



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Office of Policy and Management

**Program Narrative
2020 JAG Application**

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DRAFT

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Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
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A. Description of the Issue

1. Strategy and Funding Priorities for the FY 2020 JAG Funds

The totality of the service needs of the Connecticut criminal justice system can best be demonstrated through the examination of the of the budgeted entities and organizations of Connecticut state agencies and organizations, municipal law enforcement agencies and the non-profit community sector serving offenders and victims. **Table 1** provides a comprehensive list of the budgeted entities that make up the Connecticut criminal justice system.

Table 1
Budgeted Entities and Organizations
Of the Connecticut Criminal Justice System

Entity/Organization	Proposed Gov's Budget FY 2020
Courts/Probation/Juvenile Justice	
Judicial Branch	\$516,227,000.00
Court Support Services Division (included in JUD above)	
State Law Enforcement/Prosecution	
Chief State's Attorney	\$51,147,000.00
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)	\$253,281,000.00
State University Police Forces (UCONN, ECSU, CCSU, SCSU, WCSU) (estimated salaries - sworn staff only)	\$9,590,000.00
Defender Services	
Chief Public Defender	\$66,773,000.00
Adult Corrections	
Department of Correction	\$616,477,000.00
Board of Pardons and Paroles (included in DOC above)	
Mental Health and Addiction Services	
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	\$698,697,000.00
Juvenile Delinquency and Child Protective Services	
Department of Children and Families (DCF)	\$788,802,000.00
Office of the Child Advocate	\$670,000.00
Victim Advocacy	
Office of the Victim Advocate	\$406,000.00
Forensic Services	
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	\$7,015,000.00
Data/Research/Planning and Policy/System Improvement	
Office of Policy and Management	
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (estimated salary expense)	\$1,600,000.00
Grand Total State Government	\$3,010,685,000.00
CT Municipal Law Enforcement	Estimated Budget 2019
CT Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies (estimated salaries - sworn staff only)	\$490,000,000.00
Grand Total Municipal Government	\$490,000,000.00
Services in Private/Non-profit community	Estimated Budget 2019
Offender Services in private/non-profit community	N/A
Victim Services in private/non-profit community	N/A
Grand Total Private/Non-profit Community	N/A
Grant Total Connecticut Criminal Justice System	\$3,500,685,000.00

Connecticut's allocation of its annual JAG allocation of \$1.6 to \$1.7 million dollars is generally dependent upon an analysis of which agency/entity may be requesting/requiring funding, what is the nature of the project being proposed, does the project have performance metrics that can be adequately measured, and how, and at what decision point, will the criminal justice system be measurably impacted through increased process flow efficiencies, firm/sustainable cost reductions and outright diversion from the criminal system.

Those allocation decisions may be further impacted by current State or Federal Administration criminal justice priorities, current or unforeseen violent crime events, Federal mandates, issue areas and priorities emanating from the Connecticut General Assembly or the wide variety of criminal justice policy and planning groups that are meeting regularly to examine criminal justice issues in Connecticut.

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management holds a unique place in the Connecticut criminal justice system owing to its enabling legislation in 2005 (see Public Act 05-249 and codified in [Sec. 4-68m through 4-68r of the Connecticut General Statutes](#)). The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) has been given deep and broad statutory authority and mandates to coordinate criminal justice policy, planning and data collection activities across the Executive and Judicial branches of government.

The State of Connecticut is well placed to be a national leader in its data driven criminal justice policy, planning and program evaluation analyses owing to its statutory mandates to produce (1) a monthly indicator document of system variables (which have been tracked since 2006), (2) an annual prison population forecast report and (3) an annual recidivism study of Connecticut offenders.

Chart 1 below (e.g., the process flow and systemic decision points in the Connecticut criminal Justice System) presents 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.

The state of Connecticut will continue to use this input/output model and its more comprehensive monthly indicators report (see **Appendix A: Monthly Indicators Report**) to analyze and evaluate project proposals put forth under the JAG program for potential funding.

Generally, the JAG 2020 funding priorities will fall into these broad categories (see Part 3 of this section for a detailed description of these program areas):

1. Local Pass-Through (36.6%) Allocation to Local Law Enforcement Agencies
2. Less than \$10K Allocation to Local Law Enforcement Agencies
3. Recidivism Reduction Programming
4. Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces
5. Comprehensive Reentry Programming
6. Responding to Connecticut Opioid Crisis - Focus on Fentanyl Detection
7. Responding to COVID-19 Pandemic
8. Assistance to Victims of Crimes
9. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

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

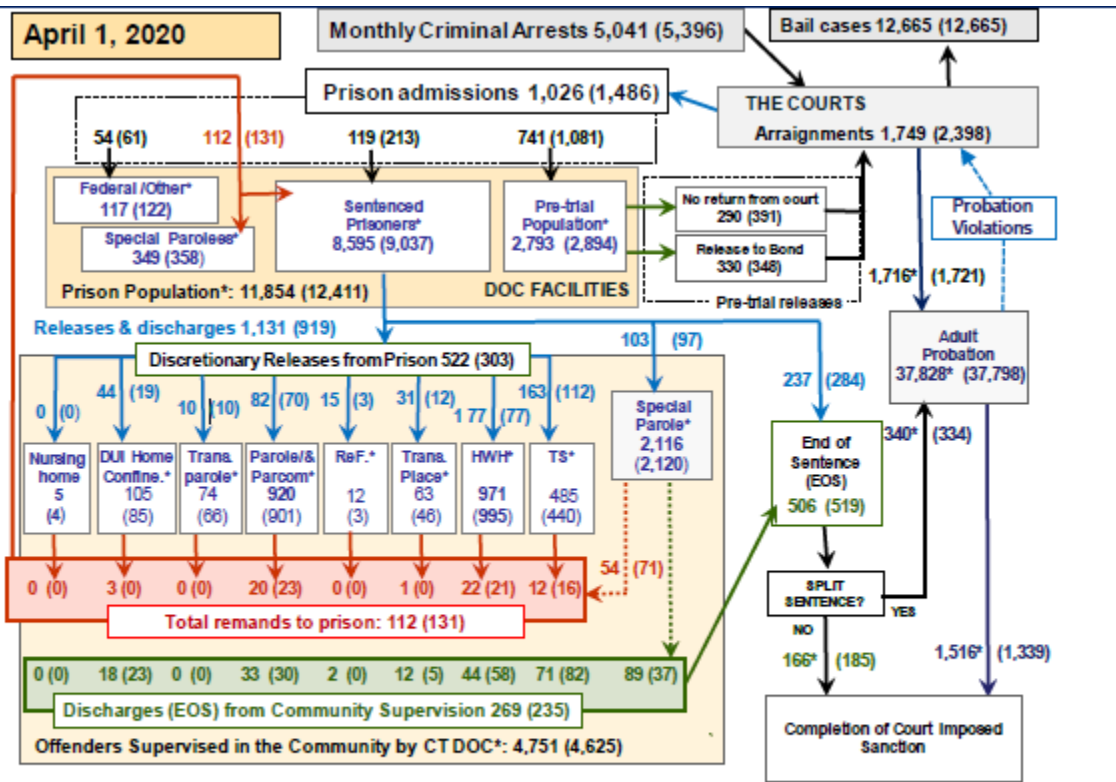


Chart 2 contains monthly operations data for March 2020 and daily counts reported on April 1, 2020. Asterisks (*) indicate the daily count on April 1st. Figures for last month are enclosed by parentheses. Sources: Arrests – CRMVS, Court and probation data – CSSD, all other data – CT DOC.

Source: April 2020 Monthly Indicator Report (April 2020). K. Baudoin, K. Bobula, Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division

2. Sub Grant Award Process and Timeline

May 2020 Prepare Federal Grant Proposal

- OPM staff submits draft FY2020 JAG application proposal to OPM Undersecretary as part of the “governing body” review process required in the federal solicitation.
- OPM posts the FY2020 JAG application on the CJPPD Grants webpage for public comment.
- OPM submits the application to USDOJ via the GMS system.
- 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 as well as victim advocacy organizations
- JAG sub-committee reviews public comments and makes revision if necessary.

September – October 2020 Sub-awards Project Evaluation and Allocation Options

- OPM develops FY2020 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.

November – December 2020 Begin Distribution of JAG 2020 Funds for Approved Projects

- 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.

3. Description of the Programs to Be Funded Over the 4-Year Grant Period

A. Priority JAG Policy, Planning and Program Areas

The State of Connecticut will utilize Federal JAG 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 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;
- Provide for the support of victim advocacy and enhanced victim resources to provide more transparent and understandable information
- 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, with a focus on fentanyl detection;
- Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs in the criminal justice system to address the COVID-19-pandemic, to the extent that there are needs beyond what can be covered by the Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding grant;
- 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 Year 2021 deadline.

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 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: Developing and Implementing programs that provide assistance to victims of crimes

Objectives

1. Provide for the support of victim advocacy and enhanced victim resources to provide more transparent and understandable information on the following issues: the criminal justice process; victimization; victims' legal rights and protections; crisis intervention; emotional support to victims; safety planning; helping victims submit comments to courts and parole boards; helping victims find shelter and transportation; providing referrals for other services for victims; crime prevention.
2. Provide for the capability to establish and maintain accountability for participants in the criminal justice system as it relates to evidence collection and analysis.

Priority #3: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to address the opioid and heroin addiction epidemic within the Connecticut Criminal Justice system, with a focus on fentanyl detection; (see **Appendix D: The Connecticut Opioid Crisis**)

BJA Area of Emphasis: Fentanyl Detection

Objectives

1. Collaborate with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services to provide technical assistance to implement OJP promising practices for fentanyl detection;
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, particularly relating to fentanyl detection.
3. Collaborate with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to continue tracking and understanding fentanyl data, particularly with regard to how that data can inform criminal justice system responses;

Priority #4: Fund, analyze, evaluate and measure services and programs to build and implement a comprehensive reentry strategy for Connecticut criminal justice system;

BJA Area of Emphasis: Reduce Violent Crime

Objectives

1. Support initiatives to reduce recidivism and provide 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, including but not limited to barriers relating to housing, education, and employment;
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 #5: 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 #6: 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, to target sources of controlled and illegal substances and to prevent gun violence through enforcement of firearms laws and reduction in trafficking of illegal firearms; support evidence-based gun violence intervention and prevention strategies;

BJA Area of Emphasis: Reducing Violent Crime

BJA Area of Emphasis: Officer Safety and Wellness

Objectives

1. 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
2. Fund the ongoing DESPP-led Statewide Narcotics Task Force; facilitate the provision of local officer stipends to sustain local police department participation;
- 3.
4. (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 #7: 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 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;

4. Data Used to Determine Priorities and For Comprehensive Planning Efforts

The State of Connecticut has a multitude of existing and proposed processes for gathering data and developing and using evidence-based and evidence-gathering approaches in support of funding decisions and priorities.

A. Statutory Foundation for Data Collection and Analysis in Connecticut

The enabling statutes (see Public Act 05-249 and codified in [Sec. 4-68m through 4-68r of the Connecticut General Statutes](#)) for the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division provides for comprehensive access to criminal justice system data across the Judicial Branch and key criminal justice stakeholder agencies:

Sec. 68 m (C.G.S)

(e) (1) At the request of the division, the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Chief Court Administrator, the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch, the Chief State's Attorney and the Chief Public Defender shall provide the division

with information and data needed by the division to perform its duties under subsection (b) of this section.

(2) The division shall have access to individualized records maintained by the Judicial Branch and the agencies specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection as needed for research purposes. The division, in collaboration with the Judicial Branch and the agencies specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection, shall develop protocols to protect the privacy of such individualized records consistent with state and federal law. The division shall use such individualized records for statistical analyses only and shall not use such records in any other manner that would disclose the identity of individuals to whom the records pertain.

The results of having this kind of comprehensive access to criminal justice system data is clearly demonstrated in the portfolio of research products developed by the **Research Unit** of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (see next).

B. Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division Research Unit and Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

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 C: Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division Research Unit and Statistical Analysis Center**.

C. Criminal Justice Information System/CISS Development

The Connecticut Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) was established to design and implement an information technology system to be used by Connecticut Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to share Criminal Justice information in a secure environment, thereby enhancing informed decision-making.

As part of the changes put forth by P.A. 08-01 (later codified as CGS 54-142s), the CJIS Governing Board was charged with designing and implementing a comprehensive, State-wide system to facilitate the sharing of information between all Criminal Justice Agencies. A plan for a new information sharing system, the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS), was established.

Now operational, the Connecticut Information Sharing System (CISS) is a comprehensive, state-wide criminal justice information technology system that provides the ability to electronically share offender information within Connecticut's criminal justice community. CISS will take data input from criminal justice databases and make it searchable to law enforcement and justice officials with the proper security clearance and credentials. This information includes data capture of offender violations, as well as the retrieval of judicial, criminal offender, and DMV information. Data can be in text, audio, video, and graphical format. Connecticut's criminal justice community consists of eleven criminal justice agencies with over 23,000 staff members and utilizes fifty-two information systems to support its business needs.

A comprehensive presentation of the benefits of this system is available at this [web address](#).

The development of this project has been supported by a \$60 million investment of State bond funds.

D. Public Act 19-59: An Act Increasing Fairness and Transparency in the Criminal Justice System

A current data development activity in Connecticut, sponsored by Governor Ned Lamont, is centered on the passage of Public Act 19-59: An Act Increasing Fairness and Transparency in the Criminal Justice System.

According to the language of the Public Act, the Division of Criminal Justice (the state's prosecuting attorneys), in consultation with the Judicial Branch, the Department of Correction and the criminal Justice Information System Governing Board, shall collect:

- (1) Arrests, including data on citations, summonses, custody arrests, warrants and on-site arrests;
- (2) Arraignments of individuals in custody;
- (3) Continuances;
- (4) Diversionary programs, including data on program applications, program diversions, successful completions by defendants of such programs, failures by defendants to complete such programs and people in diversion on the first of the month;
- (5) Contact between victims and prosecutorial officials, including data on cases involving victims;
- (6) Dispositions, including data on pending cases and cases disposed of;
- (7) Nonjudicial sanctions, including data on nonjudicial sanctions applied, successful completion of nonjudicial sanctions, failure of nonjudicial sanctions and persons on nonjudicial sanction status on the first of the month;
- (8) Plea agreements, including data on total plea agreements, agreements involving probation, agreements involving prison, other agreements and prosecutor's last best offer;
- (9) Cases going to trial, including data on cases added per month, pending trial cases, plea offers accepted by the court per month, plea offers rejected by the court per month, disposition by trial, disposition involving probation, disposition involving prison and other dispositions;
- (10) Demographics, including data on race, sex, ethnicity and age;
- (11) Court fees or fines, including those imposed by the court at the disposition of the defendant's case and any outstanding balance the defendant may have on such fees or fines;

- (12) Restitution amounts ordered pursuant to subsection (c) of 56 section 53a-28 of the general statutes, including any amount collected by the court and any amount paid to a victim; and
(13) The zip code of the defendant's primary residence.

Per the Public Act, the Office of Policy and Management must make a presentation of their findings to the Connecticut Criminal Justice Commission regarding their findings based upon an analysis of this data.

The complete Public Act language is available at this [web address](#).

E. NCHIP Investment in Critical State Criminal History Repositories

The Office of Policy and Management is also the prime recipient of National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grant funds from the Department of Justice. This grant funds are being used to both enhance and rebuild the two major criminal history repositories in the Connecticut criminal justice system:

- The **Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS)** - a statewide Judicial Branch Criminal and Motor Vehicle Court Case Management application.
- The **Computerized Criminal History (CCH)** database system managed by the Department of Emergency Management and Public Protection

Among many NCHIP projects implemented over the years, this funding stream has been used to respond to NCHIP goals and objectives for improving Connecticut's criminal history system, enhancing participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III), interfacing with NICS, implementing a sex offender registry, providing additional offender data involving stalking and child, disabled, or elder abuse, implementing the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, and enhancing capability to respond to the Brady Act and National Child Protection Act requirements.

Table 2
National Criminal History Improvement Program
(NCHIP)
Awards 2014-2019

Year		NCHIP Award
2014		\$1,931,188.00
2015		\$2,170,386.00
2016		\$2,157,495.00
2017		\$1,606,122.00

2018		\$3,342,734.00
2019		\$2,535,987.00
	Total	\$13,743,912.00

B. Project Design and Implementation

1. Process for Engaging Stakeholders from Across the Justice Continuum

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.

2. Description of How Local Communities Are Engaged In the Planning Process

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division engages local communities in the criminal justice planning process primarily through its allocation of (1) the Variable Pass Through component and (2) the “Less than 10K” component to 93 local law enforcement agencies in Connecticut.

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division collaborates with the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association Executive Board in the evaluation of options for the distribution of (1) the Variable Pass Through component and (2) the “Less than 10K” component to 93 local law enforcement agencies in Connecticut based upon the calculation of a Violent Crime Index variable for each town. Based upon those variables, a negotiated allocation distribution scheme is agreed upon and implemented. Generally, this allocation occurs across 2- 3 years of accumulated JAG funding due to staffing and resource considerations in the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division. An example of the agreed upon allocation scheme for 2015 and 2016 JAG VPT and “less than 10 K” funds can be found [here](#) and is presented in **Appendix E: Example - 2015-2016 JAG Local Funds Distribution - Violent Crime Prevention Allocation**

In addition, both statewide and local JAG funds may be made available for the Local Officer Incentive (LOI) program to participate in the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection’s (DESPP) Statewide Narcotics Task Force regional drug trafficking enforcement activities. The LOI funding provides a stipend to reimburse local departments for officer participation.

Both statewide and local JAG funds may also be utilized for specific State/Local multi-jurisdictional task forces to ensure community safety, to prevent gun violence through enforcement of firearms laws and reduction in trafficking of illegal firearms and to support evidence-based gun violence intervention and prevention strategies.

3. Evidence-Informed Approach to Funding Decisions

The grants staff of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division are regular visitors to the NIJ CrimeSolutions.gov database. Staff use the database as a reference to search both “Program” and “Practices section of the database to search for new ideas or evaluate existing or proposed project ideas or suggestions.

In addition, 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 is used regularly to evaluate, or in fact discover, issues regarding process flow and/or measurable statistics which can be used to improve, enhance or evaluate suggested sub recipient grant projects.

The Monthly Indicators report (**see Appendix A: Monthly Indicators**), which has been produced every month since 2006, is a critical resource to provide evidenced based decision making regarding proposed or recommended sub grant projects. An excellent example of how their work can influenced evidenced based project evaluation and decision making can be found in **Appendix D: The Connecticut Opioid Crisis**. This is a highly instructive example of original research which provides the definitive statistical underpinnings necessary to gain a grasp of the Opioid epidemic in Connecticut – and begin the process of how to constructively approach the problem. Further examples of the depth and breadth of their work can be found in **Appendix C Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division Research Unit and Statistical Analysis Center**.

The complete 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](#).

C. Capabilities and Competencies

1. Criminal Justice Stakeholder Policy and Planning Groups

It is important to understand the absolute number and breadth of Criminal Justice Stakeholder Policy and Planning Groups that meet regularly to analyze and evaluate the state of the Connecticut criminal justice system from unique and alternative points of view. Project proposals for the use of JAG funds can, and often do, emanate from the deliberations of these statewide criminal justice policy and planning groups.

2. Public Access to Criminal Justice Public Policy Decision-making

It is also important to note the majority of these statewide criminal justice policy and planning meetings are televised via streaming media and dedicated cable television channels found throughout Connecticut. The Connecticut Network (CT-N) is funded by the Connecticut General Assembly and represents itself as the citizen's source for complete and balanced television and webcast coverage of Connecticut state government and public policy.

"It is the mission of the Connecticut Network to provide Connecticut's citizens with access to unbiased information about state government deliberations and public policy events through noncommercial television coverage and other relevant technologies in order to educate the public and advance the public's understanding of political processes and the development of public policy."

The Connecticut Network (CT-N) web page can be found at this [web address](#).

On March 10, 2020, in response to the global pandemic of COVID 19, Governor Ned Lamont issued Executive Order No. 7, in which he declared a public health emergency and civil preparedness emergency throughout the State of Connecticut, pursuant to Sections 19a-131 a and 28-9 of the Connecticut General Statutes. He has issued numerous Executive Orders, including orders directing

individuals to stay at home during the pandemic. Due to this change in circumstances, public meetings are being held on a variety of platforms, including via videoconference and teleconference lines. Best efforts continue to be made by CJPPD and other system stakeholders to make these meetings available to the public and stakeholders utilizing CT-N, Microsoft Teams Live Events, YouTube, the CJPPD website and other such technologies.

3. The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)

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. Each of the organizations listed below is hyperlinked to their home page to provide for a more detailed evaluation and analysis of their core criminal justice functions in Connecticut State government and the non-profit community.

- **[Department of Correction \(DOC\)](#)**
All jails and prisons in Connecticut are operated under authority of DOC.
- **[Judicial Branch Courts \(JUD\)](#)**
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 B, Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission**, of this document includes those same items for the 12 month period April 2019 to April 2020.

4. 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 the following State agencies and organizations. Each of the organizations listed below is [hyperlinked](#) to their home page to provide for a more detailed evaluation and analysis of their core criminal justice functions in Connecticut State government.

- [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](#) IT Services
- [Connecticut Police Chiefs Association](#)

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

5. Connecticut Sentencing Commission

The Connecticut Sentencing Commission has been established by Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 54-300.

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 Connecticut Sentencing Commission is available at this [web address](#).

6. 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](#).

7. 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](#).

D. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for Performance Measures

1. Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division: Grantium GMS

All JAG sub-recipient grant management activities are conducted through the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division GMS known as Grantium

The implementation of the **GRANTIUM** grants management system encompasses beginning-to-end management and administration of grant programs and sub-recipient grant projects in a secure web-enabled workflow-driven system.

Key grant administration business process outcomes supported include:

- Password protected access control and user account management for applicants and sub-recipients
- Online application submission
- Online submission of Progress, Quarterly Financial and Performance Management reports such as Time Accountability reports and Property/Equipment Inventory lists

- Online submission of Payment Requests
- Inclusion of all grant related correspondence, including e-mail, word processing documents, notes, portable document files, etc.
- Automated grantee and grantor-initiated Amendments and/or Grant Adjustment Notices (GAN)
- Automated Final financial Reconciliation and Grant Close-Out

2. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Performance Measurement Platform (PMP)

The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) of the Office of Policy and Management has been the SAA for the JAG grant since its inception (<https://ojp.gov/performance/>). CJPPD grant staff are fully aware of the Performance Measurement Tool requirements for each program area of the JAG grant. Sub-recipient progress reports are crafted to collect the necessary JAG program area data to fulfill the PMT requirements of each sub-recipient grant project.

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 2019 JAG application available to the Undersecretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management for its review and comment on 05/5/2020.

F. Public Comment

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (OPM CJPPD) made its Fiscal Year 2020 JAG draft application available public comment via the OPM website

Appendix A

Monthly Indicators Report

OPM - Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division Monthly Indicators Report

Highlights

- On April 1, Connecticut's correction population (jail and prison) was 11,854, a level last seen in 1993.
- Between the beginnings of March and April, the number of people in Connecticut's jails and prisons fell 4.5% the largest monthly percent drop on record. In absolute terms, the 557-person decrease, from 12,411 to 11,854, was the second-largest monthly decrease on record.
- Statewide arrests in March 2020 were 11 percent lower than March 2019 (chart 5). The drop in March 2020 contrasts with the first two months of the year, when arrests essentially matched the first two months of 2019. The factors causing the drop in arrests, which are the criminal justice system's primary external driver of growth, is an issue warranting further analysis as more data become available.
- March's pretrial admissions to the DOC (741) were the lowest on record. By contrast, the 2019 average monthly pretrial admission (1,200) was 62 percent higher. Pretrial admissions typically comprise approximately three-quarters of DOC admissions. Admissions for the other three admission categories also dropped significantly in March (see Table 2a).
- Between February and March, the number of discretionary releases from prison increased 72 percent, from 303 to 522, as human resources were diverted to prepare for the release of approved, suitable, discretionary populations prior to the end of their term of incarceration (see Chart 2a).

Prison Population Forecast

This is the first Monthly Indicators Report to analyze data obtained following Governor Lamont's March 10 emergency declarations regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. The public-health emergency has required the criminal justice system to: adapt to ever-changing circumstances, address challenges around the clock, and prepare for countless contingencies. In March, thanks to exhaustive work and collaboration among practitioners and community partners, the criminal justice system maintained essential operations during the disruption caused by the public-health emergency.

With less than a month of data to analyze following the emergency declarations, we are reluctant to note beginnings of trends or offer hypotheses about the impact of societal factors on the criminal justice system. We do observe several phenomena, which are noted under Highlights and Chart 2a.

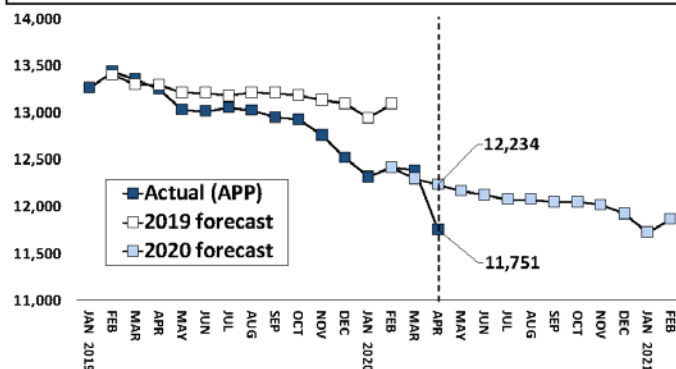
Numerous factors, namely the sharp decrease in admissions and the increased use of discretionary release, drove to the record monthly percent drop in the correction population. After the significant changes in March, it is not surprising that the forecasted correction population, published in January, is 483 people above the actual population.

TABLE 1 – Prison Population Forecast

	Avg. Daily Count	OPM 2020 Forecast	Inmate difference
JAN '20	12,315	-	-
FEB	12,413	12,413	-
MAR	12,382	12,293	-89
APR	11,751	12,234	483
MAY		12,163	-
JUN		12,120	-
JUL		12,072	-
AUG		12,074	-
SEP		12,044	-
OCT		12,046	-
NOV		12,015	-
DEC		11,922	-
JAN '21		11,722	-
FEB		11,867	-

Avg. Daily Count (ADC) for 1st week of month

Chart 1 – Actual prison population against the OPM forecasts
January 1, 2019 through February 1, 2021



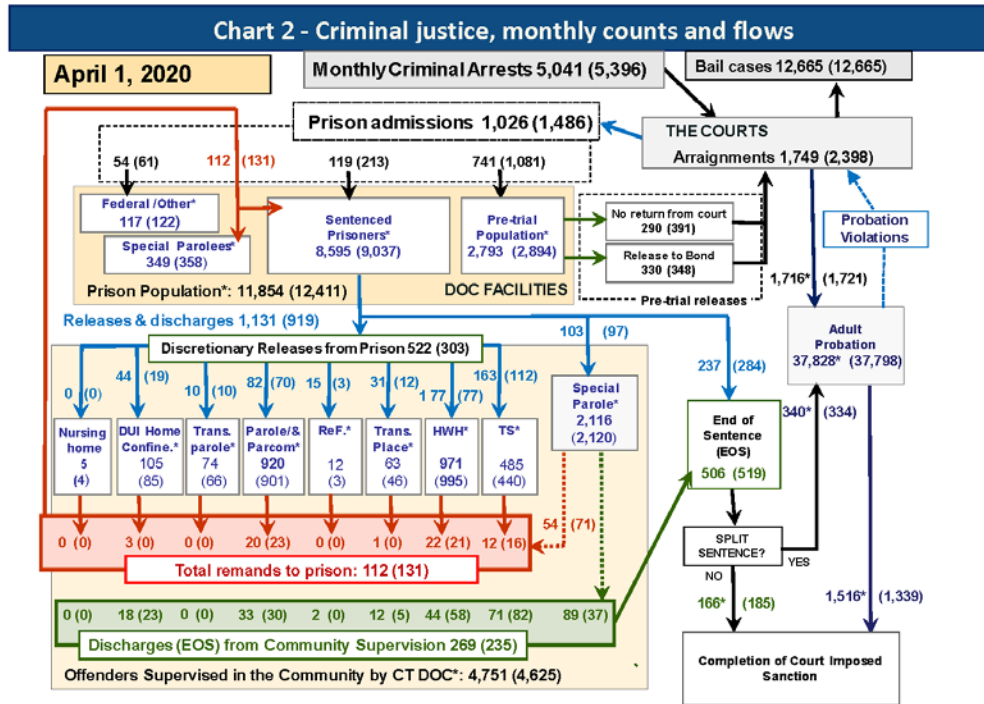
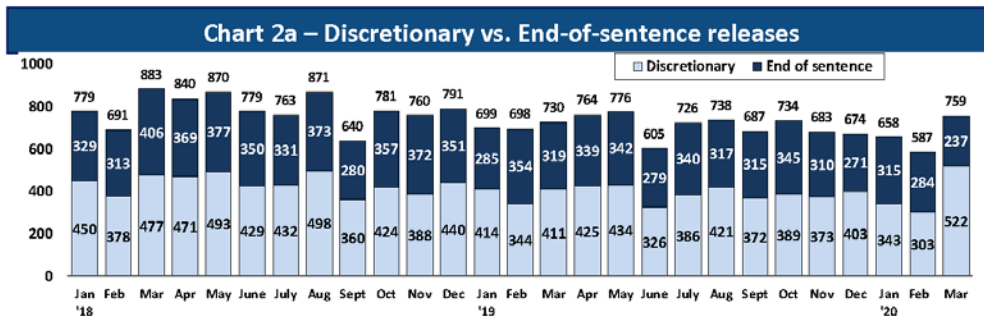


Chart 2 contains monthly operations data for March 2020 and daily counts reported on April 1, 2020. Asterisks (*) indicate the daily count on April 1st. Figures for last month are enclosed by parentheses. Sources: Arrests – CRMVS, Court and probation data – CSSD, all other data – CT DOC.



In March, more sentenced inmates (522) were released prior to the end of their sentence through discretionary release than during any month since August 2017, when the sentenced population was 20 percent higher than today.

Every month, between 600 and 900 sentenced inmates (excluding special parolees) leave prison. On average, a little more than half are released, using one of the statutory release mechanisms shown on Chart 2, before completing the full term of their sentence. In March, however, the ratio rose to nearly seven out of 10. transition plans, using approved home plans, halfway houses. These efforts resulted in the most discretionary

people released from correction facilities to the community without supervision. (The DOC is legally required to release inmates from its custody at the conclusion of their court-stipulated sentence.)

A tertiary effect of DOC's shifting of human resources, in partnership with its criminal justice and community partners, to focus on transition planning is the bed space created inside its system. The additional space is helping the department respond to the impact of the public-health emergency inside its facilities.

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Program Narrative for 2020 JAG Application

Table 2 - First-of-month totals

	2020	2020	2020	2019	% Change	
	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Monthly	Annual
DOC Facilities						
Federal/Other	119	122	117	146	-4.1%	-13.9%
Sentenced	9,045	9,037	8,595	9,470	-4.3%	-9.2%
Special Parole	338	358	349	434	-2.5%	-15.7%
Pre-trial	2,884	2,854	2,793	3,190	-3.5%	-12.4%
Total	12,386	12,411	11,854	13,220	-4.5%	-10.3%
DOC Community						
Transfer Parole	63	66	74	28	0.0%	0.0%
Parole/Parcom Total	913	901	920	965	2.1%	-4.7%
Parole	752	741	760	795	2.6%	-4.4%
Parcom @ CT	161	160	160	170	0.0%	-5.9%
Furlough	9	3	12	27	-	-
Trans Placement	41	46	63	50	37.0%	6.8%
Out/In Home confine.	88	85	105	118	23.5%	-11.0%
Halfway House Total	989	988	971	1,093	-1.7%	-11.2%
Comm Release	483	445	481	525	8.1%	-8.4%
TS	23	28	23	33	-17.9%	-30.3%
Parole	137	155	142	157	-8.4%	-9.0%
Transfer Parole	11	10	6	2	-	-
Special Parole	335	350	319	376	-8.9%	-15.2%
TS	408	412	485	421	17.7%	15.2%
Nursing home	4	4	5	5	-	-
Special Parole	2,127	2,120	2,116	1,973	-0.2%	7.2%
Total	4,642	4,625	4,751	4,689	2.7%	1.3%

Table 2a - Monthly admissions, releases & discharges

	2019	2020	2019	% Change	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Monthly	Annual
Admissions					
Federal/Other	70	61	54	68	-11.5%
Remands	162	131	112	133	-14.5%
DUI	5	0	3	3	-
Parole	22	23	20	23	-13.0%
Trans Plac/Furlough	2	0	1	0	-
HWH	38	21	22	20	4.8%
TS	20	16	12	14	-25.0%
Special Parole	75	71	54	63	-23.9%
New Sentence	259	213	119	226	-44.1%
VOP	79	63	28	62	-55.6%
Pre-trial	1,190	1,081	741	1,178	-31.5%
Total	1,721	1,486	1,026	1,605	-31.0%
Releases and discharges					
Transfer Parole	7	10	10	7	-
Parole	67	70	82	66	17.1%
Furlough	5	0	15	17	-
Trans. Placement	14	12	31	8	-
Home Confinement DUI	25	19	44	44	131.6%
HWH	101	77	177	144	129.5%
TS	124	112	163	125	45.5%
Special Parole	107	97	103	127	6.2%
Nursing home	0	0	0	0	-
End of Sentence	617	519	506	601	-2.5%
Total	1,067	916	1,131	1,139	23.5%
Pre-trial Releases*					
From Court	455	391	320	494	-15.6%
Release to Bond	343	348	290	340	-16.7%

* Totals reflect events, not individual offenders

DOC - Community Release Unit (CRU)

Table 3 - Case reviews and release metrics

	Cases				Approval
	Reviewed	Approved	Denied	Continued	Rate
Jan. 20	632	289	116	89	46%
Feb.	665	296	104	107	45%
Mar.	768	422	105	87	55%
Mar. '19	737	341	113	115	46%

Note: Figures published here are based on the operational data available at the time of publication. Data in subsequent issues may not agree.

Board of Pardons and Paroles

Table 4 - Parole hearings, new cases

	Parole Hearings	Paroles granted	Grant rate	Paroles granted, 2019	Paroles granted, 2018
Jan. '20	119	63	53%	65	87
Feb.	121	53	44%	83	77
Mar.	131	70	53%	71	91

Table 4a - Other BOPP actions

	Reparole from revocation	Reparole from rescission	Closed interest cases	Special parole cases	Transfer parole cases
Jan.	55	1	20	22	8
Feb.	57	1	12	26	11
Mar. '20	29	2	9	13	17
Mar. '19	52	0	33	22	26

The pre-trial population

Table 5 - Bond ranges for pre-trial detainees

	Feb. 1, 2020	Mar. 1, 2020	Apr. 1, 2020	Apr. 1, 2019
Bond amount				
Less than \$20K	422	383	304	498
\$20K to <\$50K	452	426	386	428
\$50K to <\$100K	516	512	514	605
\$100K or higher	1,642	1,641	1,661	1,782
Persons w/bonds	3,032	2,962	2,865	3,313
Over \$1M	222	227	229	204

Table 5a - Pre-trial, weeks since admission

Weeks since last DOC admit	Feb. 1, 2019	Mar. 1, 2020	Apr. 1, 2020	Apr. 1, 2019
< 1 week	368	371	81	387
1 to < 3 weeks	331	264	176	319
3 to < 10 weeks	852	614	753	695
10 to < 30 weeks	1,008	801	856	994
30 wks or more	933	916	1,011	919
Pre-trial prisoners	3,492	2,966	2,877	3,314

Table 5b - Pre-trial admits, new offenders

	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Mar. 2019
Arrestments	2,687	2,398	1,749	2,656
Pre-trial Admits	1,190	1,081	741	1,178
New to DOC	278	254	197	299
% New	23%	23%	27%	25%

Court Support Services Division

Table 6 - The Jail Re-interview Program

	Pre-trial admissions	Offender interviews	Offenders released	Released last year
Jan. '20	1,190	781	267	324
Feb.	1,081	760	268	325
Mar.	741	535	238	328

Table 6a - Pre-trial bail and probation caseloads

	Pre-trial Bail Case Starts	Client Supv. Starts	Split Sentence Starts	Pre-trial bail cases
Jan.	2,050*	1,730	342	12,665*
Feb.	2,050*	1,721	334	12,665*
Mar.	2,050*	1,716*	340*	12,665*
Mar. '19	2,050*	1,927	341	12,665*

* CUSD estimates

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Program Narrative for 2020 JAG Application

Chart 3 – Prison population
First week of the month, avg. daily count (ADC)

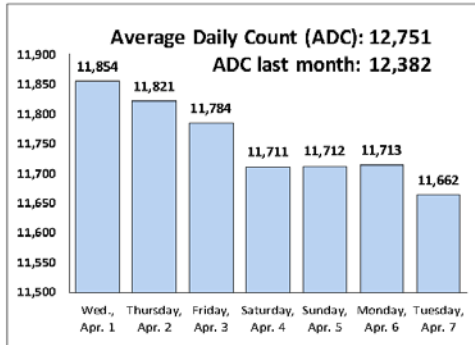


Chart 6 – Monthly DOC Admissions
February 2019 through March 2020

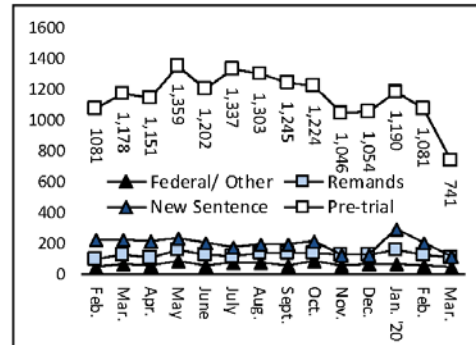


Chart 4 – Prison population, first-of-month
2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

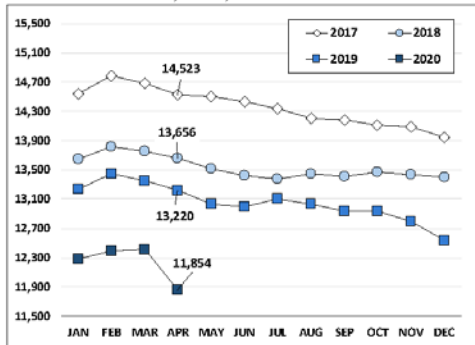


Chart 7 – Remands from community release
March 2020

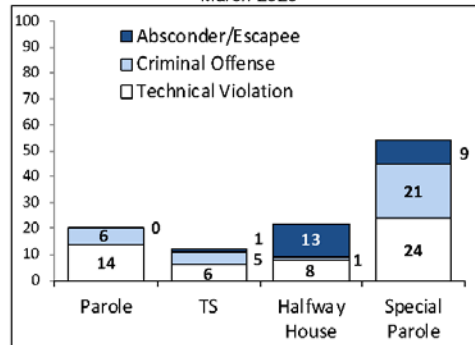


Chart 5 – Statewide criminal arrests
2019 and 2020

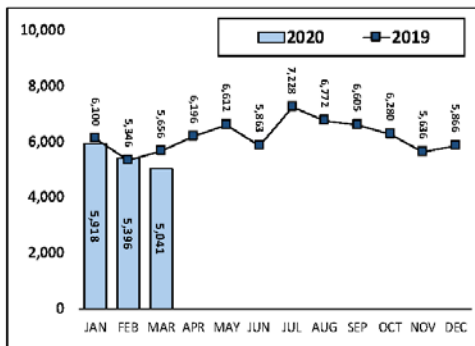
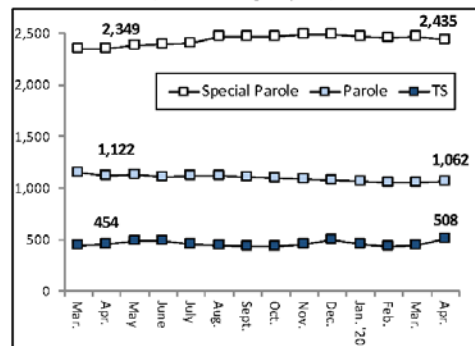


Chart 8 – DOC community supervision
Mar. 1, 2019 through April 1, 2020



Note: Data for all charts, except for Chart 5, was supplied by CT DOC. Data for Chart 5 are for new case starts in the state Criminal Motor Vehicle System (CRMVS). Chart 8 includes offenders in halfway houses.

Appendix B

Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission

The Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, commonly referred to as CJPAC 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 [Marc Pelka](#), marc.pelka@ct.gov; (860) 418-6394.

The meeting schedule for Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission can be found on this [web page](#):

Meetings held during the last year (April 2019 to April 2020) are also presented in the table below, which includes links to videos of each meeting that were broadcast on the Connecticut Network (CT-N) and are made available for broader viewing to the general public through cable television public access channels.

April 30, 2020	CJPAC Video (MP4 file works best using Internet Explorer > Windows Media Player) - April 2020 Agenda/ Minutes <i>Undersecretary Marc Pelka and Kyle Baudoin - Lead Planning Analyst- Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management</i> Trends Presentation and Monthly Indicators Report
Mar. 26, 2020	Meeting cancelled Agenda/ Minutes
Feb. 27, 2020	<i>Charlene Russell-Tucker - Deputy Commissioner of Connecticut State Department of Education and Ajit Gopalakrishnan - Chief Performance Officer of Connecticut State Department of Education</i> Presentation on the 2018-2019 Report of Student Discipline in Connecticut Public Schools Agenda / Minutes
Jan. 27, 2020	<i>Kyle Baudoin, Research Unit, CJPPD, OPM</i> Monthly Presentation <i>Dr. Steven Cox, CCSU, Trina Sexton, Deputy Warden, CT DOC, Maria Pirro-Simmons, Superintendant SD1, CT DOC</i> ARES Grant Presentation , Job Fair Document, and Symposium Information
Dec. 19, 2019	 NEW VIDEO - CJPAC December 2019 Meeting Agenda/ Minutes <i>Judith R. Dicine, JD, Supervisory Assistant State's Attorney, Housing Bureau - Division of Criminal Justice</i> Presentation
Nov. 21, 2019	Agenda/ Minutes <i>Karen Jarmoc, CEO, CCADV</i> Presentation on Safe Connect Hotline
Oct. 31, 2019	 NEW VIDEO - CJPAC October 2019 Meeting Agenda / Minutes <i>Kyle Baudoin, Research Unit, CJPPD, OPM</i> Presentation on Pre-Trial Trends and Overdose Deaths

Sept. 26, 2019	 NEW VIDEO - CJPAC September 2019 Meeting Agenda / Minutes <i>Richard Cho</i> , Chief Executive Officer, Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness Presentation <i>Kyle Baudoin</i> , Research Unit, CJPPD, OPM Criminal Justice Trends Presentation
June 27, 2019	 NEW VIDEO - CJPAC June 2019 Meeting Agenda / Minutes CJPAC Victim Issues Subcommittee, Presentation on gaps in services for crime victims. Presenters included <i>Jessica Pizzano</i> , Survivors of Homicide; <i>Karen Jarmoc</i> , Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence, <i>Tracey Miller</i> , Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence; <i>Natasha Pierre</i> , State Victim Advocate. Presentation <i>Richard Cho</i> , Chief Executive Officer, Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, Update on the data match between individuals entering the shelter system and the prison system. Presentation
May 30, 2019	 New VIDEO - CJPAC May 2019 Meeting Agenda / Minutes <i>Erica Nelson</i> , Policy Analyst, Council of State Governments Justice Center - State strategies to improve employment outcomes for people with criminal records Presentation <i>Karen Jarmoc</i> , President / CEO, CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Dr. <i>Richard Cho</i> , CEO, CT Coalition Against Homelessness - Update on the Collaborative strategy to provide housing support to domestic violence survivors facing homelessness and employment and housing needs of crime victims Discussion
April 25, 2019	 NEW VIDEO - CJPAC April 2019 Meeting Agenda / Minutes <i>Kendall Bobula</i> and <i>Kyle Baudoin</i> , Research Unit, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management Pre Trial Women at York CI and 2018 Drug Overdose Deaths Interactive Map Presentation <i>Tracy Miller</i> , Director of Post- Conviction Victim Services, CT Alliance to End Sexual Violence and <i>Brian Battista</i> , Chief Probation Officer II, Sex Offender Supervision and Special Projects - Collaborative Post-Conviction Supervision Model Presentation

Appendix C

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division Research Unit and Statistical Analysis Center

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 has three staff members, and the Director 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:
 - <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/CJ-About/CJ-SAC/SAC-Sites/Monthly-Indicators/Monthly-Indicators-2019>
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:
 - <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/CJ-About/CJ-SAC/SAC-Sites/Population-Forecast/Population-Forecast>
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:
 - <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/CJ-About/CJ-SAC/SAC-Sites/Recidivism-Study/Recidivism-Study>
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:
 - <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/CJ-About/CJ-SAC/SAC-Sites/RREC-2019>

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

<https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/CJ-About/CJ-SAC/SAC-Sites/daily-Population-Counts/LineChart-Total>

Juvenile Detention in CT, (April 2018)

Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjAbout/SAC-Documents-from-2008-2017/JUVFACTFACTSHEETfinalpdf.pdf?la=en>

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

Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjAbout/SAC-Documents-from-2018-and-2019/20180227CJTrends2018pdf.pdf?la=en>

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)

Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjResearch/MainNav/Prisonermortalityfinal03232018pdf.pdf?la=en>

Violent Crime Rates (September 2017)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjAbout/SAC-Documents-from-2008-2017/20170925IIIUSViolentCrimeRateComparison2017pdf.pdf?la=en>

Total Population by Controlling Offense (March 2015)

I. Kuzyk, K. Baudoin, K. Bobula

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjAbout/SAC-Documents-from-2008-2017/MainNav/TotalPopbyControllingOffense20150312pdf.pdf?la=en>

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

Appendix D

The Connecticut Opioid Crisis

Responding to 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:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjResearch/MonthlyIndicators/2014-2018/2017MonthlyIndicatorsReport/MonthlyIndicatorsReportJUNE2017pdf.pdf?la=en>

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjResearch/MonthlyIndicators/2014-2018/2017MonthlyIndicatorsReport/MonthlyIndicatorsReportJULY2017pdf.pdf?la=en>

Chart 43 Overdose Deaths and the prison System, 2010 to 2019

Drug overdose deaths – former prisoners

Mid year data

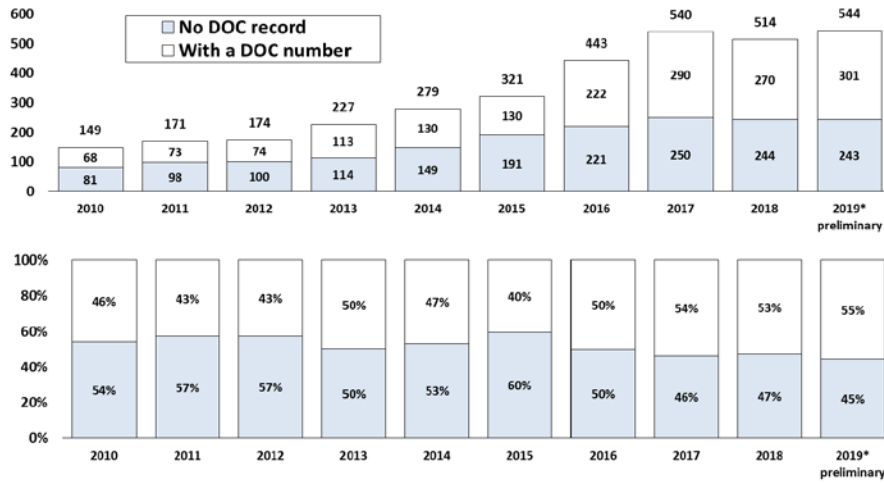


Chart 5 New information from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner indicates that accidental drug intoxication deaths due to fentanyl have increased drastically over the period of 2012 to 2019.

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Program Narrative for 2020 JAG Application

Connecticut Accidental Drug Intoxication Deaths
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accidental Intoxication Deaths*	357	495	568	729	917	1038	1017	1200
Opioids								
-Opioid in any death	298	419	513	663	861	961	948	1127
-% intoxication deaths with an opioid	83%	85%	90%	91%	94%	93%	93%	94%
-Fentanyl in any death	14	37	75	189	483	677	760	979
-% intoxication deaths with fentanyl	4%	8%	13%	26%	53%	65%	75%	82%
-Fentanyl + Cocaine	2	16	14	42	143	220	270	393
-Fentanyl + Prescription Opioid	4	7	14	23	72	75	119	131
-Fentanyl + Heroin	1	9	37	110	279	333	303	339
-Fentanyl/Opioid Analogues**				13	70	142	254	146
-Heroin, Morphine, and/or Codeine	195	286	349	446	541	498	407	400
-Heroin in any death	174	258	327	417	508	474	391	387
-Heroin + Fentanyl	1	9	37	110	279	333	303	339
-Heroin + Cocaine	50	69	73	107	153	169	134	143
-Morphine/Opioid/Codeine NOS	21	28	22	29	33	24	16	13
-Methadone in any death	33	48	51	71	84	99	88	92
-Oxycodone in any death	71	75	107	95	110	95	62	92
-Hydrocodone in any death	15	19	15	20	20	15	14	14
-Hydromorphone in any death	1	0	12	17	22	16	9	14
-Any Opioid + Benzodiazepine	41	60	140	221	232	313	249	269
-Buprenorphine			5	13	25	19	24	35
-Xylazine (veterinary tranquilizer)							0	71
Stimulants								
-Cocaine in any death	105	147	126	177	274	347	345	463
-Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	7	5	11	20	19	37	56	70
-MDMA	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	4

*Some deaths had combinations of drugs; pure ethanol intoxications are not included.

** These included fentanyl analogues such as Acetyl Fentanyl, para-Fluorobutyl Fentanyl, Butyl Fentanyl, and Valeryl Fentanyl.

NOS, not otherwise specified

Updated 2/14/20

Appendix E

**Example:
2015-2016
JAG Local Funds Distribution
Violent Crime Prevention
Allocation**

Office of Policy and Management
Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Program Narrative for 2020 JAG Application

OPTION C - Allocations to All Local Police Departments with an Offset Calculation for Direct JAG Recipients
and Flat Grants to Underfunded Direct JAG Cities and Towns Because of This Calculation

2019 JAG Local VCP Grant Program Violent Crime Prevention (VCP) (Distribution of JAG Local FY 2015 and FY 2016 Federal Grant Funds)									
Option C. Allocations to All Local Police Departments with an Offset Calculation for Direct JAG recipients and flat grants to underfunded Direct JAG cities and towns because of this calculation.									
Distribution to 91 Cities and Towns (Excluding Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport)									
DIRECT JAG recipients are identified by an asterisk (*)									
CITY	2014 Population	2014 # Violent crime	2015 Population	2015 # Violent crime	Two Year VCR Per 1,000 Pop.	Direct JAG (Average FY14-16) USDOJ awards funds directly to high crime jurisdictions	Initial Allocation	Final Adjusted Allocation	Source of Funds
Hartford*	124,943	1,380	124,553	1,421	22.49	\$199,553	\$0	\$0	
Bridgeport*	147,822	1,338	148,313	996	15.74	\$192,873	\$0	\$0	
New London*	27,526	163	27,312	154	11.61	\$39,142	\$58,000	\$20,858	
New Haven*	130,882	1,380			10.54	\$224,528	\$0	\$0	
New Britain*	72,864	321	72,788	275	8.19	\$38,889	\$58,000	\$21,111	
Waterbury*	109,495	408	109,044	467	8.02	\$46,352	\$58,000	\$13,648	
Norwich*	40,296	153	40,085	127	6.99	\$15,767	\$48,000	\$34,233	
Hamden*	61,599	231	61,372	189	6.84	\$36,573	\$48,000	\$13,427	
Meriden*	60,352	181	60,149	197	6.28	\$22,910	\$48,000	\$27,090	
Waterford	19,504	65	19,407	56	6.23		\$48,000	\$50,000	
East Hartford*	51,185	131	50,977	168	5.87	\$22,641	\$48,000	\$26,359	
Putnam	9,436	29	9,375	25	5.76		\$48,000	\$49,000	
Norwalk*	88,232	258	88,692	239	5.60	\$35,982	\$48,000	\$13,018	
Bloomfield	20,718	39	20,901	57	4.59		\$37,000	\$38,000	
Stamford*	127,385	306	129,682	285	4.56	\$44,466	\$37,000	\$16,000	
Derby	12,776	24	12,735	31	4.32		\$37,000	\$38,000	
Groton City	9,338	15	9,278	24	4.20		\$37,000	\$38,000	
Plainville	17,844	39	17,820	33	4.04		\$37,000	\$38,000	
West Haven*	54,917	145	54,741	68	3.89	\$36,587	\$37,000	\$8,500	
Manchester*	58,204	111	58,070	104	3.70	\$14,534	\$37,000	\$23,466	
Danbury*	84,281	150	84,404	157	3.64	\$15,987	\$37,000	\$22,013	
Willimantic	17,826	38	17,807	25	3.54		\$37,000	\$38,000	
East Windsor	11,462	23	11,483	16	3.40		\$37,000	\$38,000	
Ansonia	18,964	36	18,887	25	3.23		\$37,000	\$38,000	
Middletown	47,256	78	46,894	64	3.03		\$37,000	\$38,000	
GROTON TOWN	30,339	42	30,387	46	2.90		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Clinton	13,164	18	13,100	18	2.75		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Torrington	35,432	44	34,910	47	2.61		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Watertown	22,161	31	21,931	24	2.51		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Stratford*	52,279	64	53,058	69	2.51	\$13,725	\$14,000	\$8,500	
Bristol*	60,590	72	60,593	78	2.48	\$13,524	\$14,000	\$8,500	
Enfield	44,769	53	44,617	52	2.35		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Old Saybrook	10,249	12	10,213	12	2.35		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Vernon	29,158	33	29,079	29	2.13		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Plainfield	15,186	13	15,071	18	2.06		\$14,000	\$15,000	
East Haven	29,093	33	29,001	25	2.00		\$14,000	\$15,000	
Newington	30,803	23	30,714	37	1.95		\$9,000	\$10,000	

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Naugatuck	31,668	27	31,603	34	1.93		\$9,000	\$10,000	FY16 LPT
Stonington	18,541	16	18,505	19	1.89		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Wethersfield	26,470	17	26,390	32	1.86		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Windsor Locks	12,590	15	12,580	6	1.67		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Trumbull	36,701	29	36,708	32	1.66		\$9,000	\$10,000	
West Hartford	63,360	49	63,301	55	1.64		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Seymour	16,579	13	16,537	12	1.51		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Branford	27,977	25	28,274	17	1.49		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Windsor	29,154	22	29,063	19	1.41		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Wallingford	45,137	23	45,054	40	1.40		\$9,000	\$10,000	
East Lyme	19,111	14	19,090	12	1.36		\$9,000	\$10,000	
New Milford	27,681	17	27,317	20	1.35		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Milford	53,222	35	53,499	37	1.35		\$9,000	\$10,000	FY16 LPT
Guilford	22,425	17	22,421	13	1.34		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Shelton	41,353	23	41,724	31	1.29		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Winchester	10,960	8	10,855	6	1.29		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Southington	43,786	33	43,979	22	1.25		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Berlin	20,767	11	20,793	15	1.25		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Cromwell	14,223	8	14,141	9	1.20		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Plymouth	12,002	5	11,837	9	1.18		\$9,000	\$10,000	
North Haven	23,901	20	23,865	8	1.17		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Orange	13,951	9	13,954	7	1.15		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Ledyard	15,492	11	15,475	6	1.10		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Farmington	25,678	20	25,696	7	1.05		\$9,000	\$10,000	FY15 <10K
South Windsor	25,877	9	25,850	17	1.01		\$9,000	\$10,000	
Thomaston	7,732	3	7,635	4	0.92		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Woodbridge	8,945	6	8,907	2	0.90		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Fairfield	61,146	33	61,762	21	0.87		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Newtown	28,243	11	28,291	12	0.81		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Coventry	12,403	9	12,413	1	0.81		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Middlebury	7,569	4	7,594	2	0.79		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Glastonbury	34,850	10	34,832	16	0.75		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Wolcott	16,734	7	16,719	5	0.72		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Portland	9,445	3	9,430	3	0.64		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Suffield	15,790	8	15,823	1	0.57		\$5,000	\$6,000	
East Hampton	12,902	3	12,854	4	0.54		\$5,000	\$6,000	FY16 <10K
Brookfield	16,957	3	17,202	6	0.52		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Cheshire	29,120	6	29,245	9	0.51		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Westport	27,529	8	27,848	6	0.50		\$5,000	\$6,000	
North Branford	14,339	3	14,300	4	0.49		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Greenwich	62,676	18	62,942	11	0.46		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Granby	11,333	3	11,317	2	0.44		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Redding	9,348	4	9,344	-	0.43		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Simsbury	23,903	6	24,093	3	0.37		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Darien	21,473	5	21,925	3	0.36		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Monroe	19,916	3	19,958	3	0.30		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Canton	10,372	2	10,358	1	0.29		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Rocky Hill	19,964	2	20,189	3	0.25		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Avon	18,441	2	18,485	2	0.22		\$5,000	\$6,000	FY16 <10K
Bethel	19,425	-	19,560	4	0.20		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Weston	10,417	2	10,437	-	0.19		\$5,000	\$6,000	
New Canaan	20,302	1	20,449	2	0.15		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Ridgefield	25,288	1	25,339	2	0.12		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Madison	18,302	2	18,254	-	0.11		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Wilton	18,807	1	18,851	1	0.11		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Groton Long Point	517	-	517	-	0.00		\$5,000	\$6,000	
Easton	7,645	-	7,663	-	0.00		\$5,000	\$6,000	

