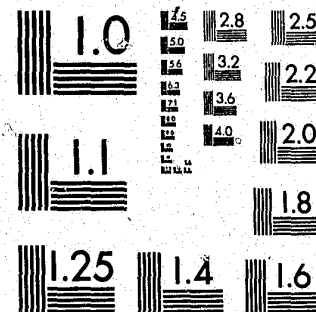


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ACQUISITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE CONNECTICUT JUSTICE COMMISSION 75 ELM STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	LEAA GRANT NO. 79-DF-AX-0126	DATE OF REPORT 4/24/81	REPORT NO. FINAL
OFFICE OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN 246 CHURCH STREET, SUITE 106 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06510	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		SPECIAL REQUEST
COMPREHENSIVE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM REPORT SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD October 1, 1980 THROUGH December 31, 1980	GRANT AMOUNT \$190,192		
SIGNED BY PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Arnold Markle</i>		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR ARNOLD MARKLE, STATE'S ATTORNEY	
CONTINUE REPORT HERE Add continuation pages as required.			
A. INTRODUCTION			
<p>The New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program award was first announced by former Governor Ella Grasso on October 13, 1978 as a "bolster" criminal. This announcement marked the beginning of a viable prosecutorial concept which addresses those offenders who frequently commit the crimes of Homicide, Sexual Assault, Assault, Robbery, and Burglary, and who for all too long have been able to manipulate the criminal justice system. The New Haven Project was fortunate enough to receive a second year of discretionary funding, and the combined grant periods allowed the New Haven State's Attorney's Office to operate the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program through December 31, 1980.</p> <p>The principal goal of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program was to establish in the Judicial District of New Haven a specialized prosecutorial unit which would aggressively pursue and prosecute repeat felony offenders. The New Haven State's Attorney's Office was quite successful in meeting this overall goal, and that success was clearly recognized by the Connecticut General Assembly as evidenced by the fact that the Justice to absorb the operating costs for the New Haven Project effective January 1, 1981.</p> <p>The structure of the New Haven Career Criminal Unit follows the general model which has been established throughout the country through the use of LEAA funds. More specifically, the New Haven Project set up as principal tasks to be performed or objectives to be reached, such things as (1) the early identification of career criminals, (2) the expedited prosecution of identified career criminals, (3) a decrease in the nolle and dismissal</p>			
NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 24-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970).			
FILED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY Official			DATE
LEAA FORM 4587/1 (REV. 2-77) REPLACES EDITION OF 10-75 WHICH IS OBSOLETE.			

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rates involving habitual offenders, (4) increased conviction rates for the career criminal, (5) increased severity of sentence for the repeat offender, and (6) the expedited processing of career criminal cases. Each of these objectives have also been satisfied by the New Haven Project, and the policies and procedures which are now in place in New Haven insure that these objectives will continue to be attained by the Unit.

As discussed hereinafter, the New Haven Project has been a model of success in the State of Connecticut. In point of fact, the Career Criminal Division of the New Haven State's Attorney's Office has served as the model for career criminal units which have now been set up in the State's Attorney's Offices for the Judicial District of Hartford, Fairfield, and Waterbury. These three new units are approaching the end of federal funding, and it is anticipated that the cost for continuing the operations of those units, as was the case with the New Haven Project, will be assumed by the State of Connecticut in the next fiscal year. The results of the "seed money" provided to the State of Connecticut by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the creation and establishment of career criminal prosecutorial units has indeed been money well spent. Long after the federal funding for this project has been exhausted, the fruits of these initial expenditures will continue to be harvested.

1. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HAVEN COMPREHENSIVE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM

Perhaps the best method of describing the operations of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program is to identify in general terms what it was that the New Haven State's Attorney's Office was attempting to do through the establishment of the Career Criminal Unit. First of all, the State's Attorney was attempting to create a mechanism for identifying the career criminal. Secondly, the New Haven State's Attorney attempted to establish procedures for handling career criminal defendants in a manner which would provide for the following:

- a. A decrease in the nolle and dismissal rates of career criminals;
- b. An increase in convictions, and particularly convictions to top charges on career criminal defendants;
- c. Increase severity in penalties for convicted career criminal defendants;
- d. A decrease in the amount of time required to take the career criminal defendant off the street and put him into prison.

The mechanism used for identifying career criminal defendants in the Judicial District of New Haven is of course the "screening process" employed by the Unit. The screening process involves an inquiry into two specific areas; namely, who is the career criminal, and how do we identify them. A person is designated a career criminal in the Judicial District of New Haven if that person's prior criminal

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record shows two or more prior felony convictions (or one prior felony conviction and a present status of being on bond, probation, parole, or some type of conditional discharge), and who presently stands charged with one of certain enumerated targeted offenses. The targeted offenses with which the New Haven Project is concerned include Homicide, Sexual Assault, Assault, Robbery, and Burglary. If a criminal defendant in the Judicial District of New Haven meets these threshold standards, (that is to say, he has two or more prior felony convictions and he presently stands charged with one of the targeted offenses), then he would in fact be designated a career criminal, and his case would be handled by the Career Criminal Unit of the New Haven State's Attorney's Office. In this regard, it should be noted that when the New Haven project was originally established there was some selectivity used in deciding which criteria defendants' cases would be handled by the Unit. As the New Haven project has become more firmly established, however, the need to be selective in taking criminal cases involving criteria defendants has been eliminated. As the project currently operates, if a defendant has the requisite prior criminal history and if he has been appropriately or properly charged with a targeted offense, then his case is accepted for prosecution by the New Haven Career Criminal Unit.

The procedure used for actually identifying and picking up career criminal defendants is relatively simple. There are a total of fourteen organized municipal police departments and one Connecticut State Police barracks located within the Judicial District of New Haven. The City of New Haven is the largest population center within the Judicial District, and a majority of the referrals to the Career Criminal Office do emanate from the New Haven Department of Police Services. In this regard, the New Haven Department of Police Services makes daily referrals to the Career Criminal Office of all individuals arrested in the City of New Haven for one or more of the targeted offenses. These referrals are made on a regular written form provided to the police department by the Career Criminal Office, and the referrals include the name of the criminal defendant, his or her date of birth, and the offense with which that person is charged. In addition, if the arrestee has a local criminal history, that criminal history is attached to the referral when it is delivered to the Career Criminal Office. With respect to the other police departments within the Judicial District and the local Connecticut State Police barracks, referrals are made in a different manner. Each of these other law enforcement agencies is contacted by the Career Criminal Office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The local departments at that time report to the Career Criminal Office the names and dates of birth for all individuals arrested for targeted offenses. Once the Career Criminal Office receives a referral on an individual (whether the referral is made by the New Haven Department of Police Services or one of the other local departments), the screening attorney in the Career Criminal Unit makes an immediate criminal history check through an available computer terminal which ties into the Connecticut State Bureau of Identification. Consequently, we are able to make a very early determination as to which individuals would qualify for prosecution by the Career Criminal Office based on their prior criminal histories and the charges presently lodged against them.

If it is determined that an individual who has been arrested for a targeted offense has a prior criminal history which would warrant his being prosecuted by the New Haven Career Criminal Unit, then a preliminary acceptance form is delivered

to the police department making the referral. The preliminary acceptance form requests that the arresting agency forward to the Career Criminal Office all available arrest reports as soon as possible. If upon review of the available arrests reports it appears as though the individual referred has been properly charged with one of the targeted offenses, then that individual is accepted for prosecution by the Career Criminal Unit.

It is to be noted that under the rules of criminal procedure in the Connecticut courts all individuals arrested for criminal offenses in the State of Connecticut are first presented in what is known as Part B of the Superior Court. All major felony cases in the State of Connecticut are prosecuted in Part A of the Superior Court. All individuals who have been arrested for a major felony in this State will have their cases first presented in Part B of the Superior Court, and the matter will be continued for a period of two weeks for "screening." During that two week screening period, a determination is made by the prosecutor in the Part B Court as to whether or not the case ought to be transferred to the major felony court (that is, Part A of the Superior Court). As cases are presently handled in the Judicial District of New Haven, that two week screening process provides the Career Criminal Office with an adequate opportunity to obtain referrals, gather criminal arrest records, and review preliminary arrest reports. Consequently, by the time a case is transferred from Part B of the Superior Court to Part A of the Superior Court, the Career Criminal Unit is already in a position to make a decision as to whether or not they will accept a particular case for expedited prosecution. In point of fact, the decision as to whether or not an individual will be prosecuted by the Career Criminal Unit is usually made within one week of the arrest of that particular individual.

Once an individual is accepted for prosecution by the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program, his case is handled in a manner which differs substantially with those cases prosecuted in the regular course of business. More specifically, the Career Criminal Unit employs procedures which result in decreased nolle and dismissal rates, an increase in conviction rates, an increase in severity of penalty, and a decrease in the time required for processing a criminal case. Perhaps the most distinctive procedure followed in the prosecution of a career criminal case is the use of "vertical prosecution" techniques. As is characteristic of most career criminal programs, career criminal defendants in the Judicial District of New Haven have their cases handled by one attorney. As soon as the screening attorney and the project director make the determination to accept a particular case for prosecution, the case is assigned to one Assistant State's Attorney who then handles that particular matter from the very beginning of the process until its very completion. The Assistant State's Attorney assigned to the case would appear at the time of the initial plea is entered, he would handle all pretrial motions, he would try the case if a trial were necessary, and he would handle post-trial matters such as appeals and habeas corpus petitions. Thus, the prosecutor in a career criminal case is placed on the same footing as is a defense attorney who is charged with the responsibility for representing his clients interests to the best of his ability.

In addition to employing vertical prosecution techniques, the career criminal prosecutor has a somewhat smaller caseload than do the prosecutors who handle cases in the regular course of business in the New Haven State's Attorney's Office. With a reduced caseload, the career criminal prosecutor is able to insure that complete investigations are done by the police in career criminal cases, and therefore is able to prepare better and more complete cases. The enhanced investigation and case preparation which is characteristic of career criminal prosecutions in the Judicial District of New Haven has quite clearly born fruit as evidenced by the results of career criminal prosecutions. For example, the overall conviction rate after jury trials between the period of October, 1978 to December, 1980 for cases tried in Part A of the Superior Court for the Judicial District of New Haven was 73%. Cases prosecuted by the Career Criminal Office in Part A of the Superior Court for the Judicial District of New Haven during that same period of time resulted in a conviction rate of 92%. The quality of convictions obtained by the Career Criminal Office is also noteworthy. Of the 131 career criminal defendants who had their cases disposed of between October of 1978 and December of 1980, approximately 120 of those individuals were convicted of the top charge set forth in the information.

It is also to be noted that the Career Criminal Unit of the Judicial District of New Haven does not plea bargain with career criminal defendants. The staff attorneys of the Career Criminal Unit do not bargain with respect to either the crime charged or the sentence to be recommended. The Career Criminal prosecutor makes a determination as to what offense or offenses he would be able to prove, and he then makes a determination as to what he feels an appropriate sentence would be. The Career Criminal prosecutor is not at all hesitant to inform defense counsel and the court of what he feels is an appropriate disposition of the career criminal's case; however, the staff attorneys in the Career Criminal Unit do not bargain with either the Court or the defense lawyer as to charges or sentences. If a difference of opinion exists between the prosecutor and the Court as to what sentence ought to be imposed in a particular case, the career criminal prosecutor simply makes his position known on the record at the time of sentencing.

In order to expedite the prosecution of career criminal cases, the New Haven State's Attorney, together with the staff of the Career Criminal Unit, have worked with the presiding judge for Part A of the Superior Court in New Haven to provide the Unit with sufficient court time to in fact expedite the prosecution of career criminal defendants. The Criminal Division of Part A of the Superior Court, Judicial District of New Haven normally has a total of four (4) trial judges assigned to it. With a trial backlog in excess of 750 cases, the availability of court time for career criminal cases is rather limited. Notwithstanding this rather severe limitation in available judicial resources, the presiding judges in New Haven have attempted to make at least one of the four trial judges available to the staff of the Career Criminal Office at all times. Consequently, the Career Criminal Unit has been able to dispose of cases involving repeat felony offenders in approximately one-half the time it takes in the regular course of business in Part A of the Superior Court. More specifically, the mean time for prosecuting a career criminal case from the date of charging to the date of verdict is 124.3 days. While 124.3 days exceeds somewhat the initial goal set for the project, it still represents a significant decrease in the processing time for criminal cases in Part A of the Superior Court of New Haven. We anticipate further reductions in that processing time in the future; however, without a substantial increase in

available judicial resources the processing time for all cases, career criminal and non-career criminal, in the Judicial District of New Haven is not likely to decrease to any great extent.

The foregoing then is a general description of the manner in which the Career Criminal Unit presently operates in the Judicial District of New Haven. The next portion of this report will discuss what the results have been from the creation, establishment, and operation of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Project.

II. NEW HAVEN COMPREHENSIVE CAREER CRIMINAL CASE DATA

The following statistics reflect career criminal case activity and disposition data for the period of October 1, 1978 through December 31, 1980. (It is to be noted that the first discretionary grant awarded to the Judicial District of New Haven had a start-up date of October 1, 1978. As is normally the case with grant programs, the actual start-up date and implementation of the Career Criminal Project began somewhat later than October 1, 1978.)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN CAREER CRIMINAL DIVISION

STATISTICS

October 1, 1978 - December 31, 1980

CASES SCREENED/ACCEPTED

Number of defendants referred	2,731
*Number of Career Criminal defendants accepted	209
Number of Career Criminal defendants disposed of	131
Number of guilty pleas to top charge	97
Number of guilty pleas to reduced charge	4
Number of convictions to top charge (Court)	1
Number of convictions to top charge (Jury)	22
Number of convictions to reduced charge (Jury)	1
Number of acquittals after trial	2

* This does not include non-qualifying co-defendants who were also accepted for prosecution by the Career Criminal Unit.

Number of cases dismissed after filing	5
Total number of charges disposed of	875
Conviction Rate - 96%	
Time between charging and verdict - 124.3 Days	
Average sentence imposed - 6-13½ Years	

The foregoing data clearly indicates the successful nature of the Career Criminal Unit's operation. As a further indication of the success of the New Haven Career Criminal Project in identifying career criminal defendants and successfully prosecuting these individuals, a recent computer analysis was run in an effort to come up with a profile of the career criminal defendant in the Judicial District of New Haven. Approximately 70 randomly selected individuals whose cases have been prosecuted by the New Haven Career Criminal Unit were reviewed in preparing the average offender "profile." That analysis provided us with the following information:

Average Age - 27 Years
Average Number of Prior Arrests - 16.9
Average Number of Prior Convictions - 13.3
Average Number of Criminal Charges Pending in the Career Criminal Unit - 3.6

In aggregate terms the 70 randomly selected individuals had a total of 1,182 arrests which resulted in 931 convictions prior to ever being prosecuted by the Career Criminal Unit of the New Haven State's Attorney's Office. The staggering impact of these figures is heightened by the fact that 51% of these defendants were either out on bond or probation/parole at the time they committed the offenses for which the Career Criminal Unit prosecuted and convicted them. In addition the data analysis revealed that the average period of time which had elapsed between the time of the career criminal's last release for a felony conviction and the time he committed the offense for which he was prosecuted and convicted by the Career Criminal Unit was only one year. (The median period of time elapsed was only 0.7 years.)

The statistical information would clearly suggest that the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program has indeed been successful in identifying repeat felony offenders and in successfully prosecuting these individuals. The data would suggest, however, that additional efforts need to be made in the area of reducing case processing time, and perhaps in the identification of younger, more active, criminal actors. In Connecticut, as in most States, information

concerning the criminal activities of juvenile offenders is simply unavailable to the prosecution. One of the consequences of the unavailability of this information is that the average age of a career criminal defendant is somewhat higher than might otherwise be the case. Inasmuch as it takes some time for an individual to accumulate a sufficient track record to be exposed to prosecution by the Career Criminal Unit, the average age of the defendants handled by the New Haven Career Criminal Project is presently a little higher than desirable.

III. EVOLUTION OF PROJECT DESIGN

During the two years the New Haven Career Criminal Program operated under discretionary grant funds there were certain changes which were made in the program format. As the staff of the Career Criminal Unit became more familiar with the administrative personnel of the local police department and more aware of the requirements for operating an effective Career Criminal Unit within the Judicial District of New Haven, certain changes and modifications were made in the program. The principle changes which occurred were in the area of personnel, referral practices, and the courts in which the New Haven Career Criminal Unit would prosecute cases.

A. Personnel: As the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program grant was originally designed, the project would involve a total of eight staff members. Those staff members would include one program administrator (who was a non-lawyer), three trial attorneys, one screening attorney, one inspector, and two clerical assistants. For most of the first year of operations under discretionary grant funds these eight staff positions were filled, and the administrative framework for operating the project was put in place. Toward the end of the first year of discretionary grant funding, however, the program administrator terminated her employment with the project. Inasmuch as the program administrator had successfully implemented most of the policies and procedures which had been outlined in the grant application, it was decided by the State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven that rather than hiring a new program administrator it would be more beneficial to the program to hire a second inspector. The New Haven Career Criminal Unit then sought authorization from LEAA in Washington to make this change, and when such approval was received a second inspector was hired in place of the program administrator.

The second year discretionary grant funding also called for a staff of eight. Under the second year of discretionary funding the staff was to include three trial attorneys, one screening attorney, two inspectors, and two clerical assistants. One of the trial attorneys was appointed by the State's Attorney as the Project Director and that trial attorney's duties included both the active prosecution of career criminal matters and responsibility for handling the day to day administrative functions called for under the grant. As it happened, the second clerical position which was provided for in the second year discretionary grant was not filled during the life of the grant. It was determined in the early part of the second year grant that while the prospects were good for having the Connecticut General Assembly assume the cost of the New Haven Career Criminal Program upon termination of federal funding, it was somewhat questionable as to whether or not we would be successful in having all eight positions called for in the grant picked

up by the State. Consequently, we allowed that second clerical position to remain vacant through the life of the second year discretionary grant, and in fact we were successful in having the General Assembly assume the seven staff positions which were filled in the New Haven Career Criminal Unit.

The change which was made in the personnel of the program towards the end of the first discretionary grant year, and more specifically the addition of a second inspector's position, has proven most beneficial to the project. With three trial attorneys engaged in extensive investigation and enhancement of career criminal cases, it was absolutely necessary to have a second inspector available to assist in these undertakings. With only one inspector in the Career Criminal Unit, it often developed that when a staff attorney was on trial that inspector's time was totally consumed in assisting the trial attorney who was trying a case. The two prosecutors who were not on trial then were left with little or no assistance with respect to a liaison person between the Career Criminal Unit and the police department involved in any particular investigation. With the addition of the second inspector's position the attorneys for the Career Criminal Office always have an inspector available who can assist them in obtaining information or further investigation from various police departments within the Judicial District of New Haven. Ms. Patricia Clarke, who had had considerable experience in the operations of a career criminal program in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and who served as the first project administrator, did a thoroughly professional job in establishing the necessary framework for the successful operation of the Career Criminal Program in the Judicial District of New Haven. Once Ms. Clarke terminated her employment with the project, as noted above, it was decided that the interests of the program would be better served by hiring a second inspector than by hiring an administrative-type person. In retrospect, the State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven is firmly convinced that that decision was a correct one.

B. Referral Practices: When the program first was initiated under discretionary grant funding, certain experimentation was done with respect to the criteria to be used in selecting career criminals and the procedures which would be used for making referrals. Some consideration was given to the idea of assigning weights to various factors in arriving at a determination as to who was to be treated as a career criminal, and the staff also considered some general criteria such as prior criminal record and present offense. As the program evolved it was determined that the criteria of two prior felony convictions (or one prior felony conviction and the present status of being on bond, probation, parole, or some type of conditional discharge) and being charged with one of the targeted offenses would be a workable, productive criteria for career criminal prosecutions in the Judicial District of New Haven. These two thresholds standard which have been developed as the project has continued would appear to provide the New Haven Career Criminal Unit with about the size in caseload that is manageable given career criminal prosecution techniques, and the criteria further provides the New Haven Career Criminal Office with criminal offenders who do in fact deserve enhanced prosecution.

The more substantial changes involving the referral process which were made during the life of the discretionary grant concern the actual mechanics of getting referrals to the Career Criminal Office. As originally operated, the Career Criminal Unit would receive written referrals from the different police departments

within the Judicial District of New Haven. The written referral process worked well with the New Haven Department of Police Services inasmuch as the major felony court is located in the City of New Haven. However, with respect to the other law enforcement agencies located within the Judicial District of New Haven the written referral process was unsatisfactory. It became clear to the staff of the Career Criminal Office and the State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven that an insufficient number of referrals were being made to the Career Criminal Office by police departments outside the City of New Haven. Consequently, new procedures were developed whereby the staff of the Career Criminal Office would make direct contact with the local police departments outside of New Haven on a regular basis. As the referral procedures are presently operated, and as was indicated previously in this report, the Career Criminal Office contacts all area police departments on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to determine whether or not any arrests have been made for targeted offenses. This particular procedure has significantly increased the number of referrals made to the Career Criminal Unit, and it has been appreciated by local police departments inasmuch as what in retrospect appears to have been much unnecessary paperwork has been eliminated. In addition, it is felt that the ongoing contact between the staff of the Career Criminal Office and the area police departments is generally beneficial to the program, and the local department in fact feels that the State's Attorney's Office is interested in their departments' accomplishments.

C. Courts: In the Judicial District of New Haven there are three courthouses in which misdemeanor and Class D felony cases are handled and there is one major felony courthouse. The three courts in which misdemeanor and Class D felonies are handled are located in New Haven, West Haven, and Meriden, Connecticut. The major felony court, of course, is located in the City of New Haven. As originally designed, the New Haven Career Criminal Program handled only those offenses which involved identified career criminals who had committed targeted offenses and whose cases were being handled in the major felony court. As the program developed, however, it became clear to the staff that there were some habitual felony offenders who were charged with Class D felonies (including Burglary, 3rd Degree and Assault, 2nd Degree) whose cases were staying in the lower court and were not receiving the attention that they deserved. Consequently, the State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven made the decision that the staff of the Career Criminal Unit would help augment the resources of the prosecutor's offices in the lower courts by handling those prosecutions which involved career criminal who were charged with a targeted offense albeit the degree of the offense would dictate that the file would remain in the lower court.

As this policy has been developed, the Career Criminal Unit now operates in the major felony court and all three of the lower misdemeanor/felony courts. The staff of the New Haven Career Criminal Unit goes into the Part B criminal courts in those instances in which it can use an enhancement (and specifically a "persistent offender" charge), and thus double the exposure of the career criminal defendant in the lower court. Given the press of business in the lower court, as a practical matter a career criminal's maximum exposure in the lower court on a class D felony used to be 2 1/2 to 5 years in prison, and in all likelihood even that exposure would be much more than the career criminal would be likely to receive if he were to be convicted. The staff of the Career Criminal Unit, however, has been able to go into the lower court, relieve the prosecutors

of the burden involved with prosecuting the habitual offender, and we have substantially increased the exposure of the career criminal by lodging persistent offender charges against him. Consequently, the Career Criminal Unit has been successful in convicting the career criminal in the lower court and in having prison sentences imposed on a career criminal which far exceed the penalty normally handed down to a defendant in the lower court.

The results of the Career Criminal Unit going into the lower courts have been two-fold. First of all, the career criminal has not been able to escape the enhanced prosecutorial effort which is provided for under career criminal procedures. Secondly, the prosecutors in the lower court have begun to use the threat of asking the career criminal staff to handle a case as a means of driving harder bargains with defense attorneys in obtaining more time for repeat offenders in the lower court. In addition, the staff of the Career Criminal Unit going into the lower court has helped to foster better communications and improved relations between the staff of the major felony court and the prosecutorial staff of the Part B criminal courts.

As the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program developed over the past two years it became necessary to make certain changes in the operation of the program. The State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven is satisfied that the changes that have been implemented over the past two years have worked for the betterment of the program and have resulted in higher quality prosecutions. While the policies and procedures for the operation of the New Haven Career Criminal Unit are now firmly in place, it is anticipated that as the program continues other adjustments and modifications will be made in the program so as to better serve the public interest and to provide for even greater success in the apprehension and prosecution of the habitual felony offender.

IV. SPECIAL FEATURES

Aside from the foregoing information concerning the general nuts and bolts operation of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program, there are a number of features to the project which are of some note. These matters of interest would include training conducted by the staff of the Career Criminal Unit, warrant assistance that is provided to local police departments, participation in a special robbery task force in the City of New Haven, and ongoing participation in local public forums concerning problems associated with crime and the criminal justice system.

A. Training: With respect to training, the staff of the Career Criminal Office has worked with the in-service training group at the New Haven Department of Police Services, and the staff has lectured to the officers on laws concerning search & seizure and arrest. In addition the staff has presented lectures to classes at the New Haven Department of Police Services concerning the Career Criminal Unit, the procedures used by the project staff, and the objectives of the Unit.

The New Haven Career Criminal Unit has also participated in the development of seminars which have been conducted for all police departments within the Judicial District of New Haven. One two day seminar had to do with burglary and burglary investigation. Aside from lecturing on the principles of law which apply to burglary cases, training was also conducted with respect to the investigation of burglary cases. During the seminar a burglary scene investigation was videotaped and a mock trial stemming from the investigation was conducted and videotaped. Those videotapes have been reduced to a training film which is available now to the police departments within the Judicial District of New Haven. It is anticipated that the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program staff will continue to participate in law enforcement training efforts throughout the Judicial District.

B. Warrant Assistance: The staff of the Career Criminal Unit makes itself available on an ongoing basis to officers of local police departments for assistance in the drafting of arrest and search warrants. While we are principally concerned with offenses involving suspected career criminals, the staff does make itself available to any police officer who might have questions concerning affidavits for warrants. As the program has established itself within the Judicial District of New Haven, it has become more and more common for officers who are investigating cases involving potential career criminal defendants to come to the Career Criminal Unit to seek the assistance of the inspectors and prosecutors within the Unit. The result of this ongoing working relationship has been an improvement in the general quality of warrants obtained in cases involving career criminals, and we have seen a decrease in the number of pretrial motions which relate to the body of the warrants themselves.

C. Robbery Task Force: During the Summer of 1980, the City of New Haven was experiencing a rash of very violent armed robberies. The State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven worked with the New Haven Department of Police Services to create a special robbery task force to investigate these offenses. More particularly, the Career Criminal Unit of the New Haven State's Attorney's Office worked on a day-to-day basis with members of the detective division of the New Haven Department of Police Services in an effort to apprehend and successfully prosecute those individuals who had been engaging in these very violent offenses. The robbery task force has proved most successful, and a large number of arrests have resulted from the combined efforts of the New Haven Police and staff of the Career Criminal Unit. Because of the close working relationship between the police members of the robbery task force and the staff of the Career Criminal Unit we have been able to act swiftly in taking these violent robbery suspects off the street. This robbery task force effort has received some notoriety in the local press, and both the New Haven State's Attorney's Office and the New Haven Department of Police Services are pleased with the mutual police-prosecution effort.

D. Participation in Public Forums: The staff of the Career Criminal Unit has also been active in attending public forums in which the subject of the crime and the criminal justice system is the topic of discussion. The Career Criminal staff has addressed such organizations as Elks Clubs, The New Haven Civitan Club, a

group of concerned Branford, Connecticut Citizens, etc. The Career Criminal Unit attempts to make the staff members available to these different citizen's groups in an effort to explain to the public what meaningful steps are being taken by the State's Attorney's Office in New Haven to address in a serious way the crime problem within the Judicial District of New Haven. By and large the public is very enthusiastic about the Career Criminal Program, and it is a relief to the citizenry to know that these efforts are being taken to bring the full weight of the system to bear on the habitual felony offender.

V. FUTURE OF THE NEW HAVEN COMPREHENSIVE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM

The Connecticut General Assembly recognized the success of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program, and it accordingly has picked up the entire cost of the operation of the project. While fiscal problems facing the State of Connecticut are quite serious, the continued operation of the New Haven Career Criminal Program has been insured. The Career Criminal Units in the Judicial District of Hartford, Fairfield and Waterbury appear to be in fairly good shape with respect to future funding for their programs. As the projects become institutionalized in the State of Connecticut it is anticipated that they will be able to experiment with new and innovative prosecutorial techniques. The actual and perceived incident of crime in the urban areas within the State of Connecticut is such that the citizenry, in all likelihood, will be demanding more and not less of the type of prosecution made available under the career criminal concept.

It is anticipated that the New Haven Career Criminal Unit will continue to operate in the foreseeable future under the same policies and procedures which were implemented during the period of discretionary grant funding. The State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven intends to have the Career Criminal Unit continue to prosecute individuals who meet the criteria which were employed while the Unit was being funded with LEAA monies, and the prosecutorial techniques of vertical prosecution, no plea bargaining, expedited processing of career criminal cases, and enhanced investigation/prosecution of career criminal matters will all remain in place. In short, the State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven is very satisfied with the manner in which the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program has been developed and implemented. Thus, the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program will continue in place operating under the same policies and procedures for some time to come.

VI. CONCLUSION

The New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program has been a very successful effort in the State of Connecticut. Not only has the project been implemented in the Judicial District of New Haven as it was designed under the grant application, but it has served as a model project for additional career criminal units throughout the State of Connecticut. The State's Attorney for the Judicial District of New Haven and the staff of the Career Criminal Unit are most appreciative of all the assistance provided to the project by LEAA personnel. Of course the grant

funds which were made available to the Judicial District of New Haven were critical to the creation of the New Haven Career Criminal Unit, but in addition to the funding the New Haven project is greatly indebted to the personnel of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for its ongoing advice and assistance as the New Haven project was developed. The efforts of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in providing the resources for the establishment of the New Haven Comprehensive Career Criminal Program has been of tremendous benefit to the citizens of the Judicial District of New Haven and, in fact, the entire citizenry of the State of Connecticut. The New Haven State's Attorney's Office is most appreciative for the assistance provided to it by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in its fight against the habitual offender who for all too long had been able to manipulate the criminal justice system and to continue to terrorize local communities.

QUARTERLY DEFENDANT PROCESSING SUMMARY - CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM

Project Name: Career Criminal Program Quarter from 10/1/78 to 12/31/80 Grant No. 79-DF-AX-0

I. CAREER CRIMINAL PROJECT ACTIVITY

Project Prosecutions

1. Pending at end of quarter	-0-
2. New acceptances during quarter	209
3. No. of new acceptances on conditional release at time of offense.	92
4. Disposed during quarter	131
5. No. of disposed defendants in jail at time of verdict.	112
6. No. of previously reported defendants disposed this quarter	6
7. Total charges disposed during quarter	875
8. No. of project attorneys	4

II. INTAKE SUMMARY

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other			Rep Offdr	Weapn Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robb	Total	Fel	Misd						
Screening	# Def	1210	644	50	187	594	2685	39	7	2731					
Acceptances	# Def	81	8	3	17	98	207	2		209	70				

III. DISPOSITION SUMMARIES

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other			Rep Offdr	Weapn Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robb	Total	Fel	Misd						
Pled Guilty to Top Charge	# Def	50	4	1	3	38	96	1		97	11				
Pled Guilty to Reduced Charge	# Def	3				1	4			4					
Trial Conv. by Judge to Top Charge	# Def				1					1	1				
Trial Conv. by Judge to Reduced Charge	# Def														
Trial Conv. by Jury to Top Charge	# Def	8			3	11	22			22					
Trial Conv. by Jury to Reduced Charge	# Def		1				1			1					
Acquitted at Trial by Judge	# Def														
Acquitted at Trial by Jury	# Def				1	1	2			2					
Dismissed by Court	# Def														
Dismissed by Prosecutor After Filing	# Def	1	1		1	2	5			5					
Totals	# Def	62	6	1	8	53	130	1		131	12				

Project Name: Career Criminal Program Quarter from 10/1/78 to 12/31/80 Grant No. 79-DF-AX-0126

IV. BREAKDOWN OF PROSECUTOR DISMISSALS (NOLLE) BY DISMISSAL REASON

	Evidence Problem	Witness Problem	Lacks Pros. Merit	Plea Neg.	Other
Defns. Whose Case Dismissed Due To		5			

V. DEFENDANT PROCESSING STATISTICS

	# Defendants	Median	Mean	Min.	Max.
1. Arrest to charging (days)	131	-	17.27	1	26
2. Charging to verdict (days)	131	-	124.3	-	375
3. Verdict to sentencing (days)	121	-	35.1	1	81

VI. SENTENCES SUMMARY

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other			Rep Offdr	Weapn Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robb	Total	Fel	Misd						
Incarcerations	# Def	61	5	1	6	50	123	1		124	10				
Suspensions With Incarceration	# Def														
Suspensions Without Incarceration	# Def														
Total Sentences	# Def	61	5	1	6	50	123	1		124	10				
Prior Felony Convictions	# Conv.	344	26	2	6	96	474	224	<div></div>	698					

VII. SENTENCE STATISTICS

Sentence Period Statistics

Gross Incarceration periods:

- Jail (in months)
- Prison Determinate (in years)
- Prison Indeterminate Midpoint (in years)

# Defendants	Median	Mean	Min.	Max.
3	-	13	6	21
121	-	8.5	2.25	60.5

Project Name: Career Criminal Program Quarter from 10/1/80 to 12/31/80 Grant No. 79-DF-AX-G

I. CAREER CRIMINAL PROJECT ACTIVITY

Project Prosecutions

1. Pending at end of prior quarter and not disposed.....
2. New acceptances during quarter.....
3. No. of new acceptances on conditional release at time of offense.....
4. Disposed during quarter.....
5. No. of disposed defendants in jail at time of verdict.....
6. No. of previously reported defendants disposed this quarter.....
7. Total charges disposed during quarter.....
8. No. of project attorneys.....

Career Crim Prosecution

Def.
82
14
7
18
17
--
122
4

II. INTAKE SUMMARY

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other			Rep Offdr	Weapn Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robb	Total	Fel	Misd						
Screening	# Def	147	81	6	27	65	326	2		328					
Acceptances	# Def	7				6	13	1		14	2				

III. DISPOSITION SUMMARIES

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other			Rep Offdr	Weapon Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robb	Total	Fel	Misd						
Pled Guilty to Top Charge	# Def	6	1			9	16			16	1				
Pled Guilty to Reduced Charge	# Def														
Trial Conv. by Judge to Top Charge	# Def														
Trial Conv. by Judge to Reduced Charge	# Def														
Trial Conv. by Jury to Top Charge	# Def					1	1			1					
Trial Conv. by Jury to Reduced Charge	# Def														
Acquitted at Trial by Judge	# Def														
Acquitted at Trial by Jury	# Def														
Dismissed by Court	# Def														
Dismissed by Prosecutor After Filing	# Def					1	1			1					
Totals	# Def	6	1			11	18			18					

Project Name: Career Criminal Program Quarter from 10/1/80 to 12/31/80 Grant No. 79-DF-AX-0126

IV. BREAKDOWN OF PROSECUTOR DISMISSALS (NOLLE) BY DISMISSAL REASON

	Evidence Problem	Witness Problem	Lacks Pros. Merit	Plea Neg.	Other
Defns. Whose Case Dismissed Due To		1			

V. DEFENDANT PROCESSING STATISTICS

1. Arrest to charging (days).....
2. Charging to verdict (days).....
3. Verdict to sentencing (days).....

# Defendants	Median	Mean	Min.	Max.
18	21	21.3	6	44
18	194	186	65	339
17	43	43.8	16	81

VI. SENTENCES SUMMARY

Reporting Items		Crimes								Total	Enhancements				
		Lead Charge						Other							
		Burg	Aslt	Homi	Rape	Robt	Total	Fel	Misd		Rep Offdr	Weapon Use	Aggr Inj	Prop Val	Other
Incarcerations	# Def	6	1			10	17			17					
Suspensions With Incarceration	# Def														
Suspensions Without Incarceration	# Def														
Total Sentences	# Def	6	1			10	17			17					
Prior Felony Convictions	# Conv.	37	2		1	12	52	27	79					

VII. SENTENCE STATISTICS

Sentence Period Statistics

Gross Incarceration periods:

- a. Jail (in months).....
- b. Prison Determinate (in years)...
- c. Prison Indeterminate Midpoint... (in years)

# Defendants	Median	Mean	Min.	Max.
17	6	7.9	2.5	21.5

END