

**REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT
FY2018 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program**

In accordance with federal program requirements, we are providing an opportunity for community stakeholders to comment on the FY2018 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Plan.

Please submit your comments directly to:

Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM):

Eleanor.Michael@ct.gov

Phone 860-418-6298

Please submit comments by: August 17, 2018

The JAG Program is a [federal formula grant program](#), authorized under 42 U.S.C. §3751(a), and administered through the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The federal agency awards JAG funds to each state based on a formula weighted for violent crime and population. The federal JAG Program provides critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution, indigent defense, courts, crime prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

The federal agency awards the JAG grant to the **State Administering Agency (SAA)** which is responsible for identifying funding priorities, managing a multi-disciplinary planning process and oversight of sub-recipient projects.

OPM is the **State Administering Agency (SAA)** for the **Connecticut Justice Assistance Grant** program as well other federal criminal justice grants. As the SAA, OPM is responsible for coordinating a transparent strategic planning process and allocating grant funds to support structural reforms that improve the administration of justice, while saving taxpayer money. OPM is also responsible for assuring that sub-recipients are in compliance with applicable federal and state financial and programmatic requirements and verifying that funds are expended within federal program policies.

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
JAG
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM**

**Grant Application Narrative FY 2018
CFDA #16.738
DUNS NUMBER 807853015
CCR Valid Until September 14, 2018**

Connecticut's **FY18 Justice Assistance Formula Grant (JAG) Plan** will provide state agencies and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prevention programs, community corrections, drug treatment, law enforcement and technology improvement programs.

Allocation priorities include: recidivism reduction, interventions for mentally ill offenders and substance abusers, gun violence reduction, criminal justice system response to heroin and opioid epidemic, NIBRS expansion and police officer safety and wellness.

The **Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)** is the primary recipient for the JAG Formula grant and serves as the **State Administrative Agency (SAA)** responsible for administration, oversight and monitoring of sub-recipients.

Statutory Authority: The JAG program statute is Subpart I of Part E of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Title I of the "Omnibus Act" generally is codified at Chapter 26 of Title 42 of the United States Code; the JAG program statute is codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 3750-3758. See also 28 U.S.C. § 530C(a).

I. STATE LEVEL JAG FUNDS (\$686,114)

The federal JAG program requires the **State's Administrative Agency (SAA)** to "pass-through" a federally-determined percentage of the State's JAG award to local governments (Local Variable Pass-Through). The funds remaining may be allocated to "**state-level**" or "state-wide" projects operated by a state agency. The "**state level**" projects are a critical component of the JAG Plan given the structure of Connecticut's criminal justice system. Connecticut is a small state with a single-tiered, unified court system and **all criminal justice functions are funded and administered at the state level except for municipal law enforcement**. Unlike many other states, Connecticut has **no county or local government systems** responsible for courts, jails, prison, parole, probation, indigent defense, victim services, prosecution and enforcement. Therefore, the JAG State-level funds must address a multitude of inter-related functions and operations while the JAG Local Variable Pass-through funds are used for local government law enforcement functions.

The federal formula for the JAG 2018 allows the SAA to retain approx. 41.9% of the federal award for "state-level" projects and 10% for administrative costs.

State-Level JAG Planning Agency:

As the **State Administering Agency (SAA)** for five federal criminal justice grants, **OPM** is responsible for assuring that all sub-recipients are in compliance with applicable federal and state financial and programmatic requirements. The SAA must verify that funds are expended within federal program policies and ensure those funds are used to achieve maximum results while supporting priority policy objectives through a strategic planning approach.

Stakeholders Involved in Planning Process:

Connecticut's FY2018 State-Level JAG funds will focus on issue areas addressed by the [Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission \(CJPAC\)](#), which is a multi-disciplinary planning group of stakeholders representing state and local government agencies as well as community-based organizations and service providers.

CJPAC Stakeholders: CJPAC includes the following state and local government agencies and non-profit community-based organizations:

- **[Department of Correction \(DOC\)](#)**
All jails and prisons in Connecticut are operated under authority of DOC.
- **[Judicial Branch Courts](#)**
All criminal courts in Connecticut are operated under authority of the Judicial Branch.
- **[Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division \(JB CSSD\)](#)**
The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services, divorce and domestic violence, probation supervision of adults and juveniles as well as juvenile residential centers including Juvenile Detention. CSSD also administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver treatment and other support services.
- **[Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services \(DMHAS\)](#)**
DMHAS is responsible for publicly funded mental health and substance abuse services statewide. DMHAS Forensic Division (DMHAS DFS) funds services and housing for people with mental illness and/or addictions who are justice involved.
- **[Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection \(DESPP\)](#)**
DESPP includes the Division of State Police and serves as the local law enforcement agency for sixty-eight small local government jurisdictions.
- **[Division of Public Defender Services \(DPDS\)](#)**
DPDS provides legal counsel to "indigent" accused adults and juveniles state-wide.
- **[Division of Criminal Justice \(DCJ\) \(Prosecutors\)](#)**
All criminal matters in Connecticut are prosecuted under authority of DCJ.
- **[Connecticut Police Chiefs Association \(CPCA\)](#)**
Represents local government law enforcement perspective of policy reform.
- **[Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence \(CCADV\) \(victim advocacy organization\)](#)**
CCADV is a non-profit organization which advocates for policy reforms to protect victims of domestic violence.
- **[Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence \(CAESV\) \(victim advocacy organization\)](#)**
CAESV is a non-profit organization which advocates for policy reforms to protect victims of sexual violence.
- **[Public Members](#)**

A. State Level JAG Funding Priorities and Objectives

Priorities and objectives are based on issues identified and discussed at the [Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission \(CJPAC\)](#) during the period of September 2017 through October 2018 as well as issue areas identified by USDOJ OJP as “areas of emphasis”.

Systems Improvement

National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) – The FBI has formally announced its intentions to establish NIBRS as the law enforcement (LE) crime data reporting standard for the nation. The transition to NIBRS will provide a more complete and accurate picture of crime at the national, state, and local level. Once this transition is complete, the FBI will no longer collect summary data and will accept data only in the NIBRS format. Also, once the transition is complete, JAG award amounts will be calculated on the basis of submitted NIBRS data. Transitioning all law enforcement agencies to NIBRS is the first step in gathering more comprehensive crime data. BJA encourages state recipients of FY 2018 JAG awards to use JAG funds to expedite the transition to NIBRS by the federal deadline in 2021.

The **Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)** is responsible for collecting crime data from local police departments, monitoring data quality, submitting data to the FBI and preparing data analysis reports. Currently, DESPP is NIBRS compliant but needs updated technology and tools to continue functioning as the centralized data coordination point under the future NIBRS program.

[CT DESPP Crimes Analysis Unit UCR](#)

The FY2018 funds will support a portion of the cost for DESPP to purchase updated NIBRS technology.

Public Safety and Accountability

Violent Crime Reduction: According to the FBI’s annual report *Crime in the United States*, **Connecticut’s** violent crime rate (reported violent crimes per 100,000 residents) has dropped more than any other state since 2012, falling 20%. By way of comparison, the national violent crime rate fell by 4% during the same time period.

Due to the consistent decline over the three year period, **Connecticut’s** Violent Crime rate went from 18th lowest in the nation in 2012 to 5th lowest in 2016. The comparative data is available at:

https://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjabout/20170925iii.us_violent_crime_rate_comparison_2017.pdf

Arrest and Incarceration: Connecticut arrest, incarceration and prison-release data indicate the following trends:

- Reduction in index crimes, 2008 to 2016: -26%
- Reduction in criminal arrests, 2009 to 2015: -29%
- Reduction in prison population, 2010 to 2016: -30%
- Reduction in minority prison population, 2010 to 2016: -32%
- Reduction in total releases, 2007-2010 v. 2012-2015: -23%
- Reduction in prison admits, 2009 to 2015: -28%
- Reduction in pre-trial admits, 2009 to 2015: -31%
- Reduction in EOS releases, 2009 to 2015: -30%
- Reduction in parole releases, 2009 to 2015: -50%
- Reduction in TS releases, 2009 to 2015: -33%
- Reduction in DOC remands, 2009 to 2015: -33%
- Reduction in adult probation, 2009 to 2015: -30%

- Reduction in urban homicides, 2011 to 2015: -27%

Detailed data may be viewed:

https://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjabout/20180227_cj_trends_2018.pdf

https://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/monthlyindicators/monthlyindicatorsreport_july_2018.pdf

[CT Uniform Crime Reports](#)

Although the data indicates Connecticut is experiencing the lowest crime rates in decades, efforts must be sustained through coordination of state and federal funds to ensure future reduction in crime and protect public's safety. The FY2018 JAG funds will continue to support activities and services which contributed to the historically low crime rates:

- **Support initiatives to reduce recidivism** and provide low-risk offenders with opportunities to be productive members of society.
- **Ensure community safety and prevent gun violence** through enforcement of firearms laws and reduction in trafficking of illegal firearms; support evidence-based gun violence intervention and prevention strategies.
- **Improve policies, procedures and protocols** for police, prosecutors, probation and parole response to mentally ill offenders through specialized intervention units and training initiatives involving collaborations between criminal justice agencies and mental health providers.
- **Expand interventions and treatment options for women offenders** held in jail and prison facilities as well as women offenders in a community-based corrections program. Reduce risk of recidivism through evidence-based protocols and practices. Although the male incarceration rate dropped dramatically over the past eight years, the female prison population has declined at a slower rate.

Opioid and Heroin Epidemic: Connecticut data systems indicate 917 people died of drug overdose in 2016, a 27% increase over the 2015 figure. Detailed analysis indicates 52% of 2016 overdose victims been admitted to the DOC prison system and assigned a DOC inmate number; overdoses are probably the single most common cause of death among prisoners within 60 days of release from prison.

Detailed Data:

http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/monthlyindicators/monthlyindicatorsreport_june_2017.pdf

http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/monthlyindicators/monthlyindicatorsreport_july_2017.pdf

FY14-16 JAG funds support evidence based medication assisted treatment (MAT) for incarcerated offenders. Medication assisted treatment (MAT) is the use of FDA-approved medications in combination with evidence-based behavioral therapies to provide a whole-patient approach to treating substance abuse disorders. Connecticut's MAT program provides offenders with services to help avoid future re-arrest and re-incarceration. Treatment with MAT is considered by the U.S. Departments of Justice (DOJ) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), as well as the American Society of Addiction Medicine, to be an evidence-based practice. Treatment with MAT in the criminal justice system

has been shown to improve outcomes for opioid addicted individuals (reduced criminogenic behavior, reduced recidivism) as well as better societal outcomes such as reduced health care costs and reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS infections because it markedly reduces injection drug use.

The FY18 JAG funds will continue to support innovative treatment and intervention approaches for opioid and heroin addicts involved in the criminal justice system; including medication assisted treatment (MAT) in-prison as well as post-prison release. Outcomes metrics include the standard OJP performance measures as well as measurements of recidivism, re-arrest and re-incarcerations.

Research presented at the July 2017 NCJA USDOJ OJP national forum supports MAT as a critical component for street level diversion programs that aim to divert addicts from the criminal justice system to the drug treatment system. The FY18 JAG funds will develop four promising practices in coordination with MAT: police intervention model, MAT engagement through hospital emergency rooms, MAT engagement post naloxone, and MAT linkages to primary care.

B. State-Level JAG Funding Planning Process and Timeline

The **Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)** serves as the multi-disciplinary planning body for the JAG grant. OPM will convene a JAG sub-committee to articulate the strategies for the following FY2018 funding priorities: Violent crime reduction, NIBRS update, reduction in arrest and incarceration of women offenders and mentally ill offenders and criminal justice system response to heroin and opioid epidemic. The sub-committee will identify target regions and service needs based on data available from multiple sources, including:

- [CT DESPP Uniform Crime Reports](#)
- [Judicial Branch Statistics: Criminal cases, arrest warrants, probation data](#)
- [Chief Medical Examiner: drug intoxication data](#)
- [DMHAS SAMSHA STR Initiative: Opioid use data and needs assessment data](#)
- [DOC Population Data: Community discharge data, gender and status data.](#)
- [OPM Monthly Indicator Reports](#)
- [Prescription Drug Monitoring Data](#)

OPM will develop FY2018 strategy-specific allocations, determine the contracting and procurement process, identify the sub-recipients, manage the sub-recipient grant/contracts, identify the performance measures and collect performance and financial data on a quarterly basis.

Timeline

August 2018 Prepare Federal Grant Proposal

- OPM staff submits draft FY2018 JAG application proposal to OPM Undersecretary as part of the "governing body" review process required in the federal solicitation.
- OPM posts the FY2018 JAG application on the OPM CJPAC webpage for public comment.
- OPM submits the application to USDOJ via the GMS system.

September – October 2018 Strategies, Services and Activities

- Convene CJPAC JAG sub-committee to flesh out strategies, service needs, high risk areas and high risk populations.
- The JAG sub-committee includes the state and local government agencies [members of CJPAC](#), victim advocacy organizations, public members as well as former offenders.

November – December 2018 Public Comment

- OPM posts the strategies on the OPM CJPAC webpage for public comment.
- JAG sub-committee reviews public comments and makes revision if necessary.

January – June 2019 Allocation, Sub-awards and Three Year Strategic Plan

- OPM develops FY2018 allocation for each strategy based, in part, on the status of state-funded services and projection of future demand for services and crime trends.
- OPM determines the contracting and procurement process.

- OPM sub-grants funds to agencies and organizations to launch projects contingent on receipt of the federal grant funds.
- OPM manages the sub-recipient award and contract process.
- JAG funds are coordinated with the state fiscal year budget cycle starting July 1st.
- In compliance with federal program mandates, OPM will convene the JAG sub-committee to draft the **Five-Year JAG Strategic Plan** to guide the JAG priorities and funding strategy starting with the **FY19 federal award**.
- The federal program requires the FY19 plan to be developed with input from a broad range of identified stakeholders, describe evidence-based approaches used for planning, program implementation, and evaluation, and to illustrate how the state will allocate funding.
<https://www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGState18.pdf>

July – August 2019

- OPM submits the **Five Year Strategic Plan** as part of the **FY2019 JAG** application cycle.

II. Local Variable Pass-Through (VPT) Funds (36.6% JAG 2018 AWARD) (\$596,195) Less Than 10K Local (LT10K) Funds (\$193,152)

The State's SAA is required to "pass-through" two categories of local government allocations:

1. **Variable Pass-Through (VPT):** The SAA must pass-through 36.6% of its federal grant award to local governments. The federal agency determines the pass-through allocation percentage.
2. **Less Than 10K (LT10K):** In addition, the SAA must allocate funds for small-size units of local government, referred to as "less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions" or "less than 10K". USDOJ determines the amount of "less than 10K" funds available for each state. The State must sub-award the LT10K funds to State police departments that provide criminal justice services to the "less-than-\$10,000 jurisdictions" within the State and/or sub-award the funds to such jurisdictions.

A. Local Funding Priorities and Objectives

Consistent with the federal JAG program requirements, the local funds will address policies, practices and services that are evidence-based as demonstrated through assessment data or national research. The federal program requires the local pass-through to support the priorities and objectives of the state's JAG strategy. The funding priorities and objectives for the VPT and LT10K funds are as follows:

- **Police Officer Safety and Wellness:** USDOJ BJA sees a vital need to focus not only on tactical officer safety concerns, but also on health and wellness as they affect officer performance and safety. It is important for law enforcement to have the tactical skills necessary, and also be physically and mentally well, to perform, survive, and be resilient in the face of the demanding duties of the profession. BJA encourages States to use JAG funds to address these needs by providing training as well as funding for health and wellness programs for law enforcement officers. The FY2018 JAG funds will support officer protective equipment, training initiatives, and health and wellness programs for local police departments.
- **National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS):** The FBI has formally announced its intentions to establish NIBRS as the law enforcement (LE) crime data reporting standard for the nation. The transition to NIBRS will provide a more complete and accurate picture of crime at the national, State, and local level. Once this transition is complete, the FBI will no longer collect summary data and will accept data only in the NIBRS format. Also, once the transition is complete, JAG award amounts will be calculated on the basis of submitted NIBRS data. Transitioning all law enforcement agencies to NIBRS is the first step in gathering more comprehensive crime data. BJA encourages State recipients of FY 2018 JAG awards to use JAG funds to expedite the transition to NIBRS by the federal deadline in 2021. The FY 2018 JAG funds will assist local police departments in planning and implementing the new NIBRS standard.
- **Heroin and Opioid Epidemic:** Provide access and resources for in-state training for local law enforcement response to heroin and opioid epidemic. Provide technical assistance to implement OJP promising practices for street-level police intervention and diversion.

B. Local Level JAG Planning Process

October – November 2018: OPM convenes an Advisory Committee to provide recommendations and options for strategies and activities to address the objectives for the 2018 JAG Local Pass-Through funds and funds referred to as the “less than \$10K”. The Committee will include the **Connecticut Police Chief Association**, DESPP State Police, police department representatives from different regions throughout the state and other community stakeholders as required under the federal program.

December 2018: The Advisory committee reviews data indicative of the “gaps” and needs in the criminal justice system at the local level; and recommend options for grant funded strategies.

January – June 2019: OPM develops an allocation plan based on the options proposed by the Advisory Committee; and determines the contracting process.

- In compliance with federal program mandates, OPM convenes the JAG sub-committee to draft the **Five-Year JAG Strategic Plan** to guide the JAG priorities and funding strategy starting with the **FY19 federal award**.
- The federal program requires the FY19 plan to be developed with input from a broad range of identified stakeholders, describe evidence-based approaches used for planning, program implementation, and evaluation, and to illustrate how the state will allocate funding. <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/JAGState18.pdf>

July – August 2019

- OPM submits the **Five Year Strategic Plan** as part of the **FY2019 JAG** application cycle.

C. COORDINATION EFFORTS

Connecticut has a centralized and unified criminal justice system. Connecticut is divided into 169 municipalities. There is no county government. There is no overlap of functions such as might arise with county government or a multi-tier court system. The Judicial Branch operates a single tier, unified court system with an intermediate appellate court and a supreme court. With the exception of local police services in the larger communities, all criminal justice functions are provided by state agencies.

All of the criminal and juvenile justice formula grant programs emanating from the U. S. Department of Justice, except the Victims of Crime Act, are administered by the same unit within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM). The Office of Policy and Management, the state administrative agency (SAA) for the JAG Grant, is well positioned to coordinate JAG Grant activities with other federal and state initiatives given that it is the state’s budget and planning agency.

In addition to serving as the SAA for the JAG grant, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) of OPM is statutorily required to develop strategic plans to improve the outcomes and operation of the criminal justice system. The CJPPD collaborates with the state criminal justice agencies and local governments in assessing and analyzing existing functions and identifying opportunities for improvements in services to promote greater public safety. The CJPPD Undersecretary serves as the chair of the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC) which is charged with developing strategies to prevent prison and jail overcrowding and creating an offender community reentry strategy.

D. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OPM requires the JAG sub-grantees to submit performance data as well as financial data on a quarterly basis. Both the programmatic data and financial data are aggregated into “state-wide” reports which are submitted to the federal agency via GMS.

E. Governing Body Review

The SAA (OPM CJPPD) for Connecticut’s JAG grant is a sub-division of the “governing body of the state” (Connecticut Office of Policy and Management).

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (OPM CJPPD) made its Fiscal Year 2018 JAG application available to the Undersecretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management for its review and comment on 08/14/2018.

F. Public Comment

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (OPM CJPPD) made its Fiscal Year 2018 JAG draft application available public comment via the OPM website.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Office of Policy and Management

State Strategic Plan for 2018 JAG Application

August 2018

**Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
450 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06106**

Background

The State of Connecticut has a centralized and unified criminal justice system. Connecticut is divided into 169 municipalities. There is no county government. There is no overlap of functions such as might arise with county government or a multi-tier court system. The Judicial Branch operates a single tier, unified court system with an intermediate appellate court and a supreme court. With the exception of local police services in the larger communities, all criminal justice functions are provided by state agencies.

All of the criminal and juvenile justice formula grant programs emanating from the U. S. Department of Justice, except the Victims of Crime Act, are administered by the same unit within the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM). The Office of Policy and Management, the state administrative agency (SAA) for the JAG Grant, is well positioned to coordinate JAG Grant activities with other federal and state initiatives given that it is the state's budget and planning agency.

In addition to serving as the SAA for the JAG grant, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) of OPM is statutorily required to develop strategic plans to improve the outcomes and operation of the criminal justice system. The CJPPD collaborates with the state criminal justice agencies and local governments in assessing and analyzing existing functions and identifying opportunities for improvements in services to promote greater public safety. The CJPPD Undersecretary serves as the chair of the **Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)**. By statute (Sec. 4. Section 18-87j), the CJPAC is directed to:

- (1) Develop and recommend policies for preventing prison and jail overcrowding;
- (2) Examine the impact of statutory provisions and current administrative policies on prison and jail overcrowding and recommend legislation to the Governor and the General Assembly;
- (3) Research and gather relevant statistical data and other information concerning the impact of efforts to prevent prison and jail overcrowding and make such information available to criminal justice agencies and members of the General Assembly;
- (4) Advise the undersecretary of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division on policies and procedures to promote more effective and cohesive state criminal justice and juvenile justice systems and to develop and implement the offender reentry strategy.

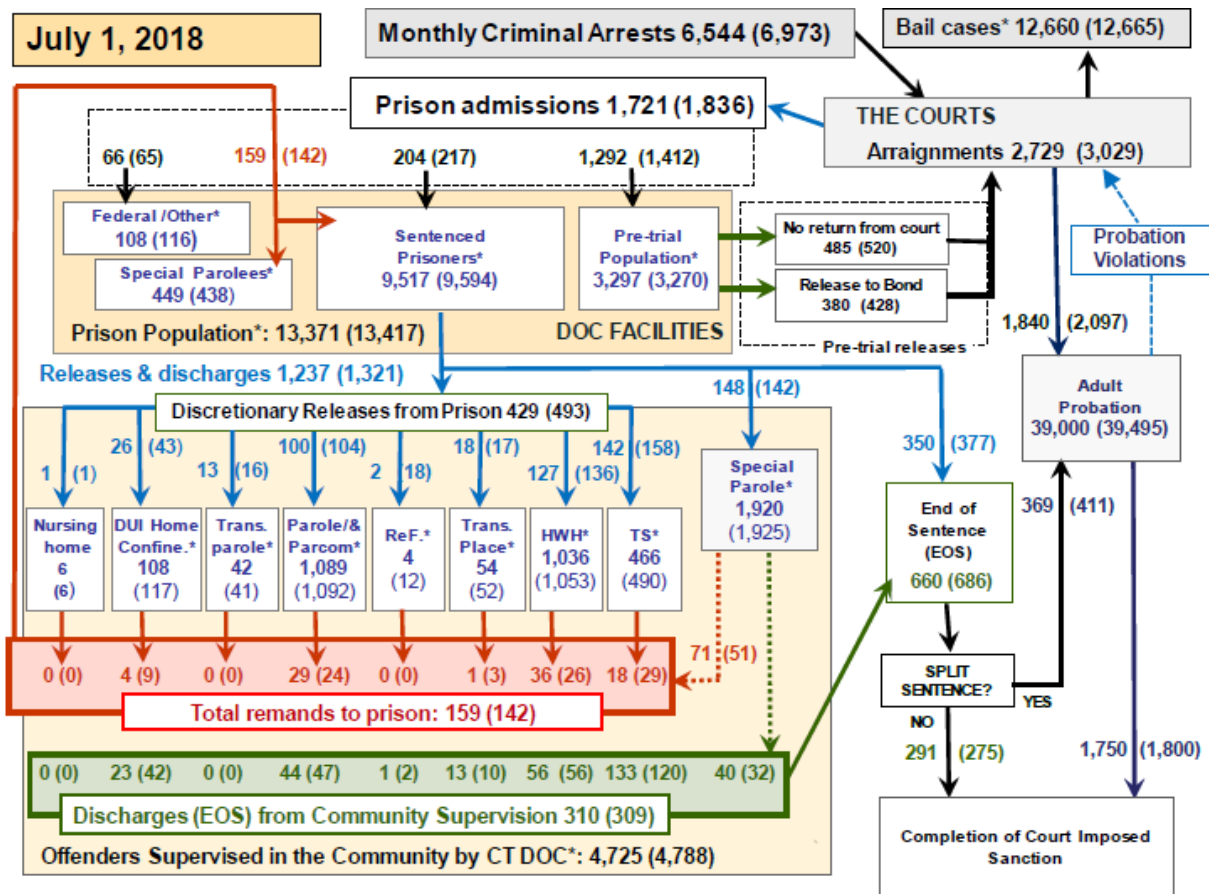
Needs Statement

Connecticut's use of JAG funds will focus on two principle subject areas: addressing systemic issues in the Connecticut criminal justice system regarding: (1) reducing recidivism in the Connecticut criminal justice system and building and implementing a comprehensive reentry strategy, and (2) development of services and programs to address the opioid and heroin addiction epidemic both within the correctional system as well as to provide (a) provide access and resources for in-state training for local

law enforcement response to heroin and opioid epidemic and (b) provide technical assistance to implement OJP promising practices for street-level police intervention and diversion.

Systemic Decision Points in the Connecticut Criminal Justice System: Chart 1 below explains the monthly input and output model designed to explain the flow of offenders through the Connecticut criminal justice system – from arrest to admissions status to release status and discharge. These statistics are adjusted every month (and published regularly) based on actual counts of offender movements through the system.

Chart 1: Connecticut Criminal Justice System: Monthly Counts and Flows



Source: July 2018 Monthly Indicator Report (July 2018). I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula, Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

Opioid and Heroin Epidemic: Connecticut data systems indicate 917 people died of drug overdose in 2016, a 27% increase over the 2015 figure. Detailed analysis indicates 52% of 2016 overdose victims been admitted to the DOC prison system and assigned a DOC inmate number; overdoses are probably the single most common cause of death among prisoners within 60 days of release from prison.

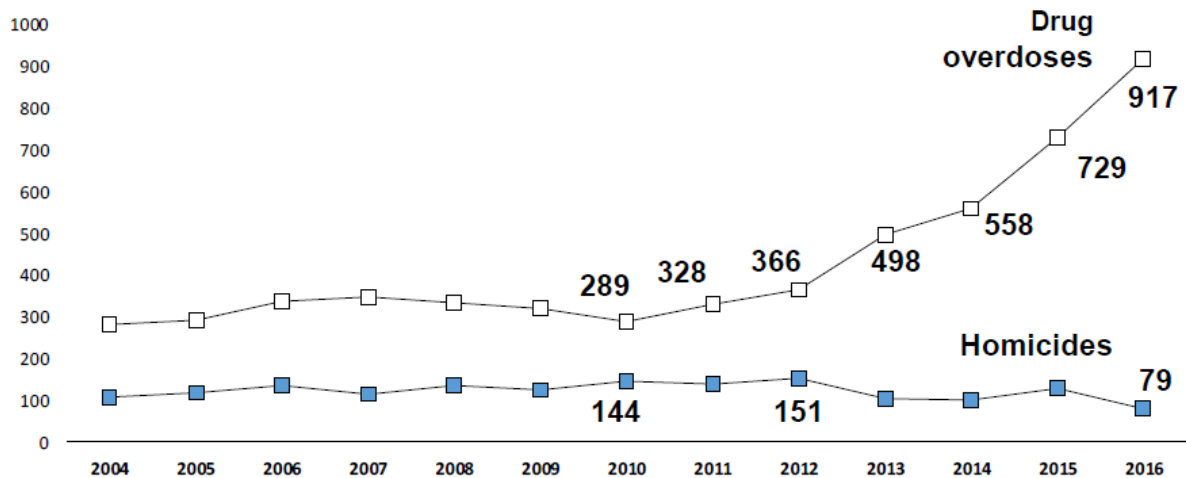
Detailed Data:

http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/monthlyindicators/monthlyindicatorsreport_june_2017.pdf

http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/cjppd/cjresearch/monthlyindicators/monthlyindicatorsreport_july_2017.pdf

Chart 3: Overdose Deaths and Homicides in CT, 2004 to 2016

Overdose deaths and homicides in CT, 2004 to 2016

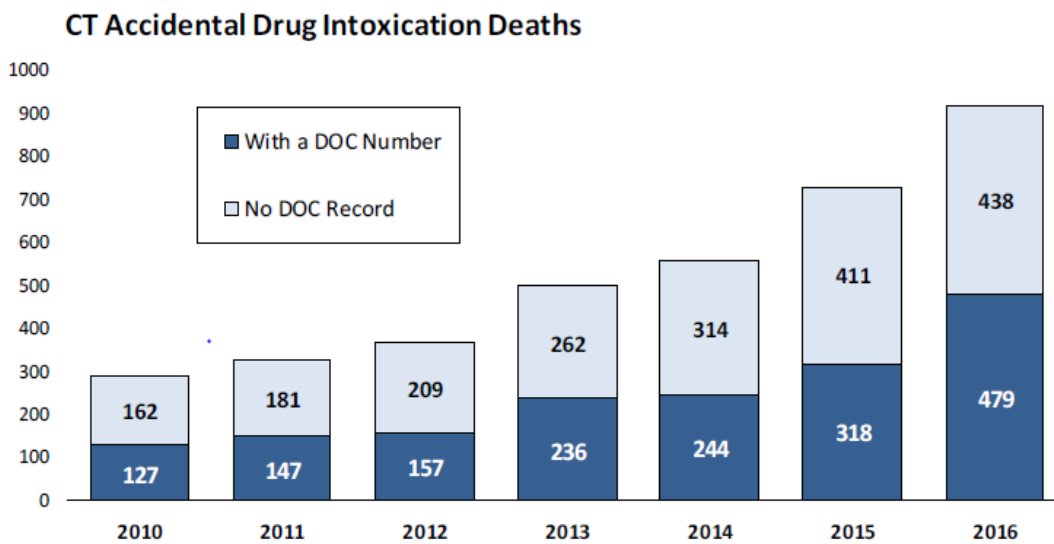


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OD deaths to homicides	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.8	5.5	5.7	11.6

Source: I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula, Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (June 2017); Data supplied by Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Chart 4: Overdose Deaths and the prison System, 2010 to 2016

Overdose deaths and the prison system



CT Accidental Drug Deaths

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Drug Deaths	289	328	366	498	558	729	917
With a DOC Number	127	147	157	236	244	318	479
No DOC Record	162	181	209	262	314	411	438
% with a DOC record	44%	45%	43%	47%	44%	44%	52%

The State of Connecticut will utilize Federal grant funds received to analyze, evaluate and/or implement evidenced based programming to address one or more of the following activities relative to improving and enhancing the Connecticut criminal justice system:

- Advise and assist the General Assembly in developing plans, programs and proposed legislation for improving the effectiveness of the Connecticut criminal justice system;
- Determine the long-range needs of the Connecticut criminal justice system and recommend policy priorities for the system;

- Identify critical problems in the Connecticut criminal justice system and recommend strategies to solve those problems;
- Determine long-range information needs of the Connecticut criminal justice system and acquire that information;
- Analyze and assess the cost-effectiveness of the use of state and local funds in the Connecticut criminal justice system;
- Fund, analyze , evaluate and measure the success of community-based services and programs in reducing recidivism in the Connecticut criminal justice system;
- Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to build and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy for Connecticut criminal justice system;
- Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to address the opioid and heroin addiction epidemic within the Connecticut Criminal Justice system;
- Fund, analyze , evaluate and measure services and programs to ensure community safety and prevent gun violence through the support of multi-jurisdictional Task Forces to ensure community safety and prevent gun violence through enforcement of firearms laws and reduction in trafficking of illegal firearms; support evidence-based gun violence intervention and prevention strategies;
- Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to address the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) promulgated by the FBI in order to achieve compliance by the nation Year 2020 deadline.

Strategic Planning Process

1. CJPAC and Stakeholder Agencies/Organizations

The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, commonly referred to as CJPAC, is the principle cross-branch, interagency planning group that meets regularly to address strategic planning and policy issues affecting the Connecticut Criminal Justice system. By statute, the CJPAC is chaired by the Undersecretary for Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management.

CJPAC includes the following state and local government agencies and non-profit community-based organizations:

- [Department of Correction \(DOC\)](#)
All jails and prisons in Connecticut are operated under authority of DOC.
- [Judicial Branch Courts](#)
All criminal courts in Connecticut are operated under authority of the Judicial Branch.
- [Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division \(JB CSSD\)](#)

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services, divorce and domestic violence, probation supervision of adults and juveniles as well as juvenile residential centers including Juvenile Detention. CSSD also administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver treatment and other support services.

- **[Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services \(DMHAS\)](#)**
DMHAS is responsible for publicly funded mental health and substance abuse services statewide. DMHAS Forensic Division (DMHAS DFS) funds services and housing for people with mental illness and/or addictions who are justice involved.
- **[Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection \(DESPP\)](#)**
DESPP includes the Division of State Police and serves as the local law enforcement agency for sixty-eight small local government jurisdictions.
- **[Division of Public Defender Services \(DPDS\)](#)**
DPDS provides legal counsel to “indigent” accused adults and juveniles state-wide.
- **[Division of Criminal Justice \(DCJ\) \(Prosecutors\)](#)**
All criminal matters in Connecticut are prosecuted under authority of DCJ.
- **[Connecticut Police Chiefs Association \(CPCA\)](#)**
Represents local government law enforcement perspective of policy reform.
- **[Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence \(CCADV\) \(victim advocacy organization\)](#)**
CCADV is a non-profit organization which advocates for policy reforms to protect victims of domestic violence.
- **[Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence \(CAESV\) \(victim advocacy organization\)](#)**
CAESV is a non-profit organization which advocates for policy reforms to protect victims of sexual violence.
- **[Public Members](#)**

CJPAC has met regularly, virtually every month, since 2006. CPAC’s member list, agendas, meeting minutes, presentations and meeting videos are available at this [web address](#). Appendix A of this document includes those same items for the 12 month period June 2017 to June 2018.

2. Criminal Justice Stakeholder Policy and Planning Groups

In addition to the CJPAC, there are additional criminal justice stakeholder policy and planning groups that meet regularly to more concisely address individual structural components of the criminal justice system and attendant policy and planning issues regarding the Connecticut criminal justice system.

A. Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Governing Board

The CJIS Governing Board, created by Public Act 99-14, in 1999 was charged with the following: "design and implement a comprehensive, state-wide system to facilitate the immediate, seamless and comprehensive sharing of information between all state agencies, departments, boards and commissions having any cognizance over matters relating to law enforcement and criminal justice, and organized local police departments and law enforcement officials."

Additionally, P.A. 08-01 expanded the membership of the governing board and added provisions for an executive director and staff to fulfill the requirements of the statutory mandates. The new system was established as the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS). CISS is the technical capability to be used by agencies with criminal justice responsibilities to improve the sharing of actionable information to those agencies involved in the management of crime data and criminal offenders.

CJIS Governing Board stakeholder agencies include:

- [Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection](#)
- Judicial Branch's [Office of Chief Court Administrator](#)
- Judicial Branch's [Court Support Services Division](#)
- Judicial Branch's [Superior Court Operations](#)
- Division of Criminal Justice, [Office of the Chief State's Attorney](#)
- Division of Public Defender Services, [Office of Chief Public Defender](#)
- [Department of Correction](#)
- [Board of Pardons and Paroles](#)
- [Department of Motor Vehicles](#)
- [Office of Victim Advocate](#)
- Office of Policy and Management, [Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division](#)
- [Department of Administrative Services](#)
- [Connecticut Police Chiefs Association](#)

A more complete and comprehensive explanation of the CJIS Governing Board is available at this [web address](#).

B. Connecticut Sentencing Commission

The Connecticut Sentencing Commission has been established by Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 54-300. The Connecticut Sentencing Commission has been assigned to the Office of Policy and Management for administrative purposes only.

The mission of the organization is also articulated within the enabling statute: "the mission of the commission shall be to review the existing criminal sentencing structure in the state and any proposed changes thereto, including existing statutes, proposed criminal justice legislation and existing and

proposed sentencing policies and practices and make recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly and appropriate criminal justice agencies.”

The Commission is made up of members from the Judicial Branch, Executive Branch criminal justice stakeholder agencies, police chiefs, private sector citizens and includes the Undersecretary of Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management. The complete membership list is available at this [web address](#).

A more complete and comprehensive explanation of the CJIS Governing Board is available at this [web address](#).

C. Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC)

The Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) was established by Section 79, of Public Act 14-217 "to evaluate policies related to the Juvenile Justice system and the expansion of juvenile jurisdiction to include persons sixteen and seventeen years of age".

The JJPOC has met regularly (every 4-6 weeks), beginning in October of 2014. In addition, the JJPOC includes 4 major working groups encompassing approximately 100 participants across all the major juvenile justice stakeholder agencies and Connecticut child advocacy organizations: 1) Cross Agency Data Sharing Workgroup; 2) Recidivism Reduction Work Group; 3) Incarceration Work Group and 4) Diversion Work Group. The work of the committee is facilitated by its research partner: Tow Youth Justice Institute at the University of New Haven Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences.

A more complete and comprehensive explanation of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC), the membership list, agendas, meeting minutes, presentations and meeting videos are available at this [web address](#).

D. Racial Profiling Prohibition Project Advisory Board

The Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act (Public Act 99-198) was first enacted in 1999 in the State of Connecticut. The law prohibits any law enforcement agency in the state from stopping, detaining, or searching motorists when the stop is motivated solely by considerations of the race, color, ethnicity, age, gender, or sexual orientation of that individual (Connecticut General Statutes Sections 54-1l and 54-1m).

In 2012, the Racial Profiling Prohibition Project Advisory Board was established to advise the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) in adopting the law’s standardized methods and guidelines. The Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy (IMRP) at Central Connecticut State University was tasked to help oversee the design, evaluation, and management of the racial profiling study mandated by Public Act No. 12-74 and Public Act No. 13-75, “An Act Concerning Traffic Stop Information.” The project staff

worked with the state's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to develop a system to collect consistent and universal traffic stop information and submit it to CJIS electronically on a monthly basis.

The Advisory Board is made up of members from Executive Branch criminal justice stakeholder agencies, the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, the Connecticut Department of Transportation, police chiefs, members of the Connecticut General Assembly and human rights and opportunities advocacy organizations - both internal and external to state government. The complete membership list is available at this [web address](#).

A more complete and comprehensive explanation of the Connecticut Racial Profiling Prohibition Project, its annual reports and data repositories is available at this [web address](#).

Data Development, Research, Analysis and Evaluation

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) contains a 3 person Research Unit – led by the director of the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). The work of the unit is generally defined by (1) regular (mandated) scheduled reports and (2) special studies and statistical analyses - generally original research - aimed at (1) identifying critical policy and planning issues through the examination of the demographics or criminogenic behaviors or risk factors of a particular cohort of the incarcerated (or paroled, etc.) inmate population or, (2) endeavoring to understand baseline business process flows of the stakeholder agencies within the Connecticut criminal justice system and the impact of those business process flows on the efficient movement of offenders into and out of the system.

The work of the Research unit can be found (or referenced) on the home page of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division at this [web address](#).

Additional geospatial analyses can be found on the [CT Statistical Analyses Center website](#).

Specific links to a representative sample of the Research unit's work can be found in Appendix B.

Priority Policy, Planning and Program Areas

Priority #1: Support the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) in continuing to coordinate and lead the development of criminal justice policy and planning in the State of Connecticut.

Objectives

1. Advise and assist the General Assembly in developing plans, programs and proposed legislation for improving the effectiveness of the Connecticut criminal justice system;
2. Determine the long-range needs of the Connecticut criminal justice system and recommend policy priorities for the system;

3. Identify critical problems in the Connecticut criminal justice system and recommend strategies to solve those problems;
4. Determine long-range information needs of the Connecticut criminal justice system and acquire that information;
5. Analyze and assess the cost-effectiveness of the use of state and local funds in the Connecticut criminal justice system;

Priority #2: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to address the opioid and heroin addiction epidemic within the Connecticut Criminal Justice system;

Objectives

1. Collaborate with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to provide technical assistance to implement OJP promising practices for street-level police intervention and diversion;
2. Collaborate with local police agencies to improve awareness and engage in statewide initiatives to provide access and resources for in-state training for local law enforcement response to the heroin and opioid epidemic.
3. Collaborate with the Department of Correction to continue to implement the evidence based medication assisted treatment (MAT) for incarcerated offenders. Connecticut's MAT program is a component of the Governor's Second Chance Society Initiative that provides offenders with services to help avoid future re-arrest and re-incarceration;

Priority #3: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to build and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy for Connecticut criminal justice system;

Objectives

1. Support initiatives to reduce recidivism and provide low-risk offenders with opportunities to be productive members of society;
2. Assess and evaluate a statewide, multiagency system that assesses the risk and needs of each offender, targets those needs through provision of evidence based programs and interventions, then employs management and supervision techniques in accordance with identified risks requirements of offenders.
3. Identify and address barriers to the successful transition of offenders from incarceration to the community;
4. Encourage and provide facilitation for Connecticut criminal justice stakeholder agencies and community partners to work collaboratively to ensure that offenders in the criminal justice system successfully reintegrate into their home communities.

Priority #4: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure the success of institutional and community-based services and programs in reducing recidivism in the Connecticut criminal justice system;

Objectives

1. Support initiatives to reduce recidivism and provide low-risk offenders with opportunities to be productive members of society;
2. Expand interventions and treatment options for women offenders held in jail and prison facilities as well as women offenders in a community-based corrections program. Reduce risk of recidivism through evidence-based protocols and practices ;
3. Assess and evaluate programs that are tailored specifically to the individual, or cohorts with a similar criminogenic profile, that comprehensively addresses their recidivism risk factors,

Priority #5: Fund, analyze , evaluate and measure services and programs through the support of approximately 100 local police agencies and 2 to 3 multi-jurisdictional Task Forces to ensure community safety and prevent gun violence through enforcement of firearms laws and reduction in trafficking of illegal firearms; support evidence-based gun violence intervention and prevention strategies;

Objectives

1. Continue to fund the ongoing DESPP-led Statewide Narcotics Task Force; facilitate the provision of local office stipends to sustain local police department participation;
2. Continue to use the JAG Variable Pass-through (VPT) and “Less than 10K” allocations to fund local police agency initiatives designed to ensure community safety, prevent gun violence
3. (Within available funding) Fund one or more multi-jurisdictional Task Forces who are engaged in activities designed to ensure community safety and prevent gun violence;

Priority #6: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to address the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) promulgated by the FBI in order to achieve compliance by the nation Year 2021 deadline.

Objectives

1. Collaborate with the Crimes Analysis unit at the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to facilitate and ensure their crime data repository is National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant by the Federal mandated deadline of 2021;
2. Identify and collaborate with non-NIBRS compliant local police departments to facilitate and ensure their crime data reporting and local crime data repositories are National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) compliant by the Federal mandated deadline of 2021;

Appendix A

















Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission

The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, commonly referred to as CJAC was established under [Public Act 06-193](#). It was formerly the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission.

CJPAC is chaired by the OPM Undersecretary for the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD). The current Undersecretary is [Mike Lawlor, mike.lawlor@ct.gov](#); (860) 418-6394.

The meeting schedule for Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission can be found at: <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2970&Q=383604>

The meeting schedule for that last State Fiscal year (July 2017 to June 2018) is presented in the table below and includes links to videos of each meeting, which are provided through the web based Connecticut Network (CT-N) and are made available for broader viewing to the general public through cable television public access channels.

June 28, 2018	 VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC June 2018 Meeting  Agenda / Minutes  Julie Revas, Deborah Fuller, Cathy Foley-Geib, CSSD, Update: Transfer of Juvenile Justice Functions from DCF to the Judicial Branch Presentation
May 31, 2018	 VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC May 2018 Meeting  Agenda / Minutes  Fred Hodges, Director of Community Affairs and Jeff Grant, Executive Director, Family Reentry Inc. H.B.No5035Testimony1 , H.B.No5035Testimony2 and Family Reentry Information Packet
April 26, 2018	 Agenda / Minutes  Connecticut Department of Education <i>Condition of Education</i> Document  AIC Report Card - CSSD Document
Mar. 29, 2018	 VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC March 2018 Meeting  Agenda/ Minutes
Feb. 22, 2018	 Agenda / Minutes  Karen Jarmoc, CCADV, Presentation  Ivan Kuzyk and Kyle Baudoin, Statistical Analysis Center, OPM Presentation
Jan. 25, 2018	 VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC January 2018 Meeting  Agenda / Minutes

	<p> Alex Johnson, CEO, Workforce Partners Presentation</p> <p> Kyle Baudoin, Statistical Analysis Center, OPM Presentation</p>
Dec 28, 2017	<p> VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC December 2017 Meeting</p> <p> Agenda / Minutes</p> <p> Frank Carino, State's Attorney Office Presentation</p> <p> Susan Hamilton, Public Defenders Office Presentation</p> <p> Commissioner Dora Schriro and Lt Col Battle, DESPP Presentation</p> <p> Undersecretary Mike Lawlor, Office of Policy and Management Presentation</p>
Nov 16, 2017	<p> Agenda/ Minutes</p> <p> Dan Cargill, Karen Jarmoc, and Steve Grant, CCADV, LAP Presentation PowerPoint and Report</p>
Oct 26, 2017	<p> Agenda /Minutes</p>
Sept 28, 2017	<p> VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC September 2017 Meeting</p> <p> Agenda / Minutes</p> <p> Ken Barone, IMRP, Briefing on the 2016 Electronic Defense Weapon Report</p> <p> Kyle Baudoin and Ivan Kuzyk OPM-CJPPD, Trends in the Criminal Justice System</p>
June 29, 2017	<p> VIEW VIDEO - CJPAC June 2017 Meeting</p> <p> Agenda / Minutes</p> <p> Mike Lawlor, Ivan Kuzyk, and Kyle Baudoin OPM-CJPPD, Special Topics in Criminal Justice Presentation</p>

Appendix B

Data Development, Research, Analysis and Evaluation

The **Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit** produces research and analysis on a range of criminal justice issues in Connecticut. In addition to its regularly scheduled publications, the Unit also publishes studies on special topics for executive branch criminal justice agencies. The unit, which includes two additional staff members (Kyle Baudoin and Kendall Bobula), is directed by Ivan Kuzyk - who is also the CT Statistical Analysis Center SAC director. Examples of the unit's work, which directly influence the policy and planning decisions of CPAC and its stakeholder agencies, are listed below

Regularly Scheduled Publications

1. **Monthly Indicators Report:** The Monthly Indicators Report collects and publishes data from a variety of state criminal justice agencies. The primary goals of the Report are to monitor trends in prison admissions and releases and to provide policy makers and the public with a current look at the state's prison system and its prisoners. The Monthly is required by [Public Act 05-249](#). Twelve years of Monthly Indicator Reports are available at this web page address:
 - http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2976&Q=383680&opmNav_GID=1797
2. **Annual Correctional Population Forecast:** The State of Connecticut Annual Correctional Population Forecast Report is published in response to the statutory requirements outlined in [Public Act 05-249](#) that created the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) within the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and tasked the Division with developing annual population projections for Connecticut's correctional system for planning purposes. Twelve years of Monthly Indicator Reports are available at this web page address:
 - http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2976&Q=383682&opmNav_GID=1797&opmNav=|46658|
3. **Annual Connecticut Recidivism Study:** The State of Connecticut Annual Recidivism Study is generated by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM). Seven years of completed recidivism studies are available at this web page address:
 - http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2976&Q=383710&opmNav_GID=1797&opmNav=|46658|
4. **Risk Reduction Earned Credit Report:** The Risk Reduction Earned Credit (RREC) Report collects and publishes data from a variety of state criminal justice agencies. The primary goals of the Report are to monitor trends in the RREC Program and provide policy makers and the public with a current look at the state's RREC Program and its participants. The Risk Reduction Earned Credit Report is published by the Connecticut Department of Corrections and Connecticut Office of Policy and Management and is required by Public Act No 15-216. Thirty months of data are available at:
 - <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=577316&PM=1>

Special Studies

The following are examples of special studies and statistical analyses that have been prepared by the staff of the **Research, Analysis & Evaluation Unit** of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division:

Daily CT Correctional Facility Population Count

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Juvenile Detention in CT, (April 2018)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Trends in the (Connecticut) Criminal Justice System (February 2018);

Mike Lawlor, Undersecretary

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Opioids and Criminal Justice in Connecticut - June 2017

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://connecticutsac.wixsite.com/sac1746/opioid-related-data>

Mortality among Ex-prisoners (March 2018)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Violent Crime Rates (September 2017)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Total Population by Controlling Offense (March 2015)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2967&Q=382106&opmNav_GID=1797

Community Supervision Maps

<https://connecticutsac.wixsite.com/sac1746/sac-maps>

K. Bobula

Opioid Epidemic Maps (2014-2017)

<https://connecticutsac.wixsite.com/sac1746/sac-maps>

K. Bobula

School and Day Care Map (2015)

<https://connecticutsac.wixsite.com/sac1746/sac-maps>

K. Bobula