

# Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

## *At a Glance*

**DR. DORA B. SCHIRO, Commissioner**

**Colonel Brian F. Meraviglia, Deputy Commissioner**

**William P. Shea, Deputy Commissioner**

**DESPP Headquarters 1111 Country Club Road, Middletown, CT 06457-2389**

***Established - July 1, 2011, by PA 11-51***

***Statutory authority - CGS Titles 28 and 29; Section 7-294a et seq.; and Section 7-323j et seq., as amended***

***Number of positions authorized - 1,733***

***Current number of employees - 1,663 including 1,137 Troopers and 526 civilians***

***Recurring operating expenses, FY2015 - \$170 million***

***Organizational structure - DESPP is comprised of six divisions including the Commission on Fire Prevention & Control, the Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, the Police Officer Standards & Training Council, the Division of State Police, the Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications, and the Division of Scientific Services***

## **COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL**

The Commission on Fire Prevention and Control (CFPC) serves as the state's focal point for fire service training, public fire and life-safety education and professional competency testing and certification. The Commission's operating units are comprised of the Office of State Fire Administration, the Connecticut Fire Academy and the Certification Unit. Appointed members of the Commission represent the statewide fire service organizations and serve to advise the Commissioner under the leadership of Chairman Peter Carozza, Jr. The Division is overseen by State Fire Administrator Jeffrey J. Morrissette.

## **OFFICE OF STATE FIRE ADMINISTRATION**

The Office of State Fire Administration provides overall coordination, management and support of division activities and facilities including the administration of grant.

The Office provides consulting services to communities regarding fire department administration, Juvenile Firesetter Intervention and Volunteer Recruitment and Retention. In addition, oversight of the Statewide Fire Rescue Disaster Response Plan continues as a priority with staff serving as Fire Service Liaison's in the State Emergency Operations Center. Support continues to be provided to the Connecticut Statewide Honor Guard to ensure Connecticut's fallen firefighters and their family members are properly supported and honored. Coordination and collaboration with the independent Regional Fire Schools is ongoing with planned major upgrades to several Schools planned for FY2015 and 2016. Communications and information dissemination to fire service constituents continued primarily through the CFPC email Listserv with over 4,000 messages transmitted during the year as well as expanded use of both Twitter and Facebook.

### **Training Unit (Connecticut Fire Academy)**

The Training Division delivers a diverse range of training and education programs ranging from the comprehensive 14-week resident Recruit Firefighter Training program to Fire Officer and technical specialty level courses with collegiate transfer credits. Courses are available for delivery throughout the state or at the Connecticut Fire Academy in Windsor Locks.

During FY2014 392 training programs were delivered reaching 7,512 students, providing a total of 189,110 contact hours. Special seminars and specialized training including Rescue Week 2013 and the Annual June Fire School provided training to over 1,000 students. Also, continued delivery of the Candidate Physical Ability Test (CPAT) to assist municipalities in identifying future firefighters with the capability of career and lifelong success. A total of 1,402 candidates were registered with 1008 testing. An overall passing rate of 78.3% was achieved. A total of 13 CFA training programs continue to be approved by Charter Oak State College for collegiate transfer credit adding value to our students. Collaboration with the Military Department and Department of Public Health in the opening of the New England Disaster Training Center at Camp Hartell in Windsor Locks provides improved training opportunities for all emergency responders. Finally, the CFA Bookstore realized \$378,232.14 in sales with a total of 16,608 items sold. Revenue derived from sales at the Connecticut Fire Academy Bookstore is reinvested into maintaining and expanding available publications, internal printing and support of Connecticut Fire Academy special programs.

### **Certification Unit**

The Certification Unit administers professional competency and certification examination of fire service personnel developed from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) consensus standards in support of the statewide fire service training and educational framework. The Unit is internationally accredited by both the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and the National Board on Fire Service (NBFSPQ) Professional Qualifications adding value to fire service personnel achieving certification. A total of 2,857 psychomotor evaluations and 3,360 cognitive examinations were administered during FY14 with an overall passing rate of 79%. A total of 2,616 certifications were issued in 25 diverse subject matter areas. Promotional and entry-level examinations continue to be offered to fire departments and municipalities statewide.

## **Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security**

The Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) is charged with developing, administering and coordinating a comprehensive and integrated statewide emergency management and homeland security program that encompasses all human-made and natural hazards, and includes prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery components to ensure the safety and well-being of the citizens of Connecticut.

The duties of DEMHS are outlined and Connecticut General Statutes Title 28 and include coordination with state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities and the private sector to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training and exercise activities with regard to emergency management and homeland security; coordination and as may be necessary, consolidation of homeland security communications and communications systems of the state government with state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities, the general public and the private sector; coordination of the distribution of information and security warnings to state and local government personnel, agencies, authorities and the general public; re-establishing standards and security protocols for the use of any intelligence information; and providing a coordinated, integrated program for state-wide emergency management and homeland security. DEMHS maintains an Emergency Management and Homeland Security Statewide Strategy, developed in coordination with stakeholders from state, local governments and private response and recovery organizations.

Critical missions of DEMHS include terrorism prevention, coordination of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation, and administering federal emergency management and homeland security grant programs, including disaster aid. DEMHS puts into place measures to respond to emerging threats, including developing within the Office of Counterterrorism (OCT) a fully operational and staffed State Fusion Center.

DEMHS manages the state's response to emergencies in coordination with local municipalities, other state agencies and federal and nongovernmental partners and includes operation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when activated by the Governor.

### **Office of the Deputy Commissioner**

The Deputy Commissioner of DEMHS reports to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The DEMHS Deputy Commissioner supervises the activities of this Division through the Office of Emergency Management and the Office of Counter Terrorism.

The Deputy Commissioner serves as the State's Homeland Security Advisor (HSA). As such, the HSA is the state's lead point of contact with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and advises the governor on emerging threats, events and responses.

The Deputy Commissioner also chairs the DEMHS Advisory Council, which was established by the DESPP Commissioner as an Emergency Support Function-based advisory board with designated supporting working groups. The DEMHS Advisory Council meets quarterly.

## **The Office of Emergency Management**

The DEMHS Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is headed by the State Emergency Management Director. The Director serves as state liaison to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The mission of the OEM is to provide a coordinated, integrated program for state-wide emergency management, including strategic and operational all-hazards planning, community preparedness, exercise, training, and grants planning and management. This mission includes the coordination and collaboration with state, local, federal, tribal, and private sector partners, as well as the public to develop, maintain, exercise, and train on a comprehensive state-wide emergency management plan and program; direct and coordinate all available resources to protect the life and property of the residents of Connecticut in the event of a disaster or crisis, through a collaborative program of prevention, planning, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, and public education; maintain, operate, and oversee the Governor's State Emergency Operations Center; and administer the State's Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team.

OEM consists of four Units. They are Operations, Training and Exercise; All-Hazards Planning; Field Support Coordination; and Strategic Planning and Community Program Management.

**The DEMHS OEM Operations, Training and Exercise (OTE) Unit** works under the Incident Command System of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and includes the five DEMHS Regional Offices. This unit is also responsible for the Division Duty Officer Program.

A critical function of the OTE Unit is the operational coordination of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The OTE Unit coordinates and is responsible for monitoring of emergency situations as they develop and/or threaten communities; disseminating watches, warnings and emergency information to state agencies and local jurisdictions; the collection and consolidation of emergency related data and situation reports; assignment of tasks to state agencies and the deployment of state resources in a coordinated State response to support local emergency response operations; requesting and coordinating mutual aid assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC); providing situation analysis and reporting to FEMA Region 1, and requesting and coordinating Federal assistance through FEMA Region I.

In 2007, DEMHS developed with its local partners emergency preparedness regions. As outlined in the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Regional Planning Model and DEMHS Advisory Bulletin 2007-1, these regions were created to facilitate emergency management planning and regional collaboration in lieu of county government, a structure Connecticut does not have. The Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPT) in each Region operates under bylaws which address its mission, membership and procedures. The multi-jurisdictional REPTs are supported by Regional Emergency Support Functions (RESF). These RESFs are discipline oriented workgroups that provide collaborative planning and resource support within each discipline.

To support the regional model, DEMHS maintains five regional offices. Regional Coordinators are the eyes and ears of DEMHS in the field serving as the primary interface with the local chief

elected officials/ executive officers and emergency management directors. The Regional Offices are also supported by Regional Planners and secretaries and Trainers reporting to the OTE Manager.

The five DEMHS Regional Offices serve as direct points of contact to local jurisdictions. As such each provides distribution of warning and emergency information to local jurisdictions; on-site monitoring of localized emergencies; collection, verification and consolidation of local emergency situation reports and requests for assistance; assistance to local jurisdictions in regional budget development and funding requests; assistance to local governments in requesting training and exercise development assistance; guidance and assistance to local governments in Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) development, review, and revision; oversight of the development of Regional Emergency Support Plans; and coordinate a regional response to ongoing emergency situations.

Within the OTE Unit, established by Public Act 13-3, is a School Safety and Security Program Team that is responsible for the work associated with implementation of certain sections of the Public Act. Duties include the coordination of a safety and security review of every Higher Education campus in the state, reviews of completed safety and security audits and establishing a system for the annual submission to DESPP of emergency response plans from each institute of higher education and each private occupational school under state statute.

The OTE Unit is responsible for the establishment of training programs and the development, delivery and evaluation of exercises, in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program guidance. The OTE staff works collaboratively with local, state, tribal and federal partners to coordinate and conduct training and exercises in accordance with the state strategic plan developed and maintained by DEMHS. The substance of training and exercises is developed through the identification of local and regional needs, the DEMHS statewide strategy, and federal guidance.

The OTE Unit is also responsible for the deployment of the Connecticut Urban Search & Rescue Team, which is a volunteer civil preparedness force, led by a part-time Coordinator and volunteer Task Force Leaders, trained to locate, extricate and preserve life in the event of any large-scale structural collapse, regardless of the cause.

The DEMHS Duty Officer program, maintained by the OTE Unit, features full time DEMHS employees who also serve as on call employees. The Duty Officers rotate through a two-week period of being the primary on-call contact person. The Duty Officer receives calls for assistance during afterhours and sends out notifications to the DEMHS Command staff of all requests for state assistance. The Duty Officer also monitors any significant incidents, adverse weather conditions and reports situational awareness and conditions to the Command Staff and Regional Coordinators for distribution to external partners. The Duty Officer may staff the State EOC in a monitoring capacity during events at the request of the DEMHS Command Staff.

The **DEMHS All-Hazards Planning (AHP) Unit** is responsible for all-hazards planning, program design and development, administration, coordination, development and maintenance of

plans and programs to enhance Connecticut's prevention, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.

The AHP Unit includes a Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) section, whose work includes planning, coordination, development, maintenance, exercises and training for the State's Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for Millstone's Nuclear Power Station.

The Connecticut RERP details the steps that would be taken to protect the public in response to an emergency situation at both Indian Point Nuclear Power Station in New York State and Millstone Nuclear Power Station in Waterford. This plan is constantly under review and is exercised with local, state and federal agencies as well as the neighboring States of New York and Rhode Island. REP staff's preparedness plans and exercises are evaluated by the United States Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The REP staff ensures that the 10 communities around Millstone, the five Host Communities, the Transportation Staging Area, and support towns are all trained and have up to date plans and procedures on state and local Emergency Operations Centers and radiological monitoring.

The DEMHS AHP Unit includes a Disaster Recovery section and a Hazard Mitigation section that works with other DEMHS personnel to facilitate preliminary damage assessments and Presidential Declaration requests, and then coordinates federal Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation disaster relief and mitigation funds for state and federal governments, eligible non-profit organizations and individuals.

The DEMHS AHP Unit works closely with the Strategic Planning and Community Preparedness Unit on strategic planning and disaster recovery. AHP Unit staff draft and revise the state's emergency management plans, including the State Response Framework. DEMHS staff members also work with other states, as well as the Eastern Provinces of Canada, to provide coordinated, collaborative emergency planning and preparedness.

The **DEMHS Field Support Coordination Unit** performs a number of functions designed to enhance and support field operations, including statewide interoperable communications. The Unit also provides direct communications from the State Emergency Operations Center to the five DEMHS Regional Offices and to every municipality in Connecticut as needed during a significant incident. This unit is responsible for internal logistics for the Division on a daily basis and during activations of the SEOC.

The **DEMHS Strategic Planning and Community Preparedness Unit (SPCP)** works closely with the agency's Fiscal Unit and the DEMHS All Hazards Planning Unit on strategic planning and disaster recovery, as well as program and financial management of grant programs to enhance Connecticut's prevention, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.

The chief programmatic responsibilities of SPCP Unit include the collaboration with the OTE and AHP Units on oversight and direction for the regional collaboration planning initiative, which established Regional Emergency Planning Teams in each of the five DEMHS regions.

SPCP staff coordinates in the execution of regional spending plans that address identified preparedness and planning needs; SPCP staff supports the DEMHS Advisory Council's Regional Collaboration Committee; oversees the expansion of the Emergency Management Performance Grant, which continues to provide critical resources to municipal emergency management programs; collaborates with the Field Support Coordination Unit, including executing interoperable communications programs such as the State Tactical On-Scene Communications System (STOCS), and collaborates with the AHP Unit to administer federal disaster assistance programs to state and local governments, eligible non-profit organizations and individuals.

### **The Office of Counterterrorism**

The Office of Counterterrorism (OCT) is headed by the Director of the Connecticut Intelligence Center. The purpose of OCT is to utilize all resources within state government to develop unified safety and security measures to prevent, mitigate and manage incidents threatening the quality of life of the citizens of Connecticut. The purpose of the OCT includes maintaining and operating the Connecticut Intelligence Center (CTIC), including coordinating the collection, analysis and distribution of information and security warnings to state and local government personnel, agencies and authorities, and the general public; establishing standards and protocols for the use of any intelligence information; and working with federal, state, local, and private sector representatives on intelligence and critical infrastructure issues.

**Connecticut Intelligence Center Unit (CTIC)** includes a co-located team of federal, state and local partners including DESPP, the CT Department of Correction, Connecticut National Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Coast Guard, the Office of the United States Attorney, federal Department of Homeland Security, and municipal police. CTIC collects, analyzes and disseminates both criminal and terrorism-related intelligence to law enforcement officials throughout the state, and pertinent vetted information to authorized and appropriate agencies within the first responder and private sectors. CTIC staff includes five regional intelligence liaison officers (corresponding to the five DEMHS regions). CTIC operates under a privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protection policy.

The **Critical Infrastructure (CI) Unit** within OCT works to assess and protect Connecticut's public and private critical infrastructure assets and key resources, both physical and cyber-based, that are essential to maintaining minimal operational capabilities of government and are necessary to the wellbeing of the economy. The CI Unit identifies these key assets, assesses their vulnerabilities, participates in multi-agency deter and protect activities, and develops a mitigation strategy designed to improve security at those sites. The CI Unit also works with the OEM and the State Emergency Operations Center during emergencies to assist in preparedness, response, protection, and recovery issues related to the state's critical infrastructure.

The **Joint Terrorism Task Force** is a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Task Force to which OCT personnel are assigned.

## **DIVISION OF STATEWIDE EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

The Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications (DSET) provides for the development and maintenance of coordinated statewide emergency service telecommunications for public safety organizations and the residents of the State of Connecticut.

DSET provides for statewide Enhanced 9-1-1 planning and implementation, public safety telecommunicator training and certification, as well as public safety frequency coordination. DSET provides funding for numerous projects and agencies including: funding for seven regional communications centers, 22 cities with populations greater than 40,000, nine multi-town PSAPs, six State Police dispatch centers, 13 coordinated medical emergency direction centers (CMEDs), as well as transition grants for regionalization and capital expenses. DSET's FY2015 budget for services, equipment and grants is \$36,122,482. DSET provides all state and local public safety agencies with street centerline and street address information, (geographic information systems – GIS) for emergency response purposes. Statewide mapping initiatives continue to ensure that street centerline data is accurate for all emergency responders.

### **Next Generation 9-1-1 Project**

DSET has begun the process of replacing the Connecticut's E9-1-1 System. The existing system and equipment are no longer being manufactured and the software is not being supported. In addition, the current E9-1-1 system is not capable of effectively processing Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) emergency calls that include calls received from internet connected devices, or devices that can transmit text messages, pictures, video, and data from telematics and automatic crash notification systems. The NG 9-1-1 system, an Internet Protocol based system, will provide system wide monitoring and recording capabilities and will be capable of receiving and displaying text, video and photos.

NG 9-1-1 software and hardware will be deployed in all 103 PSAPs. Public education initiatives are being developed and include input from stakeholders to address changes in how 9-1-1 calls, video and photos will be handled.

### **Public Safety Data Network (PSDN)**

The PSDN is an ultra-high speed and flexible fiber optic data network that will serve as a base transport infrastructure and interconnectivity pathway for public safety related applications and services throughout the State. Its primary purpose is to provide the connectivity for NG911 services. Additionally, the network will provide connectivity to allow for the integration of systems and applications so that vital information and resources can easily be shared among various public safety entities throughout the State.

### **Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP)**

Part of the American Reinvestment Recovery Act, BTOP awarded the State of Connecticut \$93 million of federal funds to upgrade and expand Connecticut's broadband network. This grant was matched with \$24 million from the E911 surcharge. This joint effort between DPS and Department of Information Technology included installation of over 5,500 miles of fiber to connect to 555 public safety agencies which serve 25,000 first responders. Additionally, in

conjunction with the Connecticut Education network (CEN), it provides broadband service to 120 educational institutions.

### **Regionalization**

There are currently 103 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and one State Police secondary PSAP serving Connecticut's 169 towns and cities. The cost of equipping these PSAPs with hardware, software and technology is the state's responsibility. Next Generation 9-1-1 improvements make this requirement one of significant proportions. It has long been a goal of DSET and the Enhanced 9-1-1 Commission to reduce the number of PSAPs by encouraging consolidation. To achieve this goal DSET has funded many studies requested by local governments to consider mergers of dispatch and 9-1-1 centers. DSET also provides a number of financial incentives, such as funding to relocate telephone and radio equipment, as well as to design and plan new communications centers, for the purpose of consolidation. DSET is currently looking into alternate funding models that will provide a more equitable distribution of funds, while at the same time continue to encourage consolidation of PSAPs.

### **The Connecticut Emergency Notification System: CTAlert**

Connecticut's statewide emergency notification system (CTAlert), powered by the Everbridge Aware emergency notification system application, provides critical information to residents during emergencies. CTAlert has two main components:

- A geo-notification function which allows alerts to be sent to the public in any geographic area in the state.
- A public safety employee notification function known as "Aware" which allows public safety agencies to send messages to improve the coordination of their emergency response personnel.

The system is available for use by a number of state agencies, and most of the 103 9-1-1 PSAPs in the state. The Citizen Opt-In Web Page is accessible by the public via the Internet and allows users to list up to three additional locations in the state that they wish to also receive alerts about.

### **Translation Services**

Since 2005, DSET has provided translation services to 103 public safety answering points in Connecticut. DSET contracted with Language Line, to provide interpretation of over 175 languages to non-English speaking callers. DSET continues to provide this critical link between non-English speaking callers (nearly one in five in Connecticut) and public safety responders.

### **Frequency Coordination**

DSET provides chairmanship and plan development for the six state New England 700 MHz, 800 MHz and 4.9 GHz planning committees. The creation of a regional plan and the subsequent approval by the FCC has paved the way for all New England states to utilize the new public safety 700 MHz spectrum that became available in June 2009 as part of the transition to digital TV. The federal grant money that has been received will facilitate the creation of a 700 MHz platform on the current state 800 MHz system for statewide interoperability purposes.

## **Public Education**

DSET works with local PSAP personnel, as well as community agencies, to distribute age appropriate materials for children ages Pre-K through grade 2, to educate children on when and how to use 9-1-1.

Public education efforts to encourage participation in CTAlert include public service announcements in both Spanish and English which are aired on Connecticut television and radio stations.

## **Emergency Medical Dispatch**

Each Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is required to provide emergency medical dispatch (EMD) or have it be provided by a private safety agency. EMD refers to instructions provided to the 9-1-1 caller by emergency tele-communicators prior to the arrival of medical services. DSET provides funding to all PSAPs for the training, certification, and ongoing education for this critical service.

## **POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS & TRAINING COUNCIL**

The Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council has a three-fold mission. First, it is committed to providing innovative, credible and responsive high quality basic, advanced and specialized training to Connecticut police officers in an economical manner and in amounts sufficient to enable them to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to serve the public with commitment, empathy and competence.

Second, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council is dedicated to adopting and enforcing professional standards for certification and for decertification of Connecticut's police officers, in a manner consistent with the law, considerate of the regulated community and uncompromising as to basic values, and ethics.

Third, The Police Officer Standards and Training Council is charged with developing, adopting and revising a comprehensive accreditation standards program for local law enforcement units, to grant accreditation to those units that demonstrate their compliance with such standards and to conduct assessments to determine such unit's compliance with such standards.

## **Statutory Responsibility**

Agency responsibilities are to provide basic police and in-service police training and set entry-level educational, licensing and training standards for all non-state police division police officers in the State of Connecticut; accredit training programs offered to police recruits in police academies; control the certification of police instructors; establish procedures for certified review training; oversee and award credit for certified review training of veteran officers and recertify triennially those who qualify; and encourage the growth of professional development, and continuing education programs for police officers. In addition to town and city police, the agency also regulates, and oversees the training of police personnel from the four police departments of the Connecticut State Universities, the University of Connecticut, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Environmental Conservation Law Enforcement Unit; and numerous other state agency law enforcement units.

### **Comprehensive Municipal Police Training Plan as Required by Sec. 7-294c**

POST's training plan includes provisions to train approximately 250 municipal police officers per year at its residential Connecticut Police Academy in five classes of 50 students each annually. POST also intends to certify, inspect and audit up to eight satellite police academies around the state which supplement our Meriden academy, primarily sponsored by the larger municipal police agencies in this state. Additionally, its training plan includes providing and or sponsoring in-service training programs to accommodate approximately 7,300 sworn in-service officers in this state to assist them in complying with its mandated 60-hour review training cycle every three years. Last, POST reviews its entire recruit training curriculum on an annual basis to ensure that it continues to reflect developments in police training nationwide and to provide current, comprehensive and meaningful training to our students.

The members of the POST Council are Chief Anthony J. Salvatore, Sr., Chairperson, Cromwell; Chief Lisa Maruzo-Bolduc, Willimantic; the Honorable David M. Borden, West Hartford; Sgt. William Brevard, Stamford; Howard L. Burling II, Stratford; Kurt P. Cavanaugh, Glastonbury; Chief John F. Daly, Southington; Dr. Amy K. Donahue, UCONN; Chief Dean M. Esserman, New Haven; Michael J. Freda, Town Administrator, North Haven; Lawrence K. Groh, Jr., First Selectman, North Grosvenordale; Chief Ronnell A. Higgins, Yale University; Kevin T. Kane, Chief State's Attorney; Chief Duane Lovello, Darien; Chief Michael U. Maniago, Torrington; Chief Keith L. Mello, Milford and James N. Tallberg, Esq., West Hartford. Dora B. Schriro, Commissioner, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and Patricia Ferrick, Special-Agent-in-Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, are ex-officio members. The Council currently has one vacancy.

### **Strategic Planning**

POST's planning function is performed by a Council subcommittee studying the issues and making recommendations to the full Council. That subcommittee's long-term efforts, along with the full Council, have concentrated on exploring the feasibility of a new driver training venue as this agency provides driver training to all Law Enforcement agencies in the state that fall under POSTC jurisdiction. This training currently takes place at Rentschler Field in East Hartford.

### **Public Service**

The agency, recognizing the difficulty that police agencies are having recruiting and hiring new officers, has greatly expanded guided tours of this facility during business hours to select groups of young people interested in policing and currently involved in some association with law enforcement. Over the past year, these tours have been provided to members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Associates Youth Leadership Program, members of the Rockville High School Criminal Justice Club, members of the West Hartford College Police Academy and students from Torrington High School. The tours permit both colleagues in the field and students to observe the daily routines of Academy life including driver training, our firearms range, driving simulators, physical fitness and academics.

## **Improvements/Achievements 2013-2014**

These achievements are described in detail in other parts of this narrative but clearly, the most significant was the preparation for the Reaccreditation of POST as a Public Safety Academy by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, scheduled for March, 2014.

### **Training Activities and Innovations**

Over the past year, the Basic Training Division conducted five recruit training sessions, serving 242 recruit officers from 64 Connecticut police agencies.

During this time, 134 recruits also completed the optional Electronic Defense Weapon course and were issued certificates of completion.

POST also provides the mandatory driver training course for Connecticut's six satellite Academies on its campus in Meriden. Last year 147 local police recruits from the six satellite schools completed this requirement at POST.

The Field Services Training Division which provides in-service training sponsored 91 course offerings in which 3,164 police officers were trained in executive development, supervisory and management topics, legal update, civil liability, use of force, search and seizure, criminal and crash investigation, drug enforcement techniques, critical incident response, advanced firearms, and other specialized and technical training programs.

In partnership with the State's Department of Banking and Criminal Justice, POST expanded its financial crimes investigative training to prepare major case detectives to pursue complicated white collar crime cases. Training included Identity Theft, Mortgage Fraud, Cell Phone Investigation, Financial Crimes against Senior Citizens, and Intellectual Property Theft. The Division Management worked with the Connecticut Office of Highway Safety (Department of Transportation) providing DUI Enforcement, Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE), Data Driven Approach to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS), and Below 100 a nationwide program designed to reduce the number of law enforcement deaths. The division worked with the Multijurisdictional Counter Drug Task Force and St. Petersburg (FL) College in partnership with the Florida National Guard made available through the U. S. Department of Defense to provide drug investigation training programs within this State. Programs included conducting Traffic Stops and Law Enforcement Intelligence. The division also worked with the National Crime Prevention Council providing Advanced Crime Prevention training.

## **CERTIFICATION**

**Certification, Recertification and Decertification of police officers.** There are approximately 7,300 certified police officers in the state representing 163 police departments and law enforcement agencies that statutorily report to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POSTC). Over the past year approximately 2,300 police officers were recertified and 10 officers were decertified for violation of Connecticut General Statute Section 7-294d for either felony convictions or Making False Statements (False Police Reports).

**Issuance of Law Enforcement Instructor Certifications.** There are approximately 1,300 POSTC-certified law enforcement instructors authorized to issue review training credit hours required by the police officers for recertification. During the past year the Certification Officer processed 224 new instructors, 558 instructor renewal applications and 186 add-on endorsement instructor applications.

**Conducting pre-inspections and continued unannounced inspections.** The Certification Unit conducts pre-inspections and continued unannounced inspections of the CT Police Academy in Meriden four times per year and of Council-approved satellite basic police recruit training academies at the Bridgeport, Hartford, Milford, New Britain, New Haven and Waterbury Police Academies to ensure operational compliance (required curriculum, hours to be completed, proper learning environment, and certification of instructional staff) per Council regulations. During the year, with the exception of the Hartford Police Academy, all other academies hosted at least one basic recruit training section and approximately 18 pre-inspections and unannounced inspections were conducted by the Certification Officer resulting in no significant findings.

**Conducting cyclical on-site audits.** The Unit conducts cyclical on-site audits of all police department and law enforcement agency's training records to verify certified review credits training hours were attained for recertification and verify that all entry-level standards for appointment to the position of police officer were properly acquired and documented.

**Certification of field training officers.** The Unit verifies that all potential field training officers have at least three years of certified police service, completed a field training program of at least 32 hours, enjoys the support of their Chief Law Enforcement official, and that they serve in good standing. During the year, approximately 60 field training officers were approved by the Certification Officer.

**Administrative Activities.** The Certification Officer is responsible for impaneling Certification Committee meetings, setting the certification-related issue agenda items, making written recommendations to the Certification Committee for a vote and then preparing the Certification Committee recommendations to the full Council agenda for their vote. During the period, the Certification Officer hosted five Certification Committee meetings at which 41 Agenda Items were addressed.

## **ACCREDITATION**

The Accreditation Unit is responsible for the managing of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council Law Enforcement Accreditation Program. During the last year the Council established a review committee to ensure that its standards are responsive to the issues that the field faces today and in the foreseeable future. The review resulted in modifications of the existing standards, combining standards of similar or connected topics, and moving several standards to higher compliance levels in the three-tier program. Presently, there are 30 agencies accredited by the Council with 54 is the process of self-assessment. The accreditation unit organized and conducted 14 assessments of agencies seeking the accreditation award. The unit also provided training classes for accreditation managers and others interested in the state

program. The unit also developed a paperless assessment program that is now being used by the majority of participating agencies.

The second responsibility of the Accreditation Unit is maintaining accredited status with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The police academy entered the Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation program in July 2004. Since that time CALEA assessors have conducted three on-site assessments, which have resulted in accreditation awards in March 2008, March 2011 and most recently, November 2013. The next scheduled assessment will be in December 2016. The accreditation unit developed, for the past two CALEA assessments, a paperless file and review system which met the CALEA requirements, was user friendly for the assessors and also met the goals of the Governor's LEAN Project.

## **Division of Scientific Services**

The Division of Scientific Services (DSS) operates under of the direction of Dr. Guy M. Vallaro. The Division is composed of three major subdivisions. They are the Identification Section, the Biology and DNA section, and the Controlled Substance and Toxicology Laboratory.

Sections within these subdivisions include Arson/Chemistry, Case Management, Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence, Controlled Substances, DNA, Evidence Receiving, Firearms, Forensic Biology, Instrumentation, Latent Prints, Multimedia and Image Enhancement, Question Documents/Imprints, Toxicology and Trace Evidence.

The DSS is accredited by ASCLD/LAB ISO/IEC 17025, and the FBI DNA Quality Assurance Standards as overseen by the Quality Assurance group.

Currently, the Division of Scientific Services is managing six grants, totaling over 1.9 million dollars. These grants supplement personnel costs, travel and training, equipment, forensic supplies, and other costs to improve the quality and timeliness of services provided by the Division. Another five grants, totaling \$1,110,166 are pending.

## **EVIDENCE RECEIVING SECTION**

The Evidence Receiving Section of the DSS is the first point of contact for all agencies submitting evidence to the Laboratory. This Section plays an integral role in maintaining the proper storage and chain of custody of all evidence.

The submitting agencies are divided between local, federal and state agencies. The majority of cases submitted to the DSS are from local agencies. The Division of Scientific Services has performed testing for out of state agencies in the areas of arson, GSR and video analysis in special cases and circumstances.

The majority of the cases submitted to the Division of Scientific Services consist of evidence for Toxicology/Controlled Substances, Forensic Biology/DNA, Latent Prints and Firearms examination. These cases are derived from sexual assaults, property crimes and DUI related casework. Refer to Appendix 2 for the types of cases submitted in Calendar Year 2013.

## **CASE MANAGEMENT SECTION**

Under the direction of Governor Dannel Malloy, the State of Connecticut's Agencies are tasked to initiate the Lean approach to eliminate waste and inefficiency in their work processes. The Case Management Section was created in 2013 as a Lean initiative.

This Section's main goal is to act as the primary conduit between submitting agencies and the examiners. The Case Management section communicates with the submitting agencies for additional information or samples to complete analysis on the cases. This Section is also in communication with the State's Attorney's Offices regarding cases requiring expedited casework, pending trials or dispositions.

The Case Management Section currently coordinates the flow of casework—to the Forensic Biology/ DNA Section. The next phase for this Section will be to expand its case management coordination to the other Sections of the DSS.

The creation of the Case Management Section has allowed examiners to focus on performing examinations and analysis instead of administrative duties. The Section has also prioritized cases according to pending court dates, arrests or other circumstances.

The Case Management Section is also responsible for coordinating the DNA and Firearms Outsourcing Project. This Section reviews the cases, contacts the submitting agency for additional information as necessary and sends the evidence to contract laboratories for analysis. To date, the Division of Scientific Services has outsourced 905 DNA cases and 125 Firearms cases. The majority of the outsourced DNA cases are property crimes. This outsourcing project has been instrumental in reducing the backlogs of cases in DNA and Firearms.

## **FORENSIC BIOLOGY SECTION**

The Forensic Biology Section examines evidence collected in sexual assaults, homicides, assaults, robberies and property crimes. The Section identifies the presence of blood, semen and other body fluids, such as fecal material, saliva or urine. In addition, examiners collect samples from objects for "touch DNA" examination. The forensic examiners in this Section also use their training and experience to determine which samples will be forwarded to the DNA Section for further analysis. In September of 2013, in an effort to streamline analysis and eliminate redundancy of paperwork and documentation, Forensic Biology began to perform the preparation of all extraction samples for DNA testing. This change eliminated duplication in documentation of a sample and streamlined the analytical process.

The Forensic Biology Section receives approximately 900 cases per year. The types of evidence examined by this Section may range from swabs, bloody weapons, clothing, and bedding to larger bulkier items.

This section receives approximately 370 'CT 100' Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits per year. In addition, this Section receives approximately 30-40 kits per year in which no examination is conducted due to non-prosecution. Per State of CT Statute, CGS 19a-112a (d), Sexual Assault Kits collected from victims not wishing to pursue the incident with law enforcement must be held for 60 days at the Laboratory.

When multiple types of examinations are required on case evidence, the Forensic Biology Section will typically process the evidence first and then forward the evidence to the other laboratory units.

The Forensic Biology Section has a caseload increase this year as a consequence of the restructuring of the workflow. The examiners in this Section are responsible for preparing all samples being forwarded for DNA analysis both in-house or to a contract-laboratory. The task of sample preparation was previously conducted by the DNA examiners. This increase in workflow is expected to taper down once the Outsourcing Project is completed.

## **DNA SECTION**

The DNA Section is comprised of three units: Nuclear, Database and Mitochondrial DNA. DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, which is the genetic material that determines who we are, both as individuals and human beings. DNA is located in the nuclei and mitochondria of cells, and can be isolated from various body fluids and epithelial cells sloughed from our bodies. The Nuclear Casework Group uses the type of DNA found in the nucleus of the cell. This type of DNA testing utilizes STR (short tandem repeat) which has a high power of discriminations, can be automated, and can be successfully utilized, even with degraded samples. Each year since 2008, the DNA Section has analyzed approximately 1,000 new cases annually in addition to re-opened, cold cases examined using advanced technologies developed after 2003.

The DNA Database Unit's primary purpose is to upload convicted offenders DNA profiles to the CT and National CODIS databases. The database consists of two main indices: the convicted offender profiles and profiles generated from forensic evidence. CODIS also include indices to aid in the identification of missing persons and unidentified human remains. Eligible profiles from forensic samples and CT offenders are uploaded to the National CODIS database for searching against other state databases.

The Database Unit reports two types of hits, Offender Hits and Forensic Hits. Offender Hits are a match of a genetic profile from evidence to a known sample submitted from a convicted offender that is currently or had been previously incarcerated in the State of Connecticut or other State/Federal Correctional system. A Forensic Hit is defined as a match between two forensic evidence samples from different cases, which include unidentified remains and missing persons. Forensic hits may provide the submitting agencies with an investigatory lead or can be used to track or establish serial-type crimes.

Operational improvements in 2013 resulted in an 81% increase in CODIS entries and an 86% increase in CODIS Hits when compared to 2012.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis is used when nuclear DNA analysis is not feasible. Such cases include unidentified remains in which bones have been located, or in cases in which a hair is present with no tissue-like material.

In the case of hair examinations, the Trace Section will examine the macroscopic and microscopic characteristics of the hair, and determine if the hair is human or animal. If human, the Trace Section may indicate the part of the body from which it originated, the racial origin of the hair, whether the hair was forcibly removed or naturally shed, and lastly, if the hair is cosmetically treated, damaged, or diseased. The Trace Section will also determine if a tissue fragment is present. A hair will be sent to the Mitochondrial DNA Section for further analysis if it has been deemed unsuitable for nuclear DNA testing.

Mitochondrial DNA testing traces a person's matrilineal or "mother-line" ancestry using the DNA profile—from the mitochondria. The Mitochondrial DNA profile is passed down by the mother unchanged, to all her children. If a perfect match is found to another person's mtDNA test results, one may find a common ancestor in the other relative's (matrilineal) "information table". This mitochondrial DNA testing is used for assisting in the identification of missing person and unidentified remains cases submitted to the Laboratory.

In 2013, the DNA Section developed a separate laboratory area and workflow to handle database convicted offender samples and "knowns" submitted for cases analysis. The separate laboratory area and workflow allows the database samples and "knowns" to be processed quickly and minimizes the possibility of cross transfer with question case samples. "Knowns" are a forensic term used to describe a sample submitted for comparison or elimination purposes. In the case of a property crime, the "knowns" may be from homeowners for elimination purposes. Previously, elimination "knowns" were not routinely submitted in cases. Due to the increased communication with the submitting agencies, there has been progress in the submission of elimination "known," which has improved comparisons in DNA casework and has also eliminated the entry of profiles into the CODIS Database that may not be related to the crime being investigated.

## **ARSON/CHEMISTRY SECTION**

The Arson/Chemistry Section of the DSS analyzes evidence from suspected arsons, bombings and unknown (non-poisonous/non-drug) substance cases. The Section utilizes both classical wet chemistry techniques and intricate instrumental analyses as appropriate for each case. The members of this Section participate in the training of fire investigators in the collection and preservation of arson/explosive evidence. This Section also assists the DESPP Canine Training Unit in the preparation of the detection dogs in the detection of accelerants. The laboratory analyzes submissions from 150-200 suspicious fires per year, originating from state and local fire marshals, fire and police departments.

## **INSTRUMENTATION SECTION**

The Instrumentation Section's main function is to examine evidence for the presence of gunshot residues, but the Section also assists the Trace Section in the identification of paints and other structural components of materials submitted for examination. Evidence is examined by SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) analysis.

## **TRACE SECTION**

The Trace Section examines paint, hairs, fibers, ropes, tape and other evidence items. These types of evidence can be used to indicate transfer of hairs/fibers/paint or other material from one source to another, and therefore indicate contact between individuals or objects. Trace materials collected are examined under stereomicroscopes in order to locate items of possible interest, for example, a paint chip or a fiber. Trace items recovered from evidence, are then analyzed using microscopic examination, infrared spectroscopy or Scanning Electron Microscopy and compared to known samples or standard material. If a known and a questioned sample show the same properties with all possible tests conducted they may be reported to be similar.

Trace examiners assist law enforcement agencies in the collection of trace evidence from vehicles involved in “hit and runs” or related crimes. The Trace Section employs the use of the PDQ (Paint Database Query) which is a database maintained by the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) and the FBI. The PDQ currently contains approximately 77,000 paint layer samples from vehicles dating from 1960 to the present. This database assists law enforcement agents in their investigations of cases by providing the list of possible years, models and makes as the source of evidentiary paint samples.

In a streamlining effort, the Trace Section now examines submitted hairs located in a case for human origin and the presence of an attached tissue fragment. Human hairs with tissue are forwarded to DNA for analysis. This change in workflow has decreased the backlog in the Section and has also identified the best samples for forensic analysis.

Trace examiners are cross-trained in the Forensic Biology area and assist in the preparation of DNA samples for outsourcing and in-house analysis.

## **COMPUTER CRIMES AND ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE**

The Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Section is comprised of state and local police officers working in conjunction with computer forensic science examiners. The Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Section was one of the founding members of the Internet Crimes against Children Task Force Program (ICAC). The ICAC program is a national network of 61 coordinated task forces representing over 2,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. Since 1999, the Connecticut ICAC Task Force has continued to work with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in responding to cyber enticement, child exploitation and child pornography cases. Presently, the Connecticut ICAC Task Force consists of 42 affiliate local law enforcement agencies. As part of this Task Force, Connecticut is a recipient of ICAC funding from the United States Department of Justice.

The Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Section is divided into two separate units: the Investigations Unit and the Forensic Analysis Unit. The goal of the Forensic Analysis Unit is to examine seized computers and other electronic devices (cell phones, tablets, iPods and gaming devices) for evidentiary value. A significant number of cases involve the exploitation of children in the areas of human trafficking and child pornography. This unit receives approximately 100 requests per year.

The Investigations Unit conducts both proactive and reactive criminal investigations, assisting federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Officers assigned to this Section provide

training, community service presentations and an array of resources for other agencies. The investigative component assist local agencies in retrieving data from cell phones, GPS and tablets to provide investigative leads in a timely fashion. In 2013, this Unit has participated in 42 Search and Seizure Warrants and has led to 57 arrests for the presence of child pornography.

In 2013, the Computer Crimes and Electronic Evidence Section, in conjunction with Dr. John Hubball and members of the DESPP Canine Training Unit, collaborated to train dogs with the ability to detect electronic storage devices. Currently, the State of Connecticut has two such canines in use and they have successfully aided investigators in the recovery of hidden electronic storage media. This project has gained national attention and is anticipated to develop further over the next few years as a full-fledged training program.

## **MULTIMEDIA & IMAGE ENHANCEMENT SECTION**

The Multimedia and Image Enhancement Section was created in 2007 and achieved ASCLD/LAB accreditation in the fall of 2011. This Section accepts analog and digital video, audio and photographic evidence, providing duplications and enhancements as requested. This Section averages approximately 330 requests yearly. The majority of the cases submitted to this Section are for driving under the influence related charges. Other casework can arise from a variety of investigations including homicides, sexual assaults or child pornography.

The Multimedia and Image Enhancement Section also assists law enforcement agencies with video retrievals from the crime scene or related locations. In 2013, 92% of the crime scene assistance requests processed by the DSS were for video retrievals.

The Multimedia and Image Enhancement Section also has an examiner and a specialized photographer that provide photographic services to the DESPP for its graduations, award ceremonies, official portraits, special dedications and special programs such as DARE and Youth Week. In 2013, this Section provided photography services for 69 events.

The Multimedia and Image Enhancement Section is also the archival repository for case images taken by the DESPP. In 2013, 4,012 cases were submitted to the DSS for archiving. This Section developed or printed images for 722 cases in this calendar year.

## **LATENT PRINT SECTION**

The DSS Latent Print Section examines a variety of physical evidence utilizing the latest physical and chemical print development techniques. This Section examines submitted photographs and lifts employing enhancement filters to bring out the best possible detail from latent evidence. Comparisons are conducted between the latent print and known impressions using the ACE-V (analysis, comparison, evaluation and verification) methodology. The DSS searches the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and currently uses the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system, which replaced the IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System). The DSS Latent Print Section also approves the personnel utilizing local AFIS systems in police departments. The Latent Print Section is able to use the latent print system to search latent prints left at crime scenes or developed from submitted evidence against a centralized national fingerprint repository. Both the AFIS and NGI systems return a list of potential candidates with corresponding fingerprint images and other related

information for comparison purposes. The Latent Print Section also uploads all unidentified latent prints into an Unsolved Latent File (ULF) located in the NGI System. In 2013, there were 1336 latent prints (510 cases) entered into the AFIS and NGI systems. To date, the Section has had 128 hits (25% hit rate) to known fingerprint cards from arrested persons.

In May of 2013, the Latent Print Section began a Latent Pre-screening Project that has resulted in an 11% reduction of cases that would normally have been submitted for Latent Print examinations. The investigating agency submits a high resolution image of a latent print that has been developed at a scene for a determination if this print is of value for further analysis. In some cases, the high resolution images are of such good quality that an NGI/AFIS entry can be made. Hits have resulted in 9% of these cases.

## **QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS/IMPRINT SECTION**

The Questioned Document Section routinely examines evidence to determine the authenticity of a document or writing. Comparison of rubber stamp impressions to signature/handwriting comparison can also be provided.

The Questioned Document Section also examines scratch-off lottery tickets prior to release into the Lottery System. Specifically, the Section exams the test lots of the lottery games for quality of its "scratch coating" to make sure that tampering or detection of numbers is not possible until the ticket is purchased. In 2013, the Questioned Documents Section examined 45 games and 172 books of tickets. The Imprint Section examines footwear and tire-tracks for characteristics that are unique or individualizing in nature. These characteristics may be used to make comparisons to known exemplars submitted for analysis. Known exemplars are tread or tire track patterns that are replicated from known objects.

The Imprint Section utilizes a shoeprint database called SICAR (Shoeprint Image Capture and Retrieval). This database is used to search for a footwear manufacturer by the physical characteristics of the shoe tread pattern. These Sections average approximately 60 requests yearly since 2011.

## **FIREARMS/TOOLMARKS SECTION**

This section receives evidence consisting of various types and calibers of firearms, firearm components, ammunition and ammunition components. The ammunition-type evidence is examined for microscopic markings to identify the possible make and model of the firearm that the ammunition evidence may have been used in. In addition, images taken of the cartridge casings submitted to DSS are entered into the National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network system (NIBIN), a database containing high resolution images of cartridge case evidence. These digital images can be compared to other images submitted by other Laboratories or Police Departments. This past year, the Division dedicated one examiner to enter submitted cartridge casing evidence into the NIBIN system for immediate searches. The DSS has entered 26,037 images/acquisitions into this system. The DSS has a total of 838 hits to date of entries made into this database.

This Section also examines evidence for tool mark comparisons; e.g. forcible burglaries and property damage investigations. Tool mark evidence can be important in cases when an item submitted with unique markings may be able to link several serial type property crimes.

In 2013, 1129 destruction guns were entered into the NIBIN system accounting for 73% of the entries. The majority of the cases submitted to the Firearms Section for 2013 were from CSP Special License Unit (580 cases), Hartford Police Department (241 cases), New Haven Police Department (88 cases), Bridgeport Police Department (74 cases) and Waterbury Police Department (15 cases).

## **TOXICOLOGY SECTION**

The Toxicology Section analyzes blood, urine and other body fluids in support of driving-under-influence (DUI), drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA), poisonings (real or suspected) and other cases in support of State, Local and Federal agencies. The laboratory also works with hospitals and the CT Poison Control Center network in identification of new, and potentially contaminated drugs of abuse, or other poisonous or dangerous substances. Analyses performed in the Toxicology Section utilize state of the art Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry methodologies, with reference to drug identification databases currently maintained on a worldwide basis for the identification of new drugs. Members of the section are regularly called upon to provide expert testimony with regard to the both the analysis, and the effects of the drugs found in casework. In 2013, approximately 1,400 cases were received for analysis in the Section.

The Breath-Alcohol Testing Section is responsible for training and certifying Law Enforcement personnel in breath-alcohol testing procedures employed to test DUI arrestees. The Section ensures that statewide quality assurance and operational standards are followed by all Law Enforcement agencies administering breath-alcohol tests. Additionally, the Section evaluates and maintains certification of the evidential breath-alcohol testing instruments used in the State of Connecticut. In 2012, a total of 8,523 samples were collected for DUI arrests with 7,336 being from breath samples. The DSS provided training to 326 instructors and operators in 2013.

## **CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SECTION**

Controlled Substance Section personnel provide analytical support to Law Enforcement agencies in the identification and quantification of drugs and drug paraphernalia. The most commonly analyzed substances are marijuana, cocaine, MDMA and heroin. Pills and tablets, both synthetic and counterfeit also comprise a significant amount of cases. Recent trends include the continually expanding set of new synthetic analogue drugs commonly referred to as synthetic marijuana and bath salts. These represents an ongoing analytical challenge, both in terms of identification of the new drug and the location of standard materials needed to perform full forensic analysis.

Section personnel also accompany the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA ) on raids of illicit/ clandestine drug labs, providing technical support in the examination and analysis of the site for chemical and physical hazards, methods of chemical synthesis, and the analysis of source chemicals and finished drug product.

## **BACKLOG REDUCTION**

The laboratory sustained cutbacks in staffing between 2004 and 2012 which, coupled with an increasing volume of submitted samples, produced significant case backlogs in many operational areas. In response, the Division of Scientific Services, in conjunction with Governor Malloy's Crime Laboratory Task Force, and members of the criminal justice community established "Evidence Submission Guidelines" in 2012 which served to limit the number of evidence items that would normally be submitted for analysis in a particular type of case.

The intent of the document was to provide direction to law enforcement officials as to what type of forensic examinations would be performed for less serious offenses. Following these guidelines, laboratory personnel performs the first round of testing on the original evidence submitted and then evaluates the case and consults with the submitting agency if further evidence is needed. These guidelines have reduced the number of cases submitted to the Division of Scientific Services by approximately 1550 cases from the number of cases submitted in 2011 to 2012. The evidence submission guidelines assisted in reducing the types of cases submitted to the DSS, but it did not address the accumulated backlogs that had developed over the years. The DSS major points of focus in 2013 were the reduction of these backlogs and overall quality improvement.

The DSS has applied LEAN Six Sigma principles to eliminate waste and duplication of work. An example was the streamlining of work flow between the Forensic Biology Sections and the DNA Sections. The DNA Section has also applied automation and macros for worksheets in various areas of its analysis. The Latent Print Section has similarly applied this principle in the Pre-screening Program, which allows examiners to screen the suitability of potential prints prior to submission as a case. The Evidence Receiving Section has also developed a new "Request for Analysis" form that will have information for follow-up CODIS entries. Overall, the DSS has reduced the backlogs and is optimistically approaching the goal of realizing a 60-day turnaround on cases.

## **DIVISION OF STATE POLICE**

The Division of State Police is under the direction of Colonel Brian Meraviglia and consists of approximately 1,137 sworn troopers. It is the oldest state police division in the nation. With ever-increasing responsibilities, our Troopers and support staff continue to rise to the challenge, securing the safety and preserving the quality of life we enjoy today.

The Division is divided into three components: the Office of Field Operations, which provides direct law enforcement services to the citizens of the state, the Office of Administrative Services, which provides logistical support while maintaining several registries and licensing bureaus, and the Bureau of Professional Standards and Compliance.

The Connecticut State Police received initial accreditation status through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in 1988. This accreditation demonstrates the agency's compliance with the most stringent of administrative and operational

standards. These standards are recognized and accepted both nationally and internationally. The Connecticut State Police remains one of the larger CALEA accredited agencies.

### **OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS**

The Office of Field Operations, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Warren Hyatt Jr., is responsible for the delivery of police services statewide through three geographical districts (including a total of 11 Troops), three Major Crime Squads, the Traffic Services Unit, the Emergency Services Unit, Governor's Security Unit and the Bureau of Criminal Investigations.

In early 2012, a Missing Persons Team, comprised of veteran Major Crime Squad Detectives, was formed to investigate complex and/or cold missing person's cases. This team, which focuses on existing State Police missing persons' cases, as well as those in local police jurisdiction, has already enjoyed significant investigative success.

### **OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

The Office of Administrative Services is divided into three bureaus: The Bureau of Field Technology, Infrastructure and Transportation, the Bureau of Telecommunications, Records Research and Information Services, and the Bureau of Selection and Training. These Bureaus provide training, planning, and support services to the division through a number of specialty units including the Reports and Criminal Records Unit, Crimes Analysis Unit; Fleet Administration; Field Technology; Research and Planning, CT Telecommunication System; Information Systems and Technology; Facilities Management; Fingerprint Unit; Bond Management and Capital Improvement; Criminal Justice Information Services; Training Academy, Selection Unit, Background Investigative Unit, Polygraph Unit, Special Licensing and Firearms Unit, Boxing Regulation, Deadly Weapon Offender and Sex Offender Registries Sections.

The Bureau of Field Technology, Infrastructure and Transportation (BFIT), recently embarked on several projects to improve the regulatory support, technology and infrastructure of the agency. These include development of regulatory processes required by the passage of PA 13-3 and PA 13-220, expanding the requirements for Firearms and ammunition permitting and licensing. Additionally, the creation of the Deadly Weapon Offender Registry has necessitated the creation of a new office within BFIT to register and track those that qualify for registration within this database. The CAD/RMS/Field Technology Unit in conjunction with Fleet Management and Research and Planning, have utilized numerous hours to select and outfit the next generation of patrol and command vehicles for the State Police. BFIT has undertaken several key infrastructure projects to improve the status of both State Police Troops and the Fire and Police Training Academies. Future projects include the potential development of a new Firearms Training Facility and Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) Track.

The Bureau of Telecommunications, Records Research and Information Services (BTRRIS) is organizationally aligned under the Office of Administrative Services (OAS) within the Division of State Police. The mission of the Bureau of Research and Information Services is to provide effective and efficient solutions and services for the information technology needs of the department and relevant information needs of Connecticut law enforcement agencies, the criminal justice community, and the public. BRIS is charged with providing four major services

to DESPP, including agency-wide IT governance and support, IT infrastructure planning and deployments, crimes analysis and statistical reporting, and researching emerging technologies that can be leveraged to continuously enhance public and officer safety.

Planned projects include phase 2 of the DESPP infrastructure refresh program which will replace the oldest 25% of all agency desktops, laptops, servers, and printers with new equipment. Additional efforts will be made to replace obsolete, VHS-based mobile video recorders in CT State Police patrol cruisers with high quality digital equipment. Due to recent agency consolidations, BRIS is also leading an initiative to create a customer-centric DESPP Internet portal which will further emphasize public services offered by the department, and will upgrade to the latest Internet template that includes additional social media capabilities. Lastly, BRIS will continue to collaborate with the Office of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications to complete phase 1 of the statewide Public Safety Data Network (PSDN). The new network will markedly improve area network performance and functional capabilities enhancing information sharing, collaboration, and training opportunities among first responders.

### **BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND COMPLIANCE**

The Bureau of Professional Standards and Compliance is divided into three components: the Internal Affairs Unit, the Accreditation Unit, and the Inspections Unit.

The Internal Affairs Unit conducts investigations of sworn and civilian employees of the Department of Public Safety, constables under the supervision of Resident State Troopers and occasionally other municipal police departments. The Unit also investigates and processes other complaints, inquiries and commendations from the public. Additionally, the unit maintains statistics on agency Uses of Force and conducts an annual review of racial profiling complaints made against department personnel.

The Inspections & Accreditation Units maintain the required standards of compliance for the department, as dictated by the Commission on the Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), as a nationally accredited law enforcement agency. The unit acts as a liaison with other agencies nationwide concerning departmental policies, rules, and regulations.

### **BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

The Bureau of Criminal Investigations consists of seven specialized investigative units within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. These units include the Statewide Narcotics Task Force (SNTF); the Statewide Organized Crime Investigative Task Force (SOCITF); the Statewide Urban Violence Cooperative Crime Control Task Force (SUVCCCTF); the Connecticut Regional Auto Theft Task Force (CRATTF); the Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force (SFTTF); the Central Criminal Intelligence Unit; and the Extradition Unit. Each of these units conducts a number of long-term and short-term criminal investigations that are focused on the detection and suppression of various criminal enterprises. While primarily staffed with state police personnel, some of the Bureau's units and task forces are augmented with personnel from several local police departments, and the Connecticut National Guard. Many

investigations are enhanced by established partnerships with the FBI, DEA, ATF, Coast Guard, ICE as well as local and state and other federal law enforcement agencies.

#### **Statewide Narcotics Task Force (SNTF)**

SNTF is a task force that is comprised of Connecticut State Troopers, federal and local law enforcement officers from police departments across the state, federal law enforcement officers from the FBI and DEA and is also supported with personnel from the Connecticut National Guard. SNTF has an administrative office in Meriden, and has five field offices spread across Connecticut. SNTF investigators conduct a wide variety of investigations concerning the illegal sales, trafficking, distribution, cultivation, diversion and manufacturing of narcotics in Connecticut.

#### **Statewide Organized Crime Investigative Task Force (SOCITF)**

SOCITF has the responsibility of conducting investigations into complex criminal organizations that conduct illegal activities here in Connecticut. The nature of these investigations, are characteristically complex and often involve cooperation with various law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, DEA, and other Connecticut local law enforcement agencies.

#### **Statewide Urban Violence Cooperative Crime Control Task Force (SUVCCCTF)**

SUVCCCTF is comprised of Connecticut State Troopers, federal and local law enforcement officers whose primary mission is targeting urban violence by conducting and coordinating investigations in connection with crimes of violence and other criminal that negatively impact quality of life issues both in and around Connecticut's urban communities.

#### **Connecticut Regional Auto Theft Task Force (CRATTF)**

CRATTF is charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes involving the theft of automobiles and other vehicles. Personnel from this task force have specialized skills in the detection and identification of stolen vehicles. They conduct a myriad of investigations including vehicle theft, chop shop operations, and insurance fraud. CRATTF is staffed with Connecticut State Troopers, local law enforcement officers, and members of the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles with assistance from personnel of the National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB).

#### **Statewide Firearms Trafficking Task Force (SFTTF)**

SFTTF investigators are responsible for the investigation of illegal sales, trafficking and transfer of firearms in Connecticut. This task force is currently comprised of Connecticut State Troopers who work closely with federal investigators from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).

#### **Central Criminal Intelligence Unit (CCIU)**

A CCIU analyst provides investigative support to Connecticut State Police personnel to include access to on-line investigative support software and services upon request. The following are examples of the services offered: employment background queries for state appointments and positions, Department of Labor information, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network information, and Department of Revenue Service's information.

### **Extradition Unit**

This Unit consists of Connecticut State Police personnel that facilitate the coordination of documents between the judicial system (courts), the Governor's Office, and the Secretary of State's Office for the extraditions and renditions of prisoners for both the state and local police agencies and facilitates the transfer of prisoners to out of state law enforcement entities. The unit also coordinates efforts to locate fugitives wanted in other states that may be residing in Connecticut for any state or local law enforcement agency.

### **Traffic Services unit**

The Traffic Services Unit is responsible for the administration of all specialized traffic enforcement activities statewide and its Commanding Officer serves as the State Traffic Coordinator. A majority of the personnel assigned to the Traffic Services Unit conduct traffic enforcement duties on a regular basis. The Commercial Vehicle Teams (CVT's) conduct weight and safety inspections of commercial vehicles at both fixed Weight and Safety Inspection Stations and at mobile location sites across the state. CVT personnel are certified to conduct federal motor carrier safety inspections of commercial vehicles and are individually equipped to inspect and weigh these vehicles in any location.

The Traffic Services Unit frequently provides assistance to State Police Troops and municipal police agencies in addressing areas experiencing a high incidence of violations and accidents. In addition, the Traffic Services Unit has a long history of joining efforts with the Department of Motor Vehicles' Commercial Vehicle Safety Division in programs to target commercial vehicles that are committing moving violations or operating with safety deficiencies. Several components within the Traffic Services Unit provide specialized services. For example, the Collision Analysis and Reconstruction Squad (CARS) provides full-time collision analysis and reconstruction services to State Police commands and municipal police agencies upon request. Likewise, the Motorcycle Unit provides motorcycle officer training for State Police Troopers and municipal police officers, and conducts operational and ceremonial escorts for special events. The Traffic Services Unit also operates the Breath Alcohol Testing Vehicle (BATMobile), which is deployed at field sobriety checkpoints to increase their operational efficiency, and the Seatbelt Convincer and Rollover Demonstrator devices, which are used to educate the public in the importance of utilizing seat belts. The Railroad Liaison Office serves to provide statewide law enforcement training and investigative assistance for railroad-related law enforcement matters.

### **EMERGENCY SERVICES UNIT**

The Emergency Services Unit is comprised of the Bomb Squad, Dive Team, Marine Unit, Tactical Team (SWAT), Crisis Negotiators, Aviation, Mass Transit Security Unit and Canine Section. Emergency Services is headquartered at the Fleet Administration Building in Colchester and provides specialized assistance to all State Police Troops/Units as well as local, federal or other state agencies.

**Crisis Negotiators** are utilized during any tactical situation relative to negotiating with barricaded subjects, hostage takers and or suicidal individuals threatening the use of physical force against themselves or others.

The **Aviation Section** maintains three Cessna 182 fixed wing aircraft and one each Bell 407 Helicopter and OH58 Helicopter. The section renders assistance to any Federal, State or Local agency for searches, aerial speed enforcement, photographic missions, surveillance, evidence transportation, or prisoner transportation.

**Bomb Squad** incidents involving explosives, search for explosives (K-9), fireworks seizures storage of explosive evidence (not including IEDs) as evidence, technical assistance for post blast investigations, destruction of old ammunition, flares and chemical munitions. State Police Bomb Technicians also assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation as members of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Joint Terrorism Task Force.

**Hazardous Materials** technician assistance for any incident involving the use or threatened use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction including: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive incidents.

**The Dive and Marine Units** respond to any emergency in a marine environment including: lost boaters, search and rescue, underwater evidence recovery, hull and pier sweeps.

The **Tactical Team** (SWAT) respond to any high risk incident including: barricaded subjects, hostage situations, searches for armed and dangerous subjects, high risk warrant service, special transportation protection (e.g. high risk prisoners, narcotics, firearms); dignitary protection, hostage negotiators for any tactical situation as well as suicidal individuals threatening the use of physical force against themselves or another, and any civil disturbance situation.

**Canine (K-9) Assistance** is available for the following types of situations: tracking, building search, criminal apprehension, search and rescue, body recovery, searches for explosives, narcotics and evidence of accelerants in suspected arson situations. Training is also available for authorized departments.

**The Mass Transit Security Unit** provides increased radiological detection capabilities as well as explosive detection K-9s as mass transit venues throughout the state. They also play an integral role with the Transportation Security Administration's VIPR (Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response) mission, and work closely with other federal, state and local partners including AMTRAK and MTA Police along Connecticut's rail lines and ferry terminals.

Aviation assistance is available for the following types of situations: surveillance, traffic enforcement, search and rescue, marijuana field location and eradication, photo missions, tactical operations, medical transport, and forest fire suppression. Emergency medical support is available for tactical situations, weapon of mass destruction incidents, mass casualty incidents and search and rescue. Emergency generators and lighting are available as well for natural and man-made disasters.

#### **The Bureau of Selection and Training**

The Bureau of Selection and Training is comprised of the State Police Training Academy, Firearms Training Unit, Recruitment and Selection Unit, Background Investigative Unit and the Polygraph Unit.

The **Training Academy** trains qualified applicants as State Police Trooper Trainees, provides mandatory in-service training and specialized law enforcement training for the department. The Firearms Training Unit provides weapons qualification and certification courses and other training related to the use of force.

The **Recruitment and Selection Unit** is dedicated to recruiting and selecting qualified candidates for appointment as State Police Trooper Trainees.

The **Background Investigative Unit** conducts background investigations of applicants, prospective employees, and appointees for the department and other agencies.

The Polygraph Unit conducts polygraph examinations for criminal investigations and pre-employment examinations for the State Police as well as municipal police agencies.