



PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REPORT TO THE ULSTER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

DATE SUBMITTED: NOVEMBER 19, 2013

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ULSTER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

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CONDENSED REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee understood that this study into Ulster County's Public Safety is, although comprehensive, not necessarily a complete study of all available resources, barriers, or needs. Guest speakers from a wide variety of agencies and services were invited to present on the Ulster County community as a whole. It was understood that for sake of time, not every agency or service that impacts the public safety topics specified in the Resolution could be heard.

At 400 pages and after 13 meetings spanning 9 months, this is a thorough look at Ulster County Public Safety resources, barriers, and needs. A condensed report of 86 pages, including the Executive Summary, Committee Charge, Committee Plan, Summary of Presentations by Speakers, Committee Recommendations/Suggestions, and the Committee members is being distributed to the community through the municipal leaders, Police Chiefs and School District Superintendents. The full document includes the items included in the condensed report as well as all appendices. It is recommended that anyone seeking to implement or review in greater detail the recommendations or suggestions of the Committee obtain a copy of the appendices; as they include the documentation to which the members made their decisions for final recommendations and suggestions.

Individuals and other agencies that have input on the Committee's report are encouraged to contact the Committee members listed on page 82 or the Clerk of the Legislature at PO Box 1800, Kingston, NY 12401 or 845-340-3900. Copies of the full report will be available at the office of the Clerk of the Legislature or online at the website of the Ulster County Legislature and the Ulster County Sheriff.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMITTEE CHARGE & WORK PLAN

While the Committee undertook fully, the charge as specified in Resolution 32 of 2013, it also accepted the greater role of looking at the topic of Public Safety in a global view. Members understood right from the first meeting that the topic was broad in description and scope and proceeded to undertake this take in an orderly manner. The Resolution specified five topic areas to which the Committee sought a great understanding of each. The five topic areas were review current matters of public safety, review current matters of mental health, review ways in which to enhance the welfare of Ulster County residents, identify opportunities to increase safety in public areas such as schools, parks, and malls, and identify educational opportunities for law enforcement personnel.

The Committee first defined for themselves each of the five topic areas and then defined a measurement goal of anticipated results/accomplishments. In order for the Committee to fully review the various segments of public safety, as specified in the Resolution, as well as the impact on Ulster County, experts from a variety of fields and professions were invited to attend and speak on each of the five topic areas.

In addition, the public was invited to attend the Committee's open meetings and media was enthusiastically welcomed at all meetings. News coverage of the Committee's activities is included in the appendix section of the report. The agendas and audio from all of the Committee's meetings were available throughout the Committee's process and are maintained on the Ulster County Legislature's website.

SPEAKERS

During each of the Committee members, speakers presented ways to identify individuals who are at risk of causing violence, ways in which these individuals can be helped, other ways to prevent violence, how drug abuse and

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

drug related crimes can be reduced, and ways in which to protect people in public places in Ulster County. Their presentations are summarized in detail in the report and are attached to the report as part of the minutes from each meeting. Committee members commented on the diverse and comprehensive presentations offered. Most Committee meetings were over three hours as the presentations were thorough in providing the insights into the available resources, needs, and barriers to ensuring public safety in Ulster County.

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

Throughout the Committee discussions, the Committee highlighted prior ideas and suggestions that had come and gone within the County and desired recommendations that, given support from the full Ulster County Legislature, could be implemented and benefit the greater Ulster County Community. The Committee separated their proposals into a higher priority of recommendations and a secondary group of suggestions. Suggestions included items that would require more time for review or commitment than the Committee felt could be implemented in a short term.

The Committee recommends 18 individual actions in the categories of school, community, and law enforcement/judicial. In addition, the Committee identified 20 suggested actions in those same categories. There are a number of sub-actions within each of the recommendations and suggestions that if implemented, the Committee determined they would benefit Ulster County as a whole. While the Committee does not expect all recommendations or suggestions will be implemented, they do agree, if some are implemented, the County will be moving forward.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

This dedicated group of volunteers submits to the Ulster County Legislature this expansive report as the end result of 23 hours of testimony and

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

discussion held in 13 meetings over 9 months. Members found this Legislative Ad Hoc Committee to be the first of its kind, at this magnitude, to work so well together in bringing diverse experiences and insights to the table. The members encourage the Legislature to ensure the opportunity for other concerned and dedicated citizens to continue to meet in these forums for the betterment of Ulster County.

The individual members found exposure to new resources and knowledge as well as shared new, creative concepts. The experience was identified by all as beneficial in understanding the impact the Committee's recommendations can have. With Every speaker was summarized and the Committee took away something from everyone. The Committee urges the Legislature to

Mary Wawro, Committee Chair

On behalf of the Public Safety Advisory Committee

November 19, 2013

COMMITTEE CHARGE

COMMITTEE CHARGE

The Ulster County Public Safety Advisory Committee was created by Ulster County Resolution No. 32-2013 to study ways in which to identify individuals who are risk of causing violence, identify ways in which these individuals can be helped, identify other ways to prevent violence, examine how drug abuse and drug related crimes can be reduced, and identify ways in which to protect people in public places in Ulster County. The Committee brought forth community experts to lay testimony to the resources, the barriers, the County needs, the available data and the trends that Ulster County faces in the areas of public safety and substance abuse.

Committee Chairman Mary Wawro, an Ulster County Legislator from the Town of Saugerties and the Chair for the Social Services Committee, noted, “We have a lot of talent at the table. This framework will help us to focus on the five topic areas as identified in our enabling Resolution: identify ways in which to identify individuals who are at risk of causing violence, identify ways in which these individuals can be helped, identify other ways to prevent violence, examine how drug abuse and drug related crimes can be reduced, and identify ways in which to protect people in public places.”

To that end, the Committee held public forum-type meetings with various Ulster County service organizations invited to present. The meeting topic areas were based on the enabling Resolution and included:

1. Review current matters of public safety,
2. Review current matters of mental health,
3. Review ways in which to enhance the welfare of Ulster County residents,
4. Identify opportunities to increase safety in public areas such as schools, parks, and malls, and
5. Identify educational opportunities for law enforcement personnel.

At the commencement of their work, committee member Dr. Dale Kimberlin, a Port Ewen Chiropractor, expressed “interest in learning more about the return on our investments. There have been a lot of good prevention programs that have come and gone. We need to hone in on what truly works and make sure we put the resources in areas of prevention and early intervention.”

COMMITTEE CHARGE

Health and Personnel Committee Representative and Town of Esopus Legislator Carl Belfiglio began his term on the committee noting "I am proud to work with people deeply concerned about public safety in Ulster County. Our world has changed and so must we. Every idea is worth review and given the recent events in history, I'm convinced Public Safety isn't costly, it's priceless,"

Town of Rochester Supervisor and President of the Ulster County Association of Town Supervisors and Mayors, Carl Chipman, stated, "I'm really excited and appreciate the opportunity to be working with such a great group of people with such varied perspectives of the problems we face in regards to public safety. I really think that we can, as a group, make a difference in making Ulster County a safer place to live, learn, work, and play."

Other volunteer members of the Public Safety Advisory Committee included Barbara Swift, Executive Director of Veritas Villa; Diane Mueller, Volunteer with Red Cross of the Mid-Hudson Valley; Thomas Kadgen from the League of Women Voters of the Mid Hudson Valley; Ulster County Undersheriff and President of the Ulster County Police Chief's Association Frank Faluotico, Law Enforcement and Public Safety Committee representative Legislators Thomas (T.J.) Briggs from the Village of Ellenville, and Legislative Chairman Terry Bernardo from the Town of Rochester. All members served without compensation.

A School Superintendent position remained vacant on the Committee despite numerous calls, emails, and inquiries made by Committee members to various local School District Superintendents.

The Committee was directed in the enabling Resolution to seek input from the Ulster County Sheriff, the Ulster County District Attorney, and after consultation with and approval of the County Executive, the Ulster County Public Health Commissioner, the Commissioner of Ulster County Social Services, and the Director of Ulster County Probation.

The Ulster County Public Safety Advisory Committee was required to submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the County Legislature no later than six months, or September 20, 2013, after its first meeting for consideration, review, and appropriate action, if necessary. The Committee requested and was given a 60-day extension to November 21, 2013 by the Ulster County Legislature on September 24, 2013 in the form of Resolution No. 254-2013.

COMMITTEE PLAN

COMMITTEE PLAN

At their organizational meeting of March 21, 2013, the Public Safety Advisory Committee established work plan documents for the five topic areas identified in the Resolution to set a standard foundation to guide the Committee's work. These work plans defined the goal, anticipated results/accomplishments, and definition for each topic area. The work plans were as follows:

#1: PUBLIC SAFETY

Goal: To review current matters of public safety

Results/Accomplishments: Compile the known resources, barriers, and needs regarding public safety in Ulster County

Defined as: Prevention and protection of the Ulster County public from dangers affecting safety such as crimes or disasters.

#2: MENTAL HEALTH

Goal: To review current matters of mental health

Results/Accomplishments: Compile the known resources, barriers, and needs regarding mental health in Ulster County

Defined as: Emotional and psychological well-being in which an individual is able to use his or her cognitive and emotional capabilities, function in society, and meet the ordinary demands of everyday life.

#3: PUBLIC AREA SAFETY

Goal: To identify opportunities to increase safety in public areas such as schools, parks and malls

Results/Accomplishments: Produce recommendations that will improve safety in public areas of Ulster County

Defined as: a dynamic place where the design, maintenance, and policing of the area work together so that the general public perceives the area as a safe place, wants to go to their regularly, and spends their optional time in the park engaged in valued activities. Crime and disorder is

COMMITTEE PLAN

limited, and diverse usage of the area by different groups is tolerated. Legal activities are the dominant activities in the area. Because the local community values the area, it has a sense of “ownership” of it, and there are sufficient numbers of users who act as “natural guardians” to ensure informal social control. They also support formal interventions by police when such interventions are necessary.

#4: ENHANCE WELFARE

Goal: To review ways in which to enhance the welfare of Ulster County residents

Results/Accomplishments: Compile the known resources, barriers, and needs regarding the enhancement of welfare of Ulster County

Defined as: The general good or health of the people in Ulster County and includes such areas as prevention, alleviation, or contributions to the solutions of recognized social problems in order to improve the well-being of individuals, groups or communities

#5: LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Goal: To identify educational opportunities for law enforcement personnel

Results/Accomplishments: Identify educational opportunities and needed standardized protocols for law enforcement personnel

Defined as: The classroom and hands-on/real life professional development opportunities that ensure local law enforcement personnel attain the standards as established and appropriate to their rank and position as well as establishing standardized protocols for Ulster County.

The Committee articulated at each and every meeting that the discussion on these five topics was specific to violence and substance abuse.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

ULSTER COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE – FRANK FALUOTICO, UNDERSHERIFF

RESOURCES

- A county-wide drug and gang task force which identifies the new trends of what different types of drugs are coming into Ulster County (URGENT).
- A County-Wide Emergency Response Team (CERT) including a Jail CERT.
- “We have something very unique in Ulster County and that is law enforcement cooperation.”
- A “technology base” hosted by the Ulster County Sheriff which ensures every police car in the County has a County Sheriff computer and access to the database which provides not only information on plates or individual data but also the ability to locate every police car.
- A newly formed Ulster County Police Chiefs Association’s School Safety Committee.
- SUNYs campuses production of training videos which would address the dynamics of an open college campus and the ability to track movement.
- Consistent school based trainings that will follow students into their workplace and everywhere they go following school. URGENT Task Force is working with the schools to establish tests of their safety systems.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

BARRIERS

- Mall security directors without the authority to make the necessary changes. He noted the need to have the local government officials involved to make changes within their own buildings.
- County was not in a position to encourage students to literally run out of a school building until they have an inventory system in place.

NEEDS

- A panic button system at all school building which includes a box which would summon help from law enforcement even if the phone lines were cut or power lines were out. He reported this panic button system would light up on the computer in every police car in the County. He noted this will allow the 911 Center to follow the protocol and if they are unable to reach the school, inform the responding officers of important information affecting officer safety. He stated they are seeking the funding for the system which is estimated to cost \$750-800 per school or \$50,000 throughout the County.
- Ulster County Police Chiefs Association highlighted what they are referring to the “Sweet 16”. He explained these are 16 items, if implemented, would ensure law enforcement response is consistent.
- Community viewing of the video “Run, Hide, Fight” [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0>] which provides a prospective of what the police do when they arrive at an active shooter situation.
- County to create a law requiring a certain amount of lock down drills which are done while school is in session as well as during preparation weeks.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- He noted the need to have armed personnel in some areas as well as unarmed personnel with good observation skills where they are needed. He noted armed guards were only good if they were a police officer with continuous training and reported the Sheriff was willing to do the training.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

- He highlighted a National Instructor for Civilian Response to an Active Shooter presentation for the Town of Lloyd Police Department. He suggested having these Civilian Response to an Active Shooter trainings on Saturday mornings from 9 – 12 at the Law Enforcement Center and clarified the recommended age for participants would be individuals in the workplace or 16 and up.

ULSTER COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE – HOLLEY CARNRIGHT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

RESOURCES

- Mass Shooter Committees established after the Sandy Hook incident.
- Proposed SAD PERSONS program being established in conjunction with Forensic Psychiatrist, Dr. Kevin Smith
- A District Attorney's office that is aggressive in their convictions and contempt of court orders in cases of domestic violence.
- A successful Internet Crimes Unit at the Sheriff's Office.

BARRIERS

- Parolees are violating parole repeatedly and NYS Parole is discharging the parolee for repeated violation.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- County was not strong in its Alternatives to Incarceration programs.
- County was not strong in addressing the issue of recidivism and noted once they go to prison they were lost, although some benefits were seen with a prison shock program and a few other short term prison programs.
- If the judge does not go along with the District Attorney's recommendation then his alternative is to put them in jail or dismiss the case. He indicated if there was someone who should not go to State prison and the judge disagrees, then his only choice is to decide whether to prosecute or not.

NEEDS

- Increased utilization of the Ulster County Drug Court. Defense Attorneys are not recommending their misdemeanor clients into Drug Court as it is "too tough." He suggested Drug Court change its curriculum and establish a possible instituting a "baby" Drug Court, which would be shorter in time and easier to get into and avoid the escalation.
- Increased use of Community Service. He noted when the parents are involved, it is the time to get in, teach them a lesson and give them 200 hours of community service to change the course of behavior.

TOWN OF SAUGERTIES POLICE DEPARTMENT – JOSEPH SINAGRA, CHIEF

RESOURCES

- A new volunteer policing program utilizing real cops that have retired. He noted these individuals typically bring a substantial amount of knowledge and experience and are seeking to stay active.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Two undercover partnership operations in the County – URGENT and CNET, the Community Narcotics Support Unit with the State Police.
- Improved communication between the police agencies. He noted this change is unique to Ulster County whereby the agencies get along and will support each other whenever requested.
- Mobile Incident Command Unit. A single mobile headquarters with access to all school building schematics.

BARRIERS

- Not enough individual resources (manpower). Ideally, the Town needs to have five cops on every shift and he typically is working with 3 cops each shift. He noted partnership with the County's ERT team which has three Town of Saugerties cops as members.
- Not enough financial resources. He did not know if the County had the ability to set aside funding for individual municipalities that would aid in enhancing the police service provided.
- Four different records management software in use throughout the County. He noted AEGIS or Mobile Cop software is antiquated and requires a function key and each department is utilizing its own records management to log the calls, which means the Sheriff's Office will not know instantly that the Town had an incident. He stated they utilize the same system as City of Kingston and Town of New Paltz which is called PD Manager. He noted the Town of Ulster uses IMPACT. He recommended a web based records management system and noted the Orange County law enforcement community pooled its Homeland Security funds and purchased IMPACT for every police agency.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Almost all domestic calls involved intoxicated individuals and after midnight, 9 out of 10 people are intoxicated with another substance on board.

NEEDS

- Development of a county-wide training facility. He noted when officers are attending training, such as offered by Homeland Security, they are forced to send resources out of the County as well as pay for meals and overtime. He noted a county owned and operated range would ensure standardized training at a centralized location.
- High Band radio system with repeaters. He noted the County explored an 800 radio band system but due to the County's topography, many of the municipal agencies voted against it as they would have lost the connections that they had.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- He noted the detectives from all the agencies within Ulster County meet monthly to look for similarities in their cases. Agencies from Albany to Westchester are also invited.
- Active Shooter Drills. He noted the sophistication of the equipment that used lasers which allowed them to shoot through the glass without breaking it. He noted the ability to feel the chaos when cops are running into a building, kids are running out screaming and teachers are pointing in different directions. He noted the ability to determine who shot first and the accuracy of the shots. He stated it enabled them to time the officers' movement through the building and they learned there was a lot they did not know. Police Chief Sinagra indicated he would recommend such a drill for other agencies as it provided the controlled chaos situations for training which is beneficial as there are

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

no identical schools in the County. He noted the different dynamics with older students who are in lock down situations who felt like sitting ducks. He noted teenagers know the right thing to do is run and get out. He discussed the message when using the term lock down. He also noted the need to not communicate the law enforcement response plan with the general community. He noted the law enforcement is not only worried about hand guns and rifles and shot guns but also the new trend of utilizing improvised explosive devices. He noted the difficulty in staying ahead of the curve.

AMERICAN TACTICAL TRAINING – SANTOS LOPEZ

RESOURCES

- Ken Cooper of Bard College was experimenting with bullet proof classroom settings.

BARRIERS

- Outdated active shooter training models in which law enforcement would train in one building and then may have to respond in an unfamiliar building.
- Time to process County contracts to enact sharing agreements.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- IR Tactical. One system which combined the features of other training models including equipment, computer software, and training simulation.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, MID HUDSON VALLEY CHAPTER –JIM HALPERN AND KATHI KAYTON

RESOURCES

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- SUNY New Paltz, Disaster Institute. (IDMH) offers education and training in disaster mental health for students, professionals, and paraprofessionals, including conferences and workshops that reflect recent research and best practices. The Institute comprises scholars and practitioners dedicated to teaching, research, and service to the community in the area of disaster mental health.

BARRIERS

- Overwhelming community chaos after a mass shooting or disaster and the need to protect victims and citizens. Specific issues from the Sandy Hook, Connecticut included who would do the notification, how well have they been trained and what do they know about handling a situation like that. He noted the Governor of Connecticut assigned a State Trooper to each family of a child killed at Sandy Hook Elementary. He highlighted the media and attention that descended on these families.

NEEDS

- American Red Cross working closely with the State Police, County Mental Health Commissioner and the Clergy in table top drills that include response and recovery actions.
- American Red Cross could be identified as the Vetter as they would keep out anyone without the ARC approval. They highlighted the chaos with so many people arriving that no one vetted which included mental health professionals from everywhere.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Additional Mass Shooter Research. Dr. Halpern felt there has not been a lot of research on the active shooters as the sample is so small. He stated the reliable research is slim but that money is being thrown at

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

the research now. He stated up to about six months or a year ago, largely people were looking at a history of violence or journals that were kept. He noted this was not reliable in the profiling and prevention activities. He stated he could do more homework and return to the Committee.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

- ICS (Incident Command Structure) Program. Undersheriff Faluotico noted the goal is to get the mental health community and law enforcement to work together better.
- Crisis debriefing for the first responders. Undersheriff Faluotico highlighted the County's CISM (Critical Incident Stress Management) team that provides basic triage.

ULSTER COUNTY FEDERATED SPORTSMENS CLUBS – JOE LIUNI AND RAY LUX RESOURCES

- Ulster County Federated Sportsmens Clubs. Many of the organization's over 6,000 members are retired police and corrections officers that also serve the community as active first responders. Federation had a lot of expertise, a lot to offer and a desire to ensure the law enforcement is fully trained.

BARRIERS

- Obtain funding for training and that the NRA is currently seeking to help in public safety prevention efforts.

NEEDS

- Ulster County Federated Sportsmen Clubs services to walk through the school buildings. He noted the active shooters are going into vulnerable areas where they know they would be no guns.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- People to know what a gunshot sounds like and suggested inviting the public into the ranges.
- Creating a law to make it illegal in video games to shoot something that looks human.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Ranges could be used or adapted for use by the police until a county owned facility is explored.
- Clubs have a lot of NRA (National Rifle Association) Certified Instructors.
 - Pistol safety classes that are mandated for obtaining a handgun permit in Ulster County. Mr. Liuni indicated they train approximately 600-700 pistol permit applicants a year.
 - NRA certified home defense training entitled “Don’t Be a Victim” as well as Women on Target.
 - Eddie Eagle program which is geared toward Kindergarten to fifth grade children. He noted this helps children to identify a firearm and it is not secure, how to handle the situation with basic response of leave the area, tell an adult, and do not touch it. He stated there was success with the program in the schools in the area. He noted Rondout Valley ran it for several years and it was well received.

ULSTER PREVENTION COUNCIL – CHERYL DEPAOLA, DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- Youth Survey administered in all nine of the Ulster County School Districts. Data is broken down into the set County zones of Ellenville/Rondout Valley, Kingston/New Paltz, Saugerties/Onteora, and

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

Highland/Marlboro/Wallkill. Ulster County is used as a model example in the rest of the State as far as what should be done in surveying.

- NYS OASAS (New York State Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services) funding: which has allowed them to hire two full-time positions.
 - PATHS: Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies in the Kingston Elementary schools. She stated PATHS is an emotional intelligence program that works with students in being able to identify and deal with their emotions utilizing coping and social skills.
 - Community capacity building with a coalition in Ellenville. She noted this group took off after there was a death of a 13-year old student. She stated the coalition put some measures into place and began to look, in a School District where there is no prevention programming, what they could bring in quickly.
- A Prescription Drug Task Force: a collaboration between the Department of Mental Health, Department of Health, and Ulster County Prevention Council which has started a large media campaign. She noted their success in the school districts. She stated their strength has been in the implementation of evidence based practices in the school districts. She stated they are going broader into the community and doing more public education. She stated they are going to senior groups and radio stations to present medication use safety.

BARRIERS

- Ulster County Youth perception: 90% of youth feel tobacco is harmful but only 20% of seniors in High School think marijuana is harmful.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Recent data set noted an increase of depression and suicidal thinking for those going into ninth grade.
- Arrest of driving while under the influence of marijuana was a concern that was being looked at with the STOP-DWI data.
- Prescription drug use. She indicated it is trending down but remains well above the National average which was the same for alcohol use as well.
- County heroin problem. She noted this would not necessarily be seen in the Youth Survey data as those using heroin would more than likely not be in school. She stated the reports are from treatment providers and emergency rooms. She indicated the prescription drug problem can move into a heroin problem as heroin is cheaper and more readily available on the street.
- Administration of the Youth Perception Survey. She noted it would take one full class period to take the survey and they were administered in gym class which resulted in students sitting on the gym floor to take the survey. She felt this was difficult for student with reading problems. She stated they are attempting to weed down the survey into something that was more manageable for the schools. Undersheriff Faluotico noted with the new school year coming, schools may be willing to administer it on the first day as it was the day with the best attendance and on the first day, they often had study hall with nothing to study as classes have just began. Ms. DePaola noted the next administration will not occur until 2014 and felt it would be worth a conversation with the School Superintendents. She noted it might skew the data as the last 30-days would be 30-days of summer vacation.

NEEDS

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Attention to the Prescription Drug Overdose issue, which is a national epidemic.
 - Reduce the access to end the practice of subscribing of large number of pain killers where they are not needed
 - Establish permanent medicine disposal sites. She stated they were developing a package where sponsorships could be made for individual machines and ads could be placed on the machine. She noted the cost for each machine was about \$500. Undersheriff Faluotico further indicated a location, other than a police station, would be illegal as anyone maintaining the machine would be illegally possessing prescription drugs. Ms. DePaola noted the discarded drugs are logged in by the police as evidence but because of HIPPA, no personal information is collected and it is then placed with evidence to be destroyed in the incinerator.
 - White papers to assist physicians in developing policies for prescribing pain killers.

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION IN ULSTER COUNTY – ELLEN PENDEGAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NEEDS

- Monitor the access to mental health services, especially in the Ellenville and New Paltz areas.
- Encourage a collaborative effort in addressing the needs of people who have the combination of mental health, substance abuse, social and cognitive difficulties.
- Have the Ulster County Legislators' and local Police Agencies trained in SafeTalk.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Support the work of the SPEAK Committee, especially the suicide and violence prevention trainings and public awareness campaigns.
- Consider working with MHA to build on the successful relationship that has come out of their work with local law enforcement agencies.
- Support MHA's efforts to include law enforcement in suicide prevention, especially their means restriction effort.
- Support MHA's efforts to assessment the mental health needs of Ulster County prisoners.

ABUNDANT LIFE CHIROPRACTIC – DR. DALE KIMBERLIN

RESOURCES

- Auriculotherapy treatment. Auriculotherapy is a health care procedure in which micro current stimulation of the external ear is utilized for the treatment of addiction as well as other health conditions.
Auriculotherapy is different than acupuncture. Auriculotherapy is based on neurology (four cranial nerves and three cervical ganglia) not acupuncture meridians.
- Subluxation-based chiropractic treatment. D.D. Palmer, the founder of chiropractic, wrote in his 1910 text, "The Chiropractor's Adjuster," about the 3 T's; thoughts, traumas and toxins, which he identified as the causes of vertebral subluxation (nerve interference).
- Chiropractic treatment. Programs focus on correcting the function of the nervous system when found to have vertebral subluxation. He highlighted two hospitalization programs from the 1930's, Clear View Sanitarium and Forest Park, with 80 percent success rate in working with mental health disorders. Chiropractic care seeks to rebalance the

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

nervous system and retune to ensure good communication allowing the body to perform optimally as well as repair and heal itself.

- The study published in the Journal of Molecular Psychiatry – designed by Robert Duncan, PhD at the University of Miami School of Medicine, and Dr. Jay Holder, chiropractor and medical director of Exodus Treatment Center – has demonstrated that chiropractic adjustment of the spine of addicts enhanced their ability to complete a 30-day treatment protocol at a remarkable 100% retention (compared to 56% in the group not receiving chiropractic). The chiropractic group also had significantly lower anxiety levels and did not require as many visits to the nurse station. No pharmaceutical, psychological, or medical treatment has yet achieved 100% retention rate.
- The Beck's Depression Inventory was used to determine depression levels below a score of 5 in four weeks in the chiropractic group. The Spielberger State Anxiety Test demonstrated anxiety levels below a score of 35 in three weeks in the chiropractic group. These usually take one year, and six months, respectively, of medication and psychotherapy to achieve the same result
- National Acupuncture Detoxification Association (NADA). A pioneer and partner for drug court programs since the first drug court in 1989.

BARRIERS

- Undersheriff Faluotico noted drug court statistics are slanted to demonstrate success to keep the program going.
- Funding. Undersheriff Faluotico suggested a pilot court ordered program, possibly funded by Medicaid.

NEEDS

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Increase education, awareness, exploration and research on the success of Acupuncture Detoxification programs in drug courts. [See research in Appendix Section]

ULSTER COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSIONER DR. CAROL SMITH, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CHERYL QAMAR , ADULT UNIT PROGRAM SUPERVISOR KELLY MCMULLEN, & CHEMICAL DEPENDENCE PROGRAM UNIT LEADER AMY MCCRAKEN, UNIT LEADER

RESOURCES

- Community Partnership. There are many public and private community partners that have a particular focus on safety such as the Department of Social Services, Office for the Aging, One Stop Center, Probation, Jail as well as other stakeholders such as schools, law enforcement, housing, and transportation.
- Community Collaboration. Examples include benefits advisement collaboration, the Child/Adult SPOA: Single Point of Accountability, mental health housing and case management, cross system case review, clinical case review, juvenile mental health, mental health/criminal justice mental health, and regular police/law enforcement meetings.
- Suicide and Violence Prevention Efforts. The Department has established these efforts with the goal of a competent community. They have applied for and received a number of grants, work with a forensic psychologist, and use a public health model to decrease stigma.
- Monitor High Risk Cases. The Department does this with a goal of ensuring the individual's ability to live in a safe world, relating to the individuals mental illness and substance abuse. Ms. McMullen noted the 1999 enactment of Kendra's Law required the LGU's to petition, monitor and investigate individuals in court ordered outpatient treatment.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- She reported since 1999, they made 252 investigations, which included duplicate individuals, and of them 17% resulted in court ordered petitions and 51% received enhanced services such as case management, mental health housing, treatment or medication. She noted of the 252, only 10 were indicated as being a danger to others and the remaining 49% did not need services. She stated the Adult Unit had 250 case management slots and 231 housing slots.
 - Ms. McMullen provided a print out of the most recent case roster of those investigated. She noted there were 32 in the last month; 14 were at risk of suicide and the majority were a danger to themselves. She highlighted 8 experienced extreme domestic violence, 7 were involved in the criminal justice system and 3 posed a risk to others.
- On the children's mental health side, Ms. Qamar noted they had approximately 68 case management slots. She stated they attempt to maintain the children in the community through a waiver program which is a very intensive wrap around program. She noted up to \$74,000 a year can be spent providing a variety of services to the child and family to maintain them in the community.
 - Ms. Qamar noted of the children's referrals in the last two months, which were all received by SPOA, 50% were at risk of harming themselves or others and a majority were a risk to self. She noted there were no housing slots as they lost the mental health children's housing program two budgets past. She noted most children were typically referred to DSS foster care or SED residential programs.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- NY Safe Act. Ms. McCracken stated the Department received 24 reports as of last week (time stamp: May 20, 2013). She noted 20 of the 24 reports were from hospitals and two were from State hospitals and 4 from outpatient clinics. She noted all reports were submitted to the NYS Department of Criminal Justice Services (NYS DCJS) as all were indicative of danger, and that NYS DCJS would determine if the individuals had a gun at home. She noted she did not have the data regarding how NYS DCJS responded on their end to the referrals.
- Counseling Regarding Access to Lethal Means. She noted in 2012, the County lost 22 individuals to suicide and 50% were by the hand of guns. She stated this program will teach gun owners the responsibility of keeping weapons safe. She noted this grant will help to keep the County's bridges safer as well as a prescription drug abuse initiative.

BARRIERS

- Communication and Training for Law Enforcement and Debriefings. This is being discussed by the mental health/police work group that reviews case specific issues and specifically, the resulting strain placed on resources. An example of this strain would be an EMT/staff injured in a transport of a mental health patient.
- Mental Health Stigma. Ms. McMullen noted very few people with mental health and substance abuse diagnosis were dangerous to anyone else in the community. She stated some consumers expressed issues with the laws and noted consumers were more likely victims of violence than perpetrators.
- NY Safe Act. This law only pertains to hand guns and will result in a request for a pistol permit hearing through local Criminal or Family Court. Undersheriff Faluotico noted in the past the judges would take two to three weeks to hold the hearings and currently the judges

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

understand the urgency and hold hearings sooner. He noted they are not authorized to remove guns from someone's legal possession unless they have a court order.

- NY Safety Act & Mental Health Stigma. Ms. McMullen noted the importance is keeping the people in treatment and that these are individuals who are saying to their treatment providers that they have suicidal or homicidal feelings and asking for help. She noted the “spree shooters”, those who have shot four or more people, have been white, educated males, without a mental health diagnosis. She noted the issue with isolation and getting people into treatment should be the primary focus. Deputy County Executive Crannell noted the concern that individuals will not seek appropriate treatment for fear of losing their deer rifles.
- Policy Development Without Expert Input. Ms. McMullen noted there was not a lot of consultation with the Mental Health professionals in the development of the NY Safe Act.
- Court Ordered Treatment: a “high bar with weak teeth”. Ms. McMullen noted the goal was to help people to seek treatment and do better as engagement is the key. She reported in reality they can only hold someone in the hospital for 72 hours and there are some individuals who figure out the system and use it to avoid treatment.
 - The Department cannot hold them in contempt of court. They follow the high risk cases and will often move to injectable medication but if the individual does not show up for the medication, the Department can hold them in the hospital for 72 hours and then release them with an appointment for their next medication. They would keep the individual on petition; the first for six months and then file for additional petitions which keeps

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

the Department meddling in the individual's life. Ms. Qamar noted the Safe Act extended the petitions for one year and Ms. McMullen noted these extensions will continue for as long as necessary.

- If the Department was unable to find an individual who is not showing up for treatment, Ms. McMullen noted they order a pick up order and have them located. She indicated most people take the enhanced service as they do not want the higher level of involvement from the Department and with only a few individuals on petition, they have no trouble finding them.
- Ms. McMullen noted the Sheriff or local police department does the pickups based on where they live. She noted most of the individuals do not have resources, no car, and no money and thus, do not get far. She highlighted these individuals are not thinking or performing well when they are at this level of being sick.
- Financial Constraints for Jail. Undersheriff Faluotico noted a mentally ill individual is placed on one-on-one supervision until a psychologist can determined the individual is not at risk.

NEEDS

- Clerical Resources to Ensure Coordination. Undersheriff Faluotico highlighted the monthly law enforcement/mental health meetings and noted the coordination of this partnerships needs manpower as all the clerical resources are now gone.
- Countywide Protocol for Gun Removal. Undersheriff Faluotico suggested the development of a countywide protocol to remove guns from someone's legal possession. He provided an example from the

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

Town of Olive where there is a part-time police agency and suggested a protocol that is similar to mental health pick up orders.

- Deceased Gun Owners. The Sheriff approached the Medical Examiner's office and requested a public list of decedents in the County to determine any connection with possible permit holders. Undersheriff Faluotico reported connecting software was in progress and that youth interns were doing manual searches. He discussed guns being on the street that are not reported as stolen. He discussed a proposal to get the databases talking and fields matching while keeping the NCIT numbers protected.
- Jail Diversion for Non-Felony Charges. This would be in the event of the individual agreeing to comply with a treatment plan to which charges are held for one year. Ms. McMullen noted this could be more leverage than an AOT petition. Ms. McMullen indicated other communities are sending those with suicidal concerns to the local hospital to avoid the jail until they are cleared.
 - Undersheriff Faluotico asked what would happen if the individual walked out of the hospital when they were cleared for release and the law enforcement office is not informed of their release. Ms. Qamar noted this is one of the items being discussed by the police-mental health work group. She noted the LGU can be informed of the release but whether they can share this with law enforcement is what is being reviewed. She indicated they can track the individuals and give some surveillance.
 - Undersheriff Faluotico indicated Dr. Kevin Smith has reported a loophole in the law which allows law enforcement to be informed. He noted District Attorney Carnright was researching this law.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

FAMILY OF WOODSTOCK – MICHAEL BERG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- Family of Woodstock Programs.
 - Washburn House. A 17 bed shelter for women and children victims of domestic violence which served 42 women and 48 children last year. He highlighted their children's program as a part of the effort to stop the cycle by changing parenting and change the models that children are raised in.
 - Interagency Council. Includes the District Attorney, Mental Health, Department of Social Services and a number of agencies that work on domestic violence issues. He indicated their goal to coordination.
 - Evolve program. A program for batterers which has been operating for about 28 years, runs 8 weekly groups, and had 288 men go through the program last year. He stated by not dealing with the men, the community was putting a band-aid on a festering wound and it would mean unlimited clients in the domestic violence programs forever. He noted despite a significant cut in county funding, the Agency placed a priority on the program and increased the number of groups to address a 75 man waiting list.
 - He stated they completed the first in the State evaluation of the program, where they provided 288 names of men who completed Evolve to the Domestic Violence Unit over a ten year period. He noted 75% of the men had no police contact after the completing the program. He noted this does not cease the incidents of people yelling or hassling each other but that the level of interaction does not reach

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

the point of police involvement. Mr. Berg noted it is runs continuously and men can join the program at any point and remain in for as long as they need after the 33 weeks of successful completion.

- They have one program running at Family of Ellenville and seven running in Kingston. He noted they tried one in New Paltz but the Courts did not support it enough to keep it full. He stated they need to have at least seven or eight men attending every night. He noted of the eight programs they are running now the smallest group has ten men attending. He reported they currently have a fifty man waiting list.
- He stated they received a lot of referrals from Parole when Parole was told on a State level that any man with a history of domestic violence had to be sent to one of these programs.
- Mr. Berg indicated they had three women referred in the last four weeks. He noted it is not enough to run a group. He stated they offered these three women individual sessions with a female counselor from the program. One of the women received three sessions and was then arrested for domestic violence. He felt these individual sessions were not enough.
- He noted a female program is coming as the statistics in the middle schools indicate the females are much more violent than the men. Mr. Berg noted the age group is seventeen and up as the young people do not do as well in the group generally. He noted they run an anger management group

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

for teenagers but some of the youth are beyond the anger management group.

- Supervised Visitation. This program provides supervised visitation through the Family Court for families that are not involved with Child Protective Services. He reviewed the statistics provided and discussed a funding request to the Legislature and noted even \$3,000 would help the program.
- Re-Entry. This program was requested and funded through the County's receipt of a \$100,000 Department of Criminal Justice Services grant. It is a re-entry program for people coming out of State prison who are at high risk of recidivism.
 - There were 19 intakes received in April 2013 with an estimated 125 individuals. The program's milestones are based on the individuals' involvement in the program.
 - The program runs two weekly groups of cognitive behavioral therapy program entitled MRT: Moral Recognition Therapy. This is a 12 level program that seeks to help people who are violent to change their behavior and look at their decision making.
 - They also offer Ready, Set, Work, which is an OASAS comprehensive vocational training model program.
- 200% of Poverty. This is a program for people who have been in involved in the criminal justice system in the last year, have children, and are living under 200% of poverty.
- Transitions. This is an adolescent assistance program which is funded by the Office of Mental Health. It is a collaborative program with the Department of Mental Health, Mental Health Association and Family of Woodstock, with each providing a case manager. This program is

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

targeted to individuals who have both a mental health and substance abuse disability. They served 24 individual ages 19-24 last year.

- The GAP Program. The GAP program is a homeless program for individuals ages 16 to 20 who have no family resources. The population served is lacking life skills, are not job ready, and have no foundation. Individuals in the GAP program must have a significant mental health disability. The target of the program is to prevent institutionalization or higher level of care. This program was the first program to get integrated funding and the attention of the Office of Mental Health, OASAS, and OPWDD Commissioners.
- 180. This is a new criminal justice program for 7 to 15 year olds who, if they were 18, would have been convicted of committing a crime, which, at the request of Ulster County Probation, they wrote for and received a grant from the Department of Criminal Justice Services. They provide restorative justice and family stabilization issues. The intent is to provide the resources and improve the family structure for the young people. The program is just beginning, was presented to the Ulster County Police Chiefs Association, is starting to receive referrals from the City Kingston School District and is in discussion with the other School Districts. They expect to serve 65 students in the first year with two staff located in Kingston and Ellenville.
- Teen Intervene Program. This is an evidence based practice program to which a Town Court can order defendants to the Teen Intervene Program in response to incidences of teen substance abuse cases such as a teen keg party. The program offers two-three sessions with a therapist to discuss their drug usage. The third meeting is done with the parent, if the parent is willing.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- STSJP: Supervision and Treatment Services for Juvenile Programs. This program seeks to deter PINS: Persons In Need of Supervision placements in secure and non-secure detention. This program is funded by New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Family House is used as a respite location and case workers follow the young people when they leave Family House or as they leave the Midway Program to prevent further problem behaviors.
- Adolescent Anger Management Group. Meetings are held at Family House in Rosendale as well as locations in Kingston, Ellenville, New Paltz, and Saugerties. The program targets youth who are in school with anger issues and acting out. In Ellenville, it has run in the Middle and High School for the past 8-10 years at the request of the School District. There was no evidence based practice when they started it but have adopted and adapted a model taken from the prison systems. They plan to invest funding to expand the groups with psycho-drama.
- Walk-In Centers at Woodstock, New Paltz and Ellenville and a County-wide Hotline that had over 210,000 contacts last year. The mental health category statistics from calls last year included 3,000 calls regarding domestic violence, 1,500 calls regarding alcohol and substance abuse, and an overwhelming number of calls regarding mental health.
- Darmstadt Shelter. They run this program in conjunction with Probation. 91 of the 188 people served last year had a criminal justice issue. Only 3 of the 188 went to jail. They work with Probation and have the ability to drug test participants to know when they are cheating.
- Substance Abuse Programs in the College Towns. A Step One, a clinical substance abuse program, is located in New Paltz.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

BARRIERS

- **EVOLVE Program Financial Support.** There are very few State and Federal funding opportunities to run batterers programs.
- **Domestic Violence Groups for Young People.** Family Court is the only option as there is no group or training resource for them. Mr. Berg noted getting a person under the age of 16 who is in a relationship with an assaultive personality will be sent to Family Court as there is no group.
- **Tracking Youth At Risk.** The County does not have the ability or the access to the information needed after an individual is discharged from a program. This information would enable the County to evaluate what is working and what is not.
- **Disproportional Minority Incarceration.** The State has been told by the Federal Government that there is a disproportional number of minorities in the prisons and if it is not corrected, the State will lose Federal Correctional funding.
- **Youth Substance Abuse.** 31% of the nation's youth smoked marijuana in the last 30 days. Does this mean 31% of the youth required substance abuse treatment? Would the Country have the resources to treat 31% of the youth with substance abuse treatment?
- **Lack of Funding for Intervention Programs.** OASAS funded programs must be evidence based curriculums and OASAS has not been able to configure intervention programs into their spectrum. The OASAS spectrum only includes universal prevention and treatment.
- **Lack of Substance Abuse Providers.** There is only one substance abuse provider in Kingston, one in Highland, and one in Ellenville. If an individual did not get along with the one provider, it is a problem in continuing treatment. The County needs substance abuse services for young people

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

beyond just treatment programs. Young people not getting help until they need treatment which results in too many children being lost.

NEEDS

- Expand the Evolve Program to a Southern New Paltz/Plattekill Area. Undersheriff Faluotico noted it as a high domestic area within the County. Mr. Berg also felt there should be a women's group in New Paltz. With only six men at any given time, they need to meet with each Judge to ensure the Courts are prepared to support a program in other areas. Undersheriff Faluotico and Mr. Berg agreed to meet jointly with Judges and Liz Carbone to discuss the statistics.
- Include Teen Intervene Program in the School Needs Assessment Services Offered to the Schools.

ASTOR SERVICES FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES – DR. JIM MCGUIRK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- Astor Services for Children & Families. Astor Services for Children and Families Agency was one of the few children's behavioral health organizations in the State to have achieved the accreditation by the Joint Commission since 1973.
 - Clinic services. There are three clinic settings, in Kingston, New Paltz, and Ellenville and they are working with the YMCA to reopen the Kids Together program. They serve youth between the ages of 2 and 21, with a mental health condition, and concerns that interfere with individual family or community function. They accept most insurance. He stated they have open access at the walk in clinic and discussed their ability to provide comprehensive evaluations.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- CANS evaluation. This common evaluation, utilized on all children in Astor's programs, was developed by John Lyons as a State survey at the Child Study Center. They work with the Yale Child Study Center to bring in the expertise to ensure the best care and treatment of children. The key is in identifying kids at risk.
 - They work with David Rudd in regards to the assessment and treatment of children at risk of self harm. He stated the biggest risk is a weapon in the home and noted the goal is to thwart the first attempt. He noted these are preventable deaths and that inaccessibility is the only guaranteed prevention.

BARRIERS

- Funding. The County's funding was in jeopardy yet they seek to serve all regardless of their ability to pay.
- Forensic Evaluations. They do not have the expertise to do substance abuse evaluations. In Dutchess County, they have a forensic evaluation unit which offers a different, more in depth process.
- High Case Loads. The case managers may be carrying case loads that are too high and he indicated they have developed a process to determine kids with the highest risk potential. He noted children are called and visits are conducted weekly.
- Early, Targeted, and Cost Effective Prevention Methods. The barrier to graduation is often social or emotional problems and he noted the need to give the child the tools. He discussed the ability to create opportunities for early intervention and the stigmas that create barriers to treatment.
- Elimination of the County's Child and Family Services Unit in Ellenville. Mr. Berg noted this was a shock to the community. He indicated two

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

weeks ago (timestamp May 20, 2013), when Astor's staff started in Ellenville, they restored the case management program and hired a Spanish speaking therapist/psychologist.

NEEDS

- Increased school mental health services and mobile mental health services. Ms. Qamar noted the annual plan now lists the additional priorities of hospital diversion, mobile crisis units, and crisis respite.
- Mental Health First Aide. An evidence based, community education program that targets the community and schools to reduce stigma. He noted President Obama's desire to fund this program.

VILLA VERITAS FOUNDATION – BARBARA SWIFT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR & LYNDON KNOTTS, CASE MANAGER

RESOURCES

- Villa Veritas. This is a 28 day treatment program which typically served blue collar workers. Most of the clients wanted help to get back to work and most had received a DWI. 2013 is the 40th anniversary of Villa Veritas.
 - The program assists clients to get off the substance, treat the illness, and then move them on to after care services. The program has a 70% success rate and no mind altering substances are used in treatment.

BARRIERS

- Substance Abuse Starts At Early Age. The common denominator among the individuals at Villa Veritas was that they picked up their first substance between the ages of 8 and 14 years old. Their primary

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

substance was alcohol as it was socially acceptable to use while in sports and especially after they won games.

- Substance Abuse as an Award. Clients reported the use of monetary rewards as well as coaches enabling the use of substances by hosting alcohol parties, even at pop warner levels. Clients reported typically starting in middle school when coaches were not aware of their access.
- Cigarettes as a Gateway Drug. Clients report of moving from cigarettes to marijuana and their desire to seek positive peer pressure. Clients identified themselves as sick people seeking to get better who made the decision to pick up substances in an attempt to feel better in their own skin. The clients compared it to a child acting out and being prescribed medication.
- Substance Abuse Impacts. Clients emphasized the affect of prolonged substance abuse changing the brain chemistry. Often clients were not telling the full truth to their doctors regarding their use.
- Substance Abuse as a Disease. Clients typically progressed from one 20 ounce can of beer to cases. Many did not see themselves as they move into a different state of mind as they are driven by the progression of the disease. Sleep deprivation often affects the residents when they arrive.

NEEDS

- School Health Classes. Clients found school health classes to be considered jokes and they felt these classes should be updated to include current issues as well as current videos. Repetitiveness is the key. Health classes should be repeated with the information being changed to be appropriate with the age and current issues.
- Drug Education as Part of the Mandatory Driver's Education Classes.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Lower the DWI threshold to .5.
- Hire CASACs in the Schools. CASACs are trained to identify the signs and symptoms of substance abuse. Clients reported they would be more likely to approach a case manager.
- More Parent Education on Adolescent Substance Use and Abuse. Schools should provide information to the parents at the orientations when there is a captive audience.
- Victim Impact Panel for Prospective Drivers. The panel meets at the Law Enforcement Center and puts a victim's face with a name. Villa Veritas program clients are also willing to go to schools as prevention speakers.
- Eliminate the Source of Kids Accessing Alcohol. Legislator Briggs noted the County's efforts with beer and cigarette stills and highlighted on the negative comments from the community on the blogs.
- Situational Leaders. Clients noted the leader versus follower characteristics and they felt Health classes on situational leaders could be beneficial.
- Utilize the Arts. Clients suggested school plays and the theater should be used more as a tool for youth substance abuse prevention.
- Increase School Activities. Clients felt young people should be kept busy and fill up their free time. They felt this was especially true for organized activities after high school by proper personnel.
- Increase the amount of intergenerational programming, such as at the Town of Rochester Community Center, where senior programs are occurring at the same time and place as youth programs.
- Increase the number of available after school programs throughout Ulster County between the hours of 2-6 pm.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Legislature should follow up on the recently enacted Local Law #2 of 2013, Ulster County School-based Mental Health And Safety Act of 2013, and request an Ulster County Department of Mental Health report regarding services of mental health in schools.

AWARENESS, INC – MARIE SHULTIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- Awareness, Inc. This grassroots initiative started with a mentoring program in 2006 and opened a second portion, a peer to peer Intervention program, in 2007.
 - The program was modeled after An Interview, an evidence based program, which was created by and continues to be collaborated with Dr. Ken Winters.
 - The program has six ignition Interlock devices to which the youth volunteer to have installed in their cars immediately after a DWI ticket. The youth's inability to drive is the catalyst to begin the process for behavior change. After successful completion of the program's strict guidelines, the DWI is ACD'd (adjourned contemplating dismissal).
 - The program is attempting to do an evidence based program where the mentors in eleventh grade interact with the sixth graders on use, abuse and addiction which teaches from peer pressure to peer support.
- Community Support. \$1,000 scholarship was established for volunteers thanks to the support of Darlene Pfeiffer.

BARRIERS

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Multiple Court Involvement. Youth can have an ACD in 4-5 different courts and each court thinks this is the first time unless the Court Clerks talk.
- Lack of Community Knowledge of the Program.
- No Youth AA Type of Program. Young people in High School and College have expressed not yet being in trouble but identify substance abuse issues at home or had friends with issues. These young people are seeking a place to come together to discuss issues and find solutions to the problems before they become issues.
- Counties do not know how to handle the amount of drugs in their schools.
- Judicial Consequences. Youth are more successful when they have something over them to give them the option. This is sometimes difficult with the fifteen to twenty-one year olds. An ACD date is helpful but when they are sent with no return date, the program must try to engage the participant.

NEEDS

- Funding. The program has been unfunded since it was initiated.
- End school suspension of students who are caught smoking or drinking and instead keep them in school with an alternative peer-to-peer program.

ABPN BOARD CERTIFIED GENERAL & FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIST – KEVIN SMITH, M.D.

RESOURCES

- District Attorney's Domestic Violence Committee. A collaborative effort including representatives from the Mental Health Association and

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

Family of Woodstock seeking to develop a SAD PERSON community initiative and training to recognize the risk factors associated with domestic violence. The goal is to keep crime from occurring and decreasing the need for law enforcement involvement in mental health intervention.

- SAD PERSONS: an acronym which highlighted the risk factors – Sex, Age, Depression (or other mental disturbance), Previous exposure (to suicide in self or others), Ethanol (use, not abuse, of alcohol or drugs), Rational thinking loss (caused by anything including loss of sleep), Social support system lacking (such as recent spousal/family rejection), Organized plan (where, when, or how), No spouse or significant other, Serious or chronic illness (can be as simple as a toothache for three months).
- Suicide response is very well covered by the County through Ulster County Department of Mental Health’s Lifelines training program and Mental Health Association’s more comprehensive training which includes beginner and advanced levels.
- Police Chiefs meeting. This forum has provided better communication between the mental health and the criminal justice communities.
- Forensic Psychiatric Consultation Services. Professionals, such as Dr. Smith, who specialize in the interface between mental health and the law can be called to consult with law enforcement on an as needed basis.
 - To assist with disposition decisions. Professionals can provide law enforcement with possible questions to ask to obtain answers.
 - To assist in evaluation of police officers upon their return from active military duty.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- To provide other New York State Certified Police Trainings. Such as Engaging and Effectively Deal With an Emotional Disturbed Person.
- Consulting with the Veterans Criminal Justice Outreach office.
 - A spike in statistics for veterans having contact with the criminal justice system has been noted and was largely drug and alcohol issues.
 - Preliminary data indicates most of the veterans being seen had not even been to a war zone and was in fact a pre-existing condition.
 - It appears the number of veterans making contact with the criminal justice system in Ulster County has increased from previous years.
- Four Question Depression Screening: ASQ (Ask Suicide-Screening Questions).
 - Every licensed provider in the County utilizes this and it has been shown to be highly effective screening tool.

BARRIERS

- As of December 2012, there were 329 total shooters in the profile and with the exception of the Virginia Tech shooter, all matched the profile of the SAD PERSONS acronym. The Virginia Tech shooter was a SAD PERSON but as he was not Caucasian, he did not match the other shooters. The SAD PERSON acronym held true for dangerous individuals as well as suicidal.
- A mental health exception to the rule that requires law enforcement response to crime states if a patient comes to a mental health provider and reports something they did that was a crime in the past, the mental health provider cannot report it.
 - The Terra Soft rule states when a patient informs a mental health provider that they were going to commit a crime and then proceeds to complete that crime, the mental health provider is found to be liable or responsible for not having warned the victim in advance. This gives

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

the mental health provider the duty to protect. New York State Terra Soft law was permissive, not required, but since the passage of the New York Safe Act, the mental health provider is mandated to report.

- Studies demonstrate people taking SSRIs, or this sub-category of anti-depressants, are more likely to attempt or commit suicide which is why they now carry a black box warning. Anyone getting treated for depression is most at risk when the depression is beginning to subside when they begin to get their energy back as they now have the energy to complete the act.
- No one can predict when someone is going to behave with danger but they can assess when there is dangerousness risk and determine when someone is at increased risk for behaving dangerously. Another acronym for this – FILM: Frequency, Imminence, Likelihood, and Magnitude.

NEEDS

- SAD PERSONS Community Alert Trainings and System.
 - Similar to CPR trainings with a goal to get information to people who would provide risk information to appropriate people to intervene in possible violence situations and initiate the response of mental health evaluation and treatment, if needed.
 - Suicide prevention program utilizing SAD PERSONS: an acronym which highlighted the risk factors – Sex, Age, Depression (or other mental disturbance), Previous exposure (to suicide in self or others), Ethanol (use, not abuse, of alcohol or drugs), Rational thinking loss (caused by anything including loss of sleep), Social support system lacking (such as recent spousal/family rejection), Organized plan (where, when, or how), No spouse or significant

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

other, Serious or chronic illness (can be as simple as a toothache for three months).

- These risk factors would be a reason to alert authorities.
 - The risk factors would be indicated on a wallet card as part of the community education and outreach.
 - A community response team would be organized as a pyramid with the trained mental health providers at the top and the entire community as the base.
 - An increased risk of dangerousness would lead to the development of an intervention plan by a professional mental health counselor to mitigate that risk.
 - Approximately 5-6 factors, depending on which factors were identified, would constitute a risk. An individual may tell one factor to one person and another factor to another person and thus, the need to collate the reports to determine the true number of factors to assess the potential risk.
 - Four part questionnaires could be submitted to school counselors for compiling by law enforcement, teachers, parent/family member, and non-family members.
 - The community reporting process must allow for anonymity.
- Public environments are constantly changing. Communities need to revisit their public areas annually to perform safety reviews (i.e. - see through trash cans and the ability to clear an area quickly as a way to mitigate the risks).
 - Fix the 911 system in New York State. A cell phone call is directed to Poughkeepsie and then transferred in a conference call to the local police agency. The response time for reports of gun fire in public areas can be significantly affected by this transfer.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

TOWN OF ROCHESTER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – JERRY FORNINO, DIRECTOR RESOURCES

- School Resource Officer. Rondout Valley School District was in the process of obtaining an Ulster County School Resource Officer from the Ulster County Sheriff's Office.

BARRIERS

- Rondout Valley School District has received threatening letters since December 2012.
 - There was still no knowledge of the origins of the letters.
 - The School Superintendent put together a solid community team which recommended and put together a school response plan for different emergencies.
 - The community was relying on grapevine type of information when officials were providing no comment as they were deciding whether or not the school was safe to send their children back to school.
- Four school buildings and one School Resource Officer.
 - Individuals seeking to do crime would be able to determine where the School Resource Officer was located based on the location of the police car. A diversion could be done to get the School Resource Officer out of the building.
- Natural phenomenon, such as Hurricane Katrina, can turn into an extremely tense and criminal situation.
 - Other weather conditions, such as rain, affect the Rondout Reservoir and impacts the community.
 - Things do not typically start out criminally but can move there quickly.

NEEDS

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Develop a Community Volunteer Program.
 - Program would allow non-law enforcement volunteers, such as retired law enforcement professionals, in the school buildings as additional eyes and ears in the school district.
 - This would not be armed volunteers but rather a person manning a radio and wearing a blue vest to signify they were helping the teachers to ensure safety.
 - The program would place two people at each school per day or event at the outer exits or appropriate observation points.
 - The volunteers would be trained with background checks, a set schedule, and evaluations.
 - Volunteers would constantly walk and check the perimeter which is the key activity needed.
 - The volunteers would turnover each day in four hour time spans and with a blotter documenting activities.
- Simple community solutions in collaboration with law enforcement, such as people recognizing concerns and alerting appropriate authorities.

SUNY ULSTER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY – WAYNE FREER, DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- SUNY Ulster’s Safety and Security Department handles all situations that happen on the campus including fire alarms, safety, trip and falls, lights out and certified peace officers.
 - They moved from security guards to peace officers five years ago. There are three non-law enforcement officers that provide security and one of which does the fire alarms, fire drills, etc. All others have been through the New York State Police Academy and Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- They have three officers that are instructors for DCJS.
- In the last three years, they established a Sheriff substation on campus.
- Whenever the college is open, there are at least two armed officers, including bike, walking, and vehicle patrols.
- A recent invitation to the Mid Hudson Law Enforcement Group for Canine Training to train on their back lot will put 6-7 canine officers on campus on a regular basis.
- The goal with additional law enforcement activity on campus is to enhance safety and deter any criminal activity.
- They have mapped lock down rooms with special hardware on the rooms to enable people entry.
- They do not have garbage cans at large events and those that are available outside, they have smaller openings to reduce large items from being deposited.
- They train with the Ulster County Sheriff or the Ulster County Law Enforcement Group and have been send periodically to Ariscani, New York for Homeland Security Training.
- The majority of his officers are retired or working in other departments and have 15-17 years of experience with most having over 20 years.
- In Summer 2014, they will be implementing a new outdoor, stand alone announcement system with battery backup. This will enable announcements if there is a weather event as well as an active shooter situation.
- The fire alarm systems were recently upgraded to an EDAC system which includes speakers built in which announce an emergency situation. This system can be over ridden and they can make announcements from any of their portable radios.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- No off campus parking. Campus parking is all within gated areas and the opened gates are reduced for evenings and weekends. The Business Resource Center (BRC) has a parking lot directly in front of the building.
- They work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in covering both campus and the BRC only during student hours (7:00 am to 10:00 pm) at which time the building is locked down.
- Faculty receives locked down and locked out procedures as well as ongoing training.
- All college staff, facility and students receive and are asked to wear identification.
- During training sessions for the emergency response team for the Police Basic Training Academy, they have trained in each one of the College's buildings.
- They have shelter in place locations which are windowless areas within the building that have sturdy walls and structures.
- They utilize the SUNY Alert system to which students are automatically enrolled into and eight college representatives are authorized to send messages. These messages can be transmitted from a smart phone, any type of computer, or a phone call to a toll free number.
 - Through this system, they can transmit 3,000 messages in 2-3 minutes. The system will send voice, text, or email messages.

BARRIERS

- Open Campus. SUNY Ulster has several hundred acres, 12 buildings, approximately 3,000-5,000 students, and around 50 some unlocked doors which are all open to the public.
 - The library is open to the public. There are very limited areas that are locked to the public which makes the safety and security job increasingly demanding.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Student Lock Down Drills and Training. As it is difficult to know who will be on campus on any given day, they are hoping to do a more generic training through the portal or the website.
 - Students receiving the training at the high schools will come to the campus more aware of lock down drills.
 - They currently offer a brief 10-15 overview on safety but the topic should be addressed in a four hour comprehensive class.
- Weather Related Alerts. They are looking at the NIXLE program for weather related alerts which is a concern when roads such as Route 209 are shut down and students are only able to access campus via Lucas Avenue or when Route 32 is under water in the New Paltz area from the Wallkill and the campus is shut down from that end.
 - They have a weather group with about ten people and they work in advance to prepare possible responses to a storm.
 - When the College campus closes, it can cause scheduling difficulties to determine the cut off points of closing if already open or if they will open later in the day to ensure they are not in the middle of classes or change-overs.

NEEDS

- No Cameras on Campus. They are seeking to install cameras in the parking areas and the day care center due to the increased level of responsibility with having a day care center on campus.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

- They have two large volume SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for both SUNY System and the County level.
- All inspections are done at the State level as they have the higher standards.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Currently the trend is for two year SUNY schools to move their Departments of Safety and Security to the State SUNY Police system under the auspices of the Chancellor. This will unify the same training and protocols.

CARLIES' CRUSADE – JOHN JENEROSE, CO-FOUNDER AND DOMINICK MAGISTRO, TEAM MEMBER

RESOURCES

- The Human Brain. The most dangerous weapon in the universe is the human brain.
- Carlies' Crusade Foundation. The Foundation started in 2004 with abduction prevention programs in schools after the abduction of Carlie Bruscia in Sarasota, Florida which was caught on video. The Foundation's goal is to help children stay safe from perpetrators.
 - The Foundation added Internet Safety and has provided age appropriate programs for 67,000 students in grades K-12.
 - The program is provided in 45 minute assemblies and then follow-up in the physical education class with not self defense but rather self preservation lessons which teaches students to use the tools at their disposal, including the cameras in their pockets, the use of their brain, their voice, how to run, where to run and where the cameras are
 - The program utilizes the book, "Have you filled the bucket today" which teaches students about being kind to each other by filling buckets and not being bucket dippers.
 - The program's main goal is to help students be better citizens within the school building. Many schools are implementing safe school advocates where peers report incidents of bullying.

BARRIERS

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- In a poll of students' willingness to dial 911, approximately 80% responded they would make the call and nearly 0% would think to use the phone's camera as a safety device.
- 93% of teens are online. The openness and accessibility of information on people online and the impact of social networking, such as Facebook, is impacting people at school, work, on job applications and has the added ability to track a person's schedule and interests. Cyber-bullying is getting worse.
- Lack of parent participation in the Carlies' Crusade program and presentations. At one school district, 4,000 letters were sent out to parents to learn about the program and three parents attended. There is a massive community response when an abduction or attempt happens. Yet, there is a lack of parent interest in getting to know who will be presenting to their children in the school building.

NEEDS

- Teach Students and Teachers. With a plan and being proactive, individuals, including children, can protect themselves. Response is needed in seconds – not minutes. Teachers and students need to know how to defend themselves with the tools in their environment and protect the students.

A STEP ONE – ROGER SPOOL, LCSW-R, DIRECTOR AND CHRISTOPHER DENNEHY, LCSW, HIGHLAND PROGRAM DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- A Step One. This New York State Licensed Program is the State and County designated substance abuse provider for the southern half of the County. They are serving clients from four different counties and had 38,000 visits.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- They have two locations, the main program housed in two buildings in Highland and a full clinic in Ellenville located next to police department.
- They have been providing treatment to the adolescents at the Children's Home of Kingston for about 14 years.
- For the last six years, they have been part of the treatment team at the Northeast Center for Special Care. This is the largest post traumatic brain injury rehabilitation in the world and 60-70% of patients with traumatic brain injury are alcohol and drug related. While the remaining 30-40% was not alcohol and drug related, 30% of them will develop an alcohol or drug problem as a result of the brain injury. The work at the Center is to increase their awareness of the issue to hopefully impact their behavior back in the community. The number of young people at the Center for drug and alcohol related accidents and overdoses are high. They have three full-time staff at the Center.
- They recently added a Spanish speaking and a domestic violence group.
- They have always had an anger management group.
- The adolescent track provides services up to six days a week depending on the level of care needed.
- This is the only program of its kind in the County and the region.
- In the two outpatient programs, they have intensive, three hour per day sessions with 90 people enrolled, four tracks running, which are gender specific, at each location, as well as evening intensive and individual services as needed.
- Each participant is looked at individually and their program is not a time focused program. They are not seeking people to fill a seat for six months but rather their goal is to set a treatment plan and upon completion of the plan, treatment is done. The person is in charge of reaching the end of their treatment plan. The people who are

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

successful understand they are responsible for continuing with 12-step and self help programs.

BARRIERS

- Youth Use of Alcohol and Drugs. In a review of the youth surveys, Ulster County comes out as one of the heaviest youth users of alcohol and drugs in New York State, including New York City. The County was number one, in New York State, for alcohol and drugs.
- Heroin is the number one drug. Based on a New York State report that compares outpatient programs, Ulster County is above the number in regards to IV and IV-Heroin use.
- While the County seeks to reduce the Medicaid dollars to reduce the budget, the result is not a savings as there will be an increase of people in jail, receiving social service benefits and increased recidivism. Research has shown that long term intensive treatment, when needed, provides savings.
 - OASAS (Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services) is presenting questionable research that says that long term treatment is not needed. This research is pushing their hand to provide shorter treatment and the results are demonstrating that people are not getting what they need to be successful following treatment.
- Some justices have no interest in referring individuals for treatment.
 - They used to get referrals from the judges directly as they had an early intervention marijuana group. This close ended group was most about education and was a specific number of sessions. The referrals were typically for UPMs (Unlawful Possession of Marijuana). There was not a lot of teeth to the UPMs. The hook for UPMs was to connect it with student scholarships and loans.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- The Agency visited the judges after a change in the DWI laws to offer to do the assessments right in the court room and they only had one taker on the offer, the Town of New Paltz, and one other express interest, Town of Rosendale.
- PINS Diversion. There is more of a hammer on the legal end for youth when there was just PINS and not PINS Diversion. The PINS Diversion process seems to have watered the requirements for treatment down. Although the kids often do not want to be there, once they get them in, they can often get them connected. Most people who initiate treatment do so due to court, probation or parole requirements and/or employment, family, or education demands. It is rare that an individual comes to treatment on their own, voluntarily.
- FINS: Family in Need of Services. Parents often do not want to drive the kids to treatment and are often the ones to think the drug use is acceptable. The program offers a “pay-if-you-can” parent group on Thursday nights. If parents participate, the kids do a lot better. A legal leverage over parents is needed. There is currently no consequence for parents. Even with the family group available, parents will bring the kids to treatment and sit out in their car.
- In-Patient Programs. The difficulty in getting children into in-patient programs is getting more difficult and will continue to get worse. Many insurance providers will only cover 7-14 days at max. Only Medicaid will cover 21 day programs. For the most part, people were not getting what they need at the in-patient programs and when they return from the rehabilitation programs, they are not following through.
 - The insurance companies are doing their own assessments through the managed care programs and determining individuals are only eligible for out-patient treatment.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Prescription Drug Abuse Epidemic.
 - Pharmacists indicated it was the doctors that were causing the issue by over prescribing pain medication. Pharmaceutical companies are paying for the lunches of the providers.
- Elimination of Medicaid Carve Out for Substance Abuse Services. They are promising to hold the fees for the first two years of managed care with no promises after that. If they allow it to move to the managed care rates, the entire OASIS system in New York State will collapse and there will be no programs. If this occurs, the County will have no system if these organizations can no longer operate yet the County will still have the legal responsibility to provide the services.

NEEDS

- Funding. They are struggling as a clinic and as a staff to ethically and qualitatively provide treatment when they are being cut off past a certain level of treatment. Medicaid is not putting a limit on treatment but rather after 95 days of treatment, Medicaid is providing 50% of the fee with the knowledge that the facility cannot operate at that level of funding.
 - They provide hundreds of thousands of dollars a year as pro bono services and are unable to say no to those without insurance. They are unable to find other funding.
- Lack of Referrals to the Program. Treatment does not have to be with A Step One and the goal was to ensure individuals were getting what they need.
 - No Referrals for Prescription Drug Use. The schools are identifying kids that are getting medications from medicine cabinets and sharing these with their friends but they are not referring the students for evaluation or treatment.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- In some schools, when a student was suspended he/she could not return to the High School without an evaluation and a follow-up with treatment.

ULSTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU – EVELYN CLARK, DIRECTOR

RESOURCES

- Ulster County Youth Bureau. Through the allocation of State funding, this County department sustain youth programs and services.

BARRIERS

- Decreased State Allocation. The fund for Ulster County has decreased since 2010 when the Youth Bureau received \$359,235 to our 2013 allocation of \$200,424.
 - This reduction has an impact on the youth of Ulster County and the services and programs which are provided.

ULSTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S TRAINING DIVISION – PAUL VAN BLARCUM, SHERIFF AND ALLEN ROWE, FIRST SARGEANT

RESOURCES

- Ulster County Sheriff's Office.
 - The longest accredited Sheriff's Office in New York State.
 - Historically, the Sheriff would be the "top cop" in the County but with the unique partnership that exist in Ulster County, the law enforcement community had established a "first on scene" leadership role depending on the severity of the situation.
- NIXLE has Increased Public Knowledge of Law Enforcement Training Activity.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- This has increase the public's understanding when they may witness 20 individual dressed in tactical gear going into a school.

BARRIERS

- Occasionally duplicated trainings occurred when the County also mandated trainings that were required for OSHA, such as harassment.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Ulster County Sheriff's Office.
 - They are required to maintain a certain level of training and therefore attend a lot of train the training programs in an effort to keep much of their trainings in house.
 - They currently have 34 certified instructors which they will share with other Departments and the Police Academy as needed.
 - They will send officers out for specialized training, as needed.
 - All training is mandated and regulated by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services which ensures all law officers learn the same information. Ulster County was part of Zone 14 training zone which included Orange, Dutchess, Columbia and Ulster Counties. All specialized trainings had to be registered with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (NYSDCJS).
 - Excluding the State Police who attend their own academy, all local law enforcement agencies utilize the Sheriff's police academy. The police academy was formed with Chief Tinti from the City of Kingston. They noted they were offering the same program and services which led to them sharing their trainers and instructors.
 - There are 55 courses offered at their basic police academy.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- The Ulster County Sheriff provided training to its officers above the standard as set by NYSDCJS. They attend NYMS for investigator trainings.
- Smaller departments that did not have in-house instructors are now able to attend all trainings.
 - If smaller departments do not have a trainer, it was not uncommon for them to not be trained. Some officers in these smaller departments may go more than a year on basic firearms recertification.
 - By establishing the platform, they were able to communicate with the smaller departments to just send their officers on set dates. This established a common standard of training for all.
- The Towns of Ulster and Saugerties and the City of Kingston have worked together on an arms training.

NEW YORK STATE POLICE, TROOP F – ROBERT NUZZO, CAPTAIN

RESOURCES

- New York State Police Presence in Ulster County. Nassau with approximately 2 million residents has a presence of about 75 State Troopers compared with Ulster County's 180,000 residents and a presence of about 95 State Police personnel working in the County.
- "Whatta ya got, whatta ya need". Ulster County has, as compared to anywhere else in the State, an incredible relationship.
 - This experience does not occur to this level anywhere else in the State of New York. Calls are made at odd hours to keep each of the Ulster County Law Enforcement Agencies informed of situations and request resources. While Ulster County seeks to fine tune its cooperative initiative, the rest of the State is attempting to emulate.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Ulster County's maintains a closest car concept.
 - All officers, regardless of rank, respond to provide whatever service is needed and requested by the lead agency of a call.
- This is a change from the past where "egos were in play".
- Twenty-five years ago, if a Deputy was on the scene and a Trooper showed up, the attitude was "what are you doing here?" whereas now when the Trooper shows up, the response is "thank God you are here, this is what I need from you."
- It is "not the color of the uniform or the patch on the sleeve, we are all doing the same job and it is just the paycheck is coming from a different checking account."
- State Police Supervisors give the message of "irregardless of your work, if something comes over the radio 911 and the Sheriff's department has a car on the scene, you go to the scene and you offer that Sheriff Detective/Sergeant, what do you need from the State Police?"
 - If the lead agency says they are all set, the Trooper is to stay until they are not needed and then leave but that the offer to provide assistance is made for every major incident in Ulster County.
 - The Ulster County Sheriff's Deputies will do the same when they have a serious incident.
- They are typically calling each other in advance, as it should be.
- Mental Health and Law Enforcement (MH/LE) Taskforce. While the Ulster County MH/LE Taskforce has been meeting once a month since 1998 or 1999, it is just being initiated in Dutchess and Putnam Counties.
 - The Taskforce developed the intake form for mental health issues.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- The Taskforce's goal is to improve the handling of mental health issues.
- Mental health was defined as treats of physical injury to self or others; at which time the person would be taken into custody for care and held for 72 hours for observation. Once released, the law enforcement agency will ask to be notified if they are released from the hospital on specific situations for issues surrounding the public's or officer's safety and/or in cases where there may be a pending criminal charge.
- Immediate Law Enforcement Response A Model for Other Counties. Following the Sandy Hook Incident, discussion in Ulster County, with the Ulster County Sheriff, resulted in an immediate presence of a police officer on the following Monday morning at every school building.
 - This included State Troopers, Ulster County Sheriff, and Town/Village Police Officers depending on the municipality and the resources available.
 - The response from the school districts when informed of the plan was overwhelmingly positive. The schools were pleased to have the police officers at the schools not because someone was in trouble but just to say hello.
 - Because of this, police officers were seeing and being seen in the school buildings a little more frequently.
 - The law enforcement community, while unable to put someone at the school buildings around the clock, was able to put officers in the buildings at random times throughout every day.
 - Other Counties phoned to inquire what Ulster County was doing and the idea was catching on quickly.
- Ulster County Police Chiefs Association. This networking group meets once a month and if needed, will call an emergency meeting.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Emergency meetings were called for Hurricanes Irene and Sandy as well as school safety.
- They meet for however long they need to ensure the discussions are complete.
- A meeting of the active police chiefs and school superintendents is now held an hour before their monthly meeting. All the school superintendents are invited but not all attend at this time.
- Shared Technology.
 - The Ulster County system keeps track of all available officers.
 - The City of Kingston purchased its own system and then paid to link into the County system. The two systems share data.
 - All agencies are on the same page and they can instant message into the cars.

BARRIERS

- Perception of Secure Buildings.
 - Locked school doors with only one entrance to the buildings have been for the most part successful. There were still some lapse security at school buildings and based on conversations with the Superintendents, it was a decision that was made collectively by the School Board and that a couple of districts were resistant to one point of entry.
 - As a parent, all understanding the need for a nurturing environment for education but the ultimate desire to ensure children are safe.
 - The Ulster County approach provides for a police officer being randomly on site, not for a bad situation, but just to say hello, how is it today, and good to see you. Some schools were welcoming officers to come in and walk around the buildings and that it was much better than just driving through the parking lots.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- The focus on public buildings beyond the schools.
 - The County's population increases every summer by about 30,000 people due to the various camps.
 - Law enforcement is making random and walking visits to summer camps, the summer school buildings, the malls, large shopping establishments and anywhere that there is a mass gathering of people.

NEEDS

- SAD PERSON Community Alert System. These ten indicators for mental health assessment would help the law enforcement community's need to identify a procedure for when the red flag indicators start to pop up prior to an active shooter situation.
 - Previous active shooter situations often had red flags that were ignored. Communities need to ensure treatment or services are provided prior to becoming a law enforcement problem.
 - Indicators are collected by various entities and the community needs to connect the dots between schools, families, etc.
 - This was a nationwide issue as the various entities were not bringing the concerns to the attention of law enforcement so that they can secure weapons.
 - Law enforcement does bring mental health concerns to the mental health community.
 - The law enforcement community does not need to be informed as long as appropriate treatment or services were being provided unless the access to weapons was an immediate concern.
- Law Enforcement Community Offices in Schools. A request has been made to the local schools to provide a room or office in the school

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

buildings at which the officers can utilize to do paper work, take a break, or make some phone calls.

- This would offer a physical presence in the building at random times and more importantly, a police car would be stationed outside.
- “See Something, Say Something” initiative. Law Enforcement would rather someone call 100 times for nothing and allow the officer to decide if it is “nothing” than the one time the call is not made and should have been.
- All Ulster County Residents Should Watch the Run, Hide, Fight Video [<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0>].
 - The law enforcement community learned from the mall shooting the need to examine every clothing rack to ensure no one, including scared shoppers, was secreted in one.
 - While the active shooter situation only took five minutes to bring him into custody, it took a while to determine he was alone. The call came in at 1:00 but it was after midnight before the mall was clean and clear and the scene was released.
 - The process involves three men on point who had to be frequently switched. There is an additional process to back one team out and bring another team in.
 - At each point of the process, the various sections of the mall had to be secured to ensure that no one else entered an area that had already been cleared and allow them to continue to move forward. A school building was no different.
 - Lock down drills are an eye opener for all. Law enforcement has walked into classrooms where the entire class is hidden as well as classes where the class continued as if there was no drill occurring.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Viewing the video puts people in a survival mode. The public is starting to do the research of public safety. People are starting to watch and position themselves with safety on their minds.
- People to continue to have fun while being safety and maintaining the liberties that we have.
- “Don’t Upset the Equation.” There is a law enforcement equation in Ulster County that includes the locals, the Sheriff’s Department, and the State Police and the service being provided is being done through the right equation right now. By removing one part of the equation could result in a balance not being fulfilled.
 - The development of the equation has been through the promotion of the existing leadership. New officers are growing in the same environment and thus will continue to improve the equation.
 - The State Police has fostering the cooperative spirit which would not occur in other States. Many in the State Police come to Troop F to train and many will return as they also like the equation and the working environment. Some State Police Supervisors commute to Ulster County and resisting any transfers out due to the positive working environment.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

- New York State Police. One of the only Departments in the State that regardless of any other training taken, new troopers are required to attend the State Police Academy.
 - Ulster County was in Zone 14 of the State Police training and offered many of the same type of DCJS courses.
 - Some training offered that is State specific.
 - State Police Academy seeks to meet the State’s required minimums and then expand on it in other areas. There are 21 hours of State

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

mandated in-house trainings and the State Police provides all of its trainings in-house. This is for liability purposes as it ensures consistency and uniformity across the State.

- There are other courses offered through the local initiative that their officers take advantage of, which adds to the common principals and environment found at the local level, as well as the level of cooperation.
- Training at the State level is done in three ways, either through the academy, troop level training, or at the zone level with training at the barracks. Defensive Tactics is an example of a training that would be provided in-house at the barracks.
- Some State training provided in Albany is also available to all police agencies, such as a recent Henry Williams Seminar which is an internationally recognized homicide seminar conducted annually.

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE – GENERAL DISCUSSIONS DURING MEETINGS

RESOURCES

- Breaking the Cycle of violence through forgiveness. This program stresses honest communication and forgiveness as a way of resolving conflicts and easing the tensions that linger afterward. Focusing on real-life experiences, rather than theories. Breaking the Cycle assemblies feature several internationally known advocates for peace and reconciliation. School assemblies have been held in all the local schools and are reaching 100's of students at a time.



PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

BARRIERS

- Judicial Referrals to Programs. Individual judges are doing their own thing.
- Possible Increased Domestic Larcenies. Children stealing money from parents to do drugs.
 - In patient programs are seeing an increase of legal issues pending for those coming into treatment.
- Walk Through Produces Better Results than Parked Police Cars.
 - While law enforcement will utilize police cars to establish a police presence at various venues, the strategy is not being as effective as it once was as someone will sit and watch to see if the vehicle has moved in two days.
 - Random walk-throughs in the school and public buildings by different police agencies are successful.

NEEDS

- Establish Video Game Support Groups Online and In Person. There is a growing concern regarding a generation of college age men not attending class or having face-to-face relations due to the video game addiction.
 - The lasting effects will be people that are not moving forward with their futures, not having families, and not affecting the Country economically. Individuals with addictive personalities are quickly becoming addicted to video games.
- Suicide Statistics. Suicide hotline calls were over 200,000 calls per year, which exceeds the population.
 - These statistics should be compared with the surrounding Counties.
- Make Referrals to the Anger Management Program. As a result of the lack of referrals, Family of Woodstock indicated they were not able to run the program at different locations.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- A communication with the judges through the Magistrates' Association should include a survey to the judges to determine why there are no referrals.
- A "What's Available"/"Tourism Guide for Therapy" resources guide for judges. There is currently no one-click, single page listing of resources and a Mid-Hudson Valley resources list would enable the clinical resources to be shared with other Counties.
 - A one stop site, with a break down by category of what services someone is looking for and getting people connected compounded with a Safe Check program that can identify what types of services a person is looking for, will help to identify those in need.
- Regionalizing services. A Town Judge seeking the treatment resources for someone convicted on a DWI in Ulster County and resides in a neighboring county would need to know what is available.
 - This should include a tri-county treatment guide similar to a tourism guide.
 - A point of single point of contact should be established to also help monitor the individuals referred by the judges.
 - A protocol for risk management should also be established for judges.
- A Countywide Protocol for Firearms. This would be a set checklist among all judges which would level the playing field and ensure everyone was being treated the same.
 - This would be a resource tool that would be used when needed.
 - It could be provided to judges, police officers, and emergency medical services (EMS), etc.
- Alternatives to Incarceration. The Public Defender would prefer alternatives to seeing their clients incarcerated.
 - There is difficulty in determining what to do with repeat offenders that are not afraid of jail. For some repeat offenders, incarceration was better than the street.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- Move the Victim Impact Memorial. The victim impact panel is currently being held at the law enforcement center.
 - The memorial has not been kept up to date.
 - The Bruderhof masons have expressed willingness to move the memorial, if given permission.
- Scared Straight Programs. The Eastern Correctional's Youth Assistance Program (YAP) served youth that were referred by their school counselors, probation, or health classes.
 - This would be done with mental health and law enforcement coming together with a program that meets on a Saturday morning, regionally, at a school auditorium or gym. It would be at four different locations each Saturday of the month.
 - This would be for youth in need of prevention services. This could be a last chance alternative to a School Superintendent's suspension.
 - It would put someone in need back in touch with mental health and law enforcement, entities which can start putting the dots together.
- Ensure Law Enforcement Presence at all Emergency Shelters. These should be frequent, random visits.
 - While Ulster County officers will often ensure that the Red Cross volunteers have someone they can reach out to if needed, this does not always happen in other Counties.
 - Red Cross Volunteers are often assigned to remote, unfamiliar areas and in an emergency shelter they are housing unknown people for an unknown period of time.
 - The response comes down to, what else is going on during the hourly rotations. While there has not been one police officer taken off the street, most departments have not replaced officers as they have left the department.
- Establish a Technology Specialist Available for Emergency Services.

PRESENTATIONS BY SPEAKERS - SUMMARY

- This information services technician could assist the District Attorney, the Sheriff and the 911 Center.
- A Tech is requested annually at budget time to ensure everything is kept running and updated.
- Currently, they rely upon a Deputy Sheriff as a liaison which is working out of title and out of class doing the job. A corrections officer is also assigned to this role and a 911 dispatcher assists. This was not the job they were hired to do and it should be a technical person.
- A Deputy may take four hours to do a job a Tech could probably do in an hour.
- Deputies should not be doing without the resources, especially in an emergency.

RECOMMENDATIONS – SCHOOL

RECOMMENDATIONS – SCHOOL

1. School

1.1 Increase School/Law Enforcement Collaboration in preparation for crisis situations.

- a. Install License Plate Readers at Entrances of School Campuses.
 - i. The first phase of this project should begin at the SUNY Ulster and SUNY New Paltz campuses.
- b. Establish a School Building Panic Button System in all school buildings in Ulster County.
 - i. A panic button system at all school buildings include a box which would summon help from law enforcement even if the phone lines were cut or power lines were out.
- c. Create A County Law to Require a Certain Amount of Lock Down Drills.
 - i. Lock down drills are done while the school is in session as well as during preparation weeks to ensure school personnel are educated and trained in their response to crisis situations.
 - (a) Every Substitute Teacher should be handed, upon arrival, a copy of the Lock Down Procedures and should be required to sign for receipt and review before entering classroom.
 - (b) All School District Personnel and Security should receive Emergency Response and Safety Training coordinated by the Ulster County Sheriff annually.
 - (c) Every police agency of jurisdiction should be invited to participate.
 - (d) Training of all Ulster County School District Personnel and Security should be consistent.
- d. Install Cameras in Public Areas on Campus and Ensure Law Enforcement Accessibility Through Password Protected Connections During Crisis Incidents and Situations.

RECOMMENDATIONS – SCHOOL

- i. Ensure law enforcement access is operable through periodic testing of the equipment.
- e. Establish Law Enforcement Community Offices in Schools.
 - i. A room or office in the school buildings would not only provide officers a location to do paperwork, take a break, or make phone calls, it would offer a physical presence in the building at random times and more importantly, a police car would be randomly stationed outside.
- f. Teach Students and Teachers How to Protect Themselves and Their Community with the Tools in their Environment.
 - i. With a plan and being proactive, individuals, including children, can protect themselves. Response is needed in seconds – not minutes.

1.2 Increase Parent Education on Adolescent Substance Use and Abuse Through the Schools.

- a. Provide information to parents at the orientations when there is a captive audience.
- b. Add Video Game Addiction and the lasting effects of young people not moving forward with their futures, not having families, and not benefiting the Country economically.

1.3 Follow-up on Local Law #2 of 2013, Ulster County School-based Mental Health And Safety Act of 2013.

- a. Request an Ulster County Department of Mental Health report regarding services of mental health in schools.
- b. Include Video Game Addiction and the impact of video gaming on relationships in this school mental health assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS – COMMUNITY

RECOMMENDATIONS – COMMUNITY

2. Community Actions

2.1 Establish a CatchNet/SafetyNet Community Alert Program.

- a. Establish a anonymous tip line for reporting 3rd party concerns about children and adolescents
- b. Utilize the SAD PERSONS Program as established by Forensic Psychiatrist, Dr. Kevin Smith.
 - i. These risk factors would be a reason to alert authorities and an increased risk of dangerousness would lead to the development of an intervention plan by a professional mental health counselor to mitigate that risk.
 - ii. Approximately 5-6 factors, depending on which factors were identified, would constitute a risk. An individual may tell one factor to one person and another factor to another person and thus, the need to collate the reports to determine the true number of factors to assess the potential risk.
- c. Organize a community response team as a pyramid with the trained mental health providers at the top and the entire community as the base.
- d. Ensure there is only one entity compiling signs as identified and reported.
- e. Allow for four part questionnaires to be submitted to school counselors for compiling by law enforcement, teachers, parent/family member, and non-family members.
- f. Allow of anonymity in the community reporting process.
- g. Start on a small scale to bring the partners together.
- h. Include community education and resources to assist in identifying signs.
 - i. Signs of risk would be indicated on a wallet card as part of the community education and outreach.
- i. Include the central health care database as established under Affordable Care Act.
- j. County Legislators should host a SafeTalk Training.

2.2 Install License Plate Readers Posted Throughout the County.

RECOMMENDATIONS – COMMUNITY

- a. Stationary license plate readers would send up an alert if there was a wanted or missing person associated with that car, the car was reported as stolen, expired plates, and/or warrants.

2.3 Ensure the County Emergency Management Plan Includes Disaster and Incident Preparedness Through Regular Table Top Drills.

- a. Include American Red Cross in these regular response, preparedness, and recovery action table top drills in addition to the State Police, County Law Enforcement, County Mental Health Commissioner, Fire Personnel, Emergency Services, Municipal Leaders, and Clergy.

2.4 Ensure the County Emergency Management Plan Identified a County Disaster and Incident Response Team Vetter.

- a. Identify the American Red Cross as the Response Team Vetter as they would keep out anyone without the ARC approval.

2.5 Establish Inter-Municipal Collaboration Council Communication with Municipal Leaders regarding Public Safety.

- a. Urge Municipal Leaders to revisit their public areas annually to perform safety reviews (i.e. see through trash cans and the ability to clear an area quickly as a way to mitigate the risks).
- b. Establish a Countywide Protocol for Firearms to include a set checklist for all judges, police officers, emergency medical services, and other first responders.
 - i. This protocol would level the playing field and ensure everyone was being treated the same.
- c. Hold NIMS (National Incident Management System) and ICS (Incident Command System) Trainings for Every Elected Official.
 - i. As per a 2004 Presidential Directive, elected and appointed officials and policy makers, who are responsible for jurisdictional policy decisions, must have a clear understanding of NIMS to better serve their constituency.

RECOMMENDATIONS – COMMUNITY

- ii. Built on existing structures, such as the Incident Command System (ICS), NIMS creates a proactive system to assist those responding to incidents or planned events.

2.6 Encourage and support the County’s Prescription Drug Task Force in its efforts to decrease youth prescription drug abuse.

- a. Prepare parental pamphlets be prepared to teach specific safety concerns to children such as locking medicine cabinets and/or walk away from unused prescription drugs.
- b. Encourage the use of law enforcement and pharmacy unused medicines drop off boxes.
- c. Mandate county-wide parental workshops and trainings for the collection of social services and/or participation in youth programs.

2.7 Increase Knowledge and Distribution Methods of Available Community Resources.

- a. Develop a “What’s Available”/”Tourism Guide for Therapy” Resources Guide.
 - i. This should be a one-stop website, with a breakdown by category of what services someone is looking for.
 - ii. This should include a Safe Check program that will help to identify those in need.
- b. Parenting workshops should be available in person, online and via public access television.

2.8 Increase the availability of afterschool programs throughout Ulster County between the hours of 2-6 pm.

2.9 Urge Town, City, and State Leaders to “Not Upset the Equation” and support the “Whatta ya got, Whatta ya need” experience that is unique to the Ulster County Law Enforcement Community.

- a. This model, trend setting experience does not occur to this level anywhere else in the State of New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS – COMMUNITY

- b. Ulster County maintains a closest car concept. All officers, regardless of rank, respond to provide whatever services is needed and requested by the lead agency of a call. This
- c. There is a law enforcement equation in Ulster County that includes the locals, the Sheriff's Department, and the State Police. By removing one part of the equation, it could result in the balance not being fulfilled.
 - i. The development of the equation has been through the promotion of existing leadership. New officers are growing in the same environment and thus, will continue to improve the equation.
 - ii. The members of the law enforcement community meet once a month to discuss needs, resources and barriers and walk away knowing who has what in their toolbox.

RECOMMENDATIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

RECOMMENDATIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

3. Law Enforcement

3.1 Establish a Countywide Emergency Services Radio System.

- a. Creation of a county-owned multiplex Emergency Services Radio System would ensure cross department communications.
- b. System should be established with review and input from the Police Chiefs Association, Fire Advisory Board, Active Fire Departments, State Fire Department, and Department of Environmental Conservation.

3.2 Create at least the equivalent of one (1) full-time County Technology Specialist Position Responsible for All Law Enforcement Computer Systems.

- a. Currently, there is a part-time position. This position should be a technician that works with the offices of the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the 911 Center and is subject to a criminal background check.

3.3 Urge the development of a Statewide Database of Deceased Gun Owners.

- a. While this effort is already being done in Ulster County, a death occurring in Dutchess, Westchester or Albany County will not be compared to the Ulster County gun owner data.

3.4 Establish communication between the Ulster County Legislature's Law Enforcement and Public Safety Committee with the Ulster County Magistrates Association

- a. Highlight available resources as well as determine reasons behind the lack of referrals to programs such as Evolve, Anger Management and Step One.

4. Judicial

4.1 Continue the effort to review alternatives that specifically address the impact of alcohol and substance abuse on our community.

RECOMMENDATIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

- a. Increase Education, Awareness, Exploration, and Research on the Success of Acupuncture/Auriculotherapy Detoxification and Chiropractic Programs in Drug Courts.
 - i. Establish a committee to further explore a Pilot Acupuncture/Auriculotherapy Detoxification and Chiropractic Program with the District Attorney and the Drug Court.
- b. Establish a legislative investigative committee to analyze the impact of parole processes on our local criminal justice system.
 - i. The criteria for release as well as the processes in place for remanding technical violations and those with new criminal charges.

4.2 Provide Funding for Awareness, Inc.

- a. Support the program by spreading the word that there is an alternative to entering the system which deserves County funds. The benefits to the County are in the cost savings to incarceration.

SUGGESTIONS - SCHOOL

SUGGESTIONS - SCHOOL

1. School/Law Enforcement Collaboration

1.1 Ensure all Schools implement the Ulster County Police Chiefs Association's "Sweet 16".

- a. These are sixteen (16) items, identified by law enforcement, that if implemented in all school buildings, would ensure law enforcement response is consistent.

1.2 Encourage Schools Districts to offer in-school safety awareness programs at age appropriate levels including:

- a. Gun safety, such as Eddie Eagle.
- b. Self defense trainings, such as Carlie's Crusade.
- c. Video Game Addiction and the long term impact.
- d. Scared Straight Programs.
 - i. The Eastern Correctional Youth Assistance Program (YAP) serves youth that are referred by their school counselors, probation, or health classes.
 - ii. This could also be offered with mental health and law enforcement coming together with a program that meets at four different locations each Saturday of the month.
 - iii. This would be for youth in need of prevention services and could be a last chance alternative to a School Superintendent's suspension.
 - iv. This would put students in need back in touch with mental health and law enforcement entities which can put the dots together.

1.3 Increase County Attention to the Prescription Drug Overdose Issue, a national epidemic.

- a. Provide General Assemblies at Schools which teach specific safety concerns to children such as locking medicine cabinets and/or walk away from unattended prescription drugs.

1.4 Increase school mental services and mobile mental health services.

SUGGESTIONS - SCHOOL

- a. Support the County's annual plan and its additional priorities of hospital diversion, mobile crisis units, and crisis respite.
- b. Include Teen Intervene Program in the School Needs Assessment Services Offered to the Schools.
- c. Establish a Mental Health First Aide program in Ulster County.
 - i. An evidence based, community education program that targets the community and schools to reduce stigma.
- d. Hire CASACs in the Schools.
 - i. CASACs are trained to identify the signs and symptoms of substance abuse. Clients reported they would be more likely to approach a case manager.

1.5 End the Use of Out-of-School Suspensions

- a. Encourage and support the establishment of in-school alternative programs.
 - i. Ultimately, Out-of-School Suspensions result in vacations from the structure.

SUGGESTIONS - COMMUNITY

SUGGESTIONS - COMMUNITY

2. Community Actions

2.1 Encourage simple community solutions, in collaboration with law enforcement, which would assist people in recognizing concerns and alerting appropriate authorities.

- a. "See Something, Say Something".
 - i. Law Enforcement would rather someone call 100 times for nothing and allow the officer to decide if it is "nothing" than the one time that the call is not made and should have been.
- b. Community viewing of the "Run, Hide, Fight" video
[<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0>]
 - i. This video provides those in schools, workplaces, and any public setting a perspective of what the police do when they arrive at an active shooter situation.
 - ii. Viewing the video puts people in survival mode. While people should continue to have fun while being safe and maintain the liberties that we enjoy, they are starting to position themselves with safety on their minds.
- c. Encourage community understanding of the importance of Lockdown Drills and Emergency Training Events (at schools, workplaces, and mass gathering areas)
 - i. Lock down drills are an eye opener for all. The lessons learned enhance the community's public safety preparation.
 - ii. Law enforcement has walked into classrooms under lockdown where the entire class is hidden as well as classrooms where the class continued as if no drill was occurring.
- d. Hold Civilian and/or Workforce Response to Active Shooter Trainings.
 - i. Trainings would be held on Saturday mornings from 9-12 at the Law Enforcement Center for any individual in the workforce (ages 16 and up).

SUGGESTIONS - COMMUNITY

- e. Encourage and support senior citizen community outreach initiatives, such as the Town of Rochester's Elder Care Initiative, which will outreach to those in need during emergency situations.

2.2 Encourage Dr. Jim Halpern of the SUNY New Paltz Institute of Disaster Mental Health to Return with a Presentation to the Ulster County Legislature with Updated Mass Shooter Research.

- a. As reliable research in the profiling and prevention activities is still in development, Dr. Halpern offered and should be asked to return with updated information.

2.3 Review the County's Emergency Response Capabilities to Mass Casualties.

- a. With the changes to a regional health care network, the County may not have the resources in County to handle the type of mass casualties that occurred at Sandy Hook, Connecticut.

2.4 Increase the Number of People Trained in CISM (Critical Incident Stress Management) or Similar Program.

2.5 Encourage the offering and participation at NRA (National Rifle Association) Certified Instruction Courses, including Gun Safety Classes, Home Defense Trainings, and Eddie Eagle.

2.6 Support Community Collaboration Clerical Resources.

- a. This will ensure the Collaboration members can participate and move forward with group activities while still fulfilling their primary employment responsibilities.

2.7 Expand the Evolve Program to a Southern New Paltz/Plattekill Area.

SUGGESTIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

SUGGESTIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

3. Law Enforcement

3.1 Continue and Support the Ulster County Sheriff's Provision of Training for All Police Officers in Ulster County.

- a. This offer has been made to all local law enforcement agencies.

3.2 Develop a County-Wide Training Facility.

- a. A County owned and operated range would ensure standardized training at a centralized location.

3.3 Establish Common Law Enforcement Records Management Software.

- a. While there are currently four (4) different records management software utilized by law enforcement agencies throughout Ulster County, New York State has an initiative to rollout, by 2015, a records management software for all police departments to use.
- b. AEGIS is currently available through the Ulster County Sheriff for free but is time consuming and not a windows platform.
- c. All municipalities should chip in toward an upgrade to one common system that meets the needs of all.

3.4 Encourage Local Law Enforcement Agency Use of Federation of Sportsmen Ranges.

- a. In particular, the available of flexible hours, including night time shoots, would be beneficial to Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

3.5 Establish a Countywide Protocol for Long and Hand Gun Removal.

- a. There is currently no protocol for removing long and hand guns from a person's legal possession and part-time police agencies could result in delays in court ordered removals.

SUGGESTIONS – LAW ENFORCEMENT/JUDICIAL

3.6 Encourage the Law Enforcement and Public Safety Committee to explore a move of the DWI Victim Memorial to the current location of the Victim Impact Panels at the Law Enforcement Center to ensure it is not only kept up to date but also utilized as part of the program.

- a. The Bruderhof masons have expressed willingness to move the memorial, if given permission.

4. Judicial

4.1 Increased Utilization of Ulster County Drug Court and Consider Curriculum Adjustment to Institute a “Baby” Drug Court.

- a. Committee members noted this would need commitments from both the judge and individual participants.

4.2 Increased Use of Community Service.

- a. District Attorney Carnright should send a communication to the Judges to explore their desire to re-establish this program.

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