

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

# Family Violence Case Flow Analysis

June 2007



CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL  
ANALYSIS CENTER  
Central Connecticut State University

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH  
Court Support Services Division  
Family Services Division

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER**

The Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is a Bureau of Justice Statistics funded collaborative venture between the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division at the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Central Connecticut State University. The SAC functions as a clearing house for justice related information and serves as a liaison in assisting the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Justice Research Association (JRSA) in gathering state data and conducting policy and evaluation research.

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

*Connecticut's Family Violence Prevention and Response Act Sec.46b-38c*<sup>1</sup> went into effect on October 1, 1986. Mandatory arrest policies, victim assistance programs, next day arraignment, clearly specified option of protective orders, agency training and specialized data collection were provided by this law. This Act was created to enhance collaboration between law enforcement, courts and social service providers when responding to incidents involving Family violence.

This law requires that Family Relations (within the courts), law enforcement, medical personnel, DCF and community-based shelters document cases involving family violence and report regularly on the cases they are presented. The improvement in provider documentation and reporting has yielded a growth in family violence arrests since the law's implementation.

There have been several State of Connecticut reports on the number of family violence arrests and a basic summary of the offenders and victims within these arrests. However, little research has followed these cases through the court system. For example, between one-third and one-half of all family violence arrests are considered domestic violence-related (involve a spouse, former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, live-in). Of these, the Crime Analysis Unit for the Department of Public Safety estimates that 70% of first time arrestees do not reoffend and it is believed that 85%-95% are given a nolle or an "earned" nolle. Other than these estimates, little is known about the criminal justice processing and outcomes of domestic violence arrestees in Connecticut.

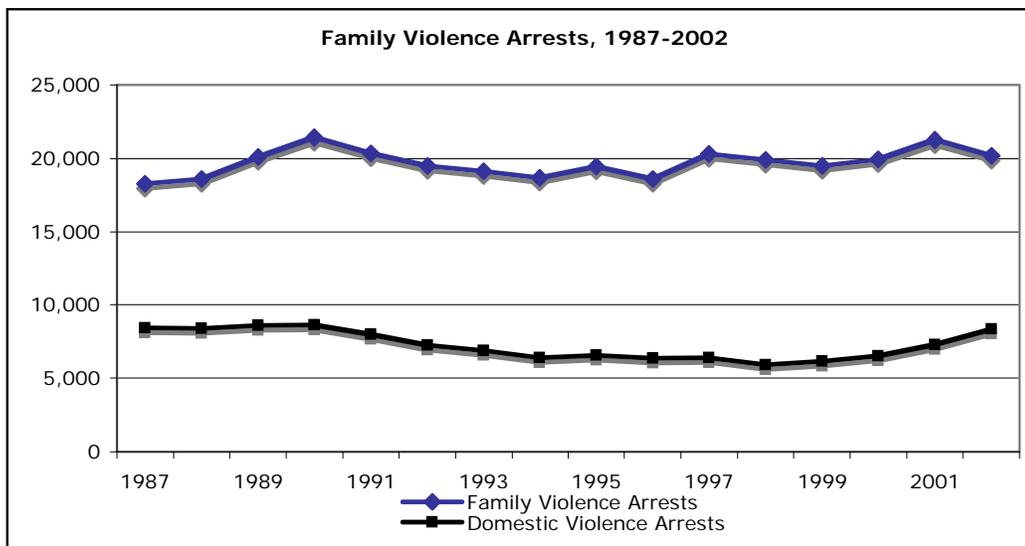
The following report provides an overview of the court's processing of family violence arrests. While it is beyond the scope of this report to provide a detailed understanding of how family violence cases are processed throughout the criminal justice system (e.g., bail decisions and outcomes, charge decisions, court outcomes, sentencing decisions, and probation conditions and outcomes) it does provide some insight into the amount of effort put forth by the Court Support Services Division for pre-trial referrals and services. In addition, the report presents the court outcomes of family violence cases.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for complete Family violence Prevention and Response Act

### CONNECTICUT FAMILY VIOLENCE ARRESTS

The number of family violence arrests has remained relatively stable from 1987 through 2002. It peaked in 1990 and stayed below 20,000 arrests from 1992 until 1998. Domestic violence arrests have generally followed this same pattern. In 1999, domestic violence incidents were redefined to include dating relationships. This definition change is believed to be a significant cause of the increase in domestic violence arrests from 1999 to 2002.



Year	Family Violence	Domestic Violence	Year	Family Violence	Domestic Violence
1987	18,295	8,445	1995	19,461	6,542
1988	18,627	8,405	1996	18,603	6,358
1989	20,133	8,605	1997	20,314	6,411
1990	21,434	8,641	1998	19,916	5,922
1991	20,349	7,995	1999	19,519	6,162
1992	19,515	7,250	2000	19,958	6,532
1993	19,152	6,889	2001	21,247	7,302
1994	18,675	6,376	2002	20,187	8,336

## CASE FLOW PROCESS

When a police officer responds to an incident involving family violence they first assess the situation and identify the relationship of the parties involved. If the officer makes the determination that the parties involved are spouses, former spouses, persons who are presently living together or who have lived together, persons who ever had a child together, or persons in or recently in a dating relationship then the incident will be deemed family violence. The officer will then make the decision to arrest either one or both parties depending upon the nature of the incident. Any person arrested for a family violence offense is given a next day arraignment, within 24 hours, while the police officer presents the victim with information regarding specialized family violence services that are available. The completion of a Family Violence Offense Report<sup>2</sup> is required and will be sent to Connecticut State Police headquarters. The completed Family Violence Offense Report will then be attached to the final police report.

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) Family Services Division within the Judicial Branch oversees the Family Violence Response and Intervention Units. These units have been established in each Geographical Area of the Superior Court for the purpose of enhancing collaboration between the courts and social service providers. During the arraignment process, all defendants are linked with a Family Relations Counselor who will then conduct a full criminal history background check as well as a handgun/firearm screen. The defendant will then complete a risk assessment screen (DVSI-R)<sup>3</sup> so that the Family Violence Counselor can determine the defendant's risk level. Once the defendant's risk level is identified, the Family Relations Counselor will proceed to make recommendations regarding interim treatment and the level of protective order to ensure the victim's safety. Possible protective order levels include no protective order; partial protective order; residential stay away protective order or a full no contact protective order<sup>4</sup>.

Type of Protective Order	2006 Totals	Percent Total
Partial Protective Order	11,530	46%
Residential Stay Away Protective Order	5,663	23%
Full-No Contact Protective Order	7,800	31%
Total Protective Orders	24,993	100%

The Family Violence Counselors decide whether to take a case for full assessment and/or for a pre-trial supervision within Family Services or remain on the criminal docket for further prosecution. If the case is referred to family services for a full assessment, the case is then continued for 4-6 weeks and separate office interviews are conducted with both the victim and defendant so that the Family Relations Counselor can make the appropriate recommendations. Defendants referred to pre-trial supervision will also have their cases continued and the court will determine the length of time necessary to monitor compliance. If a case is not referred to Family Relations for assessment, it can be put to plea, dismissed, nollied or continued for a specific period of time so that compliance with protective orders can be monitored. While CSSD focuses on pre-trial services for family violence offenders, State's Attorney's may be inclined to nolle the

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B for Family Violence Offense Report

<sup>3</sup> Domestic Violence Screening Inventory- Selected by Connecticut in 2002. See Appendix A for full description

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix A for definitions of family violence protective orders

family violence charge and move forward with non-domestic felony charge with increased penalties. This process can artificially inflate the family violence nolle rate.

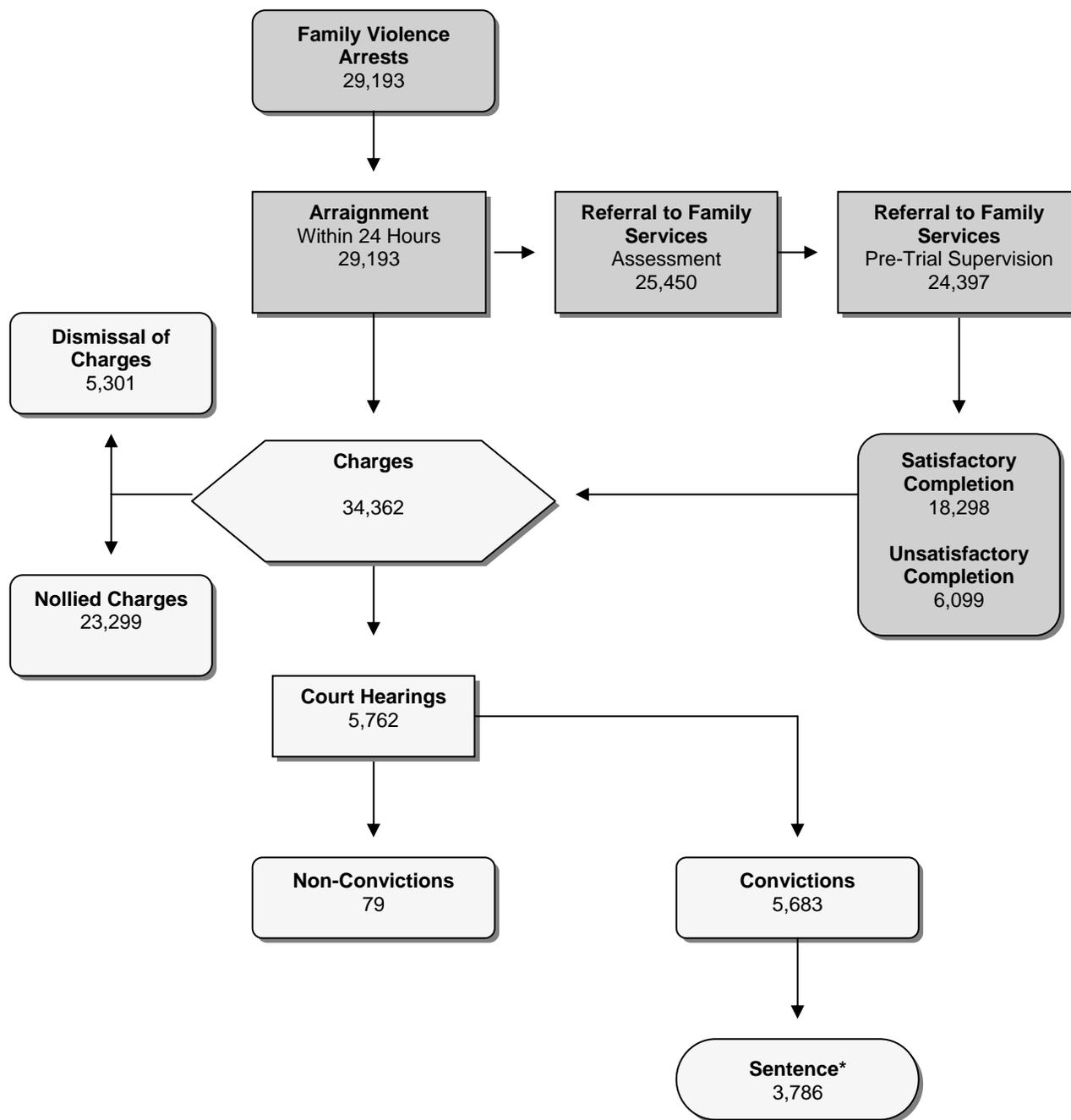
A Family Violence Counselor can make service and intervention recommendations during any phase of the arraignment or post arraignment process. Also, individuals who have not been referred to a family violence counselor can be recommended for services. The Judicial Branch funds three domestic violence sanction programs, the Family Violence Education program (FVEP), EXPLORE and EVOLVE<sup>5</sup>. CSSD also contracts with outside providers that offer both offenders and victims of family violence services such as substance abuse counseling, mental health evaluation and treatment, parenting classes, and domestic violence counseling and intervention.

Type of Referral	2006 Totals	Percent Total
Family Violence Education Program (FVEP)	3,794	80%
EXPLORE	584	12%
EVOLVE	376	8%
Total Referrals	4,754	100%

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<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A for referral definitions

### FAMILY VIOLENCE CASE FLOW CHART



- Reflects the number of **individuals** arrested for family violence and referred to Family Services
- Reflects the number of **charges** for family violence offenses. Individuals can have multiple charges

\* Does not include guilty verdicts resulting in Conditional or Unconditional Discharge

## SUMMARY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE CASE FLOW

Each year in Connecticut approximately 29,050 arrests involving family violence are processed through the court<sup>6</sup>. In 83% of family violence cases, the arrests were for assault, disorderly conduct and breach of peace. Of the 29,050 family violence arrests that are processed each year, approximately 25,450 are referred to family services for assessment while approximately 24,400 are referred for pre-trial supervision.

In 2006 there were 25,450 referrals to family services for assessment, 84% of all cases referred and 24,397 referrals for pre-trial supervision, 96% of all cases supervised. A total of 34,362 family violence charges were disposed in 2006. The charge outcomes include 5,683 guilty dispositions, 5 not guilty, 23,299 charges that were nollied, 69 charges not prosecuted, 4 bond forfeitures and one charge transferred to part A. Of the 34,362 family violence cases disposed in 2006, 68% of those charges were nollied.

Referrals	2006 Totals	Percent Total
Refer to Family Services for Assessment	25,450	84%
Refer to Family Services for Pre-trial Supervision	24,397	96%
Do not refer to Family Services	3,743	13%

Charge Outcomes	2006 Totals	Percent Total
Guilty- Conditional discharge	1,251	4%
Guilty-Unconditional Discharge	646	2%
Guilty-Fine only	265	0
Guilty- Jail Sentence	793	3%
Guilty- fine and suspended sentence with probation	6	0
Guilty-No fine and suspended sentence with probation	2,386	7%
Guilty- Fine and jail	1	0
Guilty- Fine and jail with partially suspended sentence with probation	2	0
Guilty – No fine and jail with partially suspended sentence with probation	332	0
Guilty- Merged sentence	1	0
Not Guilty	5	0
Dismissed	5,301	16%
Nollied	23,299	68%
Not Prosecuted	69	0
Bond Forfeiture	4	0

<sup>6</sup>CSSD reports a higher number of family violence arrests than the Division of Public Safety. The reason is that arrests can be reclassified as family violence by pre-trial and court staff after the initial arrest has been made.

Transfer to Part A	1	0
<b>Total Charges Disposed</b>	<b>34,362</b>	<b>100</b>

## COMPARISON OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROCESS

The way in which domestic violence cases are handled across the country varies tremendously. For example, the definition of domestic violence and who falls under the legislations protection itself differs among states. In Wisconsin “domestic abuse” covers persons who are an adult spouse or former spouse, an adult with whom the person resided or person with whom the person has a child in common.<sup>7</sup> In New Mexico the domestic violence legislation includes in its definitions household members who are a spouse, former spouse, family member, including a relative, parent, present or former step-parent, present or former in law, child or co parent of child, or person with whom the petitioner has a continuing relationship with even if they have not cohabitated.<sup>8</sup> Those covered under the Massachusetts Abuse Prevention Act include family and household members which are defined as persons who are or were married to one another; are or were residing together in the same household, are or were related by blood or marriage, having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together, or are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship.<sup>9</sup>

Not only is it interesting to note the differences in the definitions of domestic violence legislation but it also is interesting to look at the differences in the domestic violence process among the states.

The Wisconsin 2005 Domestic Abuse Incident Report (DAIR) Executive Summary shows there were 26,323 domestic violence incidents reported. Of all the reported incidents, 2% involved a dual arrest/situation. The arrest rate for all incidents was 68%. However, not all counties reported their dispositions<sup>10</sup>. Of the 18,365 incidents that had a reported disposition, 8,388 ended with a no contest. A further 6,274 were dismissed followed by 2,477 that were amended and 1,082 that had a deferred prosecution. In addition to these, there were 93 guilty pleas, 59 not guilty by reason of mental defect, 12 default judgment, 7 read in/consolidated, and finally, 3 convicted. Of the 6,274 dismissals, many of those might have involved a situation that carried more than one charge. According to DAIR it is possible that other charges issued in those incidents were prosecuted and resulted in conviction. (Id.)

In New Mexico, in 2004, there were 15,221 domestic violence charges filed in statewide district and magistrate courts and in Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court. These charges represented 56% of the total number of domestic violence cases reported by law enforcement. Of these, 14,298 cases were processed to disposition, 11,489 were processed in either the magistrate court or the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court, 2,809 were processed in the statewide district courts. Of the cases in the magistrate courts and in Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court 3,146 (27%) resulted in a conviction. In the statewide district courts 1,281 (46%) resulted in convictions<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 968, Section 7(1)(a).

<sup>8</sup> Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 968, Section 7(1)(a).

<sup>9</sup> Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A, Section 1

<sup>10</sup> Domestic Abuse Incident Report, Executive Summary, 2005.

<sup>11</sup> Caponera, Betty. (2005). *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico V: An analysis of 2004 Data from the New Mexico Interpersonal*

In Massachusetts, a study by the Office of the Commissioner of Probation was done looking at a sample of persons who had violated a civil restraining order in 1998.<sup>12</sup> A civil restraining order under Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 209A is the vehicle that is used to prevent domestic abuse. Although the focus of the study was on batterer treatment programs, it provides relevant information relating to court dispositions.

In this study the sample consisted of 2,017 individuals. Of those, 42% were convicted. 20.2% had their case continued without a finding after admitting to sufficient facts for a finding of guilt. A further 3.3% were found not guilty and 29.4% received a dismissal.<sup>7</sup> Many of those who were eligible (52%) were sent to one of four court ordered interventions. These were a certified batterer intervention program, anger management, substance abuse treatment, or mental health counseling

Although the results from each state are slightly different, there is an ongoing push across the country to address the issue of domestic violence. By making public the statistics involved in these cases people can have a better understanding of the problem of domestic violence and how the legal system is addressing the issue.

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<sup>12</sup> Bocko, Cicchetti, Lempicki, & Powell. (2004). *Restraining Order Violators, Corrective Programming and Recidivism*. Massachusetts Trial Court Office of the Commissioner of probation

## FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH IN CONNECTICUT

Connecticut's first Family Violence Case Flow study, the *Family Violence Nolle Study*<sup>13</sup>, was completed in October 1990. This study collected descriptive data on domestic violence cases, which received a nolle. A total of 1,125 arrest reports were randomly drawn from state police files, taped judicial dispositions and files maintained by the Family Division of the Judicial Department. Characteristics among individuals involved, charges, disposition, family violence history, factors that contribute to a prosecutor's final decision and similarities among all nollied cases were examined.

The study found that 75% of those arrested for domestic violence incidents were men, while 71% of domestic violence victims were women. Approximately, 25% of arrestees were at the time married to the victim and half were either presently involved in an intimate relationship or had previously been involved with the victim. All charges were nollied in 91% of cases involving domestic violence and in the remaining cases partial nollies were entered for some, but not all charges. Prior criminal history and multiple charges were the most significant predictors of partial nollies being entered. Individuals with an extensive criminal history and multiple charges were less likely to have all charges nollied. The study also examined the likelihood of a dual arrest, which both parties involved in a domestic violence incident are arrested. In a dual arrest situation, women were more often arrested. Men who were arrested as part of a dual arrest incident were more likely than women to have previously been arrested for a domestic violence offense. In cases involving dual arrests, nollies were more likely to be entered or the case was entirely dismissed. Of all persons arrested for domestic violence, over 30% had been rearrested. Men and those who have been arrested previously for a domestic violence incident were most likely to recidivate.

In May 2007 the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center completed the *Family Violence Arrests, 2003-2004 Annual Report*<sup>14</sup>. This report summarized data on family violence arrests from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2004 collected from the Family Violence Arrest Reports. It focused on distinctions between types of family violence and dual versus non-dual arrest. For the purpose of that report Intimate Partner Violence was defined as victims and offenders or dual arrestees who were spouses, former spouses, persons who were presently living together or who had lived together, persons who ever had a child together, and persons in or recently in a dating relationship. Arrest incidents between other family members are considered Other Family Violence. An incident was termed a dual arrest if all parties involved were arrested (even if there were more than two people arrested).

In 2003 there were a total of 20,428 family violence arrest incidents reported. In 2004 the reported number of family violence arrest incidents dropped to 20,319. The dual arrest rate in 2003 was 22.1% and 20.9% in 2004. This study found that women far outnumbered men as victims; especially for intimate partner violence and The largest category of individuals involved

<sup>13</sup> Lyon, E. (1990). *Family Violence Nolle Study*. Research and Evaluation Services, Child and Family Services

<sup>14</sup> Cares, A. (2007) *Family Violence Arrests*. Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center.

in family violence arrest incidents were persons who lived or are living together, or who have a child together.

## **CONNECTICUT FAMILY VIOLENCE REPORTS**

Lyon, E. (1990). Family Violence Nolle Study. Research and Evaluation Services, Child and Family Services.

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**Family Violence in Connecticut. Collected Abstracts of Evaluation and Research Relating to the Family Violence Prevention and Response Act.** (1993) Office of Policy and Management Statistical Analysis Center.

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**Family Violence Arrests, Annual Report.** (1999, 2000, 2002). Connecticut Department of Public Safety Crimes Analysis Unit.

**Family Violence Homicides in Connecticut.** (2000, 2001, 2002). State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety.

**Light the Candle.** (1996-1999 & 2000-2002). State of Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center.

## APPENDIX A

### DEFINITIONS

#### CSSD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SANCTION PROGRAMS

**Family Violence Educational Programs (FVEP):** The FVEP is a pretrial diversionary offender program that can be granted by the Court upon application by the defendant. Clients attend nine, one and one half hour sessions of a psycho-educational model aimed at reducing re-offense. Clients that complete this program may be eligible for a dismissal. Groups are offered by community based contractors statewide for male, female and Spanish speaking clients. Over 3,500 referrals to FVEP are made each year.

**The EXPLORE Program:** A 26 session, group based program for men convicted of domestic violence offenses against female intimate partners. Each male offender is required to attend one 1.5- hour class/group each week for 26 weeks. The focus of the program is education and behavior change through developing awareness and building positive interpersonal conflict resolution and behavior management skills. 500 referrals are made each year to the EXPLORE program. Currently available in Bantam/Litchfield, Danbury, Hartford, Manchester, Middletown, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Plainville, Stamford and Willimantic.

**The EVOLVE Program:** A 26 of 52 session, intensive psycho-educational peer confrontational behavior modification group for male offenders convicted of domestic violence offenses against female intimate partners currently available in Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury. Program curriculum was developed and written in 2000 at the request of the U.S Department of Justice to determine best practices for sanctioning male domestic violence offenders and effecting long-term behavior change. 400 referrals are made to the EVOLVE Program on a Yearly Basis.

#### TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTIVE ORDERS

**Partial Protective Order:** Must refrain from imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the victim and refrain from threatening, harassing, stalking, assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim.

**Residential Stay Away Protective Order:** Must refrain from imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the victim and refrain from threatening, harassing, stalking, assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim and entering the family dwelling, the dwelling of the victim or wherever the victim shall reside.

**No Contact Protective Order:** Must refrain from imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the victim and refrain from threatening, harassing, stalking, assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim and entering the family dwelling, the dwelling of the victim or wherever the victim shall reside and refrain from having any contact in any manner with the victim.

## APPENDIX B

### CONNECTICUT'S FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ACT

**Sec. 46b-38c. Family violence response and intervention units. Local units. Duties and functions. Protective orders. Pretrial family violence education program.**

(a) There shall be family violence response and intervention units in the Connecticut judicial system to respond to cases involving family violence. The units shall be coordinated and governed by formal agreement between the Chief State's Attorney and the Judicial Department.

(b) The Family Relations Division of the Superior Court, in accordance with the agreement between the Chief State's Attorney and the Judicial Department, shall establish within each geographical area of the Superior Court a local family violence intervention unit to implement sections 46b-1, 46b-15, 46b-38a to 46b-38f, inclusive, and 54- 1g. The Family Relations Division shall oversee direct operations of the local units.

(c) Each such local family violence intervention unit shall: (1) Accept referrals of family violence cases from a judge or prosecutor, (2) prepare written or oral reports on each case for the court by the next court date to be presented at any time during the court session on that date, (3) provide or arrange for services to victims and offenders, (4) administer contracts to carry out said services, and (5) establish centralized reporting procedures. All information provided to a family relations officer in a local family violence intervention unit shall be for the sole purpose of preparation of the report for each case and recommendation of services and shall otherwise be confidential and retained in the files of such unit, and not be subject to subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for any other purpose.

(d) In all cases of family violence, a written or oral report and recommendation of the local intervention unit shall be available to a judge at the first court date appearance to be presented at any time during the court session on that date. A judge of the Superior Court may consider and impose the following conditions to protect the parties, including but not limited to: (1) Issuance of a protective order pursuant to subsection (e); such order shall be an order of the court, and the clerk of the court shall cause (A) a certified copy of such order to be sent to the victim, and (B) a certified copy of such order to be sent within forty-eight hours of its issuance to the appropriate law enforcement agency; (2) prohibition against subjecting the victim to further violence; (3) referral to a family violence education program for batterers; and (4) immediate referral for more extensive case assessment.

(e) A protective order issued under this section may include provisions necessary to protect the victim from threats, harassment, injury or intimidation by the defendant, including but not limited to, an order enjoining the defendant from (1) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the victim; (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim; or (3) entering the family dwelling or the dwelling of the victim. Such order shall be made a condition of the bail or release of the defendant and shall contain the following language: "In accordance with section 53a-223, any violation of this order constitutes criminal violation of a protective order. Additionally, in accordance with section 53a-107, entering or remaining in a building or any other premises in violation of this order constitutes criminal trespass in the first degree. These are criminal offenses each punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or both. Violation of this order also violates a condition of

your bail or release, and may result in raising the amount of bail or revoking release." Every order of the court made in accordance with this section after notice and hearing shall also contain the following language: "This court had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter when it issued this protection order. Respondent was afforded both notice and opportunity to be heard in the hearing that gave rise to this order. Pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, 18 USC 2265, this order is valid and enforceable in all fifty states, any territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and tribal lands." The Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, shall establish a twenty-four-hour registry of protective orders on the Connecticut on-line law enforcement communications teleprocessing system.

(f) In cases referred to the local family violence intervention unit, it shall be the function of the unit to (1) identify victim service needs and, by contract with victim service providers, make available appropriate services and (2) identify appropriate offender services and where possible, by contract, provide treatment programs for offenders.

(g) There shall be a pretrial family violence education program for persons who are charged with family violence crimes. The court may, in its discretion, invoke such program on motion of the defendant when it finds: (1) That the defendant has not previously been convicted of a family violence crime which occurred on or after October 1, 1986; (2) the defendant has not had a previous case assigned to the family violence education program; (3) the defendant has not previously invoked or accepted accelerated rehabilitation under section 54-56e for a family violence crime which occurred on or after October 1, 1986; and (4) that the defendant is not charged with a class A, class B or class C felony, or an unclassified felony carrying a term of imprisonment of more than ten years, or unless good cause is shown, a class D felony or an unclassified offense carrying a term of imprisonment of more than five years. Participation by any person in the accelerated pretrial rehabilitation program under section 54-56e prior to October 1, 1986, shall not prohibit eligibility of such person for the pretrial family violence education program under this section. The court may require that the defendant answer such questions under oath, in open court or before any person designated by the clerk and duly authorized to administer oaths, under the penalties of perjury as will assist the court in making these findings. The court, on such motion, may refer the defendant to the family violence intervention unit, and may continue his case pending the submission of the report of the unit to the court. The court shall also give notice to the victim or victims that the defendant has requested assignment to the family violence education program, and, where possible, give the victim or victims opportunity to be heard. Any defendant who accepts placement in the family violence education program shall agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to the crime or crimes with which he is charged, and to a waiver of his right to a speedy trial. Any such defendant shall appear in court and shall be released to the custody of the family violence intervention unit for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as the court shall order. If the defendant refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, his case shall be brought to trial. If the defendant satisfactorily completes the family violence education program and complies with the conditions imposed for the period set by the court, he may apply for dismissal of the charges against him and the court, on finding satisfactory compliance, shall dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal all records of such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a.

(h) A fee of two hundred dollars shall be paid to the court by any person who enters the family violence education program, except that no person shall be excluded from such program for inability to pay the fee, provided (1) the person files with the court an affidavit of indigency or inability to pay and (2) the court enters a finding thereof. All such fees shall be credited to the General Fund.

(i) The Judicial Department shall establish an ongoing training program for judges, Family Division personnel, bail commissioners and clerks to inform them about the policies and procedures of sections 46b-1, 46b-15, 46b-38a to 46b-38f, inclusive, and 54-1g, including but not limited to, the

function of the family violence intervention units and the use of restraining and protective orders. (P.A. 86-337, S. 3; P.A. 87-567, S. 3, 7; P.A. 89-219, S. 1, 10; P.A. 91-6, S. 2, 3; 91-24, S. 3; 91-381, S. 4; P.A. 93-280, S. 2; 93-343; P.A. 96-180, S. 125, 166; 96-246, S. 33, 34; P.A. 97-126, S. 2.)

History: P.A. 87-567 amended Subsec. (c) by adding "to be presented at any time during the court session on that date" and provision re confidentiality of information provided to family relations officer; amended Subsec. (d) by adding "to be presented at any time during the court session on that date"; and amended Subsec. (g) by changing "two hundred" to "fifty"; P.A. 89-219 amended Subsec. (g) by increasing the fee from fifty to one hundred dollars; P.A. 91-6 amended Subsec. (c) by deleting Subdiv. (5) re provision of monitoring systems for all restraining and protective orders; P.A. 91-24 amended Subsec. (f) to authorize the court to require the defendant to answer questions under oath "before any person designated by the clerk and duly authorized to administer oaths"; P.A. 91-381 amended Subsec. (d) by adding "pursuant to subsection (e)" after "protective order" and inserted new Subsec. (e) re provisions of protective order, including specific language required to be contained in such order and requiring that order be made a condition of bail or release of defendant, relettering remaining Subsecs. as necessary; P.A. 93-280 amended Subsec. (h) by increasing the fee for person entering family violence education program from one hundred to two hundred dollars; P.A. 93-343 amended Subsec. (e) by adding provision re establishment of twenty-four-hour registry of protective orders on the Connecticut on-line law enforcement communications teleprocessing system; P.A. 96-180 made technical change in Subsec. (e) by changing fine from one to two thousand dollars in accordance with P.A. 92-256, effective June 3, 1996; P.A. 96-246 amended Subsecs. (b) and (i) by deleting references to Subsec. (e) of Sec. 17a-101 and Sec. 17a-107; P.A. 97-126 amended Subsec. (e) by adding required language in protective order re jurisdiction, notice and hearing, and validity and enforceability of order.

Cited. 219 C. 752, 757.

Cited. 45 CA 722.

**APPENDIX C**

**FAMILY VIOLENCE OFFENSE REPORT**

Family Violence Offense Report											CTL NUMBER — OFFICE USE ONLY				
State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety															
<i>(Print or type all entries. See other instructions on the reverse side of this form.)</i>															
1. Arrest Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		2. If Zero Reporting, Enter Period Covered (MM/YY)		3. Case Number		4. Local PD Name		5. Offense Town Code		6. Offense Date		7. Offense Time			
<b>OFFENSE CODES</b>		A. Homicide B. Assault C. Kidnapping		D. Sexual Assault E. Criminal Mischief F. Risk of Injury		G. Breach of Peace H. Disorderly Conduct I. Other/Violation Court Order		8. Enter letter(s) to indicate type(s) of offense(s): _____							
<b>WEAPONS CODES</b>		A. Firearm B. Knife		C. Other Dangerous Weapon (specify) _____ D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.		9. Enter the NUMBER of weapons used by type A. _____ C. _____ B. _____ D. _____									
<b>INJURY CODES</b>		A. Serious Physical Injury B. Minor Physical Injury		C. No Apparent Physical Injury D. Fatal		10. Enter a letter for the most serious type of injury to any victim: D. Other relative NOT residing in the home E. Persons who are presently living together, have lived together, or ever had a child together. F. Persons in, or who have recently been in, a dating relationship.									
<b>STATUS CODES</b>		V. Victim *O. Offender *B. Both/All <small>*Only when arrested for actual family violence</small>		<b>RELATIONSHIP CODES:</b>		A. Spouse B. Former Spouse C. Other relative residing in the home									
11. Status Code	12. Last Name			13. First Name		14. MI	15. Sex	16. DOB	17. Relationship of VICTIM to Offender (enter if victim only)			18. Liquor/Drugs Involved?			
												Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			
												Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			
												Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			
												Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			
												Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>			
19. Prior Court or Foreign Orders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				20. A Child under 18 years old was: <input type="checkbox"/> A. Involved <input type="checkbox"/> B. Present <input type="checkbox"/> C. N/A											
21. Remarks (optional)															
22. Officer's Name & Rank						23. Badge Number			24. Date of Report		25. Supervisor's Signature & Rank				
DPS-230-C (Rev. 08/04) <span style="float: right;">AGENCY COPY</span>															