Unit has developed working relationships with local police and fire departments, local public works departments, housing inspectors, housing authorities, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, State of Connecticut Liquor Control, State Police, State Department of Economic and Community Development, Judicial Court Operations staff, POST, the Statewide Auto Crime Task Force, the Statewide Cooperative Crime Control Task Force, several Neighborhood Revitalization Zone Advisory Boards and others. Nuisance Abatement Expansion staff have provide training for the Waterbury Regional Police Training Academy and at a law enforcement training seminar regarding proper oversight of minors in sting operations.

Outreach conducted includes presentations to Puerto Rican Federal Affairs Commission (to facilitate entrée into the Latino community and to effect translation of project materials into Spanish), New Britain Weed and Seed, Connecticut Coalition to Stop Underage Drinking, Waterbury Property Owner's Association, resident groups representing Middletown and New Haven properties, and other business, tenants' and homeowners' associations, New Haven and Bridgeport bar owners, and adult entertainment club owners.

Project activities have taken a significant step towards its goal by demonstrating its ability to file successful nuisance abatement actions on a statewide basis. To date, actions have been filed in Bridgeport, Danbury, East Haven, New Haven, Norwalk, Shelton, Stafford Springs, Stamford, Torrington, Waterbury and West Haven.

Though progress has been made through education, both community groups and police departments continue to refer "nuisance" properties where claims do not fall within the requirement of the statute. Continued, aggressive efforts in training and education will be made to alleviate this problem.

The project plans to continue to increase its emphasis on nuisance preventative efforts such as landlord and

bar owner training.

The project has been well served by the practice of serving arrest warrants and executing search and seizure warrants simultaneously with the filing of nuisance abatement prosecutions, as such a procedure provides the offending owner with far less opportunity for advance notice of the nuisance filing. The project has gotten communities involved in their own safety and well-being while maintaining non-adversarial relationships with business and property owners (the result of being dedicated to using not just the harshest sanctions, but the simplest sanctions that will safeguard the public interest). The true bottom line is not increasing the number of nuisance abatement prosecutions, but rather the reduction of public nuisances.

c. Community Courts

Program Title: Community Courts - Waterbury

Number of Subgrants: 4 CT Judicial Branch, Court Operations Division

Number of Sites: 1 (Waterbury)

Aggregate Funding: \$

Subgrant Number: BF01-04-09YR2

Amount: \$20,291 (\$15,218 federal/ \$5,073 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-05YR3

Amount: \$155,670 (\$116,752 federal/ \$38,918 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-06YR3

Amount: \$76,875 (\$57,656 federal/ \$19,219 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-07YR3

Amount: \$105,335 (\$79,001 federal/ \$26,334 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Waterbury Community Court is the product of a grassroots effort to reestablish the public's trust in one of its primary institutions, the criminal justice system, through the application of community justice. Community justice is characterized by partnership, problem solving and creating new relationships, both within the justice system and with outside stakeholders such as residents, merchants, churches, and neighborhood groups.

The Waterbury Community Court tests new approaches to public safety rather than merely responding to crime after it has occurred. This collaborative project was set in motion by the efforts of Waterbury's community members and leaders, and has been conceptualized through substantial contributions from community activists, the Connecticut Judicial Branch, and representatives of local and state governments. The result is a session of the Connecticut Superior Court, located in GA4 in downtown Waterbury, primarily dedicated to the adjudication of crimes that have a deleterious effect upon the community, "quality of life crimes", and to achieve restoration to the community through community service projects that are meaningful, highly visible and accountable to the court and the community. Misdemeanor offenses and violations of Waterbury Municipal Code that have been identified to the Judicial Branch by Waterbury residents as contributing to a decline in their sense of public safety and community spirit are the primary focus of this session. These "quality of life crimes" will involve defendants charged with committing misdemeanor offenses such as petty larceny, threatening, breach of peace and violations of Municipal Code including excessive noise, public drinking and disorderly conduct and discharge of pollutants.

The Waterbury Community Court project is broken down into two major component levels from the standpoint of funding, state level activities and local level activities. State level activities consist primarily of court and administrative staffing and the efforts put forth to operate the specialty session such as assessment and supervision, data entry and statistical reporting and oversight,

coordination and management of the project as a whole. Local level activities consist primarily of services that benefit residents of the community including the provision of a highly visible community service program, development of community service neighborhood sites, transportation, supervision, and additional related support services provided by the program to the community and program participants. The provision of local level services is accomplished through the use of contractors, in this case utilizing local a community-based, non-profit organization.

Major activities of the Waterbury Community Court, when viewed from the prospective of the overall project may be categorized into four categorical components: neighborhood and community relations, the provision of social services to participants, restoration of the community, and the dispensation of justice.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

To maintain a system that encourages that justice be applied in a manner that is both visible and restorative in order to re-establish and maintain the quality of life within the community:

- 1) To address low-level "quality of life crimes" using punishment to pay back the community.
- 2) To restore confidence of the community in the court through the provision of proactive, accessible and visible justice to victims and their community.
- 3) To combine judicial, criminal justice, social service and community agency resources to provide a unified approach to restorative justice and offender treatment and intervention.
- 4) To provide access and oversight to treatment and social service resources, including, but not limited to, mediation, drug treatment, mental health treatment, education, job training, food stamps and public assistance.
- 5) To provide more and better information to the court, criminal justice, social service and treatment partners at the defendant's first appearance to eliminate delays and facilitate more individualized sentencing.
- 6) To operate and continuously improve the community service program for the Waterbury Community Court.
- 7) To conduct a solicitation and/or extend the current contract to acquire the services of a community provider for transportation, supervision and services for community service work crews.
- 8) To establish and maintain protocols for community service work sites.

- 9) To establish a mental health treatment protocol for Waterbury Community Court and to provide access to mental health treatment to participants in need of such services.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

- 1) The extent to which the Waterbury Community Court program maintains its proposed timetable for operation.
- 2) The extent to which the session's community service program is operational. Specific measures will document the number of participants, completion rates, and sites established.
- 3) The effect of the Waterbury Community Court session in diverting selected "quality of life crimes" from the regular criminal docket as compared to the pre-program measure of cases.
- 4) The extent to which the Waterbury community regards the court as having contributed to the restoration of the community's quality of life.
- 5) The extent to which mental health services are made available to program participants in need of such intervention.
- 6) The extent to which the solicitation and contractual process for community service, mental health and community mediation providers is completed (including number of satisfactory bids received, description of process, etc.).
- 7) The extent to which the Waterbury Community Court community service activity component maintains continued operation (including number of participants, completion rates, sites established, etc.).
- 8) The level of public satisfaction demonstrated for the Waterbury

Community Court community service program component.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Performance Measure #1: The Waterbury Community Court began operation in October of 2000. This was approximately one month later than had been originally planned. The session has continued to operate without interruption according to its planned schedule since its inception.

Performance Measure #2: Waterbury Community Court's community service program has been implemented throughout the neighborhoods of the greater Waterbury area and currently has visited approximately 75 different work sites. The approximate totals for FY2003 are as follows:

	FY19 99- 2001	FY20 00- 2001	FY20 01- 2002	FY20 03- 2003
Total Defendants	679	1,055	1,535	1,914
Community Service Workdays Assigned	1,196	1,761	2,738	3,318

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Community Service Workdays Completed	717	1,468	1,927	2,807
Community Service Hours Completed	3,426	7,917	11,547	16,842

Note: Community service workdays are scheduled to accommodate a number of factors, availability of transportation and supervision, availability of work sites, and weather conditions, among others. Merely subtracting the number of workdays completed from the number of workdays assigned will not result in an accurate completion rate for community service activity.

Performance Measure #3: Anecdotal evidence available at the time of reporting suggests that the number of "nuisance" or "quality of life cases" seen by the regular session of the criminal court at GA4 in Waterbury has been reduced by the operation of the Waterbury Community Court. Statistical comparisons will be undertaken to verify the extent to which this may be true.

Performance Measure #4: Community feedback suggests that the Waterbury Community Court has had a positive impact upon the neighborhoods of greater Waterbury. Participation and feedback from neighborhood groups remains at a high level and has been generally positive in regard to community service work performed and the perception of improved quality of life as a result of the operation of the session. Neighborhood participation and cooperation for the planning for additional sites and activities for the community court has continued in a positive fashion.

Performance Measure #5: Mental health services have been made available through cooperation with DMHAS and by contracting with a community-based organization in order to provide anger management sessions for community court participants as deemed beneficial.

Performance Measure #6: An RFP (request for proposal) for services including mediation, transportation and supervision of program participants for the Waterbury Community Court was issued by the Judicial Branch through its purchasing department during the first quarter of FY2000. There were two respondents, both community-based, non-profit organizations, to this solicitation: CSI, Inc. and NOW, Inc. The review of the proposals received resulted in the selection of CSI, Inc. as the service contractor for the project. Community Mediation, Inc, from New Haven, is the mediator. They are subcontractors of CSI, selected through an RFP process managed by CSI.

This contract (with CSI, Inc.) remained in effect for FY 2002. Mediation services were discontinued at the request of the funding source and are no longer available to Waterbury community court participants.

Performance Measure #7: Please refer to performance measure number two. Completion and participation rates for the community service component of the session are included in the FY2002 statistics.

Performance Measure #8: Community feedback suggests that the Waterbury Community Court community service program has had a positive impact upon the neighborhoods of greater Waterbury. Participation and feedback from neighborhood groups remains at a

high level and has been generally positive in regard to community service work performed. Neighborhood participation and cooperation for the planning for additional sites and activities for the community court has continued in a positive fashion.

d. Police Youth Enrichment

Program Title: Police Youth Enrichment

Number of Sub grants: 3 (Bristol, Manchester, New Britain)

Number of Sites: 3

Aggregate Funding: \$114,016

Sub grant Number: BF02-24-04yr2 (Manchester)

Amount: \$36,648 (\$27,486 federal/ \$9,162 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-24-02YR2 (Bristol)

Amount: \$40,720 (\$30,540 federal/ \$10,180 match)

Sub grant Number: bf02-24-01yr2 (New Britain)

Amount: \$36,648 (\$27,486 federal/ \$9,162 match)

The *Police Youth Enrichment Program* is a prevention initiative, which will target youth at-risk of involvement with gangs and criminal behavior, and will provide positive, age appropriate, activities that engage young people during non-school hours. The program will encourage police officers, both to serve as role models for the youth, but also to improve relations between law enforcement and the youth community.

Three municipalities were selected to receive funding after a grant solicitation process was complete: the municipalities of New Britain, Manchester and Bristol.

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Manchester Youth Service Bureau as lead agency and Manchester Police Activities League have collaborated on this grant to expand programs in both organizations and include Police Officers in positive non-traditional interactions with youth.

Goal A. To continue to provide opportunities for positive interactions between police and youth

Objective 1. Include police in MYSB Teen Center activities and in special events

Objective 2. Include police in PAL programs

Goal B. To teach youth new skills to help them control behavior which would otherwise be considered delinquent behavior

Provide opportunity for informal dialogue with police officers who participate in Teen Center

Objective 2. Include guest speakers, including police, in formal Teen Center discussion groups who present information on issues identified by the youth

Objective 3. Offer recreational activities through PAL, such as archery and boxing, which teach life skills

Offer academic assistance and learning in the PAL Squire Village site through technology to enhance students' ability to succeed both inside and outside the classroom

Components of the program include: Youth Service Bureau Teen Center, PAL Squire Village Site, PAL Boxing Activities and PAL Archery Program.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Use of pre/post tests will be used to determine impact of Teen Center Programs. Attendance and anecdotal information will measure all other activities.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Numerous Police Officers have participated at the Teen Center. Teens have positively interacted with officers and will play games or talk with them. Officers have also reported enjoying the interaction and several officers have returned to the Teen Center. There are less behavioral issues while the officers are in the Teen Center. Teen Center staff also like having the officers there. Over 1,650 teens (some duplicated numbers) and 135 officers (some duplicated numbers) have participated. Topics discussed at the Teen Center included the following: Homelessness in Manchester (teens reported 80% increased knowledge of the subject after the presentation); Teen Health (42% increased knowledge of the subject post presentation); Bullying (43% increased knowledge of the subject post presentation); and Grieving (59% increased knowledge of the subject post presentation).

A police officer taught the PAL archery class. Archery class had 22 teen participants. Attitudes toward officers were good to begin with and remained the same after the program.

..... The PAL boxing program had one teen participating.

The Squire Village program had 136 teens involved (some duplicated numbers), with 38 officers involved.

The Youth Service Bureau special event attracted 108 youth and 38 officers. Comment: Efforts should focus on younger middle school age teens, and those diverted from the Juvenile Justice system. Although the YSB goal to improve participants' attitudes toward officers was successful, Summer Youth Leadership Camp participants' behavior at home and in the community did not improve in a meaningful way.

City of New Britain

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Police Youth Enrichment Program is a program run by the New Britain Police Athletic League designed to reduce delinquency for youths at risk through the use of academics, athletics and positive role models. The objectives are:

1. Expand the number of participants in the Pop Warner Football/Cheerleading program
2. Provide academic tutoring to youths, citywide, which will enrich and improve

- their educational background, making them able to participate in New Britain PAL and public school athletics programs.
3. Provide transportation to any youth in the city that wishes to participate in the expanded Police Athletic League Programs.
 4. Provide program participants with nutritious snacks.
 5. Continue an organized winter basketball program for at risk elementary and middle school girls.
 6. Begin the NFL Flag Football Program for boys and girls 6-14 years old in the spring.
 7. Start an instructional and competitive Track and Field Program for boys and girls ages 7 – 16 years old in the spring.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

..... Number of participants in each activity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

- One hundred and ninety six (196) boys and girls participated in the Pop Warner Football/Cheerleading Program. Two of the New Britain PAL football teams won the Pop Warner New England Championship and played for the National Championship in Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida.
- Fifty-three (53) boys and girls participated in the after-school program. The children were tutored, fed a nutritious snack and participated in various athletic activities.
- Forty-four (44) boys and girls participated in the Recreation/Learning program that encompassed computer labs, athletics, arts and crafts along with a game room.
- Sixty-two boys and girls participated in our spring Flag Football League.
- One hundred and twenty-two boys and girls attended our annual picnic in May, sponsored by the Tomasso family, at the Tunxis Plantation Country Club.
- All children participating in New Britain PAL programs are required to maintain a minimum “C” average in school. To maintain this standard, staff reviewed report cards and weekly progress reports.

City of Bristol

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The City of Bristol’s Police Youth Enrichment Program will serve 18 - 24 youths between the ages of 12 and 17 years. Seven Bristol Police Officers along with staff from the Bristol Youth Services Bureau will facilitate the program and serve as mentors to the youth. The program will begin with a two-day retreat for all program youth and staff. The retreat will cover diversity training, relationship and trust building activities, development of program parameters and a participant contract. Participants will be divided into three teams, and each team will select a project to plan, develop and implement throughout the year. The teams selected Water Safety and Scuba Diving, Mountain Biking and Rope and Rock Climbing. Meetings will be held once a week for up to four hours, after school, weekends and during school vacations. Each team will perform at least one community service as part of the team project. Tutoring will be available to all youths, and will be mandatory for those who have been suspended from school.

Goals are to decrease youths’ participation in delinquent, criminal or gang activity; positively impact the behavior of the youths enrolled; reduce the likelihood of increased violence between youth groups; and to increase the self esteem, confidence and competency of the participants.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

We over-enrolled the youth participants with the knowledge that many families within the target population are transient or juggling other challenges that affect the youth’s status in the program. Our goal was to have 18 – 24 youth complete the program this year. Fifty-four (54) teenagers were recruited to attend the orientation retreat. Forty-nine (49) of these participants committed to working with a team for the duration of this year’s program. Thirty-two (32) youth completed the program and three of these participated in and completed two programs. Six (6) of the youth relocated out of the area and eleven (11) others participated for half of a year but did not complete the program for various reasons. Seven Bristol Police Officers along with three Bristol Youth Service Bureau staff facilitated the program and served as mentors.

..... Additional data has been collected but not yet analyzed:

1. School attendance, grades, and disciplinary referrals
2. Incident reports with the police department
3. Pre and post self reports on behavior
4. Individual Project Team contracts

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The three self-selected project teams, SCIBA diving, mountain biking and rope/rock climbing scheduled regular meetings to work on both technical skills and social skills. Teams diversified activity to include social recreational activities and homework support meetings during the winter months. SCUBA team members passed a written test and were tested on their skills in preparation for their diving certification. The Biking and Climbing teams are planning a final skill test challenge. Both groups will reunite for a picnic and recreational activity. Each of the three groups performed at least one community service project.

e. State Capitol Police Bicycle Patrol

Program Title: State Capitol Police Bicycle Patrol

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Office of Legislative Management, Capitol Police)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-09YRX

Amount: \$10,000 (\$7,500 federal/ \$2,500 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Office of Legislative Management is the administrative agent for the State Capitol Police, which is a sworn force consisting of a Chief and 26 police officers, whose jurisdiction covers the campus of the State Capitol and Legislative Office Building in Hartford, Connecticut.

The goal of this project is to establish a bicycle patrol to expand the law enforcement capabilities of the Capitol Police in its jurisdiction. The focus of police activity is expected to be on assisting the public, crime prevention and deterrent patrols by high visibility during special events or demonstrations.

The specific project objectives are: (1) to allow for greater coverage of the State Capitol and Legislative Office Building complex by officers doing preventative patrols. These increased patrols of the exterior of the buildings and surrounding areas should result in the reduction of criminal activity in and around the complex; (2) to create greater opportunities for officers and the public to make contact. The bikes patrols should increase community contacts and make officers more approachable. Bike officers will be encouraged to greet and assist the staff and the public.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The Chief of the State Capitol Police will maintain records that document the accomplishment of the following performance measures:

- (1) Reduction in criminal activity outside of the buildings. An example of such a reduction would be thefts from motor vehicles, or stolen car reports. The bike patrols should increase the officers' visibility in the parking area thus reducing thefts.
- (2) An increase in community service calls. The bike patrol officers being more accessible and visible should result in more requests for help from the public. An example of such an increase would be more frequent assistance to the public by providing directions to destinations in the city.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The State Capitol Police Department issued order 7-33 establishing the duties and responsibilities of the bike patrol on April 2, 2003. A competitive selection process was conducted to select officers for this special duty, which included a review of the applicant officer's performance evaluations for the last two years, a three-mile performance test using the International Police Mountain Bike Association's recommended passing times and a Chief's review. The necessary equipment and uniforms were purchased. All bike officers received forty (40) hours of training from certified instructors prior to beginning

patrols on June 9, 2003.

Performance Measure 1 results: Due to the extreme weather conditions during the winter and the delay in receiving the certified training (due to lack of classroom space at host facility), the review period for a reduction in criminal activity was less than thirty days. It is difficult to determine measurable results for such a short period of time; however, the department can provide data on the patrol itself. The bike patrols were out on patrol fifteen (15) times on regular shifts and three (3) times for special events. During these shifts the bike officers had eleven (11) case numbers (five for motor vehicle violations, two suspicious persons, one warrant service on a wanted party and two assists to the Hartford Police Department).

Performance Measure 2 results: Due to the short review period, the community service calls were limited. The bike patrol was present at three (3) special events. The bike officers did eighteen (18) patrol checks of 18/20 Trinity Street, directed traffic twice and assisted a wedding party at the Capitol. Several verbal comments of praise for the patrol have been heard and the project was subject of an article in the monthly legislative newsletter.

f. Summer Prevention Initiative

Program Title: Summer Prevention Initiative

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Town of Windham)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$

Sub grant Number: BF02-01-01YRX

Amount: \$14,000 (\$10,500 federal/ \$3,500 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

There are two goals for this collaborative project involving the Town of Windham Parks and Recreation Department, Police Department and the non-profit Governor's Prevention Partnership:

Goal One: To provide targeted at-risk youth with structured summer recreation opportunities in convenient locations to combat the negative influences of drugs, alcohol and gangs in their lives

Objective A. Conduct traveling recreation program to attract and involve targeted at-risk youth in positive activities with peers and adult role models.

Goal Two: To create positive opportunities for targeted at-risk youth to become involved with police officers in activities aimed at preventing youth involvement with drugs and gangs.

Objective A. Train police officer in effective prevention activities.

Objective B. Participation in structured summer recreation program

Objective C. Identification of youth who would benefit from a youth mentoring program in the future.

Activities: The traveling van provided activities and three inflatable games for the Lauter Park Day Camp, West Avenue Day Camp, Windham Heights and the Salvation Army Day Camp. Staff also visited other "at-risk" neighborhoods (Ivey Gardens, Milk and Union Street area) in Willimantic, a city within the boundary of the Town of Windham, and set up at two of city parks for an afternoon a week. Three summer employees from the Windham Recreation Department staffed the van. The Willimantic Police Department provided educational materials on drugs, alcohol and gangs.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Goal One, Objective A. - Performance Measures: (1) Purchase additional inflatable game; (2) Establish schedule to visit targeted neighborhoods and camps; (3) Visit neighborhoods and conduct recreation program.

Goal Two, Objective A. – Performance Measure: (1) Number of officers trained by the Governor’s Prevention Partnership.

Goal Two, Objective B. – Performance Measure: (1) Number of sites officers visited; (2) Number of prevention supplies (pencils, books, etc) distributed per site.

Goal Two, Objective C. – Performance Measures: (1) Number of youth identified; (2) Number referred to appropriate program.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The program was very successful. Inflatable equipment and a snow cone machine were purchased and used at all scheduled locations during the summer. A total of 2,091 youth participated in the project, with Lauter Park attracting the largest number of youth (1,074). The age of the youth ranged from 4 to 15 years old. The demographics were as follows: 1,283 Hispanic; 695 Caucasian; and 113 African American. The Governor’s Prevention Partnership trained 12 police officers in effective prevention strategies. Five different sites were visited where education materials on drugs, alcohol and gangs were distributed in addition to 5,000 police badges, 1,000 pencils with logo “Drug Free, that’s me,” and 650 erasers with anti-drug messages on them. Fourteen (14) youth were identified for further mentoring programs. All 14 were referred to the Drug Education for Youth Program (DEFY), which is provided by the Connecticut National Guard. It is a yearlong mentoring program commencing in the summer with a 4-night trip to Camp Rowland and programs sponsored by the National Guard. Police officers will continue to identify youth for the DEFY program after the Byrne grant project concludes.

Priority Four – Judicial Process Enhancements

Program One – Judicial Resource Enhancements

a. Court Operations Improvement Program

Program Title: Court Operations Process Improvements Program

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Judicial Branch, Court Operations Division)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding: \$820,500

Sub grant Number: NC99.10-10YR3.75

Amount: \$93,182 (\$69,885 federal/ \$23,297 match)

Sub grant Number: NC00.10-10YR3.75

Amount: \$465,330 (\$348,998 federal/\$116,332 match)

Sub grant Number: BF01-10-09YR3.75

Amount: \$261,988 (\$196,490 federal/\$65,498 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Court Operations Process and Performance Improvement Program is an initiative designed to enable the Judicial Branch to improve the quality and efficiency of court operations through development and implementation of a comprehensive, systematic and innovative operational management approach. The primary focus of the program has been to provide improved court management to judges through the addition of ten criminal case flow coordinators in ten court locations who assist in case management as well as in the operations of specialized court sessions of the Judicial Branch. Installation, operational training and use of enhanced automated system components to assist the judges in the management of their caseloads have been a second key activity of the Process and Performance Improvement Program. The final major activity of the Process and Performance Improvement program has been to undertake an extensive review and analysis of court processes in order to identify and define improved management methods to address the numerous work processes related to the flow of cases through the court system. This will result in the development of tools and techniques specifically designed to eliminate any current or foreseeable deficiencies in service to the customers of the Branch.

Goal 1: Analyze and improve the flow of criminal cases through Connecticut's Criminal Justice System.

Objective 1: Employ ten case flow coordinators.

Objective 2: Increase collection, accuracy and reliability, and accessibility to data pertaining to specialized dockets.

Goal 2: Increase and sustain the court's capacity to provide effective service to its customers.

Objective 1: Sustain and evaluate improvement measures.

Objective 2: Provide staff with quality professional development opportunities to increase overall knowledge and system efficiency.

Major activities under the Process and Performance Improvement project may be categorized under three major headings, personnel, technology, process and training:

Personnel: The ten criminal case flow coordinators positions had been filled and personnel continued to be employed in the designated project sites until the imposition of statewide personnel layoffs. The number of grant positions was reduced to five during the last quarter.

Process: Process improvement initiatives accomplished during the past year include the increased collection, accuracy and reliability, and accessibility to data pertaining to specialty sessions, implementation of case flow management techniques, and the observation and analyses of a wide range of approaches that have been applied to the processes vital to the operation of a modern court including, technology, legal process, business processes, strategic planning and employee training.

Training: Major training initiatives for criminal case flow coordinators and other Court Operations Division staff has been accomplished. Training events covered the subjects of process improvement, case flow management and customer service and effective management strategies.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

1. Percentage of original project sites in which case flow coordinators remain employed.
2. Quantity and content of case flow data collected by case flow coordinators (including number of active cases pending, number of dispositions reached and number of cases whose age exceeds case processing standards)
3. Quantity, content and availability of case flow data to courtroom and planning

personnel.

4. Difference in court case flow at project sites compared to previous year's statistics.
5. Number and quality of training sessions attended by Judicial Branch personnel.
6. Observed effect and length of time performance improvement measures are sustained.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Performance Measures #1, 2 & 4:

Criminal case flow coordinators have continued to provide valuable management support to judges in the Process and Performance Improvement Project's ten participating court locations during the course of the past year.

Staff reduction occurred with two positions being vacated at different times during the past year. The total number of grant positions was reduced to five for the last quarter of the project due to layoffs and reassignments.

The utilization of the criminal case flow coordinators has assisted participating court locations to maintain manageable levels of pending cases. In fact, throughout this year most participating locations consistently showed pending levels of criminal and motor vehicle cases that were lower than the preprogram baseline measures.

Consistent progress has been achieved over the term of this project. The courts that employ case flow coordinators have maintained a cumulative reduction in active pending cases of 10% over the level of the end of last fiscal year. At the end of this reporting period, pending criminal and motor vehicle cases at project sites were 24% lower than the preprogram measures.

Performance Measure #3:

Criminal case flow coordinators equipped with personal computers that have been loaded with specialized software applications to provide case flow information have enabled judges to more efficiently manage their caseloads in the ten project sites.

Criminal case flow coordinators employed at project sites that also operate special sessions have become an integral element of each special session team. Coordinators in New Haven and Bridgeport have made significant contributions to an ongoing effort to provide evaluation and improvement to various business processes in use by the special session teams.

Performance Measure #5:

Criminal case flow coordinators attended up to three formal training sessions during this period. Training was presented by Judicial Branch administrators in several key areas of process improvement including planning, analysis, follow-up, leadership and coaching. Case flow coordinators attended training Sessions entitled “Process Improvement Effort”, “Leading for a Change” and “The Journey to Transformational Coaching” in an effort to increase their ability to provide continued process improvement to the courts.

All coordinators have been trained on the use of personal computers that have been loaded with specialized software applications that enable the coordinator to provide information to judges to facilitate more efficient management of their caseloads.

Additionally, all coordinators were invited to avail themselves to mentor training, where the newly hired staff could visit a more seasoned coordinator and observe first hand the functions of the position.

Performance Measure #6:

This is the final year of a project scheduled to last four years. Gains in the efficiency of case flow and reduction of pending cases have been retained and improved in each successive year of the Process and Performance Improvement Project. Processes and statistics will continue to be analyzed with the hope of advancing the positive effects that have been thus far observed as a result of this project.

b. Jury Master File and Customer Service Program

Program Title: Jury Master File and Customer Service Program

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Connecticut Judicial Branch, Court Operations Division)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF01-10-04YR1.5

Amount: \$301,050 (\$225,787 federal/ \$75,263 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Connecticut Judicial Branch has undertaken a four-year project to create the Jury Master File in-house; upgrade and enhance the computer system utilized to summon and manage jurors; and develop outreach efforts designed to inform Connecticut citizens of the importance of jury duty.

Goal A: To establish the capacity within the Connecticut Judicial Branch to develop and maintain a valid and reliable system, that is sound in its methodology, to summon jurors to serve in the state's Superior Courts.

- Objective 1: To establish the process by which a master list of unduplicated names of qualified potential jurors may be produced by the Judicial Branch on an annual basis.
- Objective 2: To develop the internal technical capacity to maintain the master file of potential jurors.
- Objective 3: To eliminate the reliance upon outside vendors to compile the master list of qualified potential jurors.
- Objective 4: To evaluate the reliability and validity of the randomization process for juror selection.
- Objective 5: To upgrade hardware, software and communication systems essential to provide high quality customer service.

Goal B: To enhance public trust and confidence in Connecticut's court system.

- Objective 1: To reduce the number of unqualified and duplicate jury summonses issued each year.
- Objective 2: To increase the customer service capability of Jury Administration staff through advanced training in customer-centered service techniques.

Activities

Development of master file:

- Successfully completed the first full year of summoning and managing jurors using the new, in-house Master File.
- Worked with agencies providing source lists (Department of Revenue Services, Democratic and Republican Registrars of Voters, Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Department of Labor) to improve the quality of data.
- Developed a method for combining source lists used in the creation of the Master File; created mechanism for eliminating duplicate names from the file; and began randomly selecting names of jurors to be summoned.
- Documented the business rules/logic and the matching rules for the Master File creation.
- Defined test data and the expected test results.
- Compared the standardization process in the Oracle package against the results produced by Vality Technologies.

- Tested input files and compared the results against those obtained by Vality.
- Developed a roll-up program for the matching rules.
- Developed a random selection program for the Master File.
- Independent evaluation of the internal developed Master File system revealed that the process is sound and meets statutory requirements.
- Documented completed a full test of the newly created Master File and analyzed the results.
- Produced reports and evaluations of the new Master File System.

Development of computer systems:

- Formed a jury system project team, charged with making improvements to the jury system, beginning with the calendar creation process.
- Completed internal assessment of existing Jury Administration functions.
- Completed analysis of functions of more than half of the court locations utilizing jurors.
- Began researching court calendar issues and started brainstorming and identifying key areas as well as possible solutions for a more efficient process that will ensure the proper number of jurors in each location each day.
- Began assessing the features that will be required for a more efficient jury management system.
- Developed project plan for the up-front design work that will be required in the development of the new Jury Management System. This will include developing a Project Plan, process mapping of the current system, identifying the system requirements, visiting courts for their input, and brainstorming the functionality requirements and needs for a new integrated system.
- Developers have been trained in most programs necessary to re-design the new system.

· Development of jury staff training:

- Conducted a juror survey to obtain information about the customer service provided to jurors who utilize the 1-800 information line.
- Training committee continued to assess the training needs of jury staff and has made substantial progress toward completing a training program for all staff members.
- Have run various training modules, including a phone skills session for staff to utilize in conjunction with a new jury information system. A comprehensive training program for all Jury employees is currently being finalized.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Performance Measure 1: Continued employment of three staff positions, two systems developers and one court planner.

Performance Measure 2: Identification of required processes for production of master file.

Performance Measure 3: Identification and acquisition of appropriate technology to build and maintain master file.

Performance Measure 4: Extent to which training of Jury Administration staff in skills and knowledge specific to the new jury master file system is accomplished.

Performance Measure 5: Number of disqualification lists developed and amount of people included in each disqualification list.

Performance Measure 6: Extent to which marketing and public outreach strategies are developed and implemented.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Performance Measure 1 Results: Full-time employment has continued for these three staff positions.

Performance Measure 2 Results: All processes were identified, analyzed, and tested for creation of the new Master File.

Performance Measure 3 Results: A Prototype Server and Oracle Pure Integrate software were purchased to support the Master File application. Developers received training for the Oracle product.

Performance Measure 4 Results: Jury Administration staff have begun developing training modules that will be utilized in the new Master File system as well as the efforts in developing a new comprehensive Jury Management System. Jury Administration has also begun to identify training needs of court staff that will use the new system.

Performance Measure 5 Results: Jury Administration has set up a reporting mechanism that captures the data related to specific disqualification categories. Disqualification lists for Judges, persons over the age of 70 who choose not to serve, permanently disabled, previously summoned individuals under the age of 18, and the deceased, have been produced.

Performance Measure 6 Results: Jury Administration has identified various target audiences for the Outreach Program. Jury Administration has met with Judicial External Affairs to form a marketing plan including Public Service Announcements (PSA's). PSA's, including Spanish language, have been

distributed to radio stations in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven. Jury Administration is developing a Jury curriculum for High School students. The curriculum will be ready for the beginning of the school year in September. Hartford and Bridgeport will be the first target audiences. Two focus groups were conducted to obtain data from youth ages 14 –18 to assess knowledge of the courts and jury duty as well as attitudes toward serving. Development of a jury video has begun which will be for use by schools.

Program Two – Prosecution Enhancement Program

a. Career Criminal Unit

Program Title: Career Criminal Unit - Hartford

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Division of Criminal Justice)

Number of Sites: 1 (Hartford)

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-08-01YR4

Amount: \$165,960 (\$124,470 federal/ \$41,490 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

In order to enhance the system's ability to minimize the harm perpetrated by career criminals, the Division of Criminal Justice operates its Career Criminal Unit (CCU) in the Hartford Judicial District. Patterned after the long successful one in New Haven, the CCU affords vertical prosecution³ of persons with previous multiple felony convictions for violent crimes against people such as robbery, assault, sexual assault, and homicide.

The goal of the project is to reduce the impact of career criminals by removing them from society as soon and for as long as possible through the creation of a career criminal unit (CCU) in the Hartford Judicial District. The project will reach its goal by attaining the

³a dedicated prosecutor and inspector stay assigned to a case from arraignment through sentencing, thereby ensuring that career criminals are brought to trial more often, more quickly, and more successfully

following Objectives:

1. Continued operation of a career criminal unit consisting of one dedicated, experienced prosecutor and one dedicated, experienced inspector to afford vertical prosecution of repeat offenders.
2. Targeting of career criminals as soon after arrest as possible.
3. Reducing the number of bail and pre-release decisions being made without adequate knowledge of criminal histories and possible threat of danger to society.
4. Eliminating “plea bargaining” for cases referred to the CCU. Such defendants will go to trial and will be tried on the maximum charge brought against them. This Objective dovetails with Objective #5:
5. Increasing the number of career criminals who are convicted as well as the number convicted of the maximum charge brought against them.
6. Increasing the average sentence length for convicted career criminals, with the goal of obtaining the maximum sentence in as many cases as possible.

An experienced prosecutor and inspector continue to be utilized for dedicated identification and prosecution of career criminals in the Hartford Judicial District. Experienced staff is necessary due to the experience of the target population as well as the percentage of cases that will come to trial. Project staff continue to refine and develop specific criteria for designating individuals as A career criminals utilize screening mechanisms to identify such individuals in the system (review of arrest records for target crimes, perform liaison work with Hartford and other area police so staff is aware of warrants for target crimes, etc.), and vigorously prosecute (within staffing constraints) all cases involving them. Project staff seek to try career criminals on the most serious charge brought forth (no plea-bargaining) as well as seek maximum penalties.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

During the past year a total of seventy-seven cases were accepted for prosecution by the CCU, well over the projected range of twenty five to forty cases per year. 63 of these cases have been disposed through plea, trial and conviction.

There have been four trials this year each with a guilty verdict. The trial of a fifth defendant resulted in a hung jury – however, he subsequently entered guilty please on all files during jury selection for his retrial. Sentences are pending.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The project is now either accepting the files belonging to co-defendants or closely monitoring their prosecution in an effort to strengthen the state's case against the offender with the more serious record. The Judicial database is being reviewed periodically to identify defendants with files pending in other courts in order to coordinate their prosecution.

In order to be more pro-active, the project has, in conjunction with the Hartford Police Department, developed a list of "habitual offenders." These individuals will be flagged for prosecution as career criminals if they are arraigned on new felony charges.

b. Regionalized Infraction Adjudication Program

Program Title: Regionalized Infraction Adjudication Program

Number of Sub grants: 4 (Division of Criminal Justice)

Number of Sites: 2 (New Haven, New London)

Aggregate Funding: \$137,900

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-02yr3 (New London)

Amount: \$70,400 (\$52,800 federal/ \$17,600 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-10-01yr4 (New Haven)

Amount: \$67,500 (\$50,625 federal/ \$16,875 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

In Connecticut, persons who are charged with the commission of an infraction have the choice of paying a fine by mail or pleading not guilty and appearing in court. All such tickets are processed through the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB), which either collects the fine or transfers a contested matter to the appropriate Geographical Area (GA) court. Each calendar year, the Division of Criminal Justice disposes over 200,000 contested criminal infractions. The overwhelming percentage of these cases concern motor vehicle violations. Historically, infractions have been prosecuted in the various GA courts by full-time Assistant and Deputy Assistant State's Attorneys. Depending upon the court location, the infractions docket consumes one or two full days per week and ties up approximately two prosecutors in each location. In most locations, prosecutors pre-screen cases on the docket and "nolle"(decline to prosecute) those matters that are substantively or procedurally defective. In locations where the infractions docket is simply too large to effectively handle, the pre-screening process serves as a time to prioritize cases, so that the most serious may be identified and pursued. If trials are necessary, they are conducted before per diem Magistrates.

This project provides for regional infractions courts in the New London Judicial District (Norwich) and the New Haven Judicial District (Meriden) in which contested infractions are prosecuted by part-time, per diem prosecutors instead of full-time Division prosecutors. As part of the program, a per diem prosecutor pre-screens certain cases at the CIB and, working with a Magistrate, disposes of legally insufficient cases there instead of transferring the matter to the GA court. This pre-screening function lessens the burden on the court system.

The goals of the program are threefold: (1) to minimize consumer, Magistrate, and prosecution time spent on the pursuit of unworthy cases; (2) to free full-time Assistant and Deputy Assistant State's Attorneys from the responsibility of prosecuting routine motor vehicle and jury duty infractions; and (3) to vigorously prosecute worthy contested infractions. These goals will be met by attaining the following objectives:

- Hire and train per diem prosecutors and investigators to pre-screen, research, and

- prosecute infractions as appropriate.
- Use the pre-screening process to weed out and nolle unupportable cases.
- Contest supportable cases in order to encourage more people who are, in fact, guilty to plead guilty and pay their fine by mail.
- Bring contested cases to trial as necessary.

Per Diem prosecutors focus solely on the infractions docket with no other Division-related duties to interfere with that responsibility. Full-time prosecutors are then able to focus on more serious criminal matters without the interruption/disruption of infractions duty. The per diem prosecutor stationed periodically (on a rotation basis) at the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB) pre-screens appropriate cases, and, with a Magistrate, disposes of unworthy cases in a single, central location before such cases are transferred to a G.A. court.

..... Per Diem prosecutors concentrate prosecutorial efforts on worthy cases.

Project consultant has developed policies and procedures, made appropriate liaisons with Judicial and other personnel, and trained per diem advocates as necessary. Project staff have assisted in the training of new Magistrates and Court Clerks.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following will be measured:

- The number of cases screened at the CIB by the per diem prosecutors
- The number of such cases disposed by a magistrate without merit
- The number of cases disposed at court
- The number of full time prosecutors freed up by use of the per diem prosecutors.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Connecticut’s budget crisis necessitated the program’s being placed on hiatus as of January 2003.

Information below is for the period July 2002 – December 2002.

New London

Judicial Branch statistics document that project personnel screened 5,962 files at CIB and disposed of 1,268 cases there, saving significant prosecution, Magistrate, and consumer time. In Court, an additional 3,567 cases have been disposed of during the same time period.

The usage of per diem advocates has freed up the equivalent of 1.2 full-time prosecutors. The number of cases handled at court is 8,530 with over 41% of those going to disposition -- underscoring the need for program-dedicated

Magistrates and per diem prosecutors.

4,835 cases were disposed without expending one minute of judge, prosecutor, public defender or stenographer time. 1,268 people in New London have had their cases disposed without a court appearance -- a significant benefit to citizens.

New Haven

Judicial Branch statistics document that project personnel screened 5,974 files at CIB and disposed of 1,070 cases there, saving significant prosecution, Magistrate, and consumer time. In Court, an additional 3,399 cases have been disposed of during the same time period.

The usage of per diem advocates has freed up the equivalent of 1.2 full-time prosecutors. The number of cases handled at court is 8,026 with 42% of those going to disposition. 4,469 cases were disposed without expending one minute of judge, prosecutor, public defender or stenographer time.

c. Elder Abuse Prosecution Unit

Program Title: Elder Abuse Unit

Number of Sub grants: 2 (Division of Criminal Justice)

Number of Sites: 1 (Office of the Chief State's Attorney)

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-03yr3

Amount: \$140,406 (\$105,304 federal/ \$35,102 match)

Sub grant Number: BF02-04-08YR1 (Enhancement funding)

Amount: \$155,000 (\$116,250 federal/ \$38,750 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Elder Abuse Unit, located at the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, is comprised of a full-time, dedicated prosecutor and inspector who, on a statewide basis, perform outreach, education, investigation, and prosecutorial activities aimed at identifying abused elders, securing their cooperation, and successfully prosecuting criminals who have perpetrated crimes against them. A dedicated Unit is necessary, as perpetrators of crimes against the elderly are often exceedingly difficult to track; frequently changing names, social security numbers, etc. A centralized Unit with statewide reach is desirable because jurisdictional issues (a telemarketing firm in Greenwich could be defrauding elders in Putnam) often lead to no municipality "owning" and therefore pursuing, a given case.

In July 2002, the unit was enhanced with the addition of a full-time experienced dedicated Elder Abuse Prosecutor and inspector who specializes in domestic violence cases among elders as well as serving to alleviate pressures on caseload and timeliness of response.

The goal of the project is to reduce the incidence of abuse and exploitation crimes against older persons.

The enhancement component of this project focuses on cases involving spousal domestic violence. The project will reach its goal by attaining the following objectives:

1. Maintenance of an Elder Abuse Unit consisting of one dedicated, experienced prosecutor and one dedicated, experienced inspector to afford vertical prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against elders.
2. Expansion of the existing Elder Abuse Unit to include an additional dedicated, experienced prosecutor and inspector to afford vertical prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against elders with a focus on cases involving spousal domestic violence.
3. Continuing to increase understanding and utilization of the criminal justice system by elders through outreach and educational activities.
4. Generating referrals from external and internal agency sources.
5. Aggressively prosecuting perpetrators of crimes against elders, with a focus on minimizing the amount of plea-bargaining.
6. Generating publicity for the project.

Program Activities:

- Maintenance and enhancement of working and referral relationships with external (Department of Social Services, Department of Consumer Protection, Attorney Generals Office, Area Agencies on Aging, senior centers, domestic violence

- service providers, etc.) and internal (Medicaid Fraud Control Unit) sources.
- Creation and refinement of educational presentation and brochures and other collateral materials as necessary.
- Making presentations to groups of elders, seeking to encourage them to disclose any potential criminal activity that may have been perpetrated against them, their rights and remedies pursuant to that criminal activity, and instructing them in ways to avoid future victimization.
- Distribution of brochures and other collateral materials.
- Development and refinement of mechanisms for receiving referrals, tagging and tracking of cases.
- Identification and prosecution of worthy cases, with minimal plea-bargaining.
- Establishment of relationships and development of resources necessary to generate publicity for project educational and prosecutorial activities.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Performance Measures	Elder Abuse Unit	Elder Abuse Unit – Enhancement Funding (focus of cases on domestic violence)
Total number of active cases:	78	10
Additional cases to be formally opened as of 6/30/03 (awaiting written compliant)	Approximately 20	Approximately 15
Number of financial abuse cases	70	5
Approximate value of financial abuse cases	\$6 million	
Cases going to trial	2	5
Convictions after jury trial	1 (assault 3 rd , victim 60 or older)	
Total additional inquiries (general questions, referrals, requests for public presentations)	88	64

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

While additional staffing provided via the enhancement grant was a great boon to this project, allowing the Unit to prosecute more cases, especially some strong cases that had been open that needed immediate attention because of statute of limitation concerns, the ever-increasing volume of referrals and complexity of cases continues to tax the ability of staff to effectively investigate and process the caseload in as timely a manner as they would like.

Significant jail time is still difficult to obtain for financial exploitation cases. Non-violent crimes, such as embezzlement, a common Unit crime, in many persons' views do not deserve long sentences akin to those in robbery convictions. The Unit's argument has been and will continue to be that for many of our victims, the loss of all or a significant part of their savings through non-violent means is, in many cases, as physically and emotionally devastating as an armed robbery upon their person. The Unit will continue to refine this argument and stress this point during sentencing negotiations.

The lack of specialized training for law enforcement officers in the area of elder abuse and elder issues continues to pose some difficulties. We are preparing a training curriculum for law enforcement personnel and will be emphasizing training for initial responders and investigators.

The fall and winter 2003 should prove one of some significance for the Unit as several major cases are nearing conclusion. Restitution has always been a major goal of the Unit, and these cases should establish a statewide baseline for what is acceptable in taking guilty plea and negotiating sentences. On the physical abuse and neglect side, we are prosecuting a manslaughter (neglect) case that is one of the first in Connecticut. Successful prosecution of this case would establish a new duty of care throughout the state.

Priority Five - Domestic Preparedness Program

Program One - State Police Emergency Response Capability

a. Containment and Decontamination Vessel for WMD

Program Title: Containment and Decontamination Vessel for WMD

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-26-01yrx

Amount: \$185,000 (\$138,750 federal/ \$46,250 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The Connecticut Department of Public Safety / Division of State Police provides primary law enforcement services / first responder services to eighty-two (82) of the one hundred and sixty nine (169) municipalities in the state. The agency's Emergency Services Unit (ESU) primarily handles incidents of bio / chemical threats and related emergencies in the State in a first responder capacity.

Since September 11, 2001, the unit has received 284 bio / chemical weapons of mass destruction calls and has responded to (212) such calls for service throughout the State. The unit is the primary responder for such incidents statewide, including municipalities covered by local law enforcement. Currently, the ESU does not have the vessel with the capabilities needed for the safe transport of incendiary devices with the filter system that is also contained in the vessel for exhausted gases and / or agents.

In looking at the future needs of the State Police Bomb Squad, the *Total Containment Vessel* (TCV) will allow bomb technicians to respond and perform their jobs more safely and to mitigate incidents proficiently and professionally. Further, this needed equipment will enhance the Bomb Squad's ability to support any Weapons of Mass Destruction operation in the crisis or consequence management phase.

This TCV is capable of safely withstanding a detonation equivalent to twenty pounds of C-4 plastic explosive. The confinement feature also allows for integrity of the evidence to be maintained inside the TCV. This feature will also minimize injuries to the general public as well as property damage. The filtering process includes decontamination of the agents by neutralization while still captive inside the TCV. It then suctions the neutralized agent into a sterile vat as hazardous waste. Additionally, the unit is capable of capturing agent samples for laboratory analysis that are needed for agent identification.

Goal: To provide the citizens of the State of Connecticut and the Connecticut State Police Bomb Squad with a vessel that can contain or decontaminate incendiary devices that may release bio / chemical type agents.

Objective: To procure a Total Containment Vessel, *TCV*, with the capabilities needed to respond in the State of Connecticut. The vessel would be stored in a central location to be deployed rapidly and safely anywhere statewide to the threat or act of terrorism with effective ballistic capabilities

Objective: To train emergency services personnel on the operation and use of such a vessel.

Objective: To educate the public on the availability of specialized equipment that combats terrorism within the state of Connecticut.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The best measurement to evaluate the success of this project is the purchase of the equipment and the training and deployment records maintained by the Connecticut State Police Bomb Squad.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

The State Police's first goal was to locate and procure a vessel capable of meeting our requirements. The "*Nabco*" *TCV* was procured on December 13, 2002. This system capabilities include; the capability of containing the fragmentation and withstand the pressure of the detonation of up to 10 pounds C-4 explosives; the capability of remote operation; and the capability of containing all gases generated during internal detonation inside the vessel. The *TCV* is a model # 42 with a trailer system included.

The training portion for the trailer was conducted both out in and out of state. Bomb Technicians from the Connecticut State Police Bomb squad attended train the trainer sessions at the manufacturers site. To date a total of 644 man-hours were spent by 8 separate agencies for training.

The agencies included the F.B.I., A.T.F., T.S.A., U.S.A.F., New Haven bomb squad, Stamford bomb squad, Hartford bomb squad and the Connecticut State Police bomb squad.

The public education portion for the project was accomplished by deploying the TCV at “Public Safety Day’s” in towns throughout the state. The TCV was also deployed at “Capitol Day” at the state capitol in Hartford. When requested, the TCV has also been deployed to towns covered by the Resident State Trooper Program.

Agency	Trng Hrs.	Trng. Man Hours	Uses	Usage Hours	Usage Man Hours	Total Hours
CSP	120	560	2	16	136	696 M 136 T/U
F.B.I.	4	12				12 M 4 T/U
A.T.F.	4	8				8 M 4 T/U
T.S.A.	4	8				4 M 4 T/U
U.S.A.F.	4	4				4 M 4 T/U
New Haven	12	36		8	56	36 M 12 T/U
Stamford	4	12				4 M 12 T/U
Hartford	4	8				4 M 8 T/U
Overall Total Hours	156	644	2	24	192	768 M 184 T/U

b. Urban Search and Rescue Communications Project

Program Title: Urban Search and Rescue Communications Project

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF01-26-01yrx

Amount: \$247,940 (\$185,955 federal/ \$61,985 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the State of Connecticut immediately assessed its emergency response resources and created plans to: (1) increase the number of canine units; (2) provide better statewide coverage by the bomb disposal and hazardous material teams; (3) coordinate with local police and fire departments on development and training of a Connecticut Urban Search and Rescue Team; and (4) improve interagency communication. Byrne grant funds provided through this project specifically address communication issues related to the Urban Search and Rescue Team (USRT) with the purchase of a mobile dispatch center and 60 portable radios.

The USRT is a collaborative effort involving various emergency service providers. Law enforcement, fire services and emergency medical personnel, with additional support from individuals who possess the expertise germane to the mission, will work together to locate, extricate and preserve life, and mitigate consequences associated with any large-scale disaster.

Goal: To provide and enhance communications between approximately sixty (60) Urban Search and Rescue Team members and coordinate existing emergency response services into one coordinated team to respond to any large-scale disaster. Communications is vital to minimizing risk and maximizing recovery efforts.

Objective 1: To purchase portable radios and components as needed to USRT members for use at the scene of any large-scale disaster.

Objective 2: To purchase and deploy a mobile dispatch station as needed which will establish a communications command post at the scene of any large-scale disaster.

Objective 3: To train members on the operation and use of communication equipment.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Research of specifications for both the Mobile Dispatch Center and portable radios was completed. Equipment was ordered and received. An inventory of the equipment was conducted and distribution and training of USRT members was completed. The equipment includes: One Motorola Add-on operator position for the mobile dispatch unit, 58 Motorola portable radios, 58 remote speaker/mic, 60 NICAD batteries, 58 carrying cases and 12 multi charges which charge 6 radios at one time.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

This project was designed to provide Connecticut's USRT the necessary communications equipment and training to respond to a large-scale disaster. That has been accomplished, and was done so in an expeditious manner.

c. Statewide Radio Interoperability Project

Program Title: Statewide Radio Interoperability Project

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Department of Public Safety)

Number of Sites: 1

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-26-04yrx

Amount: \$560,376 (\$420,282 federal/ \$140,094 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

The tragic events of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks have taught us all some valuable lessons, one of which is the need to plan and prepare. One of those preparations comes in the form of the immediate need for radio communications between all first responders at any potential mass casualty scene.

Potential Incident Commanders do not all have the ability to access Connecticut's Statewide Common Channel Interoperability System, currently in place at the Department of Public Safety. This can be corrected by deploying portable radios with the ability to access the Statewide Common Channel to every organized local police, fire

and ambulance department.

The Statewide Common Channel is an 800 MHz system programmed with the I-CALL/I-TAC frequencies. The I-CALL/I-TAC frequencies are the common channel systems available and used throughout the United States. This communication system will allow first responders and incident commanders in any local area to communicate with each other using the Statewide Common Channel link at any potential mass destruction incident scene.

- A. Goal: To implement a Statewide Interoperability Portable Radio Communications system to be used at any potential mass casualty or incident scene by deploying the communications hardware needed to all local, state and federal command level emergency first responding agencies or departments.
 - 1. Objective: To purchase enough portable radios and components with the statewide common channel capabilities to issue to every local law enforcement, fire and EMS department not otherwise outfitted with I/TAC & I/CALL capabilities.
 - 2. Objective: To train emergency services personnel on the operation and use of issued communications equipment.
 - 3. Objective: To deploy purchased portable radios at every local police department, fire district and ambulance company statewide.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Radios and chargers were researched and ordered. A comprehensive training and distribution schedule was developed and implemented with statewide training to be conducted April through May 2003. Fire, EMS and law enforcement personnel were trained in the use of the I/TAC I/CALL national mutual aid frequency at eight statewide regional locations.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Funds from this project combined with funds from the State Office of Emergency Management purchased a total of 761 portable radios and chargers to be deployed to local unified on-scene commanders (local law enforcement, fire and EMS) at any potential mass casualty scene to improve communications. Funding also supported all necessary personnel training. Project funds have provided Connecticut's first responders to emergency situations the first link to common or interoperable portable radio communications.

Program Two – Security for State Facilities

a. Courthouse Security and Anti-Terrorism Pilot Project

Program Title: Courthouse Security and Anti-Terrorism Pilot Project

Number of Sub grants: 1 (Judicial Branch)

Number of Sites: 4

Aggregate Funding:

Sub grant Number: BF02-26-02yr1

Amount: \$100,000 (\$75,000 federal/ \$25,000 match)

Goals, Objectives and Activities:

This pilot project will concentrate upon the acquisition of the technological tools necessary for Judicial Marshals to more effectively screen for and detect dangerous or prohibited items that may be concealed by persons attempting to enter state courthouses and will be mainly aimed towards the purchase of four advanced x-ray scanning machines. The pilot project will reduce marshals' present reliance upon the performance of a single type of screening equipment (metal detectors), and will help to provide a secure and manageable public entry to the state courts. The resulting effects of this project are expected to contribute towards a more comprehensive security improvement initiative whose impact is intended to increase the level of courthouse security to a standard, at minimum, equal to the level of the potential threat of violence and terrorism presently faced by public institutions.

Goal: To create a security improvement pilot project which will increase the level of courthouse security to a standard equal to the extent of the potential threat presently faced by public institutions. Work toward this goal will be achieved with the purchase, installation, operation and maintenance of x-ray machines at four selected court locations.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

Performance Measure: Extent to which x-ray machines are purchased, delivered, installed and utilized. Four x-ray units have been purchased, test and installed and are currently in use at GA5 Derby, GA18 Bantam, Windham JD and GA12 Manchester.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

Reports and commentary from the four project locations have confirmed the effectiveness of the x-ray detection units in providing an additional measure of security for the courts. Marshals have reported a large range of items that have been detected in hidden compartments of pocketbooks, backpacks and briefcases that may have evaded detection with the use of the x-ray units. Among the items that have been prevented from entering the courts are handguns, knives (plastic and metal), box cutters, razors, pepper spray, brass knuckles, scissors, knitting needles, cameras and tape recorders. Use of the x-ray units has also helped to expedite movement of people into the courts, particularly during peak periods and seems to be perceived by the public as a less personally invasive security measure than the physical bag search that was required previous to the installation of the units.

The x-ray units that were purchased have come equipped with an automated training module. This helps to further facilitate detection of prohibited items by Judicial Marshals by providing a means for ongoing, onsite training to take place at times that are convenient to the user.

Priority Issue Six Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)

These programs will improve Connecticut's criminal justice information system (CJIS) by providing timely and accurate criminal history record and current case status information across all law enforcement and judicial components.

Program Area One - Criminal justice information system planning and improvements

..... *To be submitted under separate cover.*

FEDERAL BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM
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Appendix

1. Drug Court Longitudinal Study (referenced page 19)
2. North American Family Institute, Inc./Multisystemic Therapy Services
Year 2 Evaluation Report, October 2002 (referenced page 25)
3. Evaluation of the Hartford Public School's Pilot Reintegration Educational Program (PREP), Second Interim Report, October 2003 (referenced page 36)