

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CONNECTICUT, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Connecticut's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Connecticut should expect a total of about \$130 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$19 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Connecticut.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$43 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$43 million is possible if Connecticut meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Connecticut's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2 million for drug and crime enforcement in Connecticut's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Connecticut's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$13 million for Connecticut -- enough for about 6,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Connecticut).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$20 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Connecticut. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$10 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Connecticut can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$5.4 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Connecticut.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4.2 million to treat up to an estimated 3,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Connecticut prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$3.9 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

March 8, 1994

The Honorable Frank J. Esposito
Mayor of Norwalk
Post Office Box 5125
Norwalk, Connecticut 06856-5125

Dear Frank:

Thank you for sending me the materials on your crime fighting initiative. I am encouraged by your comprehensive effort to create a safer community for the people of Norwalk.

As my Administration works with Congress to develop an effective approach to preventing crime and reducing violence, I am grateful for your ideas. I have forwarded your recommendations to my Domestic Policy staff for further review.

With the help of efforts like yours, we can give all our citizens hope that their schools, neighborhoods, and communities will be safer. I hope I can count on your continued support and involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/ps (Corres. #1353193)
(3.esposito.fj)

cc: Jose Cerda, Domestic Policy, w/copy and inc
cc; IGA

Intergovernmental Affairs
Correspondence Routing Sheet

date received in IGA 2/24/94
2/24/94

Response Requested:

I. MLH, KM, JPH, LTA please choose an appropriate response for The President from section II below.

II. Response Requested (select one):

☒ brief acknowledgement/no policy

☐ general policy response

☐ coordinate detailed policy response with

Ackn + Forward to
Dom. Policy

☐ please return to Marcia Hale, Keith Mason, John Hart or Loretta Avent in IGA, for final approval of response (please circle appropriate name)

☐ brief acknowledgement from Marcia Hale (Presidential response not necessary)

☐ other (please specify below)

(optional) Information for writer:

(provide information that will assist the writer in developing the response)

Forward to: Mark Miller, OEOB 94

No Presidential Response Necessary:

☐ Forward to: Records Management, OEOB 80

Scheduling Request:

I. MLH, KM, JPH, LTA, please make a recommendation for a response (select one):

☐ regret ☐ pending ☐ prepare schedule proposal

Forward to: Sharon Kennedy, OEOB 110

February 7, 1994

NORWALK

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Office of the Mayor

Frank J. Esposito, Mayor

125 East Avenue
P.O. Box 5125
Norwalk, CT 06856-5125
(203) 854-7701

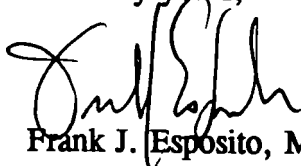
Dear President Clinton:

I would like to bring to your attention several initiatives recently undertaken by the City of Norwalk, Connecticut which I believe are consistent with the vision and goals that you share for our inner-cities. These initiatives could serve as models for other small cities in the country which are battling the epidemic of violent crime and drug abuse.

On June 22, 1992, in the wake of the rioting in Los Angeles and expression of potential unrest in Norwalk, I appointed a Blue Ribbon Commission to study race relations in our city. The Mayor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Race Relations has now completed its year-and-a-half-long study and issued its findings and recommendations. A task force has been appointed to organize the implementation of the recommendations and we are acting on those accordingly. The report is quite comprehensive in both the scope of its study and the diversity of its proposed solutions. This report is historically significant, not only for its findings and recommendations, but also in the uniqueness of the undertaking itself. To our knowledge, no other Connecticut community, and perhaps no other community in the country, has undergone such comprehensive self-examination in the area of race relations.

One of the most significant aspects of the entire exercise of this study has been to support the City's change in philosophy from traditional to community-based policing. Indeed, early on in the process when we began to learn about this policing style, we sought several grants and programs to initiate community-based policing here in Norwalk. I am happy to report that we have been successful in obtaining several State grant programs and are eagerly awaiting news about the Federal Weed and Seed program. Meanwhile, I have enclosed copies of two State grant programs that have already been awarded to the City of Norwalk. It is my hope that these programs, coupled with the report of the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Race Relations, will serve as an important and useful resource for you and those with whom you work. I wish you the best in your commitment to our nation's cities and your fight to eradicate crime within.

Sincerely yours,



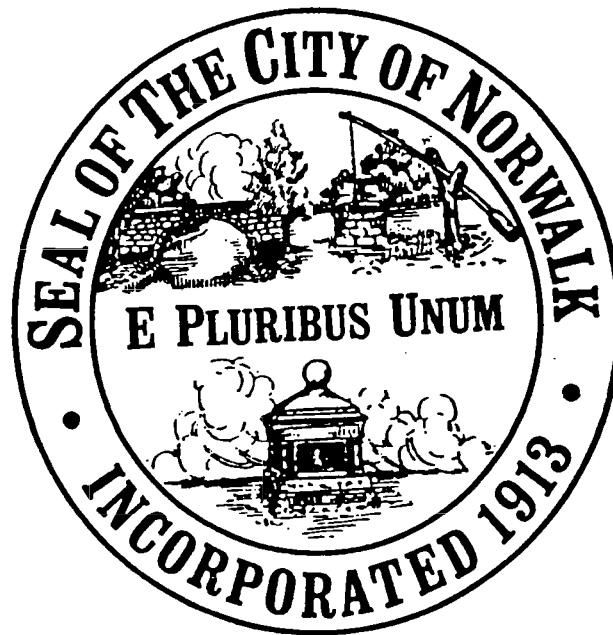
Frank J. Esposito, Mayor

FJE:mnp

R. O. C. C. Y.

**RECLAIM OUR CITIES AND
CONNECTICUT'S YOUTH**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**



**CITY OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
January 24, 1994**

NORWALK

Office of the Mayor

Frank J. Esposito, Mayor

125 East Avenue
P.O. Box 5125
Norwalk, CT 06856-5125
(203) 854-7701

January 24, 1994

The Honorable Nicholas A. Cioffi
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety
State of Connecticut
100 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

RE: Re-submission of the City of Norwalk R.O.C.C.Y. Proposal

Dear Commissioner Cioffi: 

I am pleased to submit to you the City of Norwalk's second draft R.O.C.C.Y. Proposal. While we are still very proud of the law enforcement components of our original R.O.C.C.Y. Application, the second represents a broader view of fighting crime in our City. We have taken very seriously the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee and hope we have answered their concerns. I believe that we have the right ingredients for combating crime by combining heavy law enforcement activity with community policing and social resources. It is our intention to present such a package to you in this revised proposal. Please do not hesitate to call to discuss this matter in greater detail. Thank you once again for your consideration in reviewing this proposal.

Sincerely yours,



Frank J. Esposito, Mayor

FJE:mdp

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CITY OF NORWALK
R.O.C.C.Y. PROPOSAL
RECLAIM OUR CITIES AND CONNECTICUT YOUTH**

SUBMITTED TO: State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety

SUBMITTED BY: City of Norwalk

GRANT REQUEST: 6 State Police Personnel plus one State Police Supervisor totaling 7 members from the Connecticut State Police Department for the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force in Norwalk.

ASSIGNMENT OF CITY PERSONNEL: Two City of Norwalk police personnel from the Special Services Division will be assigned to and work with the R.O.C.C.Y Task Force.

SCOPE OF PROBLEM: There is a clear recognition that the level of crime in the targeted neighborhoods is disproportionately higher than other areas of the City of Norwalk. Despite the existence of a wide range of community resources, the targeted neighborhoods are areas where the ravages of the drug trade and gang activity has taken its toll on the citizens. The following characteristics of the targeted neighborhoods are symptomatic and contribute to the disproportionate level of crime in those areas.

1. The Norwalk metropolitan area includes the Towns of New Canaan, Westport, Weston, and Wilton. The median income of the metropolitan area is \$70,100; the second highest in the country. The median income of the City of Norwalk is \$48,171. The median income of the targeted neighborhoods is \$26,169. This disparity reflects the diverse income levels within Fairfield County, the City, and the targeted neighborhoods.
2. The Norwalk metropolitan area has experienced an economic decline during the past five years which has greatly affected its population, most specifically those living within the targeted neighborhoods. While the percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the City is 5.2%, in the targeted neighborhoods it is 18.5%. And, while the unemployment rate city-wide is less than 5%, in the targeted neighborhoods it is 12%.
3. The City's total population has remained virtually unchanged since 1970. However, according to the 1990 census the minority population has increased from 17.4% to 20.7%. Racial composition of the targeted neighborhoods is 73% minority in contrast to the city-wide figure of 20%.
4. Overcrowding of residences is evident as the number of persons per household in the targeted neighborhoods is 27 persons per acre versus 6.5 per acre city-wide.

5. Eighty percent of the total caseload receiving public assistance in the City of Norwalk resides within the targeted neighborhood.
6. Almost all of Norwalk's homeless population is located within the targeted neighborhoods.
7. Infant mortality and drop-out rates are disproportionately high in the targeted neighborhoods.
8. Of the 400 persons arrested for drug charges in Norwalk in 1992, 177, or 44.25 %, occurred within the targeted neighborhoods. Of the 9 homicides which occurred in 1993, five of which, or 56 %, were identified as drug or gang related in the targeted neighborhoods.

TARGET AREA: Four distinct neighborhoods located within the boundaries of the previously designated Safe Neighborhoods target area, all within South Norwalk, Connecticut.

TARGETED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES: The proliferation of gang activity which participates heavily in drug transactions, possession of weapons, and violent behavior among themselves and the general population. Specifically targeted will be street level distribution and sale of narcotics, primarily powdered cocaine, crack cocaine, and heroin.

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

GOAL I - To eliminate or substantially reduce gang activity, violent crime, drug trafficking and drug related crime from the targeted neighborhoods by:

- A. Establishing a framework for collaboration among the State Police Personnel, the City of Norwalk Police Department Special Services Division, the Criminal Justice system, and the community.
- B. Developing and implementing crime prevention and law enforcement activities designed to disrupt illicit gang behavior.
- C. Planning for the prevention of the recurrence of gang activity in the targeted neighborhoods through coordination with community police and residents support.
- D. Promoting activities which contribute toward positive self-esteem for youth and self-sufficiency for crime prevention for citizens.
- E. Monitoring results and reviewing opportunities for modification of R.O.C.C.Y Proposal and other law enforcement initiatives on a yearly basis.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES:

1. R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force
 - A. Become familiar with the targeted neighborhoods, community leaders, and existing gangs through overt and covert operations.
 - B. Develop strategies to investigate, arrest and prosecute drug gang members for illicit activities. Remove top level gang members from the distribution chain and gang leadership.
 - C. Continue overt and covert operations to prevent gang resurgence and recruitment with emphasis on out of school youth during summer months. Work in collaboration with community policing officers to offer programs relating to education, recreation, and positive self-esteem development.
2. Community Policing/Safe Neighborhoods Program
 - A. Assign 10 experienced community policing officers to the Safe Neighborhoods Program area including the targeted neighborhoods.
 - B. Construct new Police-Community Substation at the South Norwalk Railroad Station to be used as a headquarters for Community Policing Officers/R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force/Bike Patrol.
 - C. Establish crime prevention activities through neighborhood resident and business associations.
 - D. Establish a Security Enhancement Program for the award of grants to increase security for businesses and residences.

GOAL II - To mobilize the community to prevent gang activity involving violent crime, drug trafficking, and drug-related crime from recurring after the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force has ceased by:

- A. Continue community policing initiatives introduced through the Safe Neighborhood Grant Program.
- B. Continue full utilization Police-Community Substation at South Norwalk Railroad Station.
- C. Continue community involvement with Police Department and crime prevention activities through the continuation of the South Norwalk Business and residents Association with support from the local anti-poverty agency, Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc. (NEON).

- D. Continue City and community involvement in Security Enhancement initiatives.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES:

1. Community Policing/Safe Neighborhoods Program
 - A. Continue assignment of 10 experienced community officers to Safe Neighborhoods Program area including the targeted neighborhoods. Consider hiring additional community policing officers depending upon the experience.
 - B. Continue to utilize the Police-Community Substation at the South Norwalk Railroad Station as headquarters for Community Policing Officers, bike patrol, and special task forces assigned to the targeted neighborhoods.
 - C. Continue crime prevention activities through the Neighborhood Block Watch Program, SONIC-C Program, South Norwalk Business and Residents Association, and Newsletter.
 - D. Continue to work through SONIC-C Program to update the inventory of properties located in the targeted neighborhoods which have fallen into disrepair, present safety hazards, or are abandoned and take appropriate action through existing City departments and agencies.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION: The R.O.C.C.Y Task Force Review Committee consisting of the Mayor, Police Chief, and the Board of Police Commissioners will oversee the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force operations. The cost of administration will be borne by the City of Norwalk but the salaries and benefits for the State Police Personnel during the R.O.C.C.Y Program will be assumed by the State of Connecticut. Following the completion of the R.O.C.C.Y Program the continued administration of the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program will continue to be assumed by the City of Norwalk and/or any administrative expenses allowable under that or other similar grants.

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I. PROPOSED R.O.C.C.Y. PROGRAM

A. PROBLEMS IN THE TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS

1. BACKGROUND

The City of Norwalk, Connecticut is a diverse community located along Long Island Sound approximately forty miles northeast of New York City. The population for the City is 78,331, making it the sixth largest city in the State of Connecticut. The City covers approximately twenty-two square miles, with about two hundred miles of roadway.

The Norwalk metropolitan area includes the towns of New Canaan, Westport, Weston and Wilton which rely heavily on the City of Norwalk to provide a wide range of services including affordable housing, general assistance, the local hospital, and many varied commercial and business services. The median income of the metropolitan area is \$70,100; the second highest in the country yet, the median income of the City of Norwalk proper is \$48,171. The median income of the targeted neighborhoods which are the subject of this program, is \$26,169. This disparity clearly reflects the diverse income levels within Fairfield County, the City of Norwalk, and the targeted neighborhoods in general. Thus, although Norwalk fares well in comparison with the larger cities in the state, it is experiencing a number of community stressors listed below.

The entire tri-state area has experienced an economic decline during the past five years and Norwalk has been affected. The City tax base is stagnant and a number of large employers have left the area. The relative size of the industrial base is shrinking, being replaced with service sector jobs. In contrast, during the past decade the cost of housing has increased 168%. While the unemployment rate city-wide is less than 5%, in the targeted neighborhoods it is 12%. The percent of persons living below the poverty line in the targeted neighborhoods is a staggering 18.5% compared with 5.2% city-wide.

While the City's total population has remained virtually unchanged since 1970, according to the 1990 census the minority population has increased from 17.4% in 1980 to 20.7% in 1990. Although, growth in minority population groups occurred throughout the City, with every tract registering an increased percentage of minorities, racial composition of the targeted neighborhoods is 73% in contrast to the city-wide figure of 20%. See Demographic Chart A of City of Norwalk (attached hereto).

The number of persons per household is also higher in the targeted neighborhoods. Population density in the targeted mini-neighborhoods is at a significantly higher rate than the city as a whole (27 persons per acre versus 6.5 per acre respectively). These figures are indicia of relative overcrowding or substandard housing in those areas.

Police-community relations have been strained over the past few years and the City continues to take proactive steps to improve the status of the same. Following the Los Angeles riots in 1992, Mayor Frank J. Esposito formed a Blue Ribbon Commission to examine the state of race

CH **A**
 DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE RECLAIM OUR CITIES AND CONNECTICUT'S YOUTH (ROCCY) TARGET AREA NORWALK, CT

CENSUS TRACT	CENSUS BLOCK	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION BY RACE					TOTAL MINORITY	HISPANIC ORIGIN	HOUSING UNITS	% HOME OWNERS	FEMALE HEAD OF HSHD	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PERSONS BELOW POVERTY	% HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED
WHITE	BLACK	AM IND	ASIAN	OTHER												
MINI NEIGHBORHOOD 1 Monroe Street/South Main Street																
441	201	124	35	44	0	0	45	89	57	59						
441	202	93	30	38	0	0	25	63	55	51						
441	203	74	8	14	0	0	52	66	59	16						
441	206	53	32	20	1	0	0	21	0	49						
441	208	237	65	114	0	0	58	172	109	72						
		581	170	230	1	0	180	411	280	247	18.4%	110	\$29,402	17.5%	63.9%	11.3%
MINI NEIGHBORHOOD 2 Woodward Avenue/Grove Street																
441	311	49	36	2	0	0	11	13	47	15						
441	312	181	61	79	0	1	40	120	97	68						
444	301	1004	97	812	1	12	82	907	128	308						
444	304	121	35	58	0	0	28	86	41	38						
		1355	229	951	1	13	161	1126	313	429	8.3%	238	\$19,770	28.4%	52.7%	12.4%
MINI NEIGHBORHOOD 3 Mulvoy Street/Lexington Avenue																
445	101	136	54	57	0	4	21	82	63	50						
445	103	185	69	106	1	0	9	116	49	73						
445	104	75	34	38	3	0	0	41	20	29						
445	109	115	39	47	0	0	29	76	64	26						
		511	196	248	4	4	59	315	196	178	24.3%	106	\$28,716	15.1%	54.5%	12.2%
MINI NEIGHBORHOOD 4 Roodner Court/Roodner Court Neighborhood Center																
445	201	214	113	92	2	0	7	101	25	88						
445	210	735	87	586	4	0	58	648	154	235						
		949	200	678	6	0	65	749	179	323	24.3%	133	\$28,716	15.1%	54.5%	12.2%
REST OF TARGET AREA																
441	210	141	35	85	0	2	19	106	40	67						
441	213	165	52	85	1	0	27	113	53	39						
441	304	158	64	63	0	4	27	94	75	65						
441	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
441	307	454	85	312	0	1	56	369	122	176						
441	308	192	94	92	0	0	6	98	11	80						
441	309	43	24	5	0	0	14	19	29	16						
441	310	74	53	17	0	1	3	21	16	54						
444	303	115	13	76	0	0	26	102	38	26						
445	106	183	108	31	0	0	44	75	104	69						
445	108	235	126	79	0	5	25	109	109	81						
445	110	138	71	48	0	0	19	67	39	53						
445	114	194	101	87	0	0	6	93	68	74						
445	116	64	34	6	0	0	24	30	33	31						
445	204	28	16	7	0	0	5	12	16	7						
445	208	41	38	3	0	0	0	3	8	12						
445	209	167	60	69	0	0	38	107	74	55						
445	211	11	5	4	0	0	2	6	7	4						
		2,403	979	1,069	1	13	341	1,424	842	909	21.3%	273	\$24,243	16.3%	59.2%	11.7%
TARGET AREA:		5,799	1,774	3,176	13	30	806	4,025	1,810	2,086	19.3%	860	\$26,169	18.5%	57.0%	12.0%
CITYWIDE:		78,331	62,106	12,123	100	1,290	2,712	16,225	7,339	32,224	61.9%	3,339	\$48,171	5.2%	79.5%	4.7%

Source: 1990 Census, City of Norwalk

relations in Norwalk and make recommendations regarding actions that would promote the goals of the City Human Relations Ordinance which codifies the City's commitment to equality for all citizens of Norwalk without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. The City of Norwalk had also worked with the U.S. Department of Justice to review community perceptions of the Police Department relative to issues of sensitivity to diverse cultures. Both the Blue Ribbon Commission and the conciliation meetings of the Justice Department have recognized the need for a new type of policing in Norwalk. (See the Mission Statement, Executive Summary, and Police Subcommittee findings and recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Commission in the Appendix.)

Most recently, an incident on July 1, 1993 increased the stress between the Police Department and the minority community. The suicide of an armed young man which occurred following a police chase touched off several days of sporadic confrontations in South Norwalk. Although communications between the minority community and the City were well facilitated, and are continuing, tensions were high. At the same time, the increase in gang activity and drug-related crimes has resulted in many young people not working toward racial harmony but rather a continued mistrust of the police and local government. These factors reinforce the need for a constant police presence in the targeted neighborhoods identified in map 1 (attached hereto).

In 1992, the City of Norwalk reported 1,175 violent and/or drug related crimes which was an increase from 1991 but a decrease from 1990. Although the City is, generally speaking, a safe place to live, statistics clearly indicate trouble spots in the targeted neighborhoods where there is a consistently high proportion of gang activity and drug-related crimes.

A review of the data on Chart B shows the level of serious crime in Norwalk relative to other cities in Connecticut. It would appear that crime has remained somewhat level over the past four years and not particularly high relative to other cities of similar size. What the comparison fails to show is the concentration of crime in the targeted neighborhoods and the increase of gang related and drug activity therein.

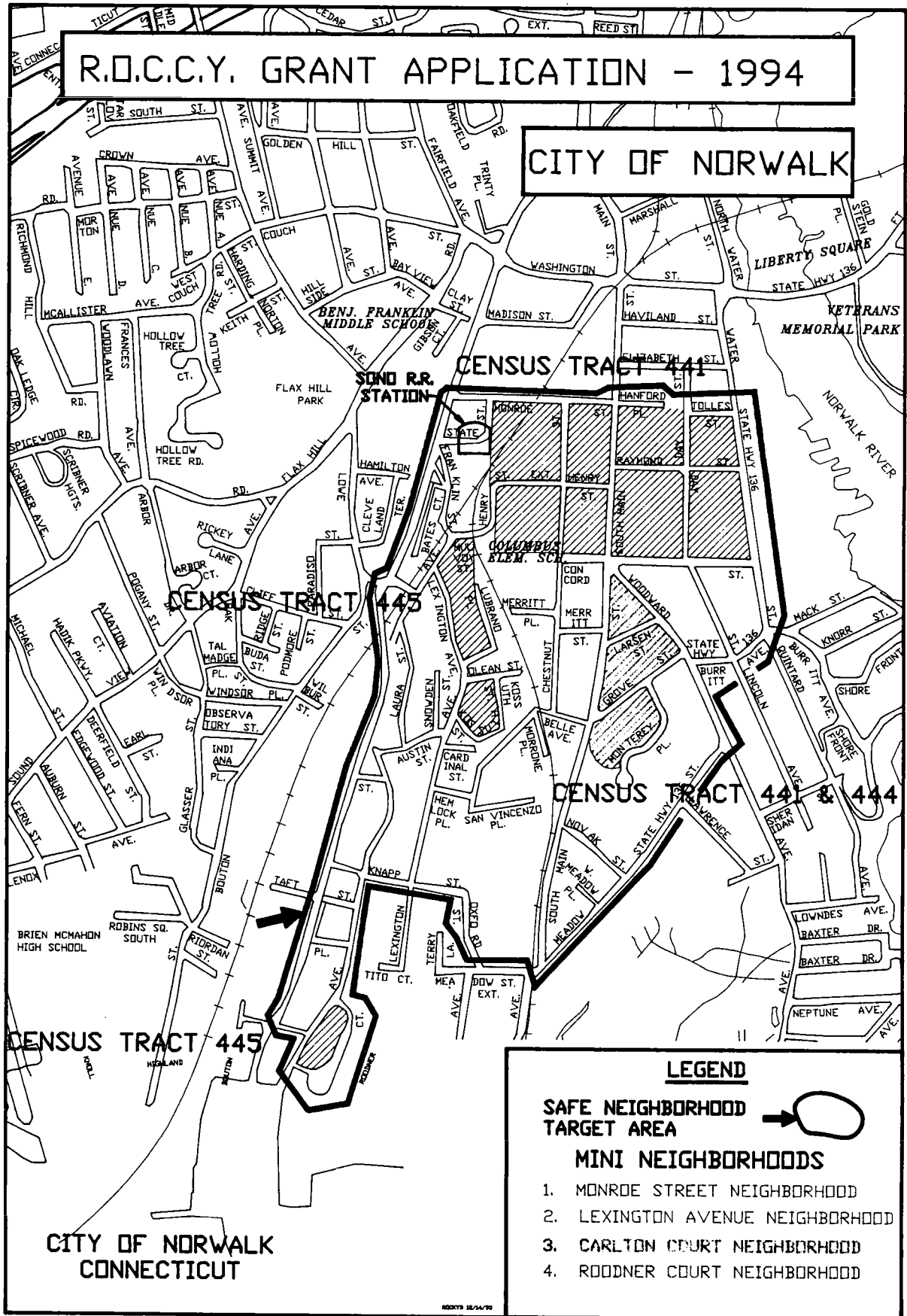


**CHART B. Comparative Analysis of Serious Crime
by City and Type of Crime.
1989-1992**

REPORTED YEAR	NORWALK (78,184 pop.)				STAMFORD (107,854 pop.)				NEW BRITAIN (75,350 pop.)				DANBURY (65,462 pop.)			
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
MURDER	6	5	4	7	9	10	10	7	5	6	6	2	3	0	2	4
RAPE	20	11	18	12	19	18	25	22	29	36	52	41	20	14	20	12
ROBBERY	169	208	210	137	269	237	297	241	195	235	305	251	52	60	59	73
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	95	167	221	133	279	273	235	223	165	186	304	240	41	88	127	114
BURGLARY	1307	1648	1268	1852	1602	1512	1236	1037	1196	1121	1335	1293	702	613	598	697
LARCENY	2975	3312	2984	1825	3993	3586	3741	3538	3091	3226	3432	3184	2255	2267	2560	2423
AUTO THEFT	709	873	786	552	965	989	959	902	503	470	962	1076	271	310	303	282

2. CAUSES OF CRIME IN THE TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS

While the city of Norwalk is more diverse than its neighboring towns and is forced to grapple with a variety of urban problems, there is an undeniable concentration of those problems in the four (4) targeted neighborhoods which, when combined, cover one hundred seventy-six (176) acres in South Norwalk. These areas contain notable characteristics which warrant classification as mini-neighborhoods and fall within a previously designated area under the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program.

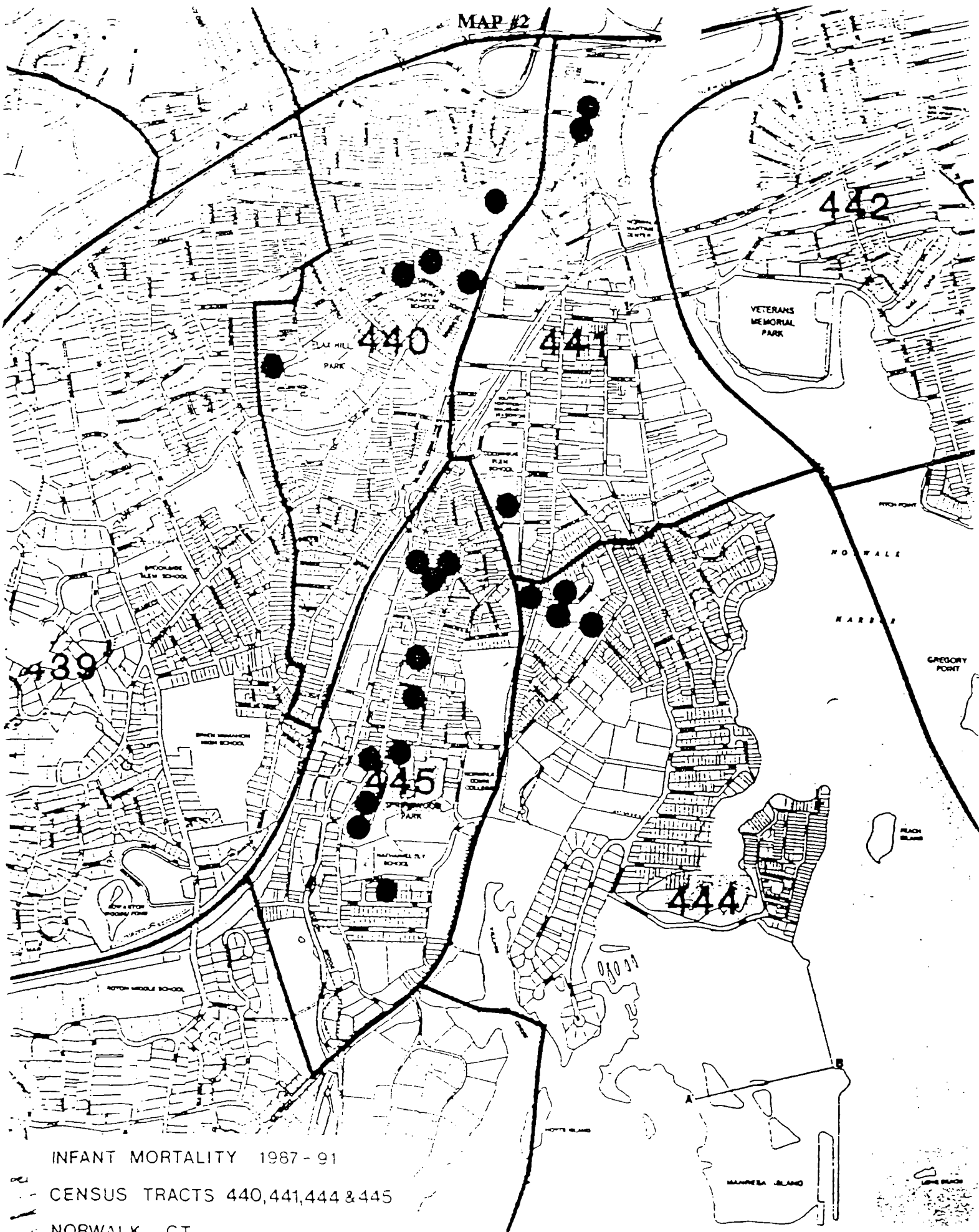
The targeted neighborhoods are generally located in the center of South Norwalk, bordered by Monroe Street and Hanford Place on the North, Water Street on the East, the Roodner Court Housing Development on the South, and Martin Luther King Boulevard on the West. Together they include portions of Census Tracts 441, 444, and 445 and have a population of close to 5,000.

According to data maintained on individuals and families receiving public assistance in Norwalk, there has been and continues to be an increase in the general assistance caseload that reside within the targeted neighborhoods. In 1990, the percent of total caseload residing in these neighborhoods as compared to the City as a whole was 47%. By 1991 it had increased to 74% and by 1992 it had increased to 80%.

Almost all of Norwalk's homeless population is located within the targeted neighborhoods. The Norwalk Shelter accommodates 41 individuals at a time and served 580 persons last year. Department of Social Services records indicate that within the targeted neighborhoods, 285 families and individuals are in danger of becoming homeless and an additional 261 individuals and families are in a "doubled-up" situation.

There are several indicators that youth are particularly vulnerable to risk factors in the targeted neighborhoods. Specifically, the infant mortality rate, high school dropout rates, and the delinquency rate show a disproportionate representation in the area.

Infant mortality is a vital indicator of health status of children and the effectiveness of the health care system and related services. The 1989 infant mortality rate in Norwalk was 7.94 per 1000 live births in the City. The rate for African-Americans was 24.3 per 1000 live births. Additionally, a study of infant mortality for Norwalk from 1987-1991 revealed fifty-two (52) infant deaths with forty-two percent (42%) of the deaths clustered in the four Census Tracts in the targeted neighborhoods. The map on the next page reveals the distribution of infant deaths.



INFANT MORTALITY 1987 - 91

CENSUS TRACTS 440, 441, 444 & 445

NORWALK, CT.

The following Table illustrates the high school dropout rate in Norwalk overall compared to the dropout rate in the targeted neighborhoods.

Table 1. High School Dropout Rates* 1990-1993				
	Total Student Body	Total Dropout Figures	Dropout Figures Target Neigh.	
			#	%
SY** 90-91	2558	49	35	71
SY 91-92	2586	52	34	65
SY92-93	2591	47	32	68

* Combined figures from Norwalk High School and Brien McMahon.

** School Year.

According to the Juvenile Court located in the city of Norwalk, it received between 375 and 400 referrals in the past year. Of those referrals, 250 were from the targeted neighborhoods.

Of the 400 persons arrested for drug charges in the City of Norwalk in 1992, 177 (or 44.25%) occurred within the targeted neighborhoods. Of the 7 homicides that occurred in the City of Norwalk in 1992, 3 (or 42%) occurred in this same area and were considered drug and/or gang related homicides. In 1993, there were 9 homicides, 5 (or 56%) of which were identified as drug or gang related in the targeted neighborhoods. Further exacerbating criminal activity in the targeted neighborhoods is the fact that many of these youth are being solicited by gang organizations. Promises of drug money, weapons, and social status which accompany street activity has resulted in approximately 280 or so young people participating or affiliating with a variety of gangs which are now located in the city of Norwalk, Connecticut.

Police Chief Carl LaBianca stresses that although the statistics are important, it must be emphasized that they represent only reported crimes and/or calls for service. It is assumed that in high crime areas many crimes go unreported. This can be attributed to several factors including but not limited to fear of retaliation, disillusionment with governmental authority and citizen apathy.

Tables 2 and 3 compare the figures for calls for service from 1989-1992 city-wide with the targeted neighborhoods and a breakdown of calls received from October 1, 1992 through October 31, 1993.

**Table 2. Calls for Service
1989-1992**

	Target Neigh. 1 9	City- wide 8 9	%	Target Neigh. 1 9	City- wide 9 0	%	Target Neigh. 1 9	City- wide 9 1	%	Target Neigh. 19	City- wide 92	%
Noise/ Disorderly conduct	117	1224	24	833	4306	20	601	3410	18	207	1036	20
Homicide	3	6	50	1	6	17	2	6	33	5	7	71
Narcotics complaints	334	589	57	249	482	51	158	240	66	142	218	65
Weapons complaints	112	246	46	154	318	48	130	357	36	110	276	40

**Table 3. Breakdown of Calls
10/01/92 - 10/31/93**

	Monroe Street	Carlton Court	Roodner Court
Unwanted Guest/Disturbance (General & Domestic)	131	106	161
Threatening Complaints	17	12	17
Stolen Motor Vehicles (including Attempt)	30	8	13
"Shots Fired"	22	63	49
Property Damage complaints	22	17	20
Noise complaints	17	38	39
Narcotics complaints	39	231	112
Loitering (narcotic-related)	13	36	12
Ambulance Request/Police Transport	81	21	73
Armed Subject Calls	8	25	18
Assaults	18	27	25
Fire	37	8	12
Burglary into Motor Vehicles	51	8	12

B. TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS

There is a clear recognition that the level of crime in the targeted neighborhoods is disproportionately higher than the other areas of the City. Despite the existence of a wide range of community resources, the targeted neighborhoods are areas where the ravages of the drug trade and gang activity has taken its toll on the citizens.

As previously described, the four neighborhoods fall within the boundaries of the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program targeted area. Because of the high concentration of crime and gang activity in these areas, it is the focus of the City of Norwalk's R.O.C.C.Y. Program to define these as "mini-neighborhoods" and target criminal activity therein. The geographical boundaries of the neighborhoods are as follows:

1. Monroe Street Neighborhood.

This area is located off South Main Street between Hanford and Concord Streets including the South Norwalk Railroad Station. On Monroe Street, there are three bars that, while not condoning drug dealing, attract persons who would purchase and or sell narcotics. The area is one that is well-known within the community for the distribution of narcotics, primarily powdered cocaine, sold in small quantities. The most common street-level drug sold in this area is a "jumbo", or a twenty-dollar bag of cocaine. This area has been the scene of several narcotics-related shootings in the past and has been a frequent target of directed patrol activity. In 1992, there were approximately 650 reported calls for service (including crimes) on Monroe Street. Washington Village, a public housing development, is located in the Monroe Street neighborhood. It is managed by the Norwalk Housing Authority. This development and the surrounding area experiences street-level drug dealing at a lower level than other neighborhoods for the reason that there is an increased involvement of the tenants of Washington Village working together with the Police and Housing Authority. This has been accomplished through increased police presence, tenant patrols, and better screening of applicants for public housing. This positive experiences will serve as a model for the other neighborhoods under both the Safe Neighborhoods and R.O.C.C.Y. Programs.

2. Lexington Avenue Neighborhood.

This area extends from Ely Avenue to Mulvoy Street to Laura Street and Lexington Avenue, including the Columbus Magnet School and the King-Kennedy Apartments. This area has been one where cocaine and heroin have been sold in street-level quantities for years. The drug-dealing site is adjacent to the Columbus Magnet School, a nationally recognized school for elementary age children. This was one of the first areas in the State of Connecticut where the federal laws pertaining to selling drugs near schools were enforced. Since that time, the state has enacted similar legislation. The federal involvement was the result of a cooperative effort among the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Statewide Narcotics Task Force, and the Norwalk Police Department. Numerous arrests have been made in this area but the problem continues to resurface after short periods of time.

3. Carlton Court Neighborhood.

This area includes Woodward Avenue, South Main Street (south of Concord), Grove Street and Monterey Village located just off Grove Street. This area has long been one where the street-level dealing of powdered cocaine and crack cocaine has occurred on a continuing basis. This is also known as an area where the sale of marijuana takes place on a continuing basis. Numerous arrests are continually made for such drug dealing. According to information received by the Norwalk Police Department, the sellers of the controlled substances, specifically marijuana, tend to be Jamaicans. Efforts to enlist the support of the law-abiding residents of Monterey Village have met with very limited success due to fear, indifference, and a lack of confidence in the police and other governmental authorities.

This neighborhood has also been the site of numerous drug-related shootings, assaults, and other drug-related crimes for several years including at least two homicides and two violent shotgun assaults against undercover police officers. This neighborhood has been identified as one of the most dangerous and violent sections of the City of Norwalk. In 1992, the following **reported** calls were investigated by police officers at this housing development:

- 10 "Armed subject" calls
- 12 assault calls
- 43 disturbance calls
- 53 loitering calls (drug related)
- 300 narcotics complaints
- 40 "shots fired" calls

These calls can be specifically broken down because so many crimes occur in this area that the Police Department has provided it with its own grid number for purposes of tracking specific crimes and calls for service.

4. Roodner Court Neighborhood.

Located at 261 Ely Avenue, this neighborhood consists of one housing development of approximately 240 units which is managed by the Norwalk Housing Authority. This area has been the scene of drug-related activities for several years. In 1992, the following **reported** calls were investigated by police officers at this housing project:

- 19 "Armed subject calls
- 54 assault calls
- 150 disturbance calls
- 15 loitering calls (drug-related)
- 70 narcotics complaints
- 30 "Shots fired" calls

The Roodner Court housing development also has its own grid number for purposes of tracking specific crimes due to the number of crime which occur in that area.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PAGES 12-16, 19-22, 26-27 NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES §1-19(b) 3(B), (C)

C. TARGETED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

The above described neighborhoods are well-known areas where street-level distribution and sale of narcotics, primarily powdered cocaine, crack cocaine, and heroin, takes place on a continuous basis. They are also the locations of gang solicitation and criminal activities. Within the past year, intelligence gathered by the Norwalk Police Department and others indicates that an organized effort is being made by drug gangs to consolidate their position as the primary distributors of street-level narcotics in these neighborhoods. The emergence and proliferation of violent street gangs is a cause for concern for the entire city of Norwalk. While their primary territories exist in one or more of the neighborhoods, their activities have begun to spill over into other parts of the city. Therefore, it is the mission of the City of Norwalk R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to target and eradicate gang organizations within these neighborhoods and prevent their proliferation to other areas of the city.

According to intelligence developed by the Norwalk Police Department over the past two years, there are four clearly identifiable street gangs within these neighborhoods. They are the following:

1. The Brotherhood/Queen of Roots. One of street gangs presently in Norwalk, is an African American street drug gang numbering up to fifty confirmed (either admitted to or ample evidence to show membership) members in Norwalk with up to eighty associates or not yet confirmed members. They range in age from 15 years old to the late 20's. This gang is involved in the distribution for sale of narcotics and firearms primarily located at the Carlton Court and Roodner Court neighborhoods.

This gang is well established having been in the City of Norwalk for approximately three (3) years. They follow a structured chain of command and have a charter of rules to follow. The Brotherhood have weekly meetings; the location of which vary in time and place. Members of the Brotherhood have to pay dues (money) to the organization.

The primary source of money is through street level dealing of cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Another source of income is organizing concerts and dances in local clubs. When these events take place brotherhood members from all over the state attend. There have been three such events in Norwalk in the last two months.

The female members of the brotherhood are known as Queen of Roots. They have approximately 29 members in their group. They are currently recruiting new members and have lieutenants in all the high schools and middle schools in Norwalk.

The Brotherhood colors are black and white. Members of the Brotherhood have been known to wear black and white colored beads or some kind of jewelry with a Korean symbol that has the colors of black and white.

THE BROTHERHOOD PLEDGE

I pledge allegiance to the flag for which one Black Man died for.
Because of his guts I truly believe he died for me.
For which I stand here today to show my true love to my Black Man way.
And now that Roots have turned around.
We finally step up off the ground.
To the Black Brother to which here I stand.
I call myself a powerful Black Man.
PEACE

2. **The Latin Kings**, is an Hispanic street gang with 46 known gang members and approximately 50 associates that have not been confirmed as members but interact with the gang on a daily basis. They range in age from 15 years old to the late 30's. This group deals cocaine (powdered and crack) in the Monroe Street neighborhood and have been established in the City of Norwalk for approximately 3 years. They are very well organized and also follow a chain of command and a charter with rules to follow. The Norwalk Latin Kings have a "Formation of the Corona" (Crown) which is the Board of Directors. The Latin Kings also have weekly meetings, the location of which vary in time and place. At the meetings, the Latin Kings discuss family business and collect dues from the members.

The primary source of money acquired by the Latin Kings is through street level dealing of cocaine, crack cocaine, and heroin. They supply large amounts of narcotics within the City of Norwalk and surrounding towns and cities. They have been responsible for several assaults that go unreported to law enforcement. These assaults are known as "BEAT DOWNS". The Latin Kings will give any resident, store owner, or member a "beat down" if they suspect him/her of giving information about their activities to the Police. If a member is not following the rules and regulations of the charter that member will be "terminated" and given a "beat down". He/she is also given a letter of termination by the Corona (CROWN). See attached. The Latin Kings are well armed and are not afraid to protect their narcotics operation. The Latin Kings have also been responsible for drive-by shootings and arson attempts.

The Latin King's organization in Connecticut is broken up into regions. The City of Norwalk is in the third region along with eight neighboring cities and towns. This information has been obtained through arrests, information from other agencies and confidential informants. The Norwalk Latin Kings colors are black and gold. Black represents the darkness in the unknown death, meaning you will sacrifice beyond life to defend the five points of this organization (CROWN). The gold represents the inspiration of life to this organization with respect to the

five points of the Crown. The five points of the crown are love, respect, sacrifice, honor, and obedience. The members have been known to wear black and gold colored beads; however, they have been removed for fear of having the Police identify them. The members are now issued picture I.D. cards.

The Latin King Pledge

A.L.K.N.

"HAVE MERCY"

HAVE MERCY O FATHER ON OUR ENEMY,
OPEN THE DOORS HE MAY BE MY FRIEND,
IF HE ACTS RIGHT I WILL BE DECENT,
IF HE ACTS BAD HE SOON WILL REPENT.
GIVE ME YOUR BLESSING
L.K. LOVE

3. **The Nation**, is an African American street drug gang which numbers up to 25 known members. They range in age from 17 years old to the late 20's. This group deals heroin and cocaine in the Lexington Avenue neighborhood. They have been established in the City of Norwalk for approximately 2 years yet are not well organized at this time. But there is information that they are currently recruiting new members in Norwalk, and setting up a strong base. Currently, the Nation has 10 known gang members and approximately 20 associates that have not been confirmed as gang members but associate with the gang on a daily basis. Their primary source of money is through street level dealing of crack cocaine, cocaine, and heroin. The Nation colors are red, black and green. They have also worn colored beads but have removed them and are now believed to be issuing some kind of Ring to their members.

4. **The Total Kaos (or "T.K.")**, is also an African American street gang with numbers up to 20-30 members. All members appear to be in their teens, specifically 12-18 years old. This group is present within the middle and high schools in Norwalk and seem to be based at the Roodner Court neighborhood. Because of the young age of this gang, intelligence gathering is somewhat limited. This group is newly organized and their intent is to intimidate other youth. They are also involved in organized drug activity.

In summary, there is ample evidence to suggest that these gangs, besides dealing in narcotics, engage in acts of violence to further their drug trade activities and/or to maintain discipline within their ranks and to protect their territories. A homicide on South Main Street within the past few months has been linked to feud between a member of The Nation gang and a member of The Brotherhood gang.

The profile for the typical gang member is such that they are more often male than female, come from an economically depressed area, and usually from a broken home where the father is absent

EXECUTIVE CROWN AUTHORITY

TO _____
FROM : EXECUTIVE CROWN
SUBJECT : FINAL DECISION

Date 10/7/93

EXECUTIVE ORDER

It is hereby ordered that in accordance with the Charter of the Almighty Latin King Nation, and all of its applicable Sections, the above named _____ is hereby Terminated for the below listed findings. A complete investigation has been conducted by the Executive Crown in the matter of _____ that occurred on 10/7/93 and this Executive Order shall serve as our final decision with respect to this matter.

Findings: _____

GUILTY!

Final Decision : _____

Terminated.

Violation(s) Charged : _____

Sec 2 pg 7 rule 6

A.L.K.N. Charter Section(s) Violated : _____

Sec 2 pg 7 rule 6

A member must not discuss any details of this family to non member. Also Beating people. Using Drugs. Talking to the police.

A copy of this Executive Order is hereby sent to the _____ Cro on this date ____/____/____ and shall be enforced immediately therein

and the mother runs the household and there is no presence of a strong male authority figure. Many of the typical gang members are from large families and are under-achievers. Most have a poor self-image and low self-esteem outside the gang's subculture. However, within the gang subculture, most achieve a high self esteem and self image. Many gang members have been placed in alternative high schools or simply drop-out of school. The primary age group is from 18-24 years old with the average age around 18. According to sociological studies and information received by the Police Department, the following are additional reasons why gangs have been able to recruit and sustain their membership.

1. Identity or recognition: The gang members attempt to overcome feelings of inadequacy experienced outside of the gang culture by achieving a level of status within the gang. The gang subculture also allows the gang member to demonstrate his masculinity through various criminal activities.

2. Family background: The gang member comes from a family where the father, grandfathers, uncles, cousins, and/or brothers have been involved in gangs. The gang members respect or look up to these family members and want to be like them.

3. Fellowship or brotherhood: The gang becomes a substitute family where the gang members receives the "love", attention, and approval lacking in the parental home. Gang members join with others of similar backgrounds and problems; thus, creating their own family. Many gang members have more loyalty and concern for their fellow gang members than for their own family.

4. Protection: Many join a gang to protect themselves from assaults of rival gangs. By joining the gang, the gang member will have allies who will defend him from outsiders, who will support him, and retaliate on his behalf.

5. Intimidation: Gang members may put pressure on others in their neighborhood to join the gang. This pressure may range from extorting lunch money to beatings.

6. Financial: The sales of street drugs, primarily crack cocaine and powdered cocaine, have resulted in gangs making huge profits.

7. Hierarchy: The structure of a gang is generally organized and very rigid. In fact, it is difficult for a member to leave a gang once having joined.

8. Identifying symbols: Each gang has a particular territory and/or identifying symbols that clearly delineate the jurisdiction of the gang activity. Such symbols further cement the relationship gang members have between themselves and also assist the Police Department in identifying gang members.

II. PHASING OF R.O.C.C.Y PROGRAM

Due to the fact that the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program has already been implemented and serves as a foundation for introducing the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force, the following sequence of activities has occurred or will be occurring prior to the implementation of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and their assignment to the neighborhoods:

Police-Community Substation. Under the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program, a police-community substation will be constructed and located at the South Norwalk Railroad Station by Spring 1994. The police-community substation will be used by police and neighborhood residents for community meetings and programs. The substation will be staffed by community-based police officers (hired through the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program) and the Department's Community Services and Training Division. It will be open on a continual basis and will house an office for the Social Services and Health Departments of the City of Norwalk to provide enhanced services to the community from this satellite office. Programs to be provided at this substation will include early childhood health care, immunizations, blood lead screenings for area residents, AIDS education, pre-natal care, parenting skills, bicycle safety programs, drug identification programs, and other crime prevention activities. The substation will also serve as the meeting place for the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Security Enhancement Committee to review requests for security improvements to area businesses and residences. Office space will be made available to the R.O.C.C.Y Task Force on an as-needed basis. The community-based police officers will provide information concerning gang members activities and information received from citizens to the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force through periodic meetings and strategy sessions to be held at the substation.

Community-based Police Officers. Under the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program, the City of Norwalk has hired ten additional police officers. The ten police candidates have been enrolled for the December 3, 1993 and January 28, 1994 classes at the Municipal Police Training Academy. They will complete the Academy training and then field training at the Norwalk Police Department by April of 1994. Those new officers will be deployed in the Spring of 1994 in traditional police duties and more experienced community-policing trained officers will be deployed to the targeted neighborhoods. The ten community officers will complement the efforts of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force.

Design and implementation of Crime Prevention and Security Enhancement programs. Through the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program, the City was awarded \$33,000 for crime prevention activities and up to \$175,000 for security enhancement programs. Through the implementation of community-based policing and input from area residents and businesses, the City will design and implement crime prevention programs specifically dedicated to the unique needs of the Safe Neighborhoods area in general and the targeted neighborhoods in particular.

The R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will participate in the activities of the Crime Prevention and Security Enhancement Programs by assisting with crime watches and reviewing the inventory of areas that have been identified as requiring additional security measures. Any activities that the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force can take toward promoting those goals will be encouraged.

The R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. If the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force is made available to the City of Norwalk, it shall consist of six state police personnel and a supervisor to be assigned to work with two Norwalk Police Department personnel from the Special Services Division, the division within the Norwalk Police Department charged with the primary responsibility for narcotics investigations and other intelligence gathering activities. The officers selected will be experienced investigators familiar with local drug gang activities. They will work in coordination with the state police personnel and be considered part of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force.

The temporary assignment of state police personnel to assist the Norwalk Police Department in the R.O.C.C.Y. Program will not in any way result in the reduction of personnel or a reduction or change in the hours of work performed by the Norwalk Police Union or its members. Also, the temporary assignment of state police personnel to assist the Norwalk Police Department in the R.O.C.C.Y. Program will not in any way change or alter the City's utilization of bargaining unit members for extra work assignments. The two Norwalk Police Officers assigned to and selected by the Chief of Police to the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will be chosen from the Special Services Division thereby allowing for their working schedule to be both consistent with the existing union contract yet flexible to meet the needs of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force as determined by the supervising state police personnel assigned to the R.O.C.C.Y. Program. Finally, no collective bargaining member position, normal assignments, or beats will be filled with state police personnel as a result of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program. The procedures used will be similar to those employed by the Norwalk Police Department for officers assigned to the Statewide Narcotics Task Force.

III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES OF R.O.C.C.Y. TASK FORCE

The strategy for the R.O.C.C.Y. Program will be the formation of a task force directed against the street gangs in the neighborhoods. As stated earlier, the street gangs are responsible for much of the distribution of narcotics, acts of violence, and the proliferation of firearms within these areas. It is proposed that the personnel dedicated to the R.O.C.C.Y. Program, together with the assistance of the community-based police officers and residents, work in a cooperative effort to identify, arrest, and convict the leadership of the various street gangs. Toward that end, the City of Norwalk will direct two of its officers from the Special Services Division to concentrate on and work in concert with State Police personnel to create the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. Their mission will be to break down the leadership of these violent street gangs through sustained, long-term covert investigations utilizing various investigative techniques (surveillance, covert or undercover purchases of narcotics and weapons, legal wiretaps, and traffic enforcement measures, etc.). The task force will work with and exchange information with other divisions of the Norwalk Police Department as well as any other law enforcement agencies investigating similar gang related criminal activities.

Narcotics investigations will be specifically targeted toward the principle drug markets operated by the gangs. The R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will attempt to disrupt the street level distribution activities and arrest the principal drug dealers and distributors. The Task Force will utilize the efforts of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force to assist in arresting these street-level dealers within the targeted areas.

Carefully targeted enforcement details by uniformed personnel of the Norwalk Police Department, the community-based officers, and the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will be used to achieve maximum drug market disruption in each neighborhood. This component of the strategy will use short-term intermittent deployment of uniformed personnel in highly visible traffic enforcement measures. These activities will include spot checks for equipment and traffic violations of vehicles. It is well known and can be demonstrated that many drug buyers drive into an area to purchase drugs. From previous operations of this nature, it has been found that many vehicles are unregistered and subject to seizure and subsequent inventory which can result in the lawful seizure of weapons and other contraband. Included in this program will be a cooperative effort with Metro North officers targeting drug dealers and couriers who arrive in Norwalk by rail to ply their trade.

In order to effectively utilize the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and the Norwalk Police Department with regard to heavy concentration of law enforcement activity, the community must be aware of the implementation of this program. Thus, the community will be informed as to the likelihood of a R.O.C.C.Y. Program being introduced to these neighborhoods. However, the assignments and scheduling of R.O.C.C.Y. activities in each neighborhood will not be so

identified in order to keep the covert nature of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force intact. While it is incumbent that the community recognize and approve the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force efforts, it is also important that the integrity of the program remain confidential. It is believed however that the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force efforts, coupled with those of the community police, in the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program will provide the reassurance and confidence that the community is seeking from its law enforcement agencies to battle crime.

Due to the fact that the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will be engaging in more covert rather than overt activities, the quantifiable, measurable terms of success will necessarily have to be based upon crime statistics. The City of Norwalk Police Department has, through the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program and in preparation of this grant application, already compiled crime data over the past three years. It is the goal of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program to reduce drug and gang activities through increased arrest, prosecution, and conviction of gang leadership and disruption of the drug trade and the break up gangs. Crime statistics and the demographic data relating to gangs will be compiled during the R.O.C.C.Y. Program and compared to current crime levels to determine whether any decrease has occurred. The goals of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program as they relate to the Safe Neighborhoods Program are broader in seeking citizen involvement and confidence in their safety. This measure of success will obviously take longer to achieve and will be reflected in the attitude and actions of the community.

The following is an overview of the goals, objectives, and activities of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Initiative and Safe Neighborhoods Program for the City of Norwalk:

YEAR 1 (March 1, 1994 - December 1, 1994)

GOAL I:

TO ELIMINATE OR SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE GANG ACTIVITY INVOLVING VIOLENT CRIME, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME FROM THE TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS.

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Establish the organizational structure necessary to implement the R.O.C.C.Y. Program.
- B. Familiarize the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force with Norwalk Police Department procedures/operations and targeted neighborhoods. Coordinate R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force activities with community policing initiatives introduced through the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program.
- C. Have R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force prepare a Plan of Action which includes spot checks, observations and citations for motor vehicle violations including but not limited to illegal parking and other traffic violations, expired emissions and license permits, faulty and/or abandoned vehicles. Have R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force, utilize, though surveillance operations and other law enforcement activities, drug transactions resulting in the identification of the buyer who will be stopped, drugs removed, buyer arrested and interviewed. If dealer identified, prepare an arrest warrant to take to court.

- D. Have R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force compile numerous arrest warrants as described above to be executed and delivered in a coordinated sweep of targeted neighborhoods.
- E. Have R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will continue covert and overt police presence during the summer months with an emphasis on prevention of gang resurgence and recruitment especially of youth who will be out of school for the summer.
- F. Have R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force gather data based on crime statistics and actual experiences and feedback from the community. Provide such information in a report to the R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee and the community at the conclusion of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Designate two Norwalk Police personnel from the Special Services Division to be assigned to the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. Establish R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Oversight Committee through Mayor's Office, Chief of Police, and Board of Police Commissioners to receive monthly reports on R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force operations. **(To commence immediately upon notification of acceptance of R.O.C.C.Y. Program.)**

2. Briefing by Norwalk Special Services Division and other representatives of the Norwalk Police Department for the six State Police Personnel and State Supervisor on the operations and procedures of the Norwalk Police Department. Introduce to community leaders and provide overview of the targeted neighborhoods. Prepare plan and review strategy for gathering additional intelligence relating to gang activity through undercover and surveillance operations of neighborhoods. Introduce R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to previously designated community police officers, the Police-Community Substation, the Crime Prevention Activities Program, and Security Enhancement Program. Require attendance at monthly meetings of the Community Police, Crime Prevention, and Security Enhancement Committees to be held at the police-community substation. **(March 1-15, 1994 with arrival of State Police Personnel to the City of Norwalk. Attendance at monthly meetings through December 15, 1994.)**

3. Evaluate targeted neighborhoods, develop strategies, and prepare Plan of Action for investigating, arresting and prosecuting gang members for illicit activities utilizing information received from Community Policing Officers, Crime Prevention, and the Security Enhancement Committees. Such confidential Plan of Action will include a proposed schedule of dates and sites for such law enforcement activities. **(March 15, 1994 to be complete by April 30, 1994.)**

4. Conduct spot checks, observations, and citations for motor vehicle violations including but not limited to illegal parking and other traffic violations, expired emissions and license permits, faulty and/or abandoned vehicles resulting in the compilation of statistics of motor vehicle violations with potential for additional criminal information gathering. Participate in videotaping and other surveillance observations of drug transactions resulting in the positive identification of the buyer who will be stopped, drugs removed, buyer arrested and interviewed. If dealer is identified, an arrest warrant will be prepared and taken to court. **(March 15, 1994 through June 30, 1994.)**

5. Compilation of numerous arrest warrants to be executed and delivered in a coordinated sweep of targeted neighborhoods. (April 30, 1994 through September 30, 1994.)

6. Work with the Community-based Policing Officers and Crime Prevention Activity Chairpersons to prevent gang resurgence and recruitment as well as support drug education, recreational activities, and positive self-esteem programs for youth. R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will continue to identify existing gangs and membership to monitor their numbers and activities. (June 30, 1994 through September 30, 1994 with the return of youth to school.)

7. Compile crime statistics for the R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee concerning the number of arrests, convictions, and severity of sentence handed down as well as recidivism of gangs and/or drug activity in the targeted neighborhoods. Seek community input through surveys and community-based meetings to assess the citizens views and obtain feedback for information to Oversight Committee on the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Program. (October 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994.)

8. Compile new intelligence since the commencement of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program and compare to that level of intelligence concerning gang activity and crime which existed in January of 1994. Update Norwalk Police Department files and reports and compare number of arrests and convictions from the previous year. (October 1, 1994 through December 31, 1994.)

9. Prepare report to the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Oversight Committee on success of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program. Provide recommendations to modify or terminate the same depending upon the outcome of the experience. Review of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Initiative by the R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee. (October 1, 1994 through November 15, 1994.)

10. Review of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Program by the R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee. (November 15, 1994 through December 31, 1994.)

YEAR 2 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS THEREAFTER

GOAL 2:

TO MOBILIZE THE COMMUNITY TO PREVENT GANG ACTIVITY INVOLVING VIOLENT CRIME, DRUG TRAFFICKING, AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME FROM RECURRING AFTER THE R.O.C.C.Y. TASK FORCE HAS CEASED.

OBJECTIVES:

A. Continue community policing initiatives introduced through the Safe Neighborhood Grant Program.

- B. Continue full utilization Police-Community Substation at South Norwalk Railroad Station.
- C. Continue community involvement with Police Department and crime prevention activities through the continuation of the South Norwalk Business and residents Association with support from the local anti-poverty agency, Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc. (NEON).
- D. Continue City and community involvement in Security Enhancement initiatives.

ACTIVITIES:

1. The 10 community-based police officers, having been specially trained and assigned to the targeted neighborhoods within South Norwalk will continue their patrol as Community Police. They will continue to operate out of the Police-Community Substation and participate on the foot patrol, bike patrol, mobile police precinct, and any special task forces that are assigned to that area. They will continue to attend community meetings, area churches, and NEON functions including those at the community centers to familiarize themselves with the citizens of Norwalk. These officers will also serve as role models for youth and work with the Juvenile Court as probation officers for those juvenile offenders who are returned to the community. These officers will continue to be assigned from the Special Services Division which will make recommendations to the R.O.C.C.Y. Program Oversight Committee as to the recruitment of additional community police following the cessation of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force.

2. The Police-Community Substation at the South Norwalk Railroad Station will be the most permanent aspect of both the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program and the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Program. The Substation will be complete and operational by April 1, 1994 or earlier and continue to house the Community Police Officers, bike patrol, and special task forces assigned to the South Norwalk targeted areas. The Substation has been designed to be a desirable place for the community to go. While there will continue be an officer in charge and police functions taking place, the community will be encouraged to participate in many varied programs that will take place at the Substation. Among those programs anticipated to continue and broaden are the satellite services from the both the Department of Health and Social Services. The two offices devoted to these departments will remain and continue to provide varied services to the community. The initial programs identified on Page 7 will be maintained and expanded upon depending on need. The Community Room will continue to be used for all community policing programs, neighborhood block watch programs, and other pressing issues that need to be addressed by both police and citizens. One portion of the community room will be devoted to children so that parents may freely attend either daily or evening meetings. Books, puzzles, a TV with a VCR, and tables will be made available for youngsters so their parents are relieved from the burden of parenting while encouraged to become more active in their community. Older youth will be encouraged to use the community room as a place to

attend after school. The community policing officers will be encouraged to read to these students, help them with homework, and generally be available on a regular basis for youth who are so inclined. The Board of Education will be encourage to have students attend after-school homework sessions at the Substation and will be invited to provide tutoring on that basis. The availability of the Substation to the community is especially important in light of the fact that Carlton Court, one of the most distressed neighborhoods, does not have any community facilities. Neighborhood associations as well as the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will be encouraged to continue using the Substation for their meetings and programs as well. The key to the Police-Community Substation is its accessibility which will be on a 24 hour basis and its user-friendly atmosphere.

3. The community members who have participated in the crime prevention activities during the first year of the R.O.C.C.Y. grant and created the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will be invited to continue working with the City on one or more of these programs. Sergeant Judy Mocciola, Director of Social Services Roberta Boucher, and Director of Neighborhood Housing Services Tom Ivers will continue their crime prevention activities through the Neighborhood Block Watch Program, the SONIC-C clean-up and job skills program, and the community newsletter. The South Norwalk Business and Residents Association meetings will continue to be held on an alternating monthly basis at the Ben Franklin Center and the Police-Community Substation. At these meetings the community will be encouraged to critique the above programs and offer new strategies for improving the same. Community policing officers will attend these meetings and continue to receive information from the community about their neighborhoods. Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now (NEON), the anti-poverty agency, will continue to play a vital role in recruiting participants, acting as a facilitator of programs, and as an information clearing house for churches and the other community centers within the city. The key to the community involvement and consistency in its efforts will be the enthusiasm of the participants and the organization of the Safe Neighborhood Program Core Group. Inasmuch as the Core Group consists of professionals whose jobs entail the same kinds of activities that are described herein, the continuation of the SoNo Business and Residents Association and other community participation is very likely.

In an effort to strengthen and maintain community involvement in the targeted neighborhoods the following specific activities are scheduled to occur:

- a. The South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will hold regular every other monthly meetings at the Police-Community Substation to build upon the community mobilization activities of the first year of R.O.C.C.Y. Records of meetings and numbers of attendance will be the indicator for determining the success of this activity.
- b. The Safe Neighborhoods Core Group will remain to encourage the development of leadership within the targeted neighborhoods through support and possibly part-time para-professional employment to those who show potential as leaders in the effort to curb gang activity. The emergence of identifiable adult leaders will be the indicator of success for this activity.

In order to effectively mobilize the community to prevent gang activity from recurring, the Safe Neighborhoods Core Group and the SoNO Business and residents Association must expand, strengthen, and maintain referral relationships with schools, police, Juvenile Court, Department of Youth Services, and other social service agencies. The following activities are planned to achieve this result:

- a. The Safe Neighborhoods Core Group and the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will work with the above agencies and make them aware of the goals of the Safe Neighborhoods and R.O.C.C.Y. Programs and encourage these agencies to continue making appropriate on-going referrals. The key for success of this activity will be the number of agency contacts and the number of appropriate referrals to the same.
 - b. The South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will be encouraged to establish a Peer Education/Peer Leadership Group with the assistance of the Department of Youth services for youth ages 11 through 14 at Carlton Court and the new Police-Community Substation. In order to do this, the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association must recruit participants through referral sources, publicity, and outreach in the community. Parental permission and involvement will be crucial here and the number of youth enrolled in the program will be the indicator for success.
 - c. The Safe Neighborhoods Core Group and the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association will work closely with the Department of Youth Services in their Youth Violence Prevention Program in the second and third years of its operation to ensure anti-gang activity continues. The Youth Services Advisory Board, which governs the Department of Youth Services, will serve as the community coalition for the Youth Violence Prevention Project and coordinate efforts with other appropriate programs targeting positive youth development.
4. The Security Enhancement Program grants will cease after the first year of the Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program. The awarded grant of \$175,000 will be completely exhausted by the end of the year (December 31, 1994) and based upon the criteria used for these funds, the security improvements in the area should have a long ranging effect on security for each neighborhood. Although the funds will be fully expended by year's end, the criteria for selecting housing and businesses that are in need of enhanced security will remain and an inventory of such properties will be maintained and updated through the SONIC-C Program. SONIC-C will continue to hire youth and the workfare population to keep the inner-city clean and, in so doing, will continually monitor the area to identify those properties that pose a particular threat in terms of their lack of safety, abandonment, or use in criminal activity. The Safe Neighborhoods Program Core Group will remain active and be able to put into motion the requisite steps to have such properties cited for health code violations, condemned, raised, or acquired through asset forfeiture. This process has been and will continue to be streamlined as a result of the parties having worked together over the past year as a cohesive group.

IV. TIMELINE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

January 1994	February	March	April	May	June
Hiring/enrollment and field training of 10 new recruits under Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program.	→ Assignment of 10 experienced police officers to community policing duties. Participate in special community policing training techniques. Assignment from Special Services Division, 2 Norwalk police personnel to work with R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. Preparation for introduction of State Police Personnel.	→ Deployment of community policing officers to targeted Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program area. Deployment of two Norwalk police personnel to R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. Briefing by Norwalk Special Services Division on operations/procedures of Department and introduction to community leaders and targeted neighborhoods for the State Police Personnel and Supervisor. Introduce R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to Community Police Officers, Police-Community Substation, Crime Prevention Activities Program, and Security Enhancement Program. Begin attendance at their monthly meetings. Evaluate targeted neighborhoods, develop strategies and prepare Plan of Action for investigating, arresting, and prosecuting gang members for illicit activities. Begin 1st phase of Plan of Action including spot checks, observations, and citations for motor vehicle violations for compiling criminal information. Conduct videotaping and other surveillance observations of drug transactions resulting in positive identification of buyer, information obtained, and arrest warrant prepared.	Completion of field training. Assignment to traditional policing duties. Community Policing Complete Briefing Attend meetings Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	 Community Policing Attend meetings Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	 Community Policing R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to work with Community-based Police Officers and Crime Prevention Activities Chairpersons to prevent gang resurgence and recruitment, as well as support drug education, recreational activities, and positive self-esteem programs for youth. Attend meetings Implement 2nd phase of Plan of Action through compiling numerous arrest warrants to be executed and delivered in coordinated sweep of targeted neighborhoods. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

July	August	September	October	November	December, 1994 - January 1995
R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and summer programs. Attend meetings Continue 2nd phase of Plan of Action through compiling numerous arrest warrants to be executed and delivered in a coordinated sweep of targeted neighborhoods. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and summer programs. Attend meetings Continue 2nd phase of Plan of Action. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and summer programs. Attend meetings Complete Plan of Action. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	Following completion of Plan of Action, R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to compile data on the number of arrests, convictions, and severity of sentences handed down. Seek community input through surveys and community meetings to obtain citizen views and feedback for the R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee. R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force to compile new intelligence since commencement of Program and compare to level of intelligence concerning gang activity and crime which existed in January of 1994. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	Prepare report on crime statistics and citizen response to R.O.C.C.Y. Program. Continue motor vehicle checks and surveillance operations.	Finish report for R.O.C.C.Y. Oversight Committee on success of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program. Provide recommendation to modify or terminate depending upon outcome of experience.

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES
January 1994 - December 1994

January 1994	February	March	April	May	June
01/19/94 Meeting, Ben Franklin Center. Police Department Crime Prevention Specialist with citizens regarding Neighborhood Watch Programs, appointment of Block Captains. SONIC-C Project 30+ General Assistance clients working with elderly, handicapped, and disabled to provide snow shoveling, light errands, transportation to doctor's appointments, and community programs. Participation by clients in job readiness classes.	Neighborhood News Bulletin Introduction to Safe Neighborhoods and R.O.C.C.Y. Programs. Invitation to SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting 3/2/94. SONIC-C Program and Neighborhood Housing Services plan agenda for SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting. Continue SONIC-C Project.	3/2/94 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Ben Franklin Center regarding update on: 1. Police-Community Substation 2. Introduction of Community Police Officers 3. Crime Prevention Activities 4. Security Enhancement Program Continue SONIC-C Project.	Neighborhood News Bulletin re: Grand Opening of Police-Community Substation. SONIC-C spring clean-up coordinated with Norwalk Clean and Green, concentrating in targeted neighborhoods with 30+ General Assistance clients.	5/4/94 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation: 1. Meet with Community Policing Officers. 2. Review Crime Prevention Activities. 3. Review Security Enhancement Program. 4. Review summer programs for youth. Continue SONIC-C Project.	Coordination of community center programs with NEON. Neighborhood News Bulletin re: implementation of Youth Violence Prevention Program at Carlton Court and Summer Youth Initiative Program. Continuation and expansion of SONIC-C with 70+ youth including clean-up; job readiness; scared straight drug program; and update of inventory of property in targeted neighborhoods with information provided to Security Enhancement Committee.

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

July	August	September	October	November	December, 1994
7/7/94 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation: 1. Meet with Community Policing Officers. 2. Review Crime Prevention Activities. 3. Review Security Enhancement Program. 4. Review summer programs for youth.	Neighborhood News Bulletin	9/8/94 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation: 1. Meet with Community Policing Officers. 2. Review Crime Prevention Activities. 3. Review Security Enhancement Program. 4. Review summer programs for youth.	Continuation of coordination of community center programs with NEON. Neighborhood News Bulletin	SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation: 1. Meet with Community Policing Officers. 2. Review Crime Prevention Activities. 3. Review Security Enhancement Program. 4. Review summer programs for youth.	Continuation of community center programs with NEON. Neighborhood News Bulletin
Youth Violence Prevention Program	Youth Violence Prevention Program	Youth Violence Prevention Program.			
Summer Youth Initiative Program	Summer Youth Initiative Program	Evaluation of Summer Youth Initiative Program.			
Continuation and expansion of SONIC-C with 70+ youth including clean-up; job readiness; scared straight drug program; and update of inventory of property in targeted neighborhoods with information provided to Security Enhancement Committee.	Continue SONIC-C Project.	SONIC-C at-risk youth return to school; GA clients and those youth not returning participate in job bank.	Continue SONIC-C Project.		SONIC-C Project 30+ General Assistance clients working with elderly, handicapped, and disabled to provide snow shoveling, light errands, transportation to doctor's appointments, and community programs. Participation by clients in job readiness classes.

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES
January 1995 - December 1995 and subsequent years

January 1995	February	March	April	May	June
01/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.	Neighborhood News Bulletin	03/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.	Neighborhood News Bulletin	05/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.	Coordination of community center programs with NEON.
SONIC-C Project 30+ General Assistance clients working with elderly, handicapped, and disabled to provide snow shoveling, light errands, transportation to doctor's appointments, and community programs. Participation by clients in job readiness classes.	Continue SONIC-C Project.	Continue SONIC-C Project.	SONIC-C spring clean-up coordinated with Norwalk Clean and Green, concentrating in targeted neighborhoods with 30+ General Assistance clients.	Continue SONIC-C Project.	Neighborhood News Bulletin Implementation of Youth Violence Prevention Program at Carlton Court. Summer Youth Initiative Program. Continuation and expansion of SONIC-C with 70+ youth including clean-up; job readiness; scared straight drug program; and update of inventory of property in targeted neighborhoods with information provided to Security Enhancement Committee.

CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

July	August	September	October	November	December, 1995
07/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.		09/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.	Continuation of coordination of community center programs with NEON.	11/95 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting at Police-Community Substation.	Coordination of community center programs with NEON.
	Neighborhood News Bulletin		Neighborhood News Bulletin		Neighborhood News Bulletin
Youth Violence Prevention Program	Youth Violence Prevention Program	Youth Violence Prevention Program.			
Summer Youth Initiative Program	Summer Youth Initiative Program	Evaluation of Summer Youth Initiative Program.			
Continuation and expansion of SONIC-C with 70+ youth including clean-up; job readiness; scared straight drug program; and update of inventory of property in targeted neighborhoods with information provided to Security Enhancement Committee.	Continue SONIC-C Project.	SONIC-C at-risk youth return to school; GA clients and those youth not returning participate in job bank.	Continue SONIC-C Project.		SONIC-C Project 30+ General Assistance clients working with elderly, handicapped, and disabled to provide snow shoveling, light errands, transportation to doctor's appointments, and community programs. Participation by clients in job readiness classes.

SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

January, 1994	February	March	April	May	June
1/10/94 meeting with Security Enhancement Committee to establish guidelines and criteria for grant application process. 1/19/94 meeting at Ben Franklin Center: Police Crime Prevention Specialist with citizens. Distribution of information regarding Security Enhancement Program.	Development and distribution of public relations material for Security Enhancement Program .	3/2/94 SoNo Business and Residents Association meeting. Distribution of grant application materials.	Security Enhancement Committee to review applications in light of inventory of properties shown to be in disrepair, have safety hazards, or are abandoned.	Security Enhancement Committee meeting to disperse funds to approved applicants.	Security Enhancement Committee to review applications in light of inventory of properties shown to be in disrepair, have safety hazards, or are abandoned.
July	August	September	October	November	December, 1994
Security Enhancement Committee meeting to disperse funds to approved applicants.	Security Enhancement Committee to review applications in light of inventory of properties shown to be in disrepair, have safety hazards, or are abandoned.	Security Enhancement Committee meeting to disperse funds to approved applicants.	Security Enhancement Committee to review applications in light of inventory of properties shown to be in disrepair, have safety hazards, or are abandoned.	Security Enhancement Committee meeting to disperse funds to approved applicants.	Security Enhancement Committee to review applications in light of inventory of properties shown to be in disrepair, have safety hazards, or are abandoned. Compile final report for Mayor and State on Security Enhancement Program.

V. PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

R.O.C.C.Y. PROGRAM

Oversight Committee

Mayor
Chief of Police
Board of Police Commissioners

Norwalk Police Department

Chief
Special Services Division
2 Police Personnel

State Police Personnel

Supervisor
6 State Troopers

SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS GRANT PROGRAM

Core Group

Mayor's Office
Norwalk Police Department
Norwalk Fire Department
Department of Social Services
Department of Health
Department of Youth Services
Department of Planning & Zoning
Redevelopment Agency
Department of Code Enforcement
Neighborhood Housing Services
South Norwalk Electric Works

1. 10 New Police Officers

Community Police Officers

2. Police-Community Substation

3. Crime Prevention Activities

Blockwatch
SONIC-C
Newsletter

4. Security Enhancement Program

Business & Residential Grant applications

Community Support and Resources

Formation of the SoNo Residents and Business Association
Existing Tenant and Neighborhood Associations
Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc. (NEON)

December 28, 1993

The Honorable Frank J. Esposito
Mayor
City of Norwalk
125 East Avenue
Norwalk, Connecticut 06851

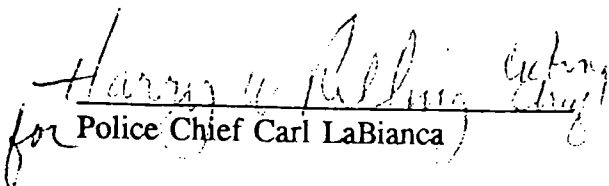
**RE: State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety Reclaim Our
Cities and Connecticut Youth (R.O.C.C.Y.) Program**

Dear Mayor Esposito:

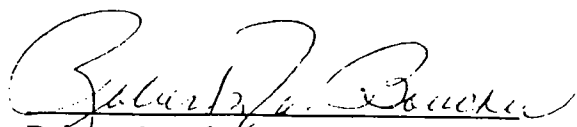
You have asked our departments, agencies, and organizations to submit to you a Letter of Support for implementation of the R.O.C.C.Y. Program here in Norwalk, Connecticut. We have been familiar with the anti-crime initiatives that you have engaged in over the past several years. We see this new program as a continuation of that effort. You have encouraged us to participate in various community forums and meet with you individually to discuss ways to improve public safety in our City. The fact that we have an opportunity to retain the services of the State Police Personnel made available through the R.O.C.C.Y. Program gives us great comfort as we seek to eradicate the crime that has held us hostage on our own city streets. We are aware of the R.O.C.C.Y. proposal put forth by your office and are in wholehearted agreement that such action is necessary. The emergence of gangs within the past five years or so has left many of us bewildered and at a loss for how best to handle our youth and protect our citizens. Clearly, a combined program instituting community-based policing, anti-drug enforcement, and support services aimed at the youth who are falling victim to such behaviors will go a long way toward reversing this trend.

By this letter of support, we offer you the assistance and enthusiasm of our departments, agencies, and/or organizations for such a bold and creative initiative. We wish you and the Commissioner of Public Safety all the best in instituting this program and will do whatever we can to help you in this process. Thank you for taking these steps.

Sincerely yours,


for Police Chief Carl LaBianca

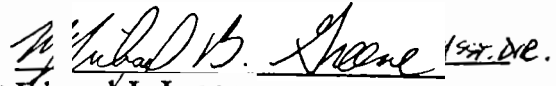

Timothy Callahan
Director of Health

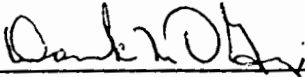

Roberta Boucher
Director of Social Services


Linda Wilock
Director of Youth Services

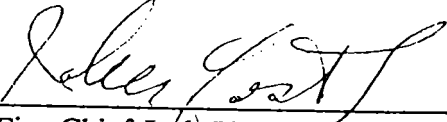


Stanley Whittemore
Director of Code Enforcement

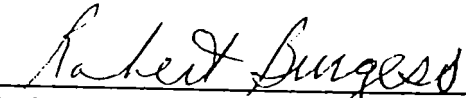
 1947 DEC.
for Edward J. Leary
Director of Planning and Zoning



Dominick DiGangi
Director of Public Works



Fire Chief Jack Yost



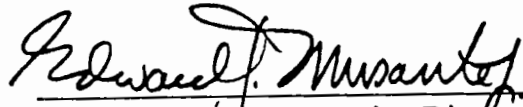
Robert Burgess, Executive Director
N.E.O.N., Inc.



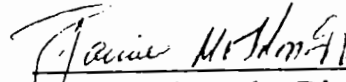
Curtis Law, Executive Director
Norwalk Housing Authority



for Timothy Scheibel, Acting Director
Department of Recreation and Parks

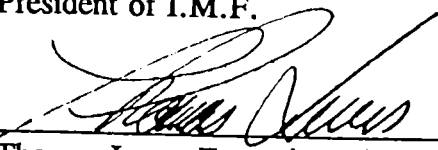


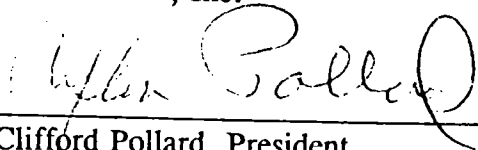
Edward Musante, Executive Director
Norwalk Redevelopment Agency

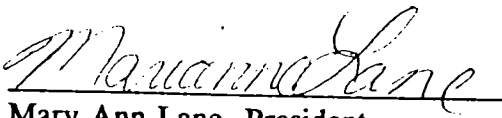


Daniel Maldonado, Director
South Norwalk Community Center

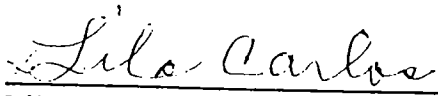

Reverend Richard Stenhouse
President of I.M.F.

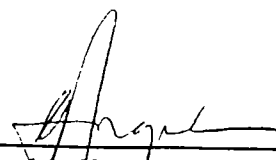

Thomas Ivers, Executive Director
Neighborhood Housing Services
of Norwalk, Inc.


Clifford Pollard, President
Roodner Court Neighborhood Assoc.

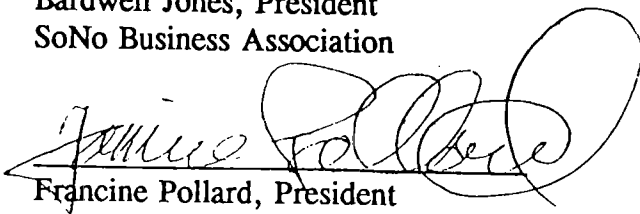

Mary Ann Lane, President
Washington Village Tenant Patrol

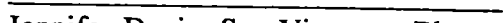

Vera Trenck, Leroy Downs Apt.


Lila Mae Carlos, Meadow Gardens


Reverend Jeffrey A. Ingraham
President, Norwalk Clergy Association


Bardwell Jones, President
SoNo Business Association


Francine Pollard, President
Monterey Village Tenants Assoc.


Jennifer Davis, San Vincenzo Place


Nathan Housey, President
South Main Street Tenants Assoc.


Shirley Washington, Exec. Director
Roodner Court Neighborhood Center

VI. CONTINUITY OF EFFORT

The research of the crime and socio-economic realities in the targeted neighborhoods reveals a direct compatibility with the goals of the Safe Neighborhoods Program and the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force. This background information has served as a foundation for creating a plan to improve public safety in these neighborhoods through a coordinated effort utilizing various funding sources.

The City will continue to avail itself of all local, state, and federal initiatives which are consistent with the change in philosophy it is adopting toward policing techniques. Among those initiatives are the federal Weed and Seed Grant Program for which the City of Norwalk has previously submitted an application. Other grant programs include the current Drug Enforcement Grant which contains within it the community-policing training element to be used for the experienced Norwalk police officers who will be assigned to the targeted neighborhoods under both the Safe Neighborhoods and R.O.C.C.Y. grants. Funds from the Drug Enforcement Grant have also been allocated for manning the Mobile Police Precinct vehicle which is currently being deployed in various high crime locations within the targeted neighborhoods. Finally, the City has just received the Request for Proposals for the Youth Violence Prevention Project put forth by the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services. The City is preparing a proposal for this program which will tie directly into the anti-gang and positive youth development activities to be achieved in both the Safe Neighborhoods Program and the R.O.C.C.Y. Program.

The City of Norwalk is eager to participate in the new state Reclaim Our Communities and Connecticut Youth (R.O.C.C.Y.) Program. The City is prepared to dedicate two police personnel to participate on the R.O.C.C.Y. Program Task Force in return for the obvious benefit of an increased police presence in these critical areas of the city. It is the position of the City of Norwalk and the Norwalk Police Department that the key to eliminating or substantially reducing criminal activity is to coordinate community-based policing with an all encompassing law enforcement effort. Only then will the City and its residents be able to reclaim their neighborhoods and prevent crime from recurring.

A. PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

The City of Norwalk has a wide range of community resources available or in close proximity to the targeted neighborhoods. These City departments, agencies, and organizations provide a continuum of services which are currently utilized by the citizens and will be referred to by participants in the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and the Safe Neighborhoods Program to ensure a comprehensive approach to battling crime and its sources.

Norwalk Police Department. The Youth Division of the Norwalk Police Department offers programs which take the anti-drug/anti-violence message to children. D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is offered in the schools in grades 5, 7, 11, and 12. The GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training) Officer meets with grades 6 and 8 and is present during lunch periods in the middle schools. During the summer months, D.A.R.E. officers participate in community center camps and accompany the campers on most of their field trips. Since one of the targeted neighborhoods does not have a community center (Carlton Court), it is proposed that youth from that neighborhood be able to utilize the Police-Community Substation for several summertime D.A.R.E. and other anti-drug, anti-violence programs. Members of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will be familiar with this program and able to utilize it through a referral basis in coordination with the community policing officers.

Norwalk Public Schools. The Norwalk Public Schools offer many programs to address the various needs of all students through its regular programs, Priority Schools funds, Drug Free School funds, and other grants. In addition to tutoring for at-risk students, conflict resolution programs/presentations have been implemented or planned at four of the City's middle schools. Sessions for teachers, parents, and students have been included among the offerings. The school system has a history of working in cooperation the Police Department and other community agencies, including the Department of Youth Services, to offer quality prevention programs to youth. The R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force will be familiar with the programs offered by the school system and, in coordination the community policing officers, will be able to use the same as a resource.

N.E.O.N. Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc. (NEON) is the community anti-poverty agency for Norwalk and the surrounding towns. It offers a wide range of social, cultural, recreational, and educational programs to youth through four community centers. It has an excellent reputation for effective program operations and has worked with the Norwalk Department of Youth Services in providing the Roodner Court Peer Education/Peer Leadership Program, the Colonial Village Community Center Program, and the Summer Youth Initiative.

Summer Youth Initiative Program. In 1992 and 1993, the City received Summer Youth Initiative funds from the State of Connecticut for the purpose of expanding summer programs for at-risk youth. A major purpose of the project was to provide safe, wholesome activities for inner-city youth, thus reducing the likelihood of violence. In the past, the funds were used to expand hours and programs for community center camps, to provide scholarships for youth to private camps, to create midnight basketball games, to provide swimming and tennis lessons, and offer preparatory sessions for at-risk students to get them ready to return to school. The final product was a result of cooperation by many agencies in the City of Norwalk through the coordination of the Mayor's Office. If additional funds become available for the summer of 1994, the programs they entail will assist the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and the Community Policing officers in preventing the resurgence and recruitment of gang activities during the

summer months. Thus, the programs of the Summer Youth Initiative, the Youth Violence Prevention Project, and other summer programs will be coordinated with the Safe Neighborhoods Program and the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force in order to derive the maximum benefit for the City's young people.

Norwalk Department of Social Services. The Norwalk Department of Social Services administers the general assistance program to indigent residents in Norwalk in accordance with state statutes and regulations. In addition, it administers the City's Workfare Program placing employable individuals in appropriate public and private agencies. During the summer of 1993, the Department of Social Services initiated the SONIC-C Project (South Norwalk Inner City Clean-up). This project was created in the aftermath of civil unrest which occurred following the suicide death of a young man who was fleeing the police. As a result of meeting between community leaders and minority youth, it appeared that the City needed to provide activities for youth to keep them occupied during the summer months. The program is a hands-on work experience for youth but includes the general assistance workfare population and alternative incarceration clients from NEON. The participants in the program came from the neighborhoods targeted in the Safe Neighborhoods Program and required their manual labor for the clean-up of accumulated debris and abandoned cars. Additionally, the SONIC-C Program included job training and seminars for the participants on how to best approach the job application process. Providing jobs skills and job experience to many of the youth in the targeted neighborhoods significantly increased their self-esteem and thereby decreased criminal activity. The community response to the SONIC-C Project was overwhelming as residents and businesses contributed funds to sustain the program. The project has been maintained through the fall and winter of 1993/94 and will be expanded during the spring and summer months of 1994. SONIC-C will also be utilized by the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force and Community Police officers to entice youth away from gang activity.

Neighborhood Housing Services. Neighborhood Housing Services of Norwalk, Inc. is a private, non-profit corporation established to promote reinvestment in selected Norwalk neighborhoods. Neighborhood Housing Services provides low interest loans and technical assistance to residential property owners for home improvements and to first time home buyers. In addition, Neighborhood Housing Services promotes residential involvement in neighborhood organizations.

Neighborhood Housing Services is one of the agencies involved in the State Drug Enforcement Grant for the City of Norwalk. The goal of the crime prevention program of the State Drug Enforcement Grant (DEP) is very similar to the goals articulated in the Safe Neighborhoods Program, that is, to involve the neighborhood residents in the crime prevention effort. A two dimensional strategy has been adopted to achieve this goal. First, a concerted effort will be made to identify the causes of crime. The second is to establish new groups of neighborhood residents and tenant associations to rally around the cause of crime causing chaos in our

community. Specifically, the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association which will be formed through the efforts of SONIC-C and the crime prevention program in the Safe Neighborhoods Program. The role of the Neighborhood Housing Services will be to keep the South Norwalk Business and Residents Association informed through the South Norwalk Bulletin. The idea will be to encourage community involvement through knowledge and information on crime prevention activities in the city. The Newsletter will continue following the first year of operation of the R.O.C.C.Y. Task Force Program. This will also involve the establishment of youth organizations and youth centered community involvement activities to provide productive alternatives for the younger residents.

Norwalk Department of Health. The Norwalk Department of Health provides a wide range of support services to the community including disease prevention and control, immunization programs, and educational programs to promote general health in the community and work place. It provides a visiting nursing service to individuals who are sick and disabled, laboratory testing services, and professional consultations on public health matters. The Health Department also funds several outside agencies including the Southwest Regional Mental Health Board, Family and Children's Aid, and Senior Services Coordinating Council. Each of these programs provides significant health services to the community. In addition, the Norwalk Health Department has targeted violence prevention in its Health Connection 2000 Program for 1993-1994. A consultant has been retained to provide apparent outreach and training component which was offered in Roodner Court, one of the targeted neighborhoods. Finally, the Norwalk Department of Health has supported the application by the Department of Youth Services for the City of Norwalk for Youth Violence Prevention Project seeking to reduce interpersonal violence among youth. As previously described, this grant application will be filed in early February, 1994, takes place over a course of 3 years, and will focus on the targeted population in the Carlton Court neighborhood, a targeted neighborhood of the Safe Neighborhoods and R.O.C.C.Y. Programs.

Superior Court/Juvenile Matters. The Superior Court Division of Juvenile Matters handles cases of delinquency, families with service needs, and abuse and neglect. Probation officers provide supervision, referral to community agencies, and when necessary, arrange placement for juvenile offenders. Many of the youth referred to juvenile matters have either committed violent acts or are at serious risk of doing so. It is intended that the Community Policing officers work closely with the Juvenile Court to create an intensive probation program. This program will be administered through the Norwalk Youth Violence Prevention Project if such grant is awarded to the Norwalk Department of Youth Services.

Norwalk Department of Youth Services. The Norwalk Department of Youth Services was established in 1978. According to Connecticut General Statutes, municipalities "may establish a multi-purpose youth service bureau for the purposes of evaluation, planning, coordination, and implementation of services for delinquent, pre-delinquent, and troubled youth referred to such

bureau by schools, police, juvenile courts, local youth serving agencies, parents, and self-referrals by needy youth." The Norwalk Department of Youth Services was patterned on this model. The goal of the Department is to ensure that Norwalk offers to all of its young people the opportunity to become responsible members of the community.

The activities of the Department fall into three broad categories: Prevention; Counseling/Intervention Programs; and Needs Assessment/Coordination of Services.

The key agencies involved in the planning and implementation of the project are N.E.O.N., the Norwalk Police Department, the Norwalk Public Schools, the Norwalk Health Department, the Norwalk Department of Social Services, and the Superior Court/Juvenile Matters. All have a long history of collaboration with the Norwalk Department of Youth Services and all have a strong track record of developing and implementing successful programs that target low income youth who are at risk of becoming involved with violent behavior.

The City of Norwalk recognizes the potential for violence among inner-city youth and acknowledges the dearth of services to that population relative to the targeted neighborhoods in South Norwalk. The City has many agencies which offer quality services for at-risk youth and which have worked cooperatively on many projects.

Each of the above described agencies and programs have, as their short and long range goals, the prevention of violence among youth. The continuity of effort sought is dependant upon the commitment of city and various support services involved which, in light of the recent history of the city, remains very high.

VII. APPENDIX

Blue Ribbon Commission Mission Statement

Blue Ribbon Commission Executive Summary

Blue Ribbon Commission Police Subcommittee findings and recommendations

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION

MISSION STATEMENT:

TO MAKE FINDINGS ABOUT THE CURRENT STATE OF RACE RELATIONS IN NORWALK AND TO CONDUCT SUCH PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, STUDY, RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION AND ACTION AS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES AND PROVISIONS OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION ORDINANCE FOUND IN CHAPTER 60 OF THE CITY CODE WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE CITY OF NORWALK OFFICIALLY TO ENCOURAGE AND BRING ABOUT MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT AMONG, AND ENCOURAGE AND ASSURE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR, ALL THE PEOPLE OF NORWALK WITHOUT REGARD FOR THEIR RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, CREED OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clifford E. Barton, Chairperson

BACKGROUND:

The Blue Ribbon Commission was created on June 22, 1992 following a forum convened by Mayor Frank Esposito a month earlier on May 27th to examine the state of race relations in Norwalk. That forum was organized by the Mayor in cooperation with Martin A. Walsh, Regional Director for Community Relations Services, U.S. Department of Justice and his assistant, Josephine Carabello, in response to the Rodney King verdict and subsequent riots in Los Angeles and as Mr. Walsh noted, to concerns regarding some incidents involving the Police and members of the minority community that had occurred in Norwalk during the past few years.

In opening the forum, Mayor Esposito spoke of the City's policy on race relations and the creation in 1966, of a Human Relations Commission. He also said that following the Los Angeles riots, he had met at Bethel A.M.E. Church with leaders of the N.A.A.C.P.¹, N.E.O.N.², U.H.A.N.³, some Clergymen, and others to share mutual concerns about our city. He stated that this experience had reinforced his belief in the value and importance of people working together to problem solve and further mutual understanding and respect among all groups. He proclaimed the forum a perfect opportunity to sustain the momentum of that Bethel A.M.E. meeting and to work cooperatively to establish mechanisms for identifying and solving problems. To that end, he proposed the creation of a Blue Ribbon Commission to examine racial issues in the community and work to achieve racial harmony in Norwalk.

ORGANIZATION:

Mayor Esposito opened the Blue Ribbon Commission organizational meeting of June 22nd by inviting his appointees to the Commission to adopt as its mandate the Mission Statement of the City's Human Relations Commission i.e.,

"To make findings about the current state of race relations in Norwalk and to conduct such programs of education, study, research, investigation and action as will contribute to carry out the purposes and provisions of the Human Relations Commission ordinance found in Chapter 60 of the City Code, which provides for the City of Norwalk officially to encourage and bring about mutual understanding and respect among, and encourage and assure equality of opportunity for all the people of Norwalk without regard for their race, color, religion, creed or nation origin."

He announced the appointment of 65 Blue Ribbon Commissioners, and designated Clifford E. Barton, as Commission Chairman, and Sonja Devitt as Commission staff. He also announced the formation of six Blue Ribbon Commission committees based on the concerns expressed at the May forum and appointed the following Commissioners as chairpersons for those Committees:

1. BUSINESS AND
EMPLOYMENT

Chair: Sheldon R. Gerarden

2. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS,
GROUPS AND RELIGIOUS
ORGANIZATIONS

Chair: Rose Riley

3. EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Chair(s): Harry Rilling
B. J. Frazier

4. GOVERNMENT & MEDIA

Chair: David Kennedy

5. HEALTH, HOUSING
& SOCIAL SERVICES

Chair: Roberto Jimenez

6. POLICE

Chair: Dr. Ralph Sloan

Each Committee was asked to adopt the mission statement of the Human Relations Commission and use it as the guide for development of Committee goals and objectives. They were also directed to report back on August 10, 1993 with a workplan and schedule.

A Steering Committee was formed subsequently by the Chairperson consisting of the six Committee Chairpersons, and Sonja Devitt and Elaine Andersen as Consultants for surveys.

METHODOLOGY:

The Blue Ribbon Commission which represented a diversity of community interests, organizations and institutions was an "ad hoc" organization appointed to conduct a year long study of the current state of race relations in Norwalk. The purpose of the study was to determine through programs of research, investigation and study, the ways in which race and ethnicity affect equity, opportunity, access and treatment for minorities in Norwalk. This study was conducted by Blue Ribbon Commissioners and other volunteers with the Director of the Human Relations Commission serving as staff for the project.

Findings and recommendations of each of the Commission's Committees are based on data generated by Committee members and derived from a variety of sources. Additionally, each Committee had access to data developed by the Commission through:

Implementation and analysis of a randomized telephone survey to which 268 local citizens responded.

Implementation and analysis of a survey of selected public and private and religious organizations in Norwalk to which 107 local organizations responded. 43 of the responding organizations were Governmental agencies, 13 were religious groups and 51 were private agencies and groups.

Implementation of a survey of a selected group of Key Individuals each of whom was personally interviewed by a Blue Ribbon Commissioner or selected Blue Ribbon Commission volunteer. 69 survey interviews were completed.

The purpose of all of these surveys was to amass as much information and data as possible about race relations in Norwalk, including facts, experiences, opinions, perceptions and suggestions in order to further the work of the Commission and its Committees.

OUR COMMUNITY:

Norwalk is a medium sized city on Long Island Sound in Fairfield County with a quite diverse population of 78,331. Whites, whose numbers have declined since the 1980 census by 2,165, remain in the majority at 79.3%. Minorities now comprise 20.7% of the population, an increase of 3.3%. This segment of the population has grown by 4,719. The number of Asians increased from 674 in 1980 to 1,290 in 1990 a 91.4% change. Blacks grew from 10,838 in 1980 to 12,123 in 1990 an increase of 10.6% while the Hispanics population, which is comprised of individuals from both the white and black racial groups grew 62%, increasing by 2,818 persons to 7,339.

This growth in our minority population is significant. It lends urgency to the work of the Blue Ribbon Commission.

The findings and recommendations of the six Commission committees follow.
It is the fervent hope of all of the members of the Commission who have given so much to this endeavor that their fellow citizens will adopt as their own the mission of the Blue Ribbon Commission:

" to encourage and bring about mutual understanding and respect among, and encourage and assure equality of opportunity for all the people of Norwalk without regard for their race, color, religion, creed or national origin",

and carry on its fight for racial harmony and unite to implement these recommendations.

- ¹ National Association For The Advancement of Colored People
- ² Norwalk Equal Opportunity Now
- ³ United Hispanic Action of Norwalk

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

POLICE SUBCOMMITTEE

FINDINGS OF THE POLICE SUBCOMMITTEE

- From the beginning of its work, the Committee has believed that there is a perception, particularly among minority citizens, that the police treat minorities differently. The Committee has attempted both to verify that this perception does, in fact, exist and to determine if there were any data to substantiate this perception as fact.
- The Committee reviewed an internal Police Department analysis of civilian complaints in 1991 and 1992. There were only 19 formal complaints in 1991 and 22 in 1992. Racial identification of the complainants made it possible to determine that, within the overall relatively small number of complaints, minority citizens complained twice as often as Caucasian citizens. This small study did not contain data regarding the nature of the complaint so no further conclusions could be drawn.
- The Committee also reviewed the Blue Ribbon Commission's telephone survey data. On Question 1 "Please indicate which of the community services listed you believe work: Very Well, Quite Well, Moderately Well, or Poorly" for Norwalkers, the Police answer revealed different responses by race, particularly at the opposite ends of the scale. 33.2% of white respondents characterized police services as working "Very Well;" 16.7% of Black/Hispanic respondents marked that choice. Only 5.3% of white respondents thought police service worked "Poorly;" while 10.0% of Black/Hispanic respondents did so. While not overwhelming, the data do suggest a different perception of police services by minorities. Again in Question 2 "Do you feel these listed services work differently based on race or ethnic group?", only 30.7% of white respondents said yes while 60.7% of Black/Hispanic respondents thought that race or ethnicity affected police services.
- Individual comments recorded in the telephone survey again reinforce the perception that minorities feel they are treated differently and negatively by the police. Several themes emerge in the individual comments:
 1. more outreach or community involvement by the police is needed;
 2. more police protection is required in South Norwalk;
 3. more human relations training of police officers is needed; and
 4. more minority officers are needed.

- In attempting to respond to a frequent perception that "response time" to emergency calls is different to areas of the city inhabited by poor and/or minority citizens, a subcommittee of the Committee examined response time for all 65 calls received from Rowayton in 1992 to 130 calls received from South Norwalk in two separate one-month periods. The data show no significant difference in response time to either of these Norwalk communities, yet the perception within the minority community persists somehow that response time, perhaps seen symbolically as a representation of police attitude, is slower in those areas of the cities where minorities live in disproportionate numbers. Such discrepancies between perception and reality point to the need for increased levels of communication and outreach which will be dealt with in the Recommendations.
- The most significant amount of time of the Committee was spent in deliberating over the nature of the recommendations. There was, from the beginning of the Committee's work, consensus on the problem: a perception of police-minority community tension which stimulated the formation of the Blue Ribbon Commission itself.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POLICE SUBCOMMITTEE

The Committee has developed five major recommendations with some specific suggestions for each.

- A permanent Police-Community relations committee should be established by the Mayor to encourage on-going dialogue and to plan and to recommend to the Police Commission specific programs and activities to improve Police-Community relations.

The Police Committee suggests that:

- The Mayor immediately appoint twelve to fifteen members, initially from the Blue Ribbon Commission to this permanent Community Relations Committee.
- The Committee should meet every two months.
- The Committee should be charged with making suggestions to the Police Commission.
- The Committee should not view itself as Civilian Review Board type complaint hearing panel or as an alternative to the Police Commission.

The Police Committee will continue to work on drafting a charge and some suggested procedures for the proposed group.

- The Police Commission should be expanded to reflect the diversity of the Norwalk community. The roles and responsibilities of the Commission should be made clear in accordance with the City Charter.

The Committee does not recommend any specific number for an expanded Commission nor does the Committee recommend the creation of a civilian review board, but it does believe that the resulting Commission should be more reflective of the racial and gender mix of Norwalk. The Committee added that sensitivity to the critical issue of police-community relations is most important in the selection of new members of the Police Commission. The Committee commends the Mayor for taking initial steps to make this recommendation possible.

- The Police Department needs additional resources to increase opportunities for professional growth and training with an emphasis on increasing effectiveness within a multi-cultural environment.

The Committee recommends that all members of the Police Department be given at least five hours of annual training in multi-cultural human relations training designed to improve police-community interactions within the Norwalk community. The Committee further recommends that the Common Council and the Board of Estimate and Taxation appropriate at least \$50,000 for this training purpose on an annual basis and consider the creation and staffing of a full time human relations specialist within the Police Department.

- The Police Department should continue vigorous recruiting efforts of minority officers. It should increase promotional opportunities for minority officers.

The Committee commends the Police Department for its vigorous minority recruitment which has resulted in a police force which closely parallels the racial composition of the City itself. The Committee recommends continued effort in this area. (See Appendix 1.) The Committee further recommends that the City propose to the Police Union a change in promotional procedures which would utilize "assessment center" screening following an examination for initial screening of candidates for promotional positions. The Committee notes the absence of any racial minorities above the rank of Sergeant and believes that a more job related screening procedure such as the "assessment center"

would be both fairer to all and more likely to improve the minority proportion of superior officers. The Committee believes that the additional cost of using the "assessment center" approach - if limited to finalists previously screened by a written examination - will be worth the effort.

(Please see Appendix 2 for Assessment Center Proposal.)

- All segments of the Police Department should increase outreach activities to the larger community.

The Committee recommends renewed efforts in outreach especially to minority youth. Groups such as the Guardians and the Union are particularly important to sponsor such outreach. The Committee also appeals to the local media to recognize those outreach activities which already exist and those which may be planned. (See Attachment 3.)

CONCLUSION

The Police Committee of the Blue Ribbon Commission believes that the recommendations above will make significant improvements in all aspects of the police-minority community relationships, from a change in the composition of the policy creating a Police Commission to training to improve the quality of interaction between officers and citizens on the street. The Police Committee believes that only from such comprehensive and systemic changes will both the reality and the perception of police-minority community relations improve.

Representatives of the African-American and Hispanic communities and representatives of the Police Committee worked hard and well together on this Committee. Respect and constructive suggestions characterized the effort of all participants in contrast to the "attack and defend" mode characteristic of the police-minority community communication in other settings and in other communities. The spirit of cooperation and mutual problem solving which characterized this Committee's work strongly suggests that there is both a willingness and a commitment to take strong and positive steps to improve this critical and often strained aspect of life in the City of Norwalk.

The Committee urges the Mayor, the Police Commission, the Common Council, and all other involved agencies and groups to adopt the recommendations of the Police Committee as soon as possible.

The New York Times

DATE: 4-10-9

PAGE: A1

Connecticut's Death Penalty Bills Open the Door to More Executions

By KIRK JOHNSON

HARTFORD, April 7 — The State of Connecticut has put six murderers on death row in recent years under a penal code with roots in the harsh doctrines of the 1630's. But there has not been an actual execution here since the closing days of the Eisenhower Administration.

Now a package of bills — approved by both the State House and Senate and nearing Gov. John G. Rowland's enthusiastic signature — would make it significantly easier for juries to impose the death penalty and the state to carry it out.

The new Connecticut law would streamline and shorten the appeals process and broaden the list of

crimes that could result in the forfeit of a life.

"We had a death penalty in name only," said State Representative Dale Radcliff, a Republican attorney from Trumbull who helped rewrite the law. "What we did was remove the hypocrisy. This makes the death penalty a workable statute."

Some legal experts flatly predict, in fact, that the long unofficial moratorium on executions in the Northeast — the last one anywhere between Pennsylvania and Maine occurred in 1963 — could very likely be broken here.

"Connecticut is going to be the first leak in the dam," said Randall Coyne, a professor of law at the University of Oklahoma and the author of a state-by-state comparison of death penalty legislation.

Experts like Professor Coyne said that although New York State's recent reinstatement of the death penalty has received most of the national attention, Connecticut's tinkering goes further toward making punishment by death a reality. In New York, for example, juries will weigh aggravating factors like the brutality or cruelty of the crime against possible mitigating factors in the defendant's background, like an abusive, tortured childhood. The panel may then decide, after that calculus, that the death penalty is not justified in any event.

In Connecticut, the new law would allow no such discretion. If aggravating factors outweigh mitigating factors, the die is cast and the sen-

tence is death. If the mitigating factors outweigh or equal the aggravating factors, a second iron-clad choice is required, 60 years to life in prison.

The threshold for weighing the factors will also be lower here. In New York, juries must find that the aggravating factors tilting toward a death sentence substantially outweigh mitigating factors. In Connecticut, an amendment with moderating language similar to New York's was defeated, so that even a slight preponderance of factors working against the defendant could mean a death sentence.

The new law would relieve the Connecticut Supreme Court, which must review all death sentences, of a burdensome and time-consuming survey designed to make sure that the defendant's sentence was not disproportionate to sentences for other similar crimes. Both New York and New Jersey, which reinstituted its death penalty in 1982, require proportion studies to insure that a death sentence was not dictated by passions or other factors peculiar to the defendant's case.

Referring to Connecticut's old death penalty law, Michael Mello, a professor of law at Vermont Law School, and the author of two books on capital punishment, said, "Connecticut had what I would call one of the most careful and reliable capital statutes in the country — they made the decision that we want to err on the side of mercy rather than risk executing innocent people."

The new code, Professor Mello said, "will move Connecticut into the national mainstream, and particularly in the mainstream of the death belt states of the old Confederacy, where the death penalty is now and has been historically much more of a reality and a presence than it has been in the Northeast."

Connecticut's Chief State's Attorney, John M. Bailey, agreed that there will be more death sentences, and he also believes that Connecticut will be the first in the region to carry out an execution. But he said that safeguards remain in place that will still make capital trials more scrupulous than in southern states.

In states like Florida or Texas, Mr. Bailey said, nearly any murder

can qualify for consideration as a death penalty case. Connecticut has had a preliminary threshold for capital felonies, limiting the option to crimes like multiple murder, murder during a sex crime, or the murder of a police or corrections officer. The new law would also add another category to the list of possible death penalty cases, the murder of someone under age 16. It would also substitute death by lethal chemical injection for the electric chair, which state prison officials have said would have needed \$500,000 of refurbishing work.

"We still don't have an easy death penalty," Mr. Bailey said. However, he added, using the phrase that most supporters of the bill habitually repeat, the new code, unlike the old one, will be "workable."

"The old law was drawn to make sure that even though we had a death penalty law, no one in fact would ever face the death penalty," he said.

But even the most enthusiastic supporters of the new law concede that years of legal review and court challenges lie ahead. And some also say they fear it may be fraught with Constitutional problems.

Citing one example, Senator George C. Jepsen, the former Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that the combination of adding a new category of capital felony — the murder of a child — and at the same time eliminating the Supreme Court's proportionality test for measuring one case against all others with similar circumstances make appeals based on a claim of "arbitrary or capricious," sentencing harder to combat.

"We might put 10 people on death row in the next seven to eight years and have the whole thing thrown out," said Mr. Jepsen, who voted for the bills, and who said he will do so again when the package makes one last appearance before the Senate, probably this week, for approval of a final technical change in wording.

Mr. Jepsen said he doesn't believe Connecticut will go crazy executing people, partly because in the end, the process will still be left in the hands of jurors who can find reasons not to vote for death. One jury decided

The Washington Times

Bill draws bead on assault-rifle ban, stiffens laws

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PAGE: A6

By Mike Christensen
COX NEWS SERVICE

A group of pro-gun lawmakers introduced legislation yesterday to lift the year-old federal ban on assault weapons and guarantee nearly everyone the right to keep a gun at home for self-protection.

Rep. Bob Barr, Georgia Republican and a leader of the group, acknowledged that such a guarantee might prevent state and local governments from limiting the sale or possession of firearms.

Dennis Henigan, an attorney for Handgun Control Inc., said the proposed bill "would have a chilling effect" on state and local gun control.

The legislation also would make it a federal crime to use a firearm in a serious violent or drug-related felony. Mandatory sentences for such crimes would be five years or longer. Opponents of gun-control laws, such as the National Rifle Association, have long argued that such penalties are the only way to reduce gun-related violence.

House leaders plan to have the measure ready for a floor vote in mid-May, and Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas hopes his colleagues will act on it this summer.

Mr. Barr is chairman of a Republican task force appointed by House Speaker Newt Gingrich to review firearms laws. Repealing the assault weapon ban, which passed the House last year by just two votes, has been a Republican priority.

Polls have shown a majority of Americans support the assault weapon ban, and President Clinton has firmly promised to veto any attempt at repeal.

Rep. Charles E. Schumer, New York Democrat and a sponsor of the ban, said that if pro-gun lawmakers and lobbyists think they can repeal the law without a fight "they've got another thing coming."

Although Mr. Barr thinks his legislation could attract enough Democrats to override a presidential veto, Rep. Bill McCollum, Florida Republican and chairman

The bill would guarantee to all Americans the right to defend their homes with a gun and would make it a federal crime to use a firearm in a violent or drug-related felony.

of the Judiciary subcommittee on crime that will consider it next month, disagrees.

"I doubt that we have the votes to override a veto," Mr. McCollum said, "but this is going to be a statement that we all have committed to make and present to the House. I believe the debate will be vigorous."

At a news conference yesterday, Mr. McCollum and Mr. Barr also disagreed over whether the House should consider repealing the Brady Law, which sets a waiting period for handgun purchases.

Mr. Barr said that, when Mr. Gingrich formed the gun task force, "he explicitly told us that no issues that relate to firearms are off the table."

Mr. McCollum said neither he nor his subcommittee has any intention "to take any action that would adjust or repeal or change" the Brady Law.

Most of Mr. Barr's legislation is

devoted to penalties for using a firearm in the commission of major felonies, such as murder, rape, armed robbery or trafficking in large quantities of drugs.

The measure also guarantees that anyone not prohibited by federal law from having a gun, such as a convicted felon, "shall have the right to use firearms within a home in defense of self or other persons against a reasonably perceived threat or imminent and unlawful infliction of serious bodily injury."

Anyone who felt that right was violated could sue for an injunction or damages in federal court.

"Where there are local or state laws, ordinances or regulations that take away what we believe is a very fundamental right of Americans to protect themselves in their home place," Mr. Barr said, "then this legislation would prevail."

against a death sentence in a case several years ago for example, because the defendant's good behavior in prison was considered a mitigating factor.

'Clerk's word final on executing orders

■ With her special fax and phones, Cynthia Rapp tracks 11th-hour death-row appeals.

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Cynthia Rapp works nights on the Supreme Court deathwatch before every execution.

When the open-phone rings during a death-row countdown, it is Miss Rapp calling on a matter of life or death.

Paperwork follows, but the 33-year-old former Army lawyer tells state officials when they may execute a criminal and when they may not.

"This is the most unusual lawyer's job in the country," says the woman who processes final appeals for every killer executed in America and for most who are spared.

There have been 90 executions since she became the first full-time death clerk in October 1993.

Sometimes it's a close call, as on Jan. 12, when mentally retarded killer Roosevelt Pollard's Supreme Court stay reached Missouri officials at 12:24 a.m. for a scheduled 12:01 a.m. execution.

"The justices voted for Pollard's stay literally after the last moment," said Miss Rapp, assistant clerk.

"It's still a mystery to me why he hadn't been executed by then," Pollard's attorney, Cheryl A. Rafert of the Missouri Resource Center, said of her first desperation stay. "I was so surprised people stayed there so late. I was really impressed people were around to facilitate a reprieve at that hour."

Although it is not required, many states hold off if the high court is weighing an appeal, including Texas, where executions are set for 12:01 a.m. and must be completed by dawn.

"They figure it's five or six hours to sunrise," Miss Rapp said.

The "death clerk" leaves no room for officials to fudge when she calls with a stay.

"I would know. If we issued a

stay and I knew I executed a stay, and they went ahead and executed a person, I would say so," Miss Rapp said.

Part of her job is to track execution dates, and she has become uncanny at knowing which states mean it.

"The justices get that list. They know any night an execution is set," Miss Rapp said. Each justice designates a law clerk to stay in chambers and keep them in contact.

Any Supreme Court justice may stay a death warrant, but when there's a midnight appointment, the full court gears up to vote.

In the 1993-94 term, justices granted 18 of the 79 last-minute stay requests. This term, 13 of 50 have been granted.

Because assembling the files and tallying those votes is her job, Miss Rapp keeps her capital-punishment views private.

"I'm not so sure I want to go on record on what I feel about the death penalty. Because I represent the court, I shouldn't say I think it's great or it's not," she said.

She's lost count of nights when sleep was only a dream.

"If I get home after midnight on an execution night, I'm pretty wired. I do think about the death and the crime involved. It takes a lot more of a toll on you than you realize at the time," she said.

She avoids visiting death row to keep from matching faces to names on her desk.

"I think it would make it too close. It makes it harder when you see them," she said after watching a death-row documentary.

The "death clerk" phrase, which is not used officially at the court, was coined by novelist John Grisham in his best seller "The Chamber." That was fiction, after

all, and he admittedly didn't know the clerk is a woman or that she is equipped with tamper-proof communications and arrangements to secure her safety and privacy when death is pending.

Miss Rapp's high-tech fax machine — which makes multiple copies of incoming cases and collates them into sets — is programmed to autodial appeals courts and attorneys general in most big death-penalty states — Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Virginia and South Carolina.

"There's no junk faxes on this one," Miss Rapp said.

The machine has an automatic "uninterruptible power source" lest the lights fail. If court phones conk out, that fax, a backup and a phone kept under her desk can be linked by two special direct lines into Bell Atlantic's network.

A few states use passwords to verify her calls, but not those she telephones most. "Texas, Missouri and Florida use the death penalty a lot, and they all know me and know my voice," she said.

While emotion runs high in death cases, Miss Rapp's energy and anticipation of legal details are legend among attorneys for both sides who praise her equally. She's assembled a handbook on death-case procedure, and lawyers attend seminars to hear her.

"The nice words are not just words; they're true," said Assistant Attorney General Steve Hawke, head of Missouri's capital punishment unit.

"She does a good job for the court, facilitating a difficult task they do two or three times a week. There's no favoritism at all. She expects a lot from both sides and, since both seek equity from the courts, she gets it," Mr. Hawke said, echoing his colleagues.

Nashville defense attorney Christopher Minton was so com-

plimentary he offered to speak anonymously "so nobody will think I'm sucking up."

When other bureaucrats head home as a case goes to the wire, Miss Rapp has only just begun an ordeal that unleashes a blizzard of paper. She polls defense attorneys to ask if more pleadings are coming and passes the word.

"If they say, 'No, that's it,' I put out an all-clear," she said.

Typically Miss Rapp's New Year's holiday — which would have

been devoted to her hobbies of endurance running and biking — was consumed by four days of maneuvers before a Texas murderer was lethally injected.

"They could change the time when they do executions. That would help out a lot," Miss Rapp suggested, admitting to a selfish motive for wanting daylight hours.

Miss Rafert agrees, for her own reasons.

"It seems hidden away when it's done at night," Miss Rafert said.

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Connecticut

Location: Bridgeport, Connecticut

Project Title: Children at Risk (CAR) formerly Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth (SIHRY)

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$396,386

Years in Operation: 08/01/92 - 07/31/94

Program Status: Bridgeport Future Initiative

Program Description: This is a three year program designed to implement and test the effectiveness of strategic intervention programs that will enable youth to become drug-free, productive citizens, and to make the neighborhood safer for high-risk youth and their families, by reducing drug trafficking, drug abuse, gang activity and crime, as well as, reducing the fear of crime among these youth and their families. To date, during the second phase of this program--80 families have participated in the CAR program. The program has 58 active cases which accounts for 174 youth that continue to receive services through community policing, school activities, case management, and mentoring programs which focus specifically in targeted neighborhoods.

Contact Person: Sylvia Sutton, Program Manager
202/514-5943

Comments:

Location: New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Connecticut

Project Title: Juvenile Drug Treatment Program

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$375,000 per year approximately

Years in Operation: 3-years

Program Status: Formula Grant Program

Program Description: These three cities have community-based programs intended to meet the needs of children age 16 and under who are involved with drugs and are referred by the Juvenile Court. The programs provide a range of services including residential and outpatient drug treatment, individual and group counseling and family outreach. They also address contributory issues, such as school or health problems, and parenting skills. Between 30-40 juveniles are in each program at any given time, and stay in the program for 4-8 months, according to their needs. Of the three, the New Haven program does the most outreach to the family.

Contact Person: Linda James McKay, State and Local Assistance Division
202/514-6638

Comments:

Location: Wethersfield, CT

Project Title: Corrections Options Part I for Female Offenders

OJP Bureau: Bureau of Justice Assistance

Amount: \$999,207

Years in Operation: (10/01/93 - 04/30/95)

Program Status: Discretionary Grant Program

Program Description: The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management - The Judiciary's Office of Alternative Sanctions will establish a multi-level program for youthful female offenders and their children. The community alternatives will include a residential component and a day incarceration center. The program will be initiated early in the pretrial process, thus saving both pretrial jail space and transportation costs, as well as diverting from incarceration approximately 100 young women.

Program emphasis will be on service delivery, with specific attention directed toward addiction reduction and family stability issues. There will be extensive links to the private non-profit sector for service delivery. The Connecticut program builds on an already completed offender profile study, which will assist in appropriate targeting, is well grounded in the latest literature and includes community planning.

Contact Person: Tom Albrecht, Chief, Corrections Branch
(202) 514-6236

Comments: No sensitive issues.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT

LOCATION - Hartford, Connecticut

PROJECT TITLE - La Casa de Puerto Rico, Inc.
Kennely Before/After School Program

GRANTEE AGENCY - Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

PROJECT DURATION - The JJDP Formula Grants program funding will end in June 1994.

FUNDING AMOUNT -

FY 1991 -	\$45,000
FY 1992 -	\$40,500
FY 1993 -	\$22,500

STATUS (ONE PARAGRAPH DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND CURRENT STATUS) -

• La Casa de Puerto Rico, Inc.

A prevention program that provides positive after-school enrichment programs to youth who otherwise might be alone or idle. The program was expanded to include before school child care for thirty at-risk youth and their families. The program is a joint effort on part of Kennely School, the PTA, la Casa de Puerto Rico, Inc., and the community. Three other Before/After School Programs were funded for the same budget period in the Hartford area.

COMMENT FIELD (SENSITIVE ISSUES OR ANYTHING ELSE OF NOTE) -

State was not sure that this program would be picked-up by other funding sources after budget period ends.

POINT OF CONTACT - Mildred Torres Sots, Planning Director
La Casa de Puerto Rico, Inc.
96 Wadsworth Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 522-7296

OJJDP PROGRAM MANAGER - Gabriela Garcia Scott
(202) 307-5924

CONNECTICUT

LOCATION - New London, Connecticut

PROJECT TITLE - Community Outreach Resocialization Project (CORP)

GRANTEE AGENCY - Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

PROJECT DURATION - The FY 1993 budget period will end in 1994, the program however is eligible for another year of funding.

FUNDING AMOUNT -

FY 1992 -	\$53,000
FY 1993 -	\$37,800

STATUS (ONE PARAGRAPH DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND CURRENT STATUS) -

• City of New London

This intervention program is operated by a coalition of nine local public and private service providers and focuses on paroled and first time juvenile offenders. A detailed assessment of each clients needs is performed and appropriate and individual services are arranged for each. Most services are provided at the program center, transportation to other services and to the center is provided. Services include tutoring, recreational activities, counseling, community service activities, health instruction, pre-employment training, and assistance in arranging jobs.

COMMENT FIELD (SENSITIVE ISSUES OR ANYTHING ELSE OF NOTE) -

A similar program for violent offenders was funded in Danbury, Connecticut for the same budget periods. Both programs are currently running and are eligible for continuation funding in FY 1994.

POINT OF CONTACT - Mitchel B. Mines, Associate Director
Child Guidance Clinic of S.E. Connecticut, Inc.
75 Granite Street
New London, CT 06320
(203) 447-2128

OJJDP PROGRAM MANAGER: Gabriela Garcia Scott
(202) 307-5924

CONNECTICUT

LOCATION - Willimantic, Connecticut

PROJECT TITLE - Positive Futures

GRANTEE AGENCY - Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

PROJECT DURATION - This programs budget period ended in 1993.

FUNDING AMOUNT - FY 1991 - \$96,743

STATUS (ONE PARAGRAPH DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AND CURRENT STATUS) -

- **Windham Regional Community Council**

This intervention program diverts juveniles who have committed minor criminal violations from the juvenile justice system by referring the to a community council for hearings and dispositions. Participation is voluntary, but youth who do not participate are processed through juvenile court and establish juvenile records. Additionally, kids participating in the program who do not abide by the dispositions are referred back to the police for referral to juvenile court. A full time caseworker conducts a background check on each youth referred. This allows the community council to make dispositions that are both appropriate for the offense committed and for the youth. Common dispositions include restitution to victims, counseling, community service, written reports, apologies, and attendance at appropriate workshops.

COMMENT FIELD (SENSITIVE ISSUES OR ANYTHING ELSE OF NOTE) -

The JJDP Formula Grants funding for this program has ended, however, the local community has assumed the costs of this program.

POINT OF CONTACT - Gina Solak, Coordinator
Juvenile Review Board
Windham Youth Services
872 Main Street
Willimantic, CT 06226
(203) 423-4534

OJJDP PROGRAM MANAGER - Gabriela Garcia Scott
(202) 307-5924

National Institute of Justice

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT

LOCATION: Bridgeport, CT

PROJECT TITLE: Longitudinal Impact Evaluation of the
Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth -
Children at Risk

GRANTEE AGENCY: Urban Institute

PROJECT DURATION: 09/14/92 to 09/30/94

FUNDING AMOUNT: \$581,952

STATUS:

Bridgeport is one of four sites being evaluated

The Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth provides a wide range of social services to targeted youth aged 11 to 13 and their families. Program participants receive educational counseling, mentors, drug resistance education, after school activities, and summer programs. Parents receive advice on effective parenting and case worker services and referrals to health care, crisis intervention, and drug counseling. Target neighborhoods receive additional public services in the forms of increased enforcement, safe school routes, and community policing teams.

This project is the first two years of an impact evaluation of the SIHRY program. It consists of random assignment of youths to the program in four cities and a two-year follow-up of their performance. Youths will be tracked relative to the control group within their neighborhoods in terms of academic achievement, drug use, and involvement with the criminal justice system.

Ed Zedlewski is NIJ monitor. This program is a public/private partnership to deliver comprehensive services to youth at risk. The programs include direct participation of police officers, criminal/juvenile justice intervention, case management, family services, education services, after school and summer activities mentoring and incentives. The evaluation is nearing the end of its second year.

COMMENT FIELD (SENSITIVE ISSUES OR ANYTHING
ELSE OF NOTE) -

No sensitive issues

POINT OF CONTACT: Edwin Zedlewski (202) 307-2942