

Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee Member Orientation Manual

September 19, 2019



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September 19, 2019

Dear JJPOC Member,

As Chairs of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC), we welcome you. The JJPOC was created in 2014 through Public Act 14-217 and is charged with evaluating policies related to the juvenile justice system. Monthly meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at the Legislative Office Building in Hartford from 2 – 3:30 p.m.

The JJPOC members and workgroups members have been working hard since 2014 to create systemic changes that positively affect juveniles who are involved in the states systems. A few examples of the system change that has occurred are:

- The creation of a Community-Based Diversion System Plan which maximizes existing mechanisms to connect children and youth, families, and schools with resources in their community to divert youth from the care of state agencies was codified in legislation last year.
- The transfer of Juvenile justice functions to CSSD/Judicial Branch which is finalizing an implementation plan that expands its contracted juvenile justice services to include a comprehensive system of graduated responses with an array of services, sanctions and secure placements
- The removal of Families with Service Needs being referred to the courts. Eliminating truancy and defiance of school rules as status offenses became effective August 2017.
- The development of new criteria for juveniles to enter detention reduced the number of youth being held in confinement.

We encourage you to join a workgroup of your interest as everyone's feedback in the process is valued. Workgroup members are comprised of state agencies, advocates, nonprofit organizations, clinicians, researchers, and community members. All groups are enthusiastic and dedicated to their tasks and work diligently to create change.

The JJPOC is staffed by the Tow Youth Justice Institute at the University of New Haven. The staff assists in facilitating workgroups and JJPOC meetings, while providing data and research to the JJPOC in order to guide the focus of the work. Should you have any questions around JJPOC matters, please contact William Carbone, Executive Director of the Tow Youth Justice Institute, Erika Nowakowski, Director of Youth Justice Initiatives, or Kelly Orts, JJPOC Project Manager. Staff members attend all JJPOC meetings and workgroup meetings.

On behalf of the JJPOC we look forward to your participation and input as we continue to improve and reform the juvenile justice system. Thank you for accepting this important role for the youth in Connecticut. You have the option of designating someone in your place.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Toni Walker", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Representative Toni Walker

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Melissa McCaw", is written over the name "Secretary Melissa McCaw".

Secretary Melissa McCaw

Public Act 14-217, Section 79
An Act Creating the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee
Committee Membership

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
(1) Two members of the General Assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;	<i>Speaker of the House</i> Rep. Joseph Aresimowicz Legislative Office Building Room 4105 Hartford, CT 06106 Joe.Aresimowicz@cga.ct.gov	Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair, Appropriations Committee Legislative Office Building Room 2702 Hartford, CT 06106 Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov
	<i>President Pro Tempore of the Senate</i> Sen. Martin Looney Legislative Office Building Room 3300 Hartford, CT 06106 Looney@senatedems.ct.gov	Sen. Dennis Bradley Co-chair, Housing & Public Safety/Security Legislative Office Building Room 3500 Hartford, CT 06106 Dennis.bradley@cga.ct.gov
(2) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, children, human services and appropriations, or their designees;	<i>Judiciary Co-chair-Senate</i> Sen. Gary Winfield Legislative Office Building Room 2500 Hartford, CT 06106 Winfield@senatedems.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Judiciary Co-Chair-House</i> Rep. Steven J. Stafstrom Legislative Office Building Room 2502 Hartford, CT 06106 Steve.stafstrom@cga.ct.gov	Ms. Abby Anderson Executive Director CT Juvenile Justice Alliance 2470 Fairfield Avenue Bridgeport, CT 06605 abby@ctija.org

	<i>Judiciary Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. John Kissel Legislative Office Building Room 2503 Hartford, CT 06106 John.A.Kissel@cga.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Judiciary Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Rosa Rebimbas Legislative Office Building Room 4064 Hartford, CT 06106 Rosa.Rebimbas@housegop.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Children Co-Chair-Senate</i> Sen. Derek Slap Legislative Office Building Room 2000 Hartford, CT 06106 Derek.slap@cga.ct.gov	Ms. Erica Bromley Juvenile Justice Liaison CT Youth Services Association PO Box 551 Glastonbury, CT 06033 ebromley@ctyouthservices.org
	<i>Children Co-Chair-House</i> Rep. Liz Linehan Legislative Office Building Room 4011 Hartford, CT 06106 Liz.linehan@cga.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Children Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. Kevin C. Kelly Legislative Office Building Room 3400 Hartford, CT 06106 Kevin.kelly@cga.ct.gov	Mr. Macklin Roman Student University of New Haven 300 Boston Post Road West Haven, CT 06516 mtroman@optonline.net

	<i>Children Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Robin Green Legislative Office Building Room 4083 Hartford, CT 06106 Robin.green@housegop.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Human Services Co-Chair-Senate</i> Sen. Marilyn Moore Legislative Office Building Room 2000 Hartford, CT 06106 Marilyn.moore@cga.ct.gov	Ms. Janeen Reid Executive Director Full Circle Youth Empowerment 583-585 East Main St. Bridgeport, CT 06608 fcyecenter@gmail.com
	<i>Human Services Co-Chair House</i> Rep. Catherine Abercrombie Legislative Office Building Room 2002 Hartford, CT 06106 Catherine.abercrombie@cga.ct.gov	Mr. Hector Glynn, MSW Senior Vice President The Village for Children and Families 1680 Albany Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 hglynn@thevillage.org
	<i>Human Services Ranking Member -Senate</i> Sen. George Logan Legislative Office Building Room 2003 Hartford, CT 06106 George.logan@cga.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Human Services Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Jay Case Legislative Office Building Room 2005 Hartford, CT 06106 Jay.case@housegop.ct.gov	Ms. Martha Stone, Esq Executive Director Center for Children's Advocacy 2074 Park Street Hartford, CT 06106 Mstone@kidscounsel.org

	<i>Appropriations Co-chair-Senate</i> Sen. Catherine Osten Legislative Office Building Room 2700 Hartford, CT 06106 Catherine.osten@cga.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Appropriations Co-chair-House</i> Rep. Toni Walker Legislative Office Building Room 2702 Hartford, CT 06106 Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov	Rep. Robyn Porter Legislative Office Building Room 2704 Hartford, CT 06106 Robyn.porter@cga.ct.gov
	<i>Appropriations Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. Paul Formica Legislative Office Building Room 2705 Hartford, CT 06106 Paul.formica@cga.ct.gov	Self
	<i>Appropriations Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Gail Lavielle Legislative Office Building Room 2703 Hartford, CT 06106 Gail.lavielle@housegop.ct.gov	Self
(3) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee;	Honorable Judge Patrick Carroll Chief Court Administrator Connecticut Judicial Branch 231 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 Patrick.carroll@jud.ct.gov	Self

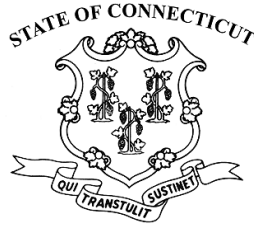
(4) A judge of the superior court for juvenile matters, appointed by the Chief Justice;	Honorable Judge Richard Robinson Chief Justice Connecticut Judicial Branch 231 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 Richard.robinson@jud.ct.gov	Honorable Judge Bernadette Conway Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters Connecticut Judicial Branch 239 Whalley Avenue New Haven, CT 06511 Bernadette.conway@jud.ct.gov
(5) The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, or the executive director's designee;	Mr. Gary Roberge Executive Director Court Support Services Division 936 Silas Deane Highway Wethersfield, CT 06109 Gary.roberge@jud.ct.gov	Self
(6) The executive director of the Superior Court Operations Division, or the executive director's designee;	Ms. Tais Ericson Executive Director Superior Court Operations Division 225 Spring Street, 2 nd Floor Wethersfield, CT 06109 Tais.ericson@jud.ct.gov	Self
(7) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee;	Ms. Christine Rapillo Chief Public Defender Office of Public Defender 30 Trinity Street Hartford, CT 06106 Christine.rapillo@jud.ct.gov	Ms. Susan Hamilton, Esq Director of Delinquency Defense & Child Protection Office of Public Defender 30 Trinity Street Hartford, CT 06106 Susan.hamilton@jud.ct.gov
(8) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee;	Mr. Kevin Kane Chief State's Attorney Office of Chief State's Attorney 300 Corporate Place Rocky Hill, CT 06067 conndcj@ct.gov	Mr. Francis Carino, Esq Supervisory Assistant State's Attorney for Juvenile Matters Office of Chief State's Attorney 300 Corporate Place Rocky Hill, CT 06067 Francis.carino@ct.gov

(9) The Commissioner of Children and Families, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Vanessa Dorantes Commissioner Department of Children and Families 505 Hudson Street Hartford, CT 06106 Commissioner.dcf@ct.gov	Mr. Kenneth Mysogland Bureau Chief, External Affairs Department of Children and Families 505 Hudson Street Hartford, CT 06106 Ken.mysogland@ct.gov
(10) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee;	Mr. Rollin Cook Commissioner Department of Correction 24 Wolcott Hill Road Wethersfield, CT 06109 rollin.cook@ct.gov	Mr. Derrick Molden Warden, Manson Youth Institution Department of Correction 42 Jarvis Street Cheshire, CT 06410 Derrick.molden@ct.gov
(11) The Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee;	Dr. Miguel Cardona Commissioner Department of Education 450 Columbus Boulevard Hartford, CT 06103 miguel.cardona@ct.gov	Mr. John Frassinelli Bureau Chief, Health/Nutrition, Family Services and Adult Education Department of Education 450 Columbus Boulevard Hartford, CT 06103 John.frassinelli@ct.gov
(12) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Miriam Delphin-Rittmon Commissioner DMHAS 410 Capitol Avenue P.O. Box 341431 Hartford, CT 06134 Miriam.delphin-rittmon@ct.gov	Dr. John Holland, LCSW Young Adult Services DMHAS 1000 Silver Street P.O. Box 351 Middletown, CT 06457 John.holland@ct.gov
(13) The Labor Commissioner, or the commissioner's designee;	Mr. Kurt Westby Commissioner Department of Labor 200 Folly Brook Blvd Wethersfield, CT 06109 Kurt.westby@ct.gov	Ms. Lisa Sementilli Workforce Development Specialist Department of Labor 200 Folly Brook Boulevard Wethersfield, CT 06109 Lisa.sementilli@ct.gov

(14) The Commissioner of Social Services, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Deidre Gifford Commissioner Department of Social Services 55 Farmington Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 Deidre.gifford@ct.gov	Ms. Astread Ferron-Poole Director of Administration Department of Social Services 55 Farmington Avenue Hartford, CT 06105 Astread.ferron-poole@ct.gov
(15) The Commissioner of Public Health, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Renee Coleman-Mitchell Commissioner Department of Public Health 410 Capitol Avenue, MS 13PHO P.O. Box 340308 Hartford, CT 06134 Renee.coleman-mitchell@ct.gov	Ms. Stacy Schulman, Esq. Hearing Officer Department of Public Health 410 Capitol Avenue, MS 13PHO P.O. Box 340308 Hartford, CT 06134 Stacy.schulman@ct.gov
(16) The President of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or the president's designee;	Chief Keith Mello Milford Police Department 430 Boston Post Road Milford, CT 06460 kmello@ci.milford.ct.us	Chief Marshall Porter Glastonbury Police Department 2108 Main Street Glastonbury, CT 06033 Marshall.porter@glastonbury-ct.org
(17) The Chief of Police of a municipality with a population in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;	Chief Keith Mello Milford Police Department 430 Boston Post Road Milford, CT 06460 kmello@ci.milford.ct.us	OPEN

(18) Two child or youth advocates, one of whom shall be appointed by one chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, and one of whom shall be appointed by the other chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee;	Ms. Melissa McCaw Co-chair JJPOC 450 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 Melissa.mccaw@ct.gov	Ms. Maria. Pirro-Simmons Superintendent, USD#1 Department of Correction 24 Wolcott Hill Road Wethersfield, CT 06109 Maria.pirro-simmons@ct.gov
	Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair JJPOC Legislative Office Building, Rm 2702 Hartford, CT 06106 Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov	Dr. Derrick Gordon Director, Research, Policy and Program on Male Development The Consultation Center @ Yale University 389 Whitney Avenue New Haven, CT 06511 Derrick.gordon@yale.edu
(19) Two parents or parent advocates, at least one of whom is the parent of a child who has been involved with the juvenile justice system, one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;	<i>Minority Leader-House</i> Rep. Themis Klarides Legislative Office Building Room 4202 Hartford, CT 06106 Themis.Klarides@housegop.ct.gov	OPEN
	<i>Minority Leader – Senate</i> Sen. Len Fasano Legislative Office Building 300 Capitol Avenue Room 3402 Hartford, CT 06106 Len.fasano@cga.ct.gov	OPEN
(20) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee;	Ms. Sarah Eagan Child Advocate Office of the Child Advocate 18-20 Trinity Street Hartford, CT 06106 Sarah.eagan@ct.gov	Self

(21) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee;	Ms. Melissa McCaw Secretary Office of Policy and Management 450 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 Melissa.mccaw@ct.gov	Self
(22) Victim Advocate or designee;	Ms. Natasha Pierre, Esq State Victim Advocate 505 Hudson Street. 5 th Floor Hartford, CT 06106 Natasha.pierre@ct.gov	Self



Substitute House Bill No. 7389

Public Act No. 19-187

AN ACT CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY IN THE CASE OF A DISCRETIONARY TRANSFER OF A JUVENILE'S CASE TO THE REGULAR CRIMINAL DOCKET AND IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 46b-127 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) (1) The court shall automatically transfer from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court the case of any child charged with the commission of a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a class A felony, or a class B felony, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, or a violation of section 53a-54d, provided such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years and counsel has been appointed for such child if such child is indigent. Such counsel may appear with the child but shall not be permitted to make any argument or file any motion in opposition to the transfer. The child shall be arraigned in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court at the next court date following such transfer, provided any proceedings held prior to the finalization of such transfer shall be private and shall be conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the

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building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings pertaining to adults charged with crimes.

(2) A state's attorney may, at any time after such arraignment, file a motion to transfer the case of any child charged with the commission of a class B felony or a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-70 to the docket for juvenile matters for proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) No case of any child charged with the commission of a violation of section 53a-55, 53a-59b, 53a-71 or 53a-94, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-101, section 53a-112, 53a-122 or 53a-129b, subdivision (1), (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-134, section 53a-196c, 53a-196d or 53a-252 or subsection (a) of section 53a-301 shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, except as provided in this subdivision. Upon motion of a prosecutorial official, the superior court for juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the case of any child charged with the commission of any such offense shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that (A) such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, (B) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and (C) the best interests of the child and the public will not be served by maintaining the case in the superior court for juvenile matters. In making such findings, the court shall consider (i) any prior criminal or juvenile offenses committed by the child, (ii) the seriousness of such offenses, (iii) any evidence that the child has intellectual disability or mental illness, and (iv) the availability of services in the docket for juvenile matters that can serve the child's needs. Any motion under this

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subdivision shall be made, and any hearing under this subdivision shall be held, not later than thirty days after the child is arraigned in the superior court for juvenile matters.

(b) [(1)] Upon motion of a prosecutorial official, the superior court for juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the case of any child charged with the commission of a class C, D or E felony or an unclassified felony shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that [(A)] (1) such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, [(B)] (2) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and [(C)] (3) the best interests of the child and the public will not be served by maintaining the case in the superior court for juvenile matters. In making such findings, the court shall consider [(i)] (A) any prior criminal or juvenile offenses committed by the child, [(ii)] (B) the seriousness of such offenses, [(iii)] (C) any evidence that the child has intellectual disability or mental illness, and [(iv)] (D) the availability of services in the docket for juvenile matters that can serve the child's needs. Any motion under this subdivision shall be made, and any hearing under this subdivision shall be held, not later than thirty days after the child is arraigned in the superior court for juvenile matters.

(c) (1) (A) Any proceeding of any case transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to this section shall be private and shall be conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings pertaining to adults charged with crimes. Any records of such proceedings shall be confidential in the same manner as records of cases of juvenile matters are confidential in accordance with the provisions of section 46b-124,

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except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, unless and until the court or jury renders a verdict or a guilty plea is entered in such case on the regular criminal docket.

(B) Records of any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket under this section, or any part of such records, shall be available to the victim of the crime committed by the child to the same extent as the records of the case of a defendant in a criminal proceeding in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court is available to a victim of the crime committed by such defendant. The court shall designate an official from whom the victim may request such records. Records disclosed pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be further disclosed.

(2) If a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to [subdivision (1) of this subsection or] subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, or if a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the charge in such case is subsequently reduced to that of the commission of an offense for which a case may be transferred pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, the court sitting for the regular criminal docket may return the case to the docket for juvenile matters at any time prior to [a] the court or jury rendering a verdict or the entry of a guilty plea for good cause shown for proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

[(c)] (d) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and section 54-91g. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made

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knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of eighteen years.

[(d)] (e) Any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court who is detained pursuant to such case shall be in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction upon the finalization of such transfer. A transfer shall be final (1) upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket until a motion filed by the state's attorney pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is granted by the court, or (2) upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket of a transfer ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section until the court sitting for the regular criminal docket orders the case returned to the docket for juvenile matters for good cause shown. Any child whose case is returned to the docket for juvenile matters who is detained pursuant to such case shall be in the custody of the Judicial Department.

[(e)] (f) The transfer of a child to a Department of Correction facility shall be limited as provided in subsection [(d)] (e) of this section and said subsection shall not be construed to permit the transfer of or otherwise reduce or eliminate any other population of juveniles in detention or confinement within the Judicial Department or the Department of Children and Families.

[(f)] (g) Upon the motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the case of any youth age sixteen or seventeen, except a case that has been transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, which is pending on the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the

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Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters, where the youth is charged with committing any offense or violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed, other than a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, may, before trial or before the entry of a guilty plea, be transferred to the docket for juvenile matters if (1) the youth is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after January 1, 2010, while sixteen years of age, or is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after July 1, 2012, while seventeen years of age, and (2) after a hearing considering the facts and circumstances of the case and the prior history of the youth, the court determines that the programs and services available pursuant to a proceeding in the superior court for juvenile matters would more appropriately address the needs of the youth and that the youth and the community would be better served by treating the youth as a delinquent. Upon ordering such transfer, the court shall vacate any pleas entered in the matter and advise the youth of the youth's rights, and the youth shall (A) enter pleas on the docket for juvenile matters in the jurisdiction where the youth resides, and (B) be subject to prosecution as a delinquent child. The decision of the court concerning the transfer of a youth's case from the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters shall not be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

Sec. 2. Section 46b-121n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) There is established a Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee. The committee shall evaluate policies related to the juvenile justice system and the expansion of juvenile jurisdiction to include persons sixteen and seventeen years of age.

(b) The committee shall consist of the following members:

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(1) Two members of the General Assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

(2) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, children, human services and appropriations, or their designees;

(3) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee;

(4) A judge of the superior court for juvenile matters, appointed by the Chief Justice;

(5) The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, or the executive director's designee;

(6) The executive director of the Superior Court Operations Division, or the executive director's designee;

(7) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee;

(8) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee;

(9) The Commissioner of Children and Families, or the commissioner's designee;

(10) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee;

(11) The Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee;

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(12) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or the commissioner's designee;

(13) The Labor Commissioner, or the commissioner's designee;

(14) The Commissioner of Social Services, or the commissioner's designee;

(15) The Commissioner of Public Health, or the commissioner's designee;

(16) The president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or the president's designee;

(17) The chief of police of a municipality with a population in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;

(18) Two child or youth advocates, one of whom shall be appointed by one chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, and one of whom shall be appointed by the other chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee;

(19) Two parents or parent advocates, at least one of whom is the parent of a child who has been involved with the juvenile justice system, one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(20) The Victim Advocate, or the Victim Advocate's designee;

(21) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee; and

(22) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee.

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(c) Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority.

(d) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee, and a member of the General Assembly selected jointly by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate from among the members serving pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (b) of this section shall be cochairpersons of the committee. Such cochairpersons shall schedule the first meeting of the committee, which shall be held not later than sixty days after June 13, 2014.

(e) Members of the committee shall serve without compensation, except for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(f) Not later than January 1, 2015, the committee shall report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children, and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, regarding the following:

(1) Any statutory changes concerning the juvenile justice system that the committee recommends to (A) improve public safety; (B) promote the best interests of children and youths who are under the supervision, care or custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families or the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department; (C) improve transparency and accountability with respect to state-funded services for children and youths in the juvenile justice system with an emphasis on goals identified by the committee for community-based programs and facility-based interventions; and (D) promote the efficient sharing of information between the Department of Children and Families and the Judicial Department to ensure the regular collection and reporting of recidivism data and promote public

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welfare and public safety outcomes related to the juvenile justice system;

(2) A definition of "recidivism" that the committee recommends to be used by state agencies with responsibilities with respect to the juvenile justice system, and recommendations to reduce recidivism for children and youths in the juvenile justice system;

(3) Short-term goals to be met within six months, medium-term goals to be met within twelve months and long-term goals to be met within eighteen months, for the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee and state agencies with responsibilities with respect to the juvenile justice system to meet, after considering existing relevant reports related to the juvenile justice system and any related state strategic plan;

(4) The impact of legislation that expanded the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to include persons sixteen and seventeen years of age, as measured by the following:

(A) Any change in the average age of children and youths involved in the juvenile justice system;

(B) The types of services used by designated age groups and the outcomes of those services;

(C) The types of delinquent acts or criminal offenses that children and youths have been charged with since the enactment and implementation of such legislation; and

(D) The gaps in services identified by the committee with respect to children and youths involved in the juvenile justice system, including, but not limited to, children and youths who have attained the age of eighteen after being involved in the juvenile justice system, and recommendations to address such gaps in services; and

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(5) Strengths and barriers identified by the committee that support or impede the educational needs of children and youths in the juvenile justice system, with specific recommendations for reforms.

(g) Not later than July 1, 2015, the committee shall report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children, and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, regarding the following:

(1) The quality and accessibility of diversionary programs available to children and youths in this state, including juvenile review boards and services for a child or youth who is a member of a family with service needs;

(2) An assessment of the system of community-based services for children and youths who are under the supervision, care or custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families or the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department;

(3) An assessment of the congregate care settings that are operated privately or by the state and have housed children and youths involved in the juvenile justice system in the past twelve months;

(4) An examination of how the state Department of Education and local boards of education, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, and other appropriate agencies can work collaboratively through school-based efforts and other processes to reduce the number of children and youths who enter the juvenile justice system;

(5) An examination of practices and procedures that result in disproportionate minority contact, as defined in section 4-68y, within

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the juvenile justice system;

(6) A plan to provide that all facilities and programs that are part of the juvenile justice system and are operated privately or by the state provide results-based accountability;

(7) An assessment of the number of children and youths who, after being under the supervision of the Department of Children and Families, are convicted as delinquent; and

(8) An assessment of the overlap between the juvenile justice system and the mental health care system for children.

(h) The committee shall complete its duties under this section after consultation with one or more organizations that focus on relevant issues regarding children and youths, such as the University of New Haven and any of the university's institutes. The committee may accept administrative support and technical and research assistance from any such organization. The committee shall work in collaboration with any results first initiative implemented pursuant to section 2-111 or any public or special act.

(i) The committee shall establish a time frame for review and reporting regarding the responsibilities outlined in subdivision (5) of subsection (f) of this section, and subdivisions (1) to (7), inclusive, of subsection (g) of this section. Each report submitted by the committee shall include specific recommendations to improve outcomes and a timeline by which specific tasks or outcomes must be achieved.

(j) The committee shall implement a strategic plan that integrates the short-term, medium-term and long-term goals identified pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (f) of this section. As part of the implementation of such plan, the committee shall collaborate with any state agency with responsibilities with respect to the juvenile justice system, including, but not limited to, the Departments of Education,

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Mental Health and Addiction Services, Correction and Children and Families and the Labor Department and Judicial Department, and municipal police departments. Not later than January 1, 2016, the committee shall report such plan, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children, and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, regarding progress toward the full implementation of such plan and any recommendations concerning the implementation of such identified goals by any state agency with responsibilities with respect to the juvenile justice system or municipal police departments.

(k) Not later than January 1, 2017, the committee shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, regarding a plan that includes cost options for the development of a community-based diversion system. Such plan shall include recommendations to address issues concerning mental health and juvenile justice. The plan shall include recommendations regarding the following:

(1) Diversion of children who commit crimes, excluding serious juvenile offenses, from the juvenile justice system;

(2) Identification of services that are evidence-based, trauma-informed and culturally and linguistically appropriate;

(3) Expansion of the capacity of juvenile review boards to accept referrals from municipal police departments and schools and implement restorative practices;

(4) Expansion of the provision of prevention, intervention and treatment services by youth service bureaus;

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- (5) Expansion of access to in-home and community-based services;
- (6) Identification and expansion of services needed to support children who are truant or exhibiting behaviors defiant of school rules and enhance collaboration between school districts and community providers in order to best serve such children;
- (7) Expansion of the use of memoranda of understanding pursuant to section 10-233m between local law enforcement agencies and local and regional boards of education;
- (8) Expansion of the use of memoranda of understanding between local and regional boards of education and community providers for provision of community-based services;
- (9) Recommendations to ensure that children in the juvenile justice system have access to a full range of community-based behavioral health services;
- (10) Reinvestment of cost savings associated with reduced incarceration rates for children and increased accessibility to community-based behavioral health services;
- (11) Reimbursement policies that incentivize providers to deliver evidence-based practices to children in the juvenile justice system;
- (12) Recommendations to promote the use of common behavioral health screening tools in schools and communities;
- (13) Recommendations to ensure that secure facilities operated by the Department of Children and Families or the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department and private service providers contracting with said department or division to screen children in such facilities for behavioral health issues; and
- (14) Expansion of service capacities informed by an examination of

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grant funds and federal Medicaid reimbursement rates.

(l) The committee shall establish a data working group to develop a plan for a data integration process to link data related to children across executive branch agencies, through the Office of Policy and Management's integrated data system, and the Judicial Department through the Court Support Services Division, for purposes of evaluation and assessment of programs, services and outcomes in the juvenile justice system. Membership of the working group shall include, but not be limited to, the Commissioners of Children and Families, Correction, Education and Mental Health and Addiction Services, or their designees; the Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee; the Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee; the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee; and the Chief Court Administrator of the Judicial Branch, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee. Such working group shall include persons with expertise in data development and research design. The plan shall include cost options and provisions to:

(1) Access relevant data on juvenile justice populations;

(2) Coordinate the handling of data and research requests;

(3) Link the data maintained by executive branch agencies and the Judicial Department for the purposes of facilitating the sharing and analysis of data;

(4) Establish provisions for protecting confidential information and enforcing state and federal confidentiality protections and ensure compliance with related state and federal laws and regulations;

(5) Develop specific recommendations for the committee on the use of limited releases of client specific data sharing across systems, including with the Office of Policy and Management, the Division of

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Criminal Justice, the Departments of Children and Families, Education and Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Judicial Department and other agencies; and

(6) Develop a standard template for memoranda of understanding for data-sharing between executive branch agencies, the Judicial Department, and when necessary, researchers outside of state government.

(m) (1) The committee shall periodically request, receive and review information regarding conditions of confinement, including services available, for persons under eighteen years of age detained at the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire.

(2) Not later than October 1, 2018, the committee shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management on current conditions of confinement, including services available, for persons under eighteen years of age who are detained or incarcerated in correctional facilities, juvenile secure facilities and other out-of-home placements in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The report shall include, but need not be limited to, a description of any gaps in services and the continued availability and utilization of mental health, education, rehabilitative and family engagement services.

(n) Not later than January 1, 2020, the committee shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, the judiciary, human services and children and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management regarding a juvenile justice reinvestment plan. The report shall include a study and make recommendations for the reinvestment of savings realized from

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the decreased use of incarceration and congregate care towards strategic investments in home-based, school-based and community-based behavioral health services and supports for children diverted from, or involved with, the juvenile justice system.

(o) Not later than January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, the Department of Correction and the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall report to the committee on compliance with the provisions of section 46b-126a. Such reports shall present indicia of compliance in both state facilities and those facilities managed by a private provider under contract with the state, and shall include data on all persons under eighteen years of age who have been removed or excluded from educational settings as a result of alleged behavior occurring in those educational settings.

(p) Not later than January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, all state agencies that detain or otherwise hold in custody a person under eighteen years of age involved with the juvenile justice or criminal justice system, or that contract for the housing of any person involved with the juvenile justice or criminal justice system under eighteen years of age, shall report to committee on compliance with the provisions of section 46b-121p. Such reports shall include indicia of compliance in both direct-run and contract facilities, and shall include data on all rearrests and uses of confinements and restraints for youth in justice system custody, as defined in section 10-253.

(q) Not later than July 1, 2018, the committee shall convene a subcommittee to develop a detailed plan concerning the overall coordination, oversight, supervision, and direction of all vocational and academic education services and programs for children in justice system custody, and the provision of education-related transitional support services for children returning to the community from justice system custody. The subcommittee shall consist of:

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- (1) One person designated by the Commissioner of Education;
- (2) One person designated by the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch;
- (3) One person designated by the Bridgeport School District;
- (4) One person designated by the Hartford School District;
- (5) One person designated by the Commissioner of Correction;
- (6) One person who is an expert in state budgeting and who can assist the subcommittee in obtaining data on relevant expenditures and available resources, designated by the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management;
- (7) Three persons, who are experts with significant career experience in providing and coordinating education in justice-system settings and who are not employees of the state of Connecticut, designated by the chairpersons of the Juvenile Justice Oversight and Planning Committee; and
- (8) Two persons representing the interests of students and families, one designated by the executive director of an organization in this state with the mission of stopping the criminalization of this state's children and one designated by the executive director of an organization in this state that advocates for legal rights for the most vulnerable children in this state.

(A) The plan developed pursuant to this subsection shall include, but need not be limited to:

- (i) Identification of a single state agency and designation of a program manager within that agency who will be responsible for planning, coordination, oversight, supervision, quality control, legal compliance and allocation of relevant federal and state funds for

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children in justice system custody;

(ii) A detailed description of how educational services will be provided to children in justice system custody and how education-related supports will be provided to children during transition out of justice system custody, either directly by the single state agency identified by the plan pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph or through a state-wide contract with a single nonprofit provider;

(iii) An analysis of resources expended for educating children in justice system custody and for supporting educational success during transitions out of justice system custody, and recommendations for consolidating and reallocating resources towards the oversight, accountability, services and supports provided for in the plan pursuant to this subsection;

(iv) Provisions for ensuring that a range of pathways to educational and economic opportunity are available for children in justice system custody, including at a minimum a traditional high school diploma program, an accelerated credit recovery program, vocational training programs and access to post-secondary educational options;

(v) Specifications for a state-wide accountability and quality control system for schools that serve children in justice system custody. The accountability and quality control system shall include, but need not be limited to:

(I) A specialized school profile and performance report, to be produced annually for each school that serves children in justice system custody. The profiles and performance reports shall be consistent with other accountability systems required by law and shall include criteria and metrics tailored to measuring the quality of schools that serve children in justice system custody. Such metrics shall include, but need not be limited to: Student growth in reading

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and math; credit accumulation; modified graduation rates and high school equivalent passage rates; school attendance, defined as the percentage of children who are actually physically present in classrooms for school and educational programs; the percentage of students pursuing a high school diploma, an industry-based certification, a recognized high school diploma equivalent, credits for advanced courses and post-secondary education programs; performance in educating children with exceptionalities, including identification of special education needs, the development of best-practices for individualized education programs and the provision of services and supports mandated by individualized education programs; student reenrollment in school or other educational or vocational training programs after leaving justice system custody; student success in post-release high school, post-secondary education, or job-training programs; and compliance with the protocols for support of educational transitions delineated in clause (vi) of this subparagraph;

(II) Identifying achievement benchmarks for each measurement of school quality;

(III) Written standards for educational quality for schools that serve children in custody;

(IV) A program for quality control and evaluation of schools serving children in custody. The program shall include, but need not be limited to, in-person observation and monitoring of each school serving children in justice system custody. The monitoring shall occur at least annually, and shall be conducted by experts in special education and education in justice-system settings;

(V) Provisions for ensuring that each school serving children in justice system custody seeks and obtains external accreditation by a recognized accrediting agency; and

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(VI) A set of supports, interventions and remedies that shall be implemented when a school serving children in justice system custody falls consistently or significantly short of quality benchmarks;

(vi) Provisions for ensuring that the state-wide education system for children in justice system custody includes:

(I) The engagement of one or more curriculum development specialists to support learning in schools serving children in justice system custody and to develop a flexible, high-interest, modular curriculum that is aligned with state standards and adapted to the context of educating children in justice system custody;

(II) The engagement of one or more professional development and teacher training specialists to support teachers in schools that serve children in justice system custody; and

(III) The engagement of professional reentry coordinators to support educational success in children returning to the community from justice system custody;

(vii) A protocol for educational support of children transitioning into, and out of, justice system custody. The protocol shall include, but need not be limited to:

(I) Team-based reentry planning for every child in justice system custody;

(II) Clear and ambitious timelines for transfer of educational records at intake and release from justice system custody; and

(III) Timelines for reenrollment and credit transfer;

(viii) Recommendations for any legislation that may be necessary or appropriate to implement the provisions of the plan developed pursuant to this subsection; and

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(ix) A timeline for implementation of the plan developed pursuant to this subsection.

(B) The plan developed pursuant to this subsection shall be submitted on or before January 1, 2020, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to education, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a.

(C) For purposes of this subsection: "Justice system custody" means justice system custody, as defined in section 10-253; "school" means any program or institution, or any project or unit thereof, that provides any academic or vocational education programming for any children in justice system custody; and "child" means child, as defined in section 10-253.

(r) The committee shall review methods other states employ to (1) transfer juvenile cases to the regular criminal docket, and (2) detain persons fifteen, sixteen and seventeen years of age whose cases are transferred to the regular criminal docket. Such review shall consider (A) the transfer of juvenile cases to the regular criminal docket and outcomes associated with such transfers, including the impact on public safety and the effectiveness in changing the behavior of juveniles, and (B) preadjudication and postadjudication detention and include an examination of organizational and programmatic alternatives. The committee shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, not later than January 1, 2020, report such review including a plan for implementation not later than July 1, 2021, of any recommended changes, including cost options where appropriate to the committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Not later than July 1, 2020, the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, in

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consultation with the Commissioner of Children and Families, shall develop a policy of best practices in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained. Such practices shall address:

(1) Suicidal and self-harming behaviors, including the development of a screening tool designed to determine which detained persons are at risk for suicidal and self-harming behaviors;

(2) Negative impacts of solitary confinement;

(3) Harmful effects of using chemical agents and prone restraints on detained persons, including limiting and documenting the use of such chemical agents and limiting the use of prone restraints on such persons; and

(4) Programming and services for such detained persons, including implementing behavior intervention plans for such persons whose behavior interferes with the safety or rehabilitation of other detained persons and providing trauma-responsive rehabilitative, pro-social and clinical services embedded into such person's schedule.

(b) The policy of best practices developed under subsection (a) of this section shall provide developmentally healthy and appropriate activities and recreational opportunities for such detained persons and their family members during visitation periods that are designed to strengthen family bonds and minimize trauma of separation. Such visitations shall include contact visits, unless such visit creates a risk of a harm to any person.

(c) Not later than July 1, 2021, the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall fully implement the policy of best practices developed under subsection (a) of this section in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years

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and under are detained that are operated or overseen by said commissioner or executive director.

(d) The Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall report to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee established under section 46b-121n of the general statutes, as amended by this act, annually, not later than January fifteenth for the previous calendar year on the following:

(1) Suicidal and self-harming behaviors exhibited by persons detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained under said commissioner's or executive director's control or oversight;

(2) Uses of force against and the imposition of physical isolation of persons detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained under said commissioner's or executive director's control or oversight; and

(3) Any educational or mental health concerns for persons detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained under said commissioner's or executive director's control or oversight.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2020*) Not later than August 1, 2020, and monthly thereafter, the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall report to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n of the general statutes, as amended by this act, each instance, if any, of use of chemical agents or prone restraints on any person ages seventeen years of age or younger detained in any facility operated or overseen by said commissioner or executive director.

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Sec. 5. Section 18-81cc of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2020*):

(a) Any agency of the state or any political subdivision of the state that incarcerates or detains adult or juvenile offenders, including persons detained for immigration violations, shall, within available appropriations, adopt and comply with the applicable standards recommended by the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission for the prevention, detection and monitoring of, and response to, sexual abuse in adult prisons and jails, community correctional centers, juvenile facilities and lockups.

(b) Such standards include, but are not limited to:

(1) Zero tolerance of sexual abuse;

(2) Contracting with other entities for the confinement of inmates or detainees;

(3) Inmate or detainee supervision;

(4) Heightened protection for vulnerable detainees;

(5) Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches;

(6) Accommodating inmates or detainees with special needs;

(7) Hiring and promotion decisions;

(8) Assessment and use of monitoring technology;

(9) Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations;

(10) Agreements with outside public entities and community service providers;

(11) Agreements with outside law enforcement agencies;

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- (12) Agreements with the prosecuting authority;
- (13) Employee training;
- (14) Volunteer and contractor training;
- (15) Inmate education;
- (16) Detainee, attorney, contractor and inmate worker notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy;
- (17) Specialized training: Investigations;
- (18) Specialized training: Medical and mental health care;
- (19) Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness;
- (20) Use of screening information;
- (21) Inmate or detainee reporting;
- (22) Exhaustion of administrative remedies;
- (23) Inmate access to outside confidential support services or legal representation;
- (24) Third-party reporting;
- (25) Staff and facility or agency head reporting duties;
- (26) Reporting to other confinement facilities;
- (27) Staff first responder duties;
- (28) Coordinated response;
- (29) Agency protection against retaliation;
- (30) Duty to investigate;

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- (31) Criminal and administrative agency investigations;
- (32) Evidence standard for administrative investigations;
- (33) Disciplinary sanctions for staff;
- (34) Disciplinary sanctions for inmates;
- (35) Referrals for prosecution for detainee-on-detainee sexual abuse;
- (36) Medical and mental health screenings: History of sexual abuse;
- (37) Access to emergency medical and mental health services;
- (38) Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers;
- (39) Sexual abuse incident reviews;
- (40) Data collection;
- (41) Data review for corrective action;
- (42) Data storage, publication, and destruction; and
- (43) Audits of standards.

(c) The agency head of any agency of the state or the chief elected official or governing legislative body of any political subdivision of the state that incarcerates or detains juvenile offenders shall, annually, not later than January fifteenth, certify its compliance with the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management.

Sec. 6. Section 17a-101 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2020*):

- (a) The public policy of this state is: To protect children whose

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health and welfare may be adversely affected through injury and neglect; to strengthen the family and to make the home safe for children by enhancing the parental capacity for good child care; to provide a temporary or permanent nurturing and safe environment for children when necessary; and for these purposes to require the reporting of suspected child abuse or neglect, investigation of such reports by a social agency, and provision of services, where needed, to such child and family.

(b) The following persons shall be mandated reporters: (1) Any physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of chapter 370, (2) any resident physician or intern in any hospital in this state, whether or not so licensed, (3) any registered nurse, (4) any licensed practical nurse, (5) any medical examiner, (6) any dentist, (7) any dental hygienist, (8) any psychologist, (9) any school employee, as defined in section 53a-65, (10) any social worker, (11) any person who holds or is issued a coaching permit by the State Board of Education, is a coach of intramural or interscholastic athletics and is eighteen years of age or older, (12) any individual who is employed as a coach or director of youth athletics and is eighteen years of age or older, (13) any individual who is employed as a coach or director of a private youth sports organization, league or team and is eighteen years of age or older, (14) any paid administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director, athletic coach or athletic trainer employed by a public or private institution of higher education who is eighteen years of age or older, excluding student employees, (15) any police officer, (16) any juvenile or adult probation officer, (17) any juvenile or adult parole officer, (18) any member of the clergy, (19) any pharmacist, (20) any physical therapist, (21) any optometrist, (22) any chiropractor, (23) any podiatrist, (24) any mental health professional, (25) any physician assistant, (26) any person who is a licensed or certified emergency medical services provider, (27) any person who is a licensed or certified alcohol and drug counselor, (28) any person who is a licensed

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marital and family therapist, (29) any person who is a sexual assault counselor or a domestic violence counselor, as defined in section 52-146k, (30) any person who is a licensed professional counselor, (31) any person who is a licensed foster parent, (32) any person paid to care for a child in any public or private facility, child care center, group child care home or family child care home licensed by the state, (33) any employee of the Department of Children and Families, (34) any employee of the Department of Public Health, (35) any employee of the Office of Early Childhood who is responsible for the licensing of child care centers, group child care homes, family child care homes or youth camps, (36) any paid youth camp director or assistant director, (37) the Child Advocate and any employee of the Office of the Child Advocate, (38) any person who is a licensed behavior analyst, [and] (39) any family relations counselor, family relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor employed by the Judicial Department, and (40) any person employed, including any person employed under contract and any independent ombudsperson, to work at a juvenile detention facility or any other facility where children under eighteen years of age are detained and who has direct contact with children as part of such employment.

(c) The Commissioner of Children and Families shall develop an educational training program and refresher training program for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such training program and refresher training program shall be made available to all persons mandated to report child abuse and neglect at various times and locations throughout the state as determined by the Commissioner of Children and Families. Such training program and refresher training program shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 17a-101i to each school employee, as defined in section 53a-65, within available appropriations.

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(d) On or before October 1, 2011, the Department of Children and Families, in consultation with the Department of Education, shall develop a model mandated reporting policy for use by local and regional boards of education. Such policy shall state applicable state law regarding mandated reporting and any relevant information that may assist school districts in the performance of mandated reporting. Such policy shall include, but not be limited to, the following information: (1) Those persons employed by the local or regional board of education who are required pursuant to this section to be mandated reporters, (2) the type of information that is to be reported, (3) the time frame for both written and verbal mandated reports, (4) a statement that the school district may conduct its own investigation into an allegation of abuse or neglect by a school employee, provided such investigation does not impede an investigation by the Department of Children and Families, and (5) a statement that retaliation against mandated reporters is prohibited. Such policy shall be updated and revised as necessary.

Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2020*) (a) For purposes of this section, "independent ombudsperson services" includes (1) the receipt of complaints by the ombudsperson from persons detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained and the parent or guardian of any such person regarding decisions, actions and omissions, policies, procedures, rules and regulations of the center or facility, (2) touring each such center or facility, (3) investigating such complaints, rendering a decision on the merits of each complaint and communicating the decision to the complainant, (4) recommending to the head of the agency that operates or oversees such center or facility a resolution of any complaint found to have merit, and (5) recommending policy revisions to the head of such center or facility.

(b) The Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of

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the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall ensure that independent ombudsperson services are provided and available at any juvenile detention center or correctional facility where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained that any such agency operates or oversees.

Sec. 8. Subdivision (3) of section 46b-120 of the general statutes, as amended by section 146 of public act 17-2 of the June special session and section 26 of public act 18-31, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(3) "Family with service needs" means a family that includes a child who is at least seven years of age and is under eighteen years of age who, according to a petition lawfully filed on or before June 30, [2019] 2020, (A) has without just cause run away from the parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, (B) is beyond the control of the child's parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, (C) has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (D) is thirteen years of age or older and has engaged in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is thirteen years of age or older and not more than two years older or younger than such child;

Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 46b-149 of the general statutes, as amended by section 145 of public act 17-2 of the June special session, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(a) The provisions of this section in effect on June 30, [2019] 2020, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, as amended by this act, shall be applicable to any petition filed in accordance with such provisions on or before June 30, [2019] 2020.

Sec. 10. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 46b-149f of the general statutes, as amended by section 148 of public act 17-2 of the June

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special session, are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(a) When a child who has been adjudicated as a child from a family with service needs pursuant to a petition filed on or before June 30, [2019] 2020, in accordance with section 46b-149, as amended by this act, violates any valid order which regulates future conduct of the child made by the court following such an adjudication, a probation officer, on receipt of a complaint setting forth facts alleging such a violation, or on the probation officer's own motion on the basis of his or her knowledge of such a violation, may file a petition with the court alleging that the child has violated a valid court order and setting forth the facts claimed to constitute such a violation. Service shall be made in the same manner as set forth for a summons in subsection (c) of section 46b-149. The child shall be entitled to representation by counsel and an evidentiary hearing on the allegations contained in the petition. If the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the child has violated a valid court order, the court may (1) order the child to remain in such child's home or in the custody of a relative or any other suitable person, subject to the supervision of a probation officer or an existing commitment to the Commissioner of Children and Families, (2) upon a finding that there is no less restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the child and the community, enter an order that directs or authorizes a peace officer or other appropriate person to place the child in a staff-secure facility under the auspices of the Court Support Services Division for a period not to exceed forty-five days, with court review every fifteen days to consider whether continued placement is appropriate, at the end of which period the child shall be returned to the community and may be subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or (3) order that the child be committed to the care and custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families for a period not to exceed eighteen months and that the child cooperate in such care and custody.

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(b) When a child who has been adjudicated as a child from a family with service needs pursuant to a petition filed on or before June 30, [2019] 2020, in accordance with section 46b-149, as amended by this act, is under an order of supervision or an order of commitment to the Commissioner of Children and Families and believed to be in imminent risk of physical harm from the child's surroundings or other circumstances, a probation officer, on receipt of a complaint setting forth facts alleging such risk, or on the probation officer's own motion on the basis of his or her knowledge of such risk, may file a petition with the court alleging that the child is in imminent risk of physical harm and setting forth the facts claimed to constitute such risk. Service shall be made in the same manner as set forth for a summons in subsection (c) of section 46b-149. If it appears from the specific allegations of the petition and other verified affirmations of fact accompanying the petition, or subsequent thereto, that there is probable cause to believe that (1) the child is in imminent risk of physical harm from the child's surroundings, (2) as a result of such condition, the child's safety is endangered and immediate removal from such surroundings is necessary to ensure the child's safety, and (3) there is no less restrictive alternative available, the court shall enter an order that directs or authorizes a peace officer or other appropriate person to place the child in a staff-secure facility under the auspices of the Court Support Services Division for a period not to exceed forty-five days, subject to subsection (c) of this section, with court review every fifteen days to consider whether continued placement is appropriate, at the end of which period the child shall either be (A) returned to the community for appropriate services, subject to the supervision of a probation officer or an existing commitment to the Commissioner of Children and Families, or (B) committed to the Department of Children and Families for a period not to exceed eighteen months if a hearing has been held and the court has found, based on clear and convincing evidence, that (i) the child is in imminent risk of physical harm from the child's surroundings, (ii) as a

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result of such condition, the child's safety is endangered and removal from such surroundings is necessary to ensure the child's safety, and (iii) there is no less restrictive alternative available. Any such child shall be entitled to the same procedural protections as are afforded to a delinquent child.

Approved July 9, 2019

JJPOC History

The Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) was created in 2014 by Public Act 14-217 and is charged with evaluating policies related to the juvenile justice system and the expansion of juvenile jurisdiction to include persons 16 and 17 years of age. The University of New Haven was designated, through legislation, to staff the JJPOC. The Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI) of the University of New Haven is responsible for all staffing support activities of the JJPOC. The JJPOC was tasked with the following;

- Recommending changes in state law regarding juvenile justice.
- Crafting a standard definition of recidivism.
- Setting goals for reform.
- Assessing the impact of the Raise the Age legislation.
- Assessing the quality of education within the juvenile justice system.
- Planning for implementation of Results-Based Accountability (RBA) by agencies and as a juvenile justice system.
- Analyzing the existence of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) across the juvenile justice system.
- Reporting to the state on the quality and effectiveness of a variety of programs in community supervision, congregate care, diversion, behavioral health, and other areas.

The work of the JJPOC has been largely conducted through its four work groups: Diversion, Incarceration, Recidivism, and Cross Agency Data Sharing. The workgroups are comprised of state, local, private, not-for-profit, and advocacy agencies and collaboratively develop system-wide and research driven strategies to improve youth justice in the state of Connecticut. Starting in 2015, the JJPOC established three strategic goals to guide juvenile justice reform efforts by mid-2018:

- Increase diversion of children and youth from juvenile court by 20%;
- Decrease the number of children and youth confined (incarcerated) in state-run facilities by 30%;
- Decrease the rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders by 10%

The JJPOC has been instrumental in creating changes in policies to positively affect youth who may come in contact with the justice system. Below are some examples of legislation based on JJPOC recommendations.

- P.A. 16-147 Legislation in 2016 mandated that CJTS would close July 1, 2018 and called for the implementation of the Community-Based Diversion System Plan.
- P.A. 17-2 section 321 states that effective 7/1/2018, the court is authorized to sentence children who have been convicted as delinquent to a period of probation that may include placement in a residential facility, in addition to the existing menu of orders and conditions available to the court.
- P.A. 17-2 section 322 requires the Judicial Branch to expand its contracted juvenile justice services to include a comprehensive system of graduated responses with an array of services, sanctions and secure placements.
- P.A. 16-147, eliminating truancy and defiance of school rules as status offenses in order to divert youth from the juvenile justice system, effective August 2017.
- P.A. 16-147 called for implementation of the Community Based Diversion System Plan in which the Youth Services Bureaus are identified as the primary agent for diversion of children from the juvenile justice system.
- The legislation also called for the Connecticut State Department of Education (SDE) to create a guide of truancy intervention models by August 2017. Furthermore, effective August 15, 2018, schools determined by SDE as having a high rate of truancy will be required to implement a truancy intervention program. Other legislative and policy changes directly relate to the role of behavioral health services within schools.
- P.A. 17-2 in 2017, legislation mandated that effective July 1, 2019, children identified as Families with Service Needs (FWSN) will no longer be referred to the courts. This recommendation addresses the remaining categories (Beyond Control, and Runway) under the FWSN law.

- P.A. 18-31 codifies in legislation both the Community-based Diversion System Plan developed in January 2017 and the School-based Diversion Framework developed in January 2018, whereby 1) Youth Services Bureaus are identified as the primary agent for diversion of children from the juvenile justice system, 2) a newly developed process for making referrals of juvenile justice children from police, schools and other agents to the youth services bureau system is implemented, and 3) priority strategies for school-based diversion: disciplinary policy review, use of community resources such as the Emergency Mobile Crisis Teams, improved professional development for school staff are addressed.
- P.A. 18-31 is creating a new Education Committee on improving the educational services to youth in out of home placement.
- P.A. 18-31 mandates that by January 1, 2020, the JJPOC shall report on a Justice Reinvestment Plan that will allow for the reinvestment of a portion of the savings from the decreased use of incarceration and congregate care programming to become strategic investments in home, school and community based behavioral health services for children diverted from the juvenile justice system.

Research:

The University of New Haven's Tow Youth Justice Institute has a Research Team comprised of University faculty, students, and the TYJI Director of Research. Several research projects have been conducted or are in progress of being reported out to the JJPOC and its workgroups:

CT Juvenile Correctional Facilities: A study of youth in confinement (Phase I) focuses on state run facilities, with the goal of investigating the relationship between conditions of confinement and various well-being. Data from 2005 to 2015 were analyzed to examine who the youth housed in Connecticut state run facilities are and what characteristics are most common.

State-funded Privately Operated Congregate Care: A Study of the Network of Residential Programs for Juvenile Offenders (Phase II) identifies the scope and capacities of the existing state-funded network of privately operated residential programs for pre-trial and adjudicated juvenile offenders and to identify options for expansion. It also aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the network in meeting the needs of pre-trial and adjudicated/convicted juvenile offenders.

The Pre- and Post-Assessment of Community-Based Programs and Recidivism Outcomes Study contrasts changes in community-based programs, the demographic characteristics of youths served, and recidivism outcomes leading up to and throughout the implementation of Connecticut's Raise the Age (RtA) legislation. This study also focuses on the different community-based programs used to address youth's needs through services.

Video Review of Use of Restraint in State-run Facilities reviews incidents where seclusion or restraint was used with youth and the supplemental incident reports. Using videos and incident reports provided from state-run facilities, a content analysis was conducted to assess differences in practices and documentation throughout the state of Connecticut.

Interviews with Youth Detained or Committed in State-run Facilities involves conducting interviews with youth who have been housed at a juvenile detention center or have been housed at an adult facility in Connecticut. These interviews focus on open-ended questions that highlight youths understanding of the rules, the supervision of the facility, the perception of social support (both in and outside of their facilities), and their perceptions of the use of punishment within facilities.

National Survey of Truancy Intervention Models used an online self-report questionnaire that was used to get feedback from those involved in direct truancy intervention models throughout the United States, as well as to ask a wide range of questions about the youth served.

Listening to Youths and Young Adults about Policies Affective Juveniles in CT is a collaboration with youth advocates and juvenile justice reformers from around the state of Connecticut with the goal of learning about youths understanding of JJPOC, as well as youth justice reform efforts in the state of Connecticut. These focus groups focus on youth voice for justice reform initiatives.

Moving Forward:

Due to 2018 legislation, the JJPOC created a new subgroup, the Education Committee. The Education Committee is charged with reviewing the current education systems for youth who are detained. This committee is collecting information on education in confinement with Connecticut and around the country and comparing the pros and cons to each system. A report of their findings as well as recommendations for a system in Connecticut that will be presented to the JJPOC in 2019.

There have also been two new work groups created for 2019, Integrating Community Expertise and Racial and Ethnic Disparities. The Integrated Community Expertise workgroup is made up on community members, such as youth, parents, family members, victims of offenses and others who are affected by juvenile justice. This group will use their first-hand knowledge to educate JJPOC members and provide input and feedback on policy and legislation.

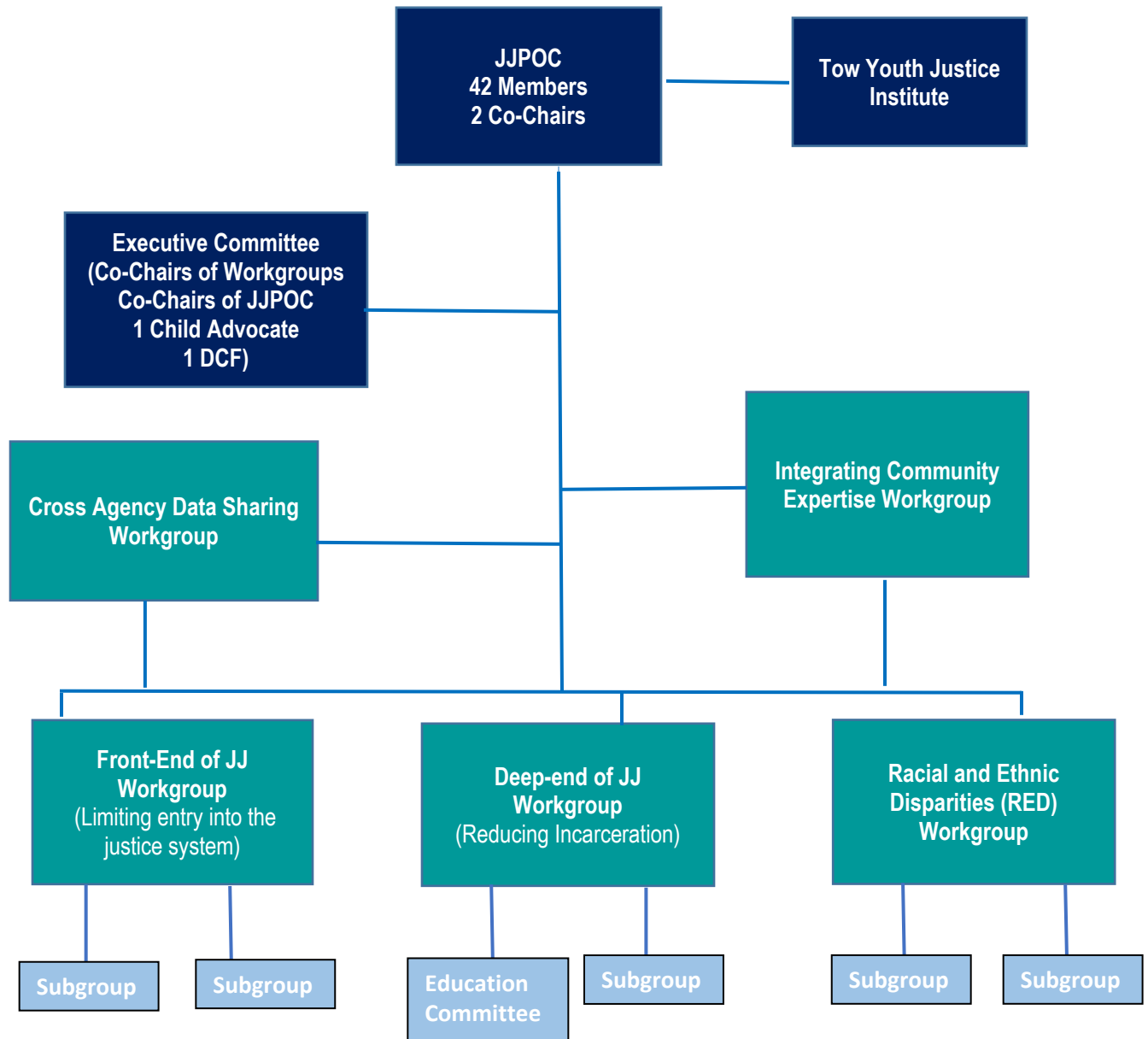
The purpose of the Racial and Ethnic Disparities work group is to ensure that race and ethnicity data and the strategies to address disparities are interpreted and developed in true partnership with communities of color as well as ensuring the collection, review, and public reporting of race and ethnicity data at each important point of contact in the juvenile justice system.

In December 2018, the JJPOC approved of the 2019-2021 Strategic Plan that was created by the workgroup members. This plan identifies 4 mains goals.

- **Goal 1:** Limit youth entry into the justice system (reserving the formal justice system only for cases that cannot be diverted or otherwise appropriately served by alternative means or systems).
- **Goal 2:** Reduce incarceration
- **Goal 3:** Reduce racial and ethnic disparities of youth in Connecticut's juvenile justice system.
- **Goal 4:** Right-size the juvenile justice system by setting appropriate lower and upper age limits.

For each stated goal, the JJPOC and its workgroup members have described a set of concrete objectives, strategies and measures. Beginning in 2019, the workgroup co-chairs will begin to prioritize which strategies to begin working on and workgroups will spend the next three years working on the strategies identified in the plan to reach the identified goals. Please see Strategic Plan for more details on the goals and workgroups.

New Structure of JJPOC and Workgroups (2019 – 2021)



JJPOC Roles and Responsibilities

I. JJPOC Chair and Co-Chair

The JJPOC Chair and Co-Chair provide leadership and oversight to the committee. They are the official spokespeople on all Committee matters and set the tone to ensure that,

- the Committee functions efficiently, effectively and cohesively,
- there is frank and open discussions at meetings,
- individual members make an effective and equitable contribution,
- the meetings are facilitated to promote healthy, orderly, constructive, respectful and expeditious discussion,
- the composition of the committee reflects its strategic needs, including youth and parents, and
- an accurate record of meetings is recorded in the minutes.

II. Workgroup Co-Chairs

Workgroup Co-Chairs, as well as Committee Chairs promote the spirit of collaboration among its members by:

- Identifying and developing high-calibre leaders and content experts to support the work
- Ensuring meetings are held with high standards of integrity and conduct so that their work is trusted in the community
- Valuing inclusiveness and ensuring all members are active
- Setting examples for the functioning of sub workgroups
- Vetting the work of the sub workgroups so that it leads to legislation that supports reforming the juvenile justice system
- Setting agendas early and managing them in a way that encourages participation of all members

III. JJPOC Members

JJPOC Members are appointed individuals to the committee. In the spirit making positive changes for the youth in the state of Connecticut, JJPOC Members should;

- Attend monthly JJPOC Meetings
- Participate in JJPOC workgroups when available
- Remain educated on current issues pertaining to the Juvenile Justice System
- Engage in monthly JJPOC meetings by participating in discussions
- Participate in voting on items that are asked to be voted on during JJPOC meetings
- Value inclusiveness and respect for all other members

IV. Workgroup Members

JJPOC Workgroups are open to the public, where any person can attend and participate. In the spirit of collaboration and process towards meaningful change in the juvenile justice system; work group members should;

- Attend bimonthly workgroup meetings
- Participate in “out of group” activities that are asked of the work group (i.e. gathering information, conducting readings, etc.)
- Bring in expert knowledge that they may have to the group in order to assist the group in their work
- Participate in subgroups when asked
- Conduct themselves in a respectful manner to all workgroup members to achieve positive collaboration

JJPOC Research Studies

The University of New Haven's Tow Youth Justice Institute has a Research Team comprised of University faculty, students, and the TYJI Director of Research. Several research projects have been conducted or are in progress of being reported out to the JJPOC and its workgroups:

CT Juvenile Correctional Facilities: A study of youth in confinement (Phase I) focuses on state run facilities, with the goal of investigating the relationship between conditions of confinement and various well-being. Data from 2005 to 2015 were analyzed to examine who the youth housed in Connecticut state run facilities are and what characteristics are most common.

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Tow Youth Justice Institute's Director of Research, Dr. Danielle Cooper conducts research studies for the JJPOC. Dr. Cooper conducts this research with a team of students at the University of New Haven and with faculty members. There are 3 MOA studies that will be completed and presented to the JJPOC by May, 2019. These studies are described below:

- The Pre- and Post-Assessment of Community-Based Programs and Recidivism Outcomes Study contrasts changes in community-based programs, the demographic characteristics of youths served, and recidivism outcomes leading up to and throughout the implementation of Connecticut's Raise the Age (RtA) legislation. This study also focuses on the different community-based programs used to address youth's needs through services.

- Video Review of Use of Restraint in State-run Facilities reviews incidents where seclusion or restraint was used with youth and the supplemental incident reports. Using videos and incident reports provided from state-run facilities, a content analysis was conducted to assess differences in practices and documentation throughout the state of Connecticut.
- Interviews with Youth Detained or Committed in State-run Facilities involves conducting interviews with youth who have been housed at a juvenile detention center or have been housed at an adult facility in Connecticut. These interviews focus on open-ended questions that highlight youths understanding of the rules, the supervision of the facility, the perception of social support (both in and outside of their facilities), and their perceptions of the use of punishment within facilities.

Summary of New Scopes of Work

Moving forward, the work and activities outlined for 2019 – 2021 to direct the research that informs JJPOC recommendations includes:

- Coordination of a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that incorporate state agencies and information about justice-involved youths and young adults. The main focus of the new MOA is the following three studies:
 - Achieving Positive Youth Outcomes Creating Safer Health Communities research study will provide valuable data for the RED and Diversion/ JRB's work previously included in P.A.-15-183. It will assess the current state of diversion and early intervention in the state of Connecticut, with emphasis of racial and ethnic diversity. This project will help inform policies and practices being implemented through the Community-Based Diversion Systems Plan, as well as other initiatives of the Juvenile Justice and Policy Oversight Committee (JJPOC).
 - A Mixed-Methods Examination of Health, Housing, and Education Indicators for DCF/Justice-Involved Youths and Young Adults will assess health, housing, and education indicators that inform system contact for DCF/justice-involved youth and young adults'. This project will involve coordination and collaboration among multiple system stakeholders to identify points to leverage to maximum effect prevention and intervention efforts in the state.
 - Assessment of Mental Health and Trauma among Juveniles on Probation Residing in the Community will assess the mental health and trauma by engaging with Connecticut's youth who are residing in the community under the supervision of Court Support Services Division (CSSD). This project will incorporate measures of trauma, moral disengagement, and experience with diversion while longitudinally following up with data on justice-involvement and incarceration among the youth.

JJPOC Member Resources

JJPOC Meetings

Meetings are held monthly on the third Thursday at the Legislative Office Building in Hartford from 2 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

JJPOC Meetings can be watched live on <http://www.ctn.state.ct.us/>

JJPOC Documents

Agendas, Minutes and Meeting Presentations can be found at <http://www.newhaven.edu/towoyouth>. Click on Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee. You will find documents under Meeting Dates.

They can also be found at

https://www.cga.ct.gov/app/taskforce.asp?TF=20141215_Juvenile%20Justice%20Policy%20and%20Oversight%20Committee

The Membership List, JJPOC Recommendations, and Legislation can also be found at <http://www.newhaven.edu/towoyouth>. Click on Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee.

Content Resources

Issue Briefs, newsletters and other reform resources can be found by scanning

Facebook, Twitter can be found @towoyouth

To sign up for electronic communication updates, please email

towoyouth@newhaven.edu



Tow Youth Justice Institute Role

The Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI) is a university, state and private partnership established to lead the way for juvenile justice reform through engagement of policy makers, practitioners, service providers, students, communities, youth and their families. The TYJI works to promote the use of effective, data-driven practices, programs and policies related to youth justice, focusing on the needs and well-being of youth up to the age of 24. The TYJI is one of a few organizations in the State of Connecticut and the nation solely dedicated to youth justice based on a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, research-driven model to address this multi-faceted issue. It has approached its mission of reform from a data-driven and results-oriented approach to advance effective practices in juvenile justice.

Through Public Act 14-217, the TYJI was identified as the entity to staff the JJPOC. Its role includes providing administrative support to the monthly JJPOC meetings as well as all JJPOC workgroup meetings. TYJI staff are in attendance at every workgroup and subgroup meeting, leading and facilitating each meeting. TYJI has a research team, comprised of faculty members of the University of New Haven as well as University of New Haven students, who conducts research studies for the JJPOC. When research cannot be completed at the University, TYJI collaborates with outside organizations to collect the necessary data and expertise. Through TYJI's research and expertise, TYJI influences and assists in moving work forward within workgroups. TYJI provides education to JJPOC members throughout the year and holds entities accountable for tasks asked of them through legislation. TYJI is an administrative advocate for juvenile justice reform and provides that advocacy through their work within the JJPOC and beyond.

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William H. Carbone, Director of Tow Youth Justice Institute

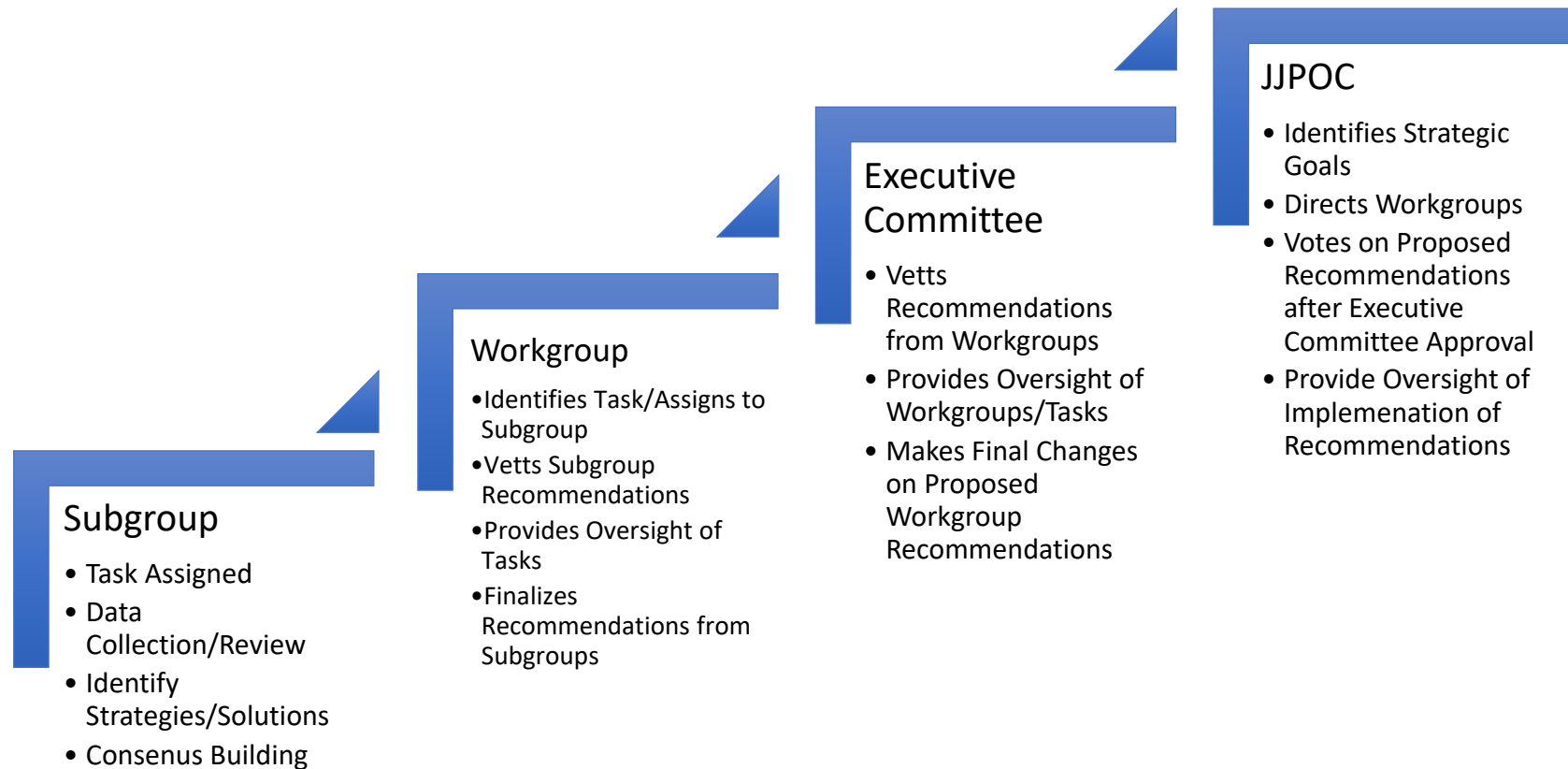
Phone: 203-932-4227

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JJPOC Annual Process



JJPOC Workflow



Recommendations – Legislative, Policy Changes, Strategies, Plans, Research etc.



Juvenile Justice 101:

An Overview of Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System

A History of the Juvenile Justice System

When talking about Juvenile Justice reform, a look at the past is the best place to see the progress that has been made.

In 1992, Connecticut's juvenile justice system was faced with significant problems:

- ☐ Overcrowding, unsafe, unsanitary and overly punitive detention conditions
- ☐ Deficiencies in state run facilities and treatment of youth
- ☐ Poor quality of education and mental health services at pretrial detention centers
- ☐ Lack of alternatives to detention programming for children and youth
- ☐ No evidence-based practices
- ☐ No data to evaluate for process or outcomes
- ☐ Youth being detained for status offenses and misdemeanors
- ☐ Youth suffered from acute mental health or drug problems with few or no services being provided.

In 1999, the Judicial Branch consolidated:

- ☐ Juvenile and Adult Probation
- ☐ Juvenile Detention Centers
- ☐ Family services
- ☐ Bail commission
- ☐ Office of Alternative Sanctions

The new Court Support Services Division (CSSD) became a vehicle for rethinking juvenile justice and creating opportunities for improvement.

In 2001, the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) was opened.

This secure correctional facility did not represent the changes needed to improve conditions through a therapeutic approach and educational services.

In 2002, CJTS held only 10% of youth in confinement for violent crimes more serious than simple fighting.

- ☐ 85% of youth in confinement were held for criminal mischief, drug possession, breach of peace, disorderly conduct or larceny.
- ☐ Connecticut had the highest rate of youth incarceration in New England.
- ☐ Thousands of 16 and 17 year-olds per year were arrested and tried as adults.
- ☐ Severe racial disparities existed in the juvenile justice system and more than 75% of those confined were Black or Latino.



Promising Reforms

A Timeline of Juvenile Justice System Improvements

Promising Reforms

In 2005,

- ❑ Connecticut was one of three states automatically prosecuting 16- and 17-year-olds as adults, even for minor charges.
- ❑ A new law prohibited the detainment of status offenders for violating probation or court order.

In 2007,

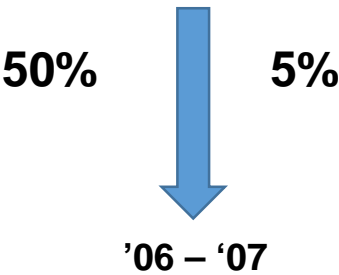
- ❑ Raise the Age legislation was passed, increasing the age of youth tried in adult court to 18.
- ❑ A law was created for special programs for status offenders and their families that divert them from the Juvenile Court to community-based programs.

The policy change for status offenders led to:

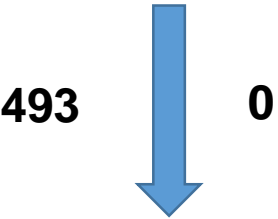
Status offense Case Referrals



Status Offender Cases Formally Processed in Court



of Status Offenders



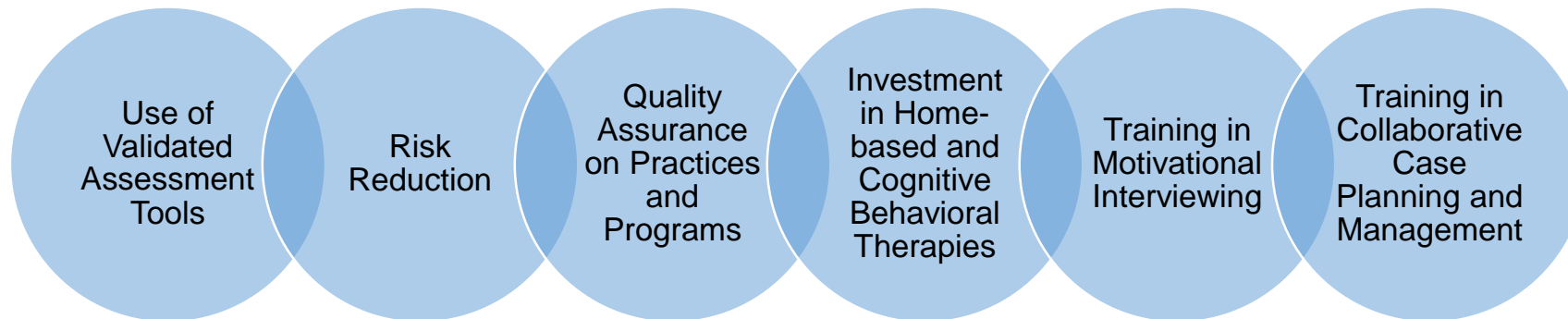
70% fewer status offenders re-arrested for delinquency and improved behaviors were documented at home and in school.

Promising Reforms

In 2011, new laws continued the reform journey:

- ❑ Expanded the right to re-enroll in previous school district after release, including after an offense for which the student could be expelled.
- ❑ Required immediate enrollment when transferring from DCF/DOC unified school districts and transfer of school credits.
- ❑ Required school records be transferred to detention facilities.
- ❑ Prohibited police from placing youth in detention after arrest without Superior Court order or appearing before a judge.
- ❑ Required bi-annual reports on disproportionate minority contact and steps taken to reduce racial disparities in the juvenile justice system.

At the same time, CSSD committed to the principles:



This resulted in the continued reduction in recidivism starting in 2007 and continuing even today.

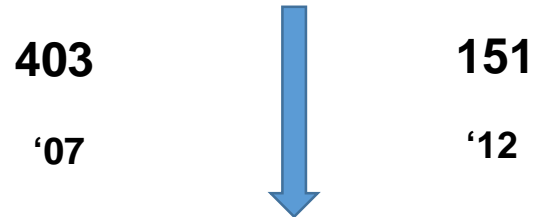
Promising Reforms

From January 1, 2010, to June 30, 2012, as Raise the Age law went into effect for 16 year-old youth, over 8,000 youth were removed from prosecution and punishment as adults.

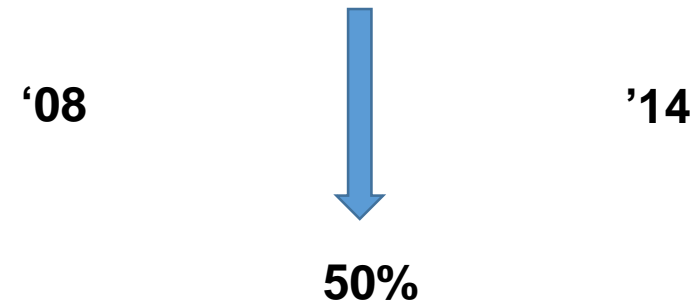
On July 1, 2012, 17 year olds became eligible for juvenile court processing and:

- ☐ The expected increased caseloads in the juvenile system did not come to pass due to declining crime rates.
- ☐ Diversionary practices were expanded and an overall reduction in offender recidivism was experienced.

17 and under population in Connecticut correctional system



Arrests of 15- to 19- year-olds had by far the largest drop of any age group in the state



Continued reform in the JJ system was seen in 2013

- ☐ Legislation called for piloting of the Raise the Grade program to better coordinate between Department of Children and Families and school districts in order to improve academic achievements of youth in state custody.
- ☐ A committee was established for the use of the Pew-MacArthur Results First model for cost-benefit analysis; this called for the use of evidence-based programming and costs-saving initiatives in the juvenile justice system.

Promising Reforms

The State of Connecticut established the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) in 2014, to oversee the continued reform of the juvenile justice system. The committee was tasked with:

- ☐ Recommending changes in state law regarding juvenile justice.
- ☐ Crafting a standard definition of recidivism.
- ☐ Setting goals for reform.
- ☐ Assessing the impact of Raise the Age.
- ☐ Assessing the quality of education within the juvenile justice system.
- ☐ Planning for implementation of Results-Based Accountability (RBA) by agencies.
- ☐ Analyzing the existence of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) across the juvenile justice system.
- ☐ Reporting to the state on the quality and effectiveness of a variety of programs in community supervision, congregate care, diversion, behavioral health, and other areas.



Promising Reforms

There were many reforms passed in 2015, some through the efforts of the JJPOC and others through executive and legislative leadership including:

- ☐ Stringently inventorying and reporting of evidence-based programs used by all juvenile justice-related agencies.
- ☐ Establishing a Children's Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board.
- ☐ Clarifying requirements for risk and needs assessments by DCF for high-risk youth, including specifications that such procedures apply to girls in custody.
- ☐ Aligning Connecticut laws on parole and lengthy sentences of minors with US Supreme Court ruling in *Miller v. Alabama*, including retroactively eliminating sentences of life without parole and shortening time to parole.
- ☐ Prohibiting out-of-school suspensions and expulsions of children in pre-K through 2nd grade.
- ☐ Including behavioral health and disciplinary issues in school health screenings.
- ☐ Extending restrictions on use of restraint and seclusion in public schools to all students, not just those in special education programs.
- ☐ Requiring memorandum of understanding between school districts that employ school resource officers with local police departments specifying the role of officers in schools, clarifying the definition of school-based arrest, and requiring collection and disaggregation of data on suspensions, expulsions, and arrests.
- ☐ Changing a number of juvenile proceedings, including transfers to adult court, raising the minimum age for certain transfers to 15, and data tracking by the Judicial Branch.
- ☐ Requiring all juvenile facilities to comply with recommendations of the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission.

Promising Reforms

In 2016 reforms continued, largely through the efforts of JJPOC's passionate and dedicated members:

- ❑ **Limiting the grounds for detention** to public safety, assure court appearance, and hold for another jurisdiction.
- ❑ **Closing the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) and Pueblo** as expeditiously as possible, no later than July 2018, in accordance with a plan jointly developed by DCF.
- ❑ **Eliminating truancy and defiance of school rules as status offenses** in order to divert youth from the juvenile justice system.
- ❑ Adopting a nationally recognized **recidivism reduction framework**.
- ❑ Establishing a permanent JJPOC data work group to link data maintained by Executive Branch agencies and the Judicial Branch.
- ❑ Developing a **school-based diversion plan** to address mental health service needs to reduce arrest and other school disciplinary actions.
- ❑ Developing a **comprehensive plan for reentry services** for youth who have been placed in confinement, before and after release.
- ❑ **Training for police** in the use of restorative justice practices, trauma-informed approaches and other youth related areas.
- ❑ **Results-based Accountability** (RBA) Implementation Plan



Key Issues in the Juvenile Justice System

What we need to know about youth and the justice system

Who is Incarcerated?

- ❑ Poverty
- ❑ Racial and Ethnic Disparity
 - Youth of color are overrepresented at many points in the system
 - Harsher treatment for youth of color vs. white youth charged with similar offenses.
 - Approximately two-thirds of incarcerated youth nationwide are youth of color.
- ❑ Gender and LGBT
 - Girls represent a growing segment of the juvenile justice population.
 - Girls experience frequent histories of sexual and physical abuse and teen pregnancy.
 - Incarcerated LGBT youth experience significantly higher rates of bullying and physical and psychological abuse.



How does Child Welfare affect the Juvenile Justice System?

- ❑ Justice-involved youth and youth in foster care often raised in families that are characterized by dysfunction, abuse and neglect.
 - Studies have found that child abuse and neglect increase the risk of being arrested by 55% and increase the risk of being arrested for violent crime by 96%.
 - Youth need interventions that interrupt cycles of violence and victimization, and promote pro-social engagement.

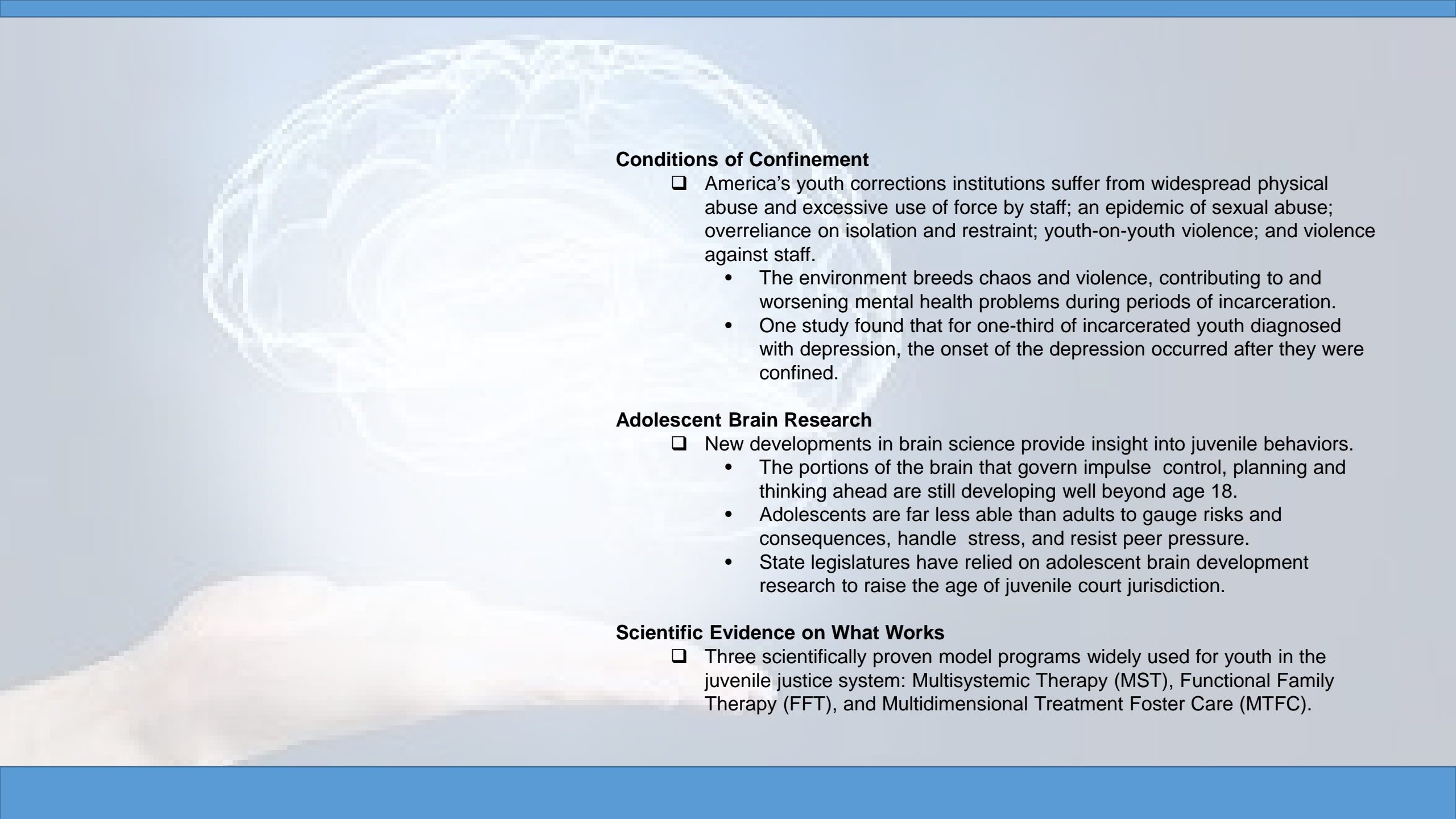
School to Prison Pipeline

- ❑ Zero tolerance policies first enacted into law by Congress in 1994
 - Disciplinary policies mandating severe punishments— suspensions, expulsions and referral to law for behaviors such as making threats, truancy, tardiness, and vague, catch-all categories like “insubordination” and “disrespect.”
 - Zero tolerance and other harsh disciplinary policies prematurely push struggling students out of schools and into the juvenile justice system, dramatically increasing its racial disparities.
 - African American students and students with education disabilities more likely to be removed from the classroom.



Ineffective Incarceration

- ❑ Confinement in a secure facility impedes healthy psychological and social development.
 - Usual process of maturation inhibited
 - Research shows longer stays in juvenile lead to youth with the lowest offending levels report committing more crimes after being incarcerated.
 - Over their lifetimes, children who have been incarcerated achieve less educationally, work less and for lower wages, fail more frequently to form enduring families, experience more chronic health problems, including addiction, and suffer more imprisonment than those who have not been confined.
 - Recidivism studies show consistently that 50 to 70 % of youth released from juvenile correctional facilities are rearrested within two to three years.
 - Most young people age out of crime on their own, regardless of the intervention. Research shows that incarcerating juveniles actually interrupts and delays the normal pattern of “aging out” because it interrupts a child’s natural engagement with families, school and work.
 - Second, most youth in the juvenile justice system can be adequately supervised in community-based programs or with individualized services without compromising public safety. The vast majority of studies find that incarceration is no more effective than probation or community-based sanctions in reducing criminality.



Conditions of Confinement

- ❑ America's youth corrections institutions suffer from widespread physical abuse and excessive use of force by staff; an epidemic of sexual abuse; overreliance on isolation and restraint; youth-on-youth violence; and violence against staff.
 - The environment breeds chaos and violence, contributing to and worsening mental health problems during periods of incarceration.
 - One study found that for one-third of incarcerated youth diagnosed with depression, the onset of the depression occurred after they were confined.

Adolescent Brain Research

- ❑ New developments in brain science provide insight into juvenile behaviors.
 - The portions of the brain that govern impulse control, planning and thinking ahead are still developing well beyond age 18.
 - Adolescents are far less able than adults to gauge risks and consequences, handle stress, and resist peer pressure.
 - State legislatures have relied on adolescent brain development research to raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction.

Scientific Evidence on What Works

- ❑ Three scientifically proven model programs widely used for youth in the juvenile justice system: Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), and Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC).

10 Tenets To Improve Outcomes For Youth*

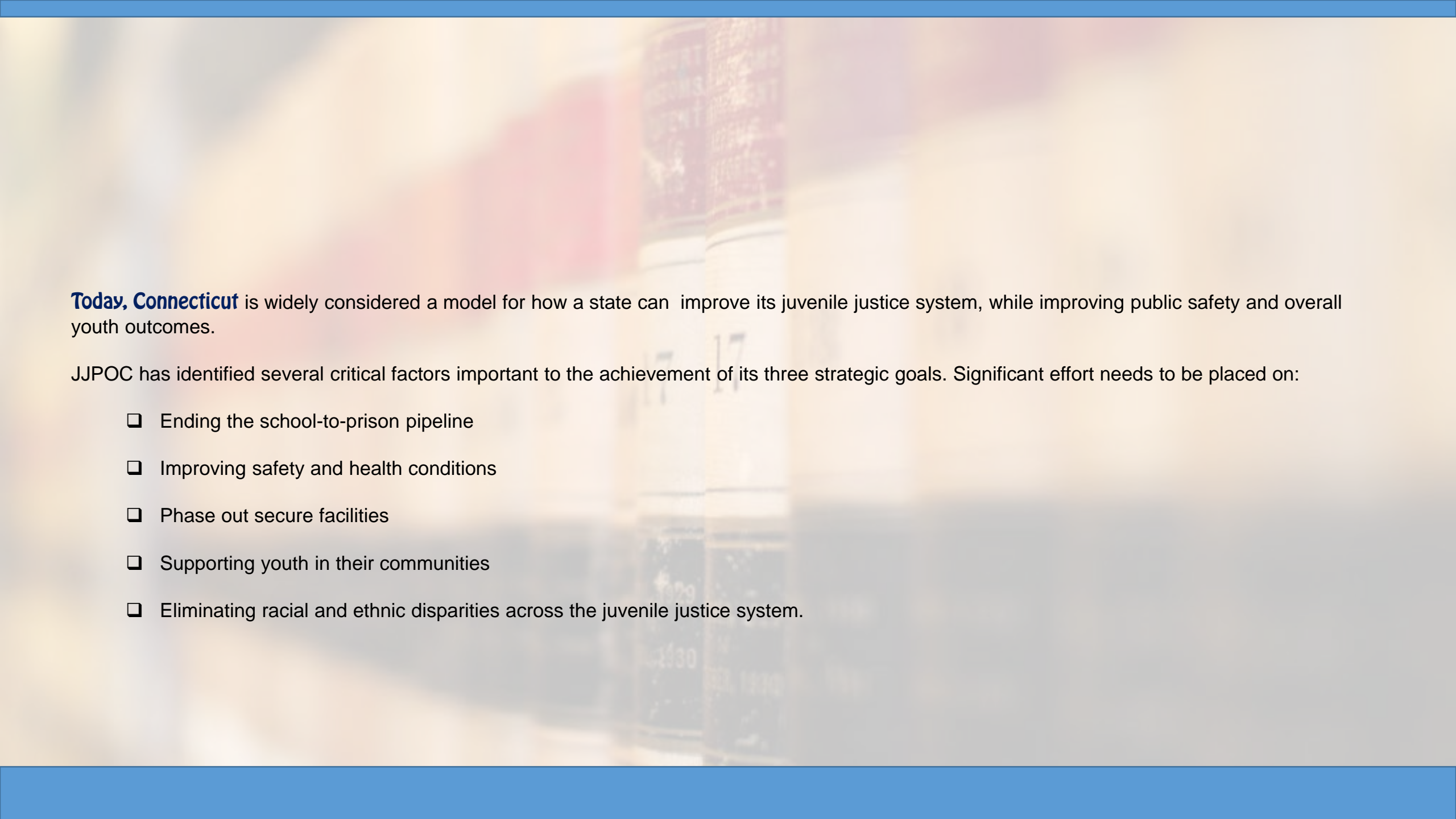
1. Divert Youth from the Justice System
2. Reduce Institutionalization
3. Eliminate Racial and Ethnic Disparity
4. Ensure Access to Quality Counsel
5. Create a Range of Effective Community-Based Programs
6. Recognize and Serve Youth With Specialized Needs
7. Build Small Rehabilitative Facilities
8. Improve Aftercare and Reentry
9. Engage Youth, Family and Community
10. Keep Youth Out of Adult Courts, Jails and Prisons



*Source: Youth Transition Funders Group, Juvenile Justice Reform A Blueprint

What's next for Juvenile Justice

A look at the current system after reforms



Today, Connecticut is widely considered a model for how a state can improve its juvenile justice system, while improving public safety and overall youth outcomes.

JJPOC has identified several critical factors important to the achievement of its three strategic goals. Significant effort needs to be placed on:

- ☐ Ending the school-to-prison pipeline
- ☐ Improving safety and health conditions
- ☐ Phase out secure facilities
- ☐ Supporting youth in their communities
- ☐ Eliminating racial and ethnic disparities across the juvenile justice system.

As an early adopter of many reform policies based on a better understanding of crime deterrence and youth developmental psychology, Connecticut has earned recognition for its leadership, continued reforms and innovations that will allow the state to uphold this reputation.

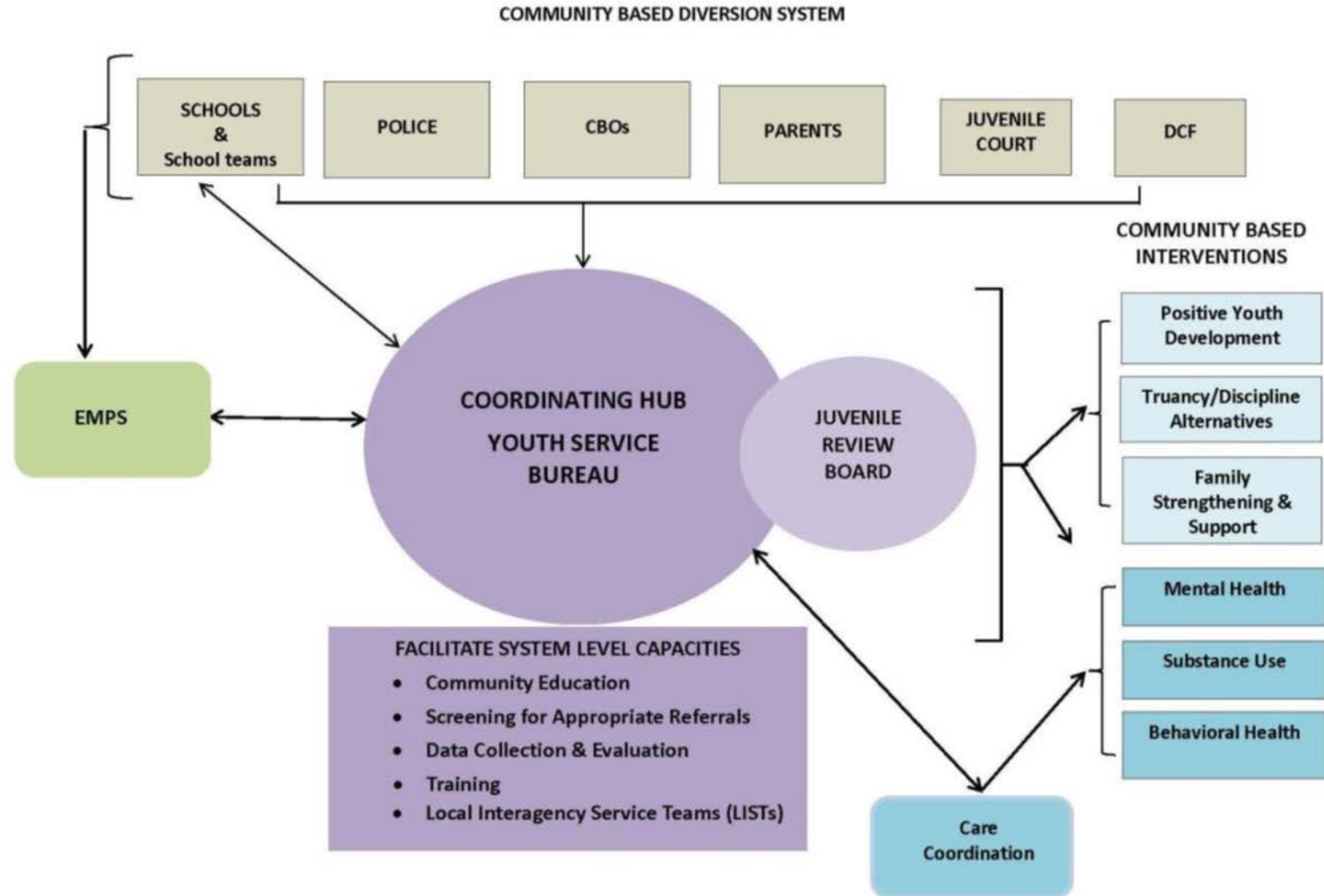
Increasingly, youth charged with minor offenses are diverted from court involvement, and may instead receive behavioral health supports and other programming proven effective.

For youth involved in the court system, the state has passed laws ensuring evidence-based practices, greater access to education and behavioral health care, and improvements in legal processing.

The state also now regulates many issues stemming from school discipline policies that may otherwise push youth into unnecessary court involvement.

For reforms based on a framework of youth justice to successfully take hold, they must be accountable to communities throughout the state, building toward improved, equitable outcomes for all youth.

What does a Community-based Diversion System look like?



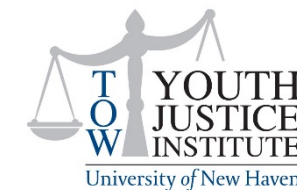
COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS

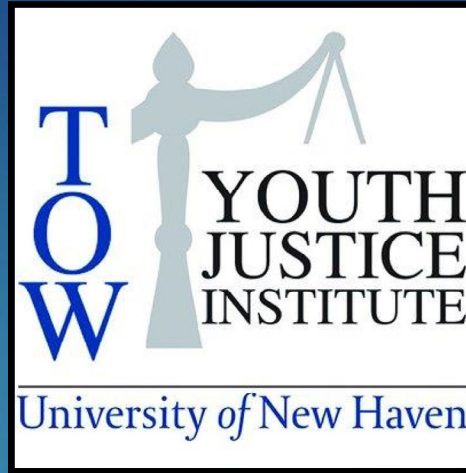
-

- ☐ Community Education
- ☐ Screening for Appropriate Referrals
- ☐ Data Collection and Evaluation Training
- ☐ Local Interagency Services Teams (LISTs)
- ☐ Emergency Mobile Psychiatric Services (EMPS)

Other Resources

The Juvenile Justice System is too complex to be completely understood in JJ 101. Additional resources on the Juvenile Justice System are available from a variety of sources, including the following:

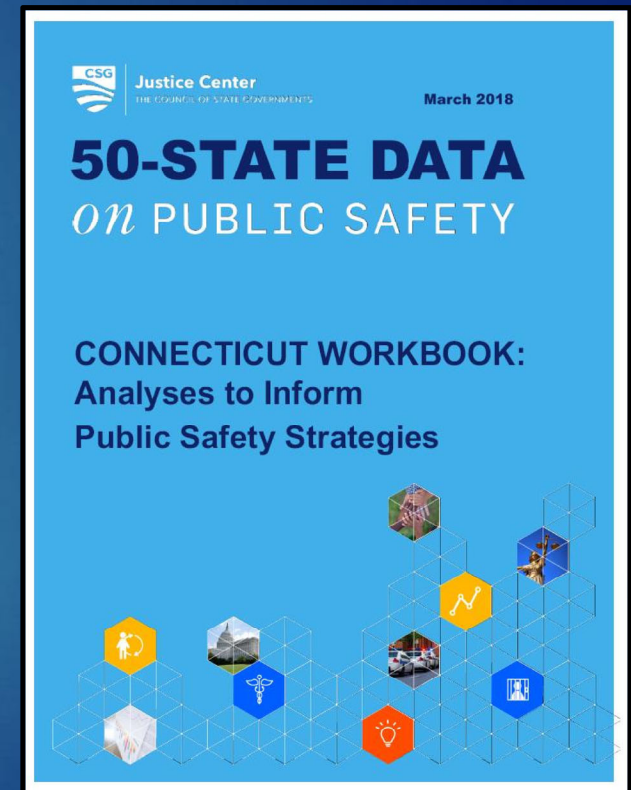




CT PUBLIC SAFETY 101

This presentation:

- ▶ Summarizes the information from the Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Slides
- ▶ Provides key Information to help others understand the current state of crime and justice in Connecticut
- ▶ Links to additional resources at the end of the presentation.



What we need to know about youth and the justice system

▶ Who is incarcerated?

▶ Poverty

▶ Gender and LGBT

- ▶ Girls represent a growing segment of the juvenile justice population
- ▶ Girls experience frequent histories of sexual and physical abuse and teen pregnancy
- ▶ Incarcerated LGBT youth experience significantly higher rates of bullying and physical and psychological abuse

▶ Racial and Ethnic Disparity

- ▶ Youth of color are overrepresented at many points in the system
- ▶ Harsher treatment for youth of color vs. white youth charged with similar offenses
- ▶ Approximately two-thirds of incarcerated youth nationwide of color

Background Information

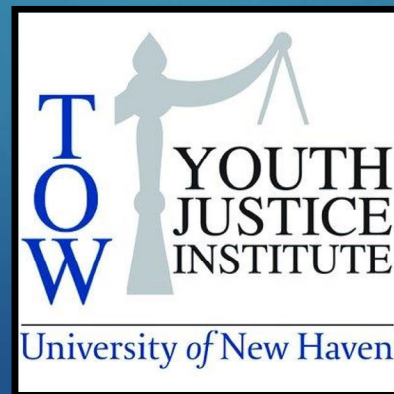
- ▶ The FBI's annual Crime in the U.S. report was used to analyze state-level crime and arrest data for 2006–2016
- ▶ The latest full year of crime and arrest data available at the time these workbooks were produced was 2016
- ▶ Annual data collections from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) were used to analyze state prison, probation, and parole populations as well as national victimization rates for 2005–2015
- ▶ Probation data in this workbook comes from the BJS Annual Probation Survey
- ▶ This survey is completed by state agencies and includes a count of people on probation for felony offenses and may or may not include misdemeanor offenses

Public Safety Challenges

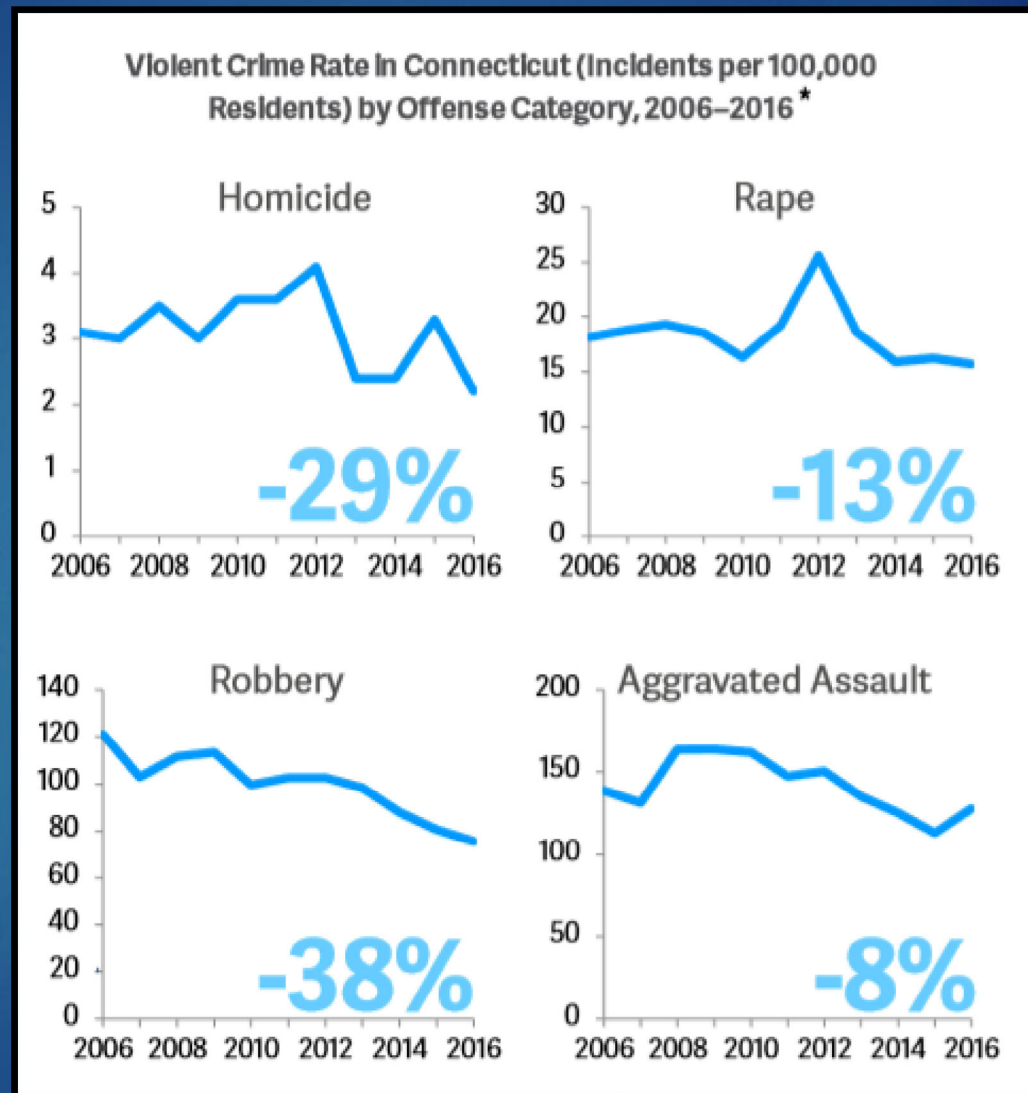


- ▶ Crime rates are increasing across some crime types and regions
- ▶ Law enforcement leaders describe engaging with more and more people who have mental illnesses
- ▶ The opioid crisis has ravaged countless communities
- ▶ Policymakers struggle to break the cycle of reoffending and control the costs of corrections

The Status of Public Safety in Connecticut (2016)



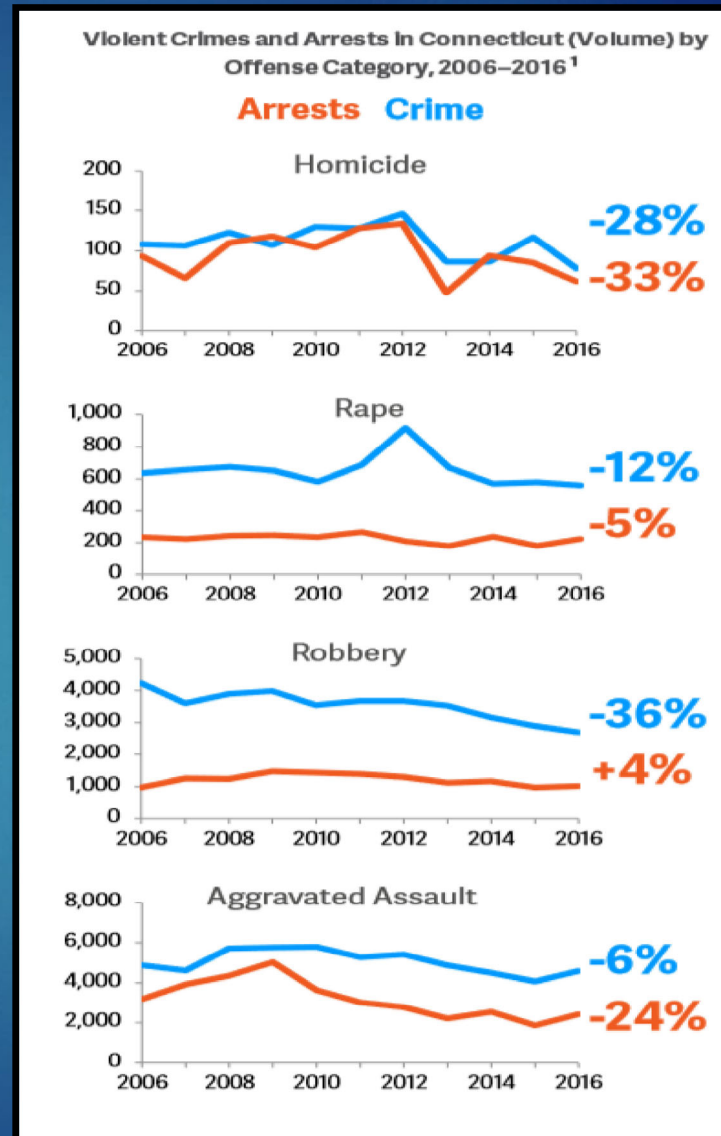
The Decline in Violent Crime in Connecticut



(Source: 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center)

Arrests for violent crimes in Connecticut followed similar trends as violent crimes.

- ▶ Connecticut was one of only nine states to see an increase in the number of arrests for non-index offenses other than drug offenses between 2006 and 2016
- ▶ Connecticut had the 10th-lowest rate of arrests per 100,000 residents in 2016

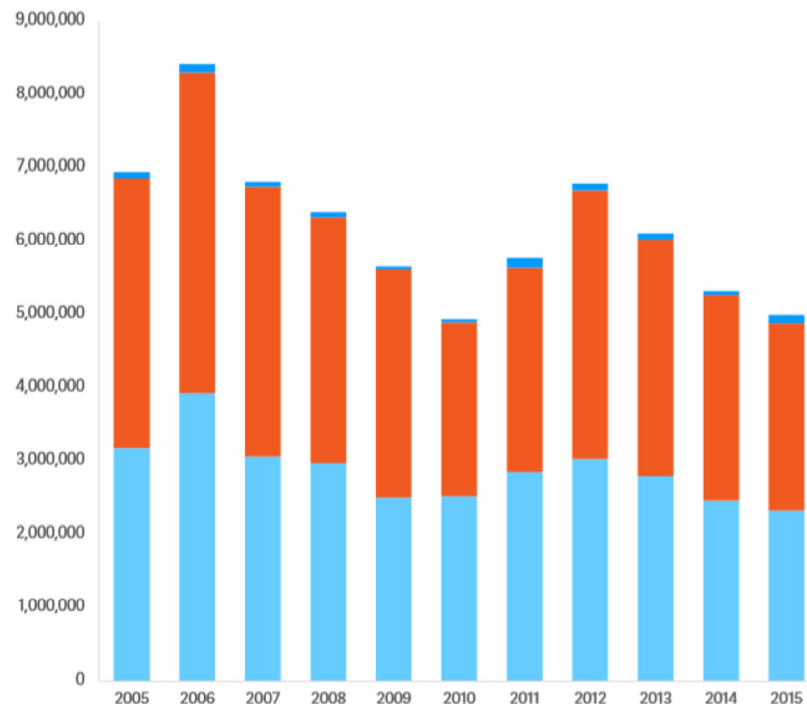


(Source: 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center)

Reporting Crime

More than half of people who experience violent crime each year do not report these incidents to police.

Estimated Number of Violent Victimizations in the U.S. Reported to Police, 2005–2015



51% of people who experienced violent crime in 2015 **did not report** the incident to police

47% of people who experienced violent crime in 2015 **reported** the incident to police

2% of people who experienced violent crime in 2015 **do not know** if they reported the incident to police

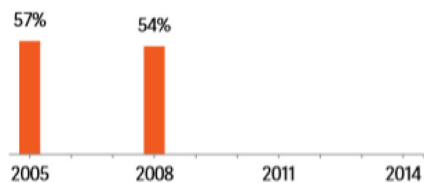
(Source: 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center)

Connecticut

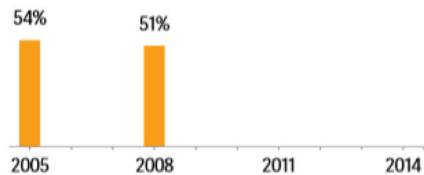
Three-Year Recidivism Rates, 2005–2014*

People Released from Prison

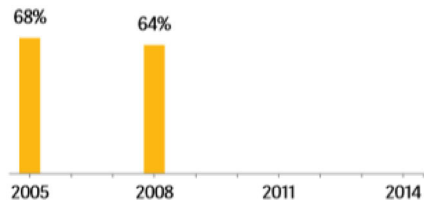
Reincarceration



Reconviction



Rearrest



People Starting Probation

Incarceration

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Reconviction

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Rearrest

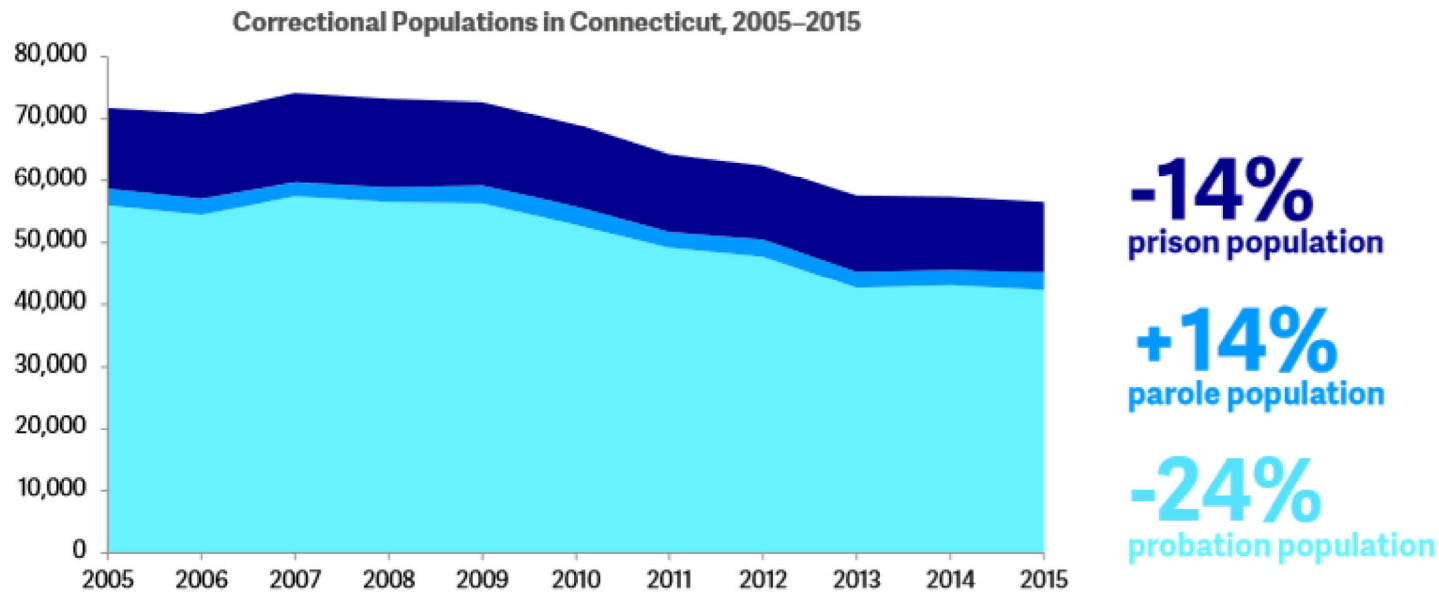
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

- ▶ Defined as the percentage of people sentenced and released or discharged from Connecticut Department of Correction custody who were:
 - ▶ rearrested, reconvicted, or returned to prison within three years of release from 2005 -2014
- ▶ Connecticut publishes probation recidivism, but includes only people starting probation following a prison release, not all people starting probation.

(Source: 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center)

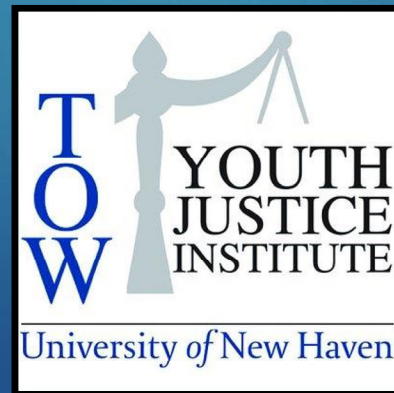
The Big Picture

Connecticut's prison and probation populations have declined, while the parole population has increased in recent years.



(Source: 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center)

The Future of Public Safety in Connecticut



Developing crime-reduction

- ▶ Improving safety and health conditions within communities
- ▶ Eliminating racial and ethnic disparities across the criminal justice system
- ▶ State policymakers can work with local law enforcement agencies to support improvements by taking the following steps:
 - ▶ Ensure that local law enforcement agencies use evidence-based policing strategies to combat violent crime
 - ▶ Advance violent crime reduction efforts by improving reciprocal trust between communities and police
 - ▶ Provide law enforcement officers with the necessary resources to respond to the needs of their communities.

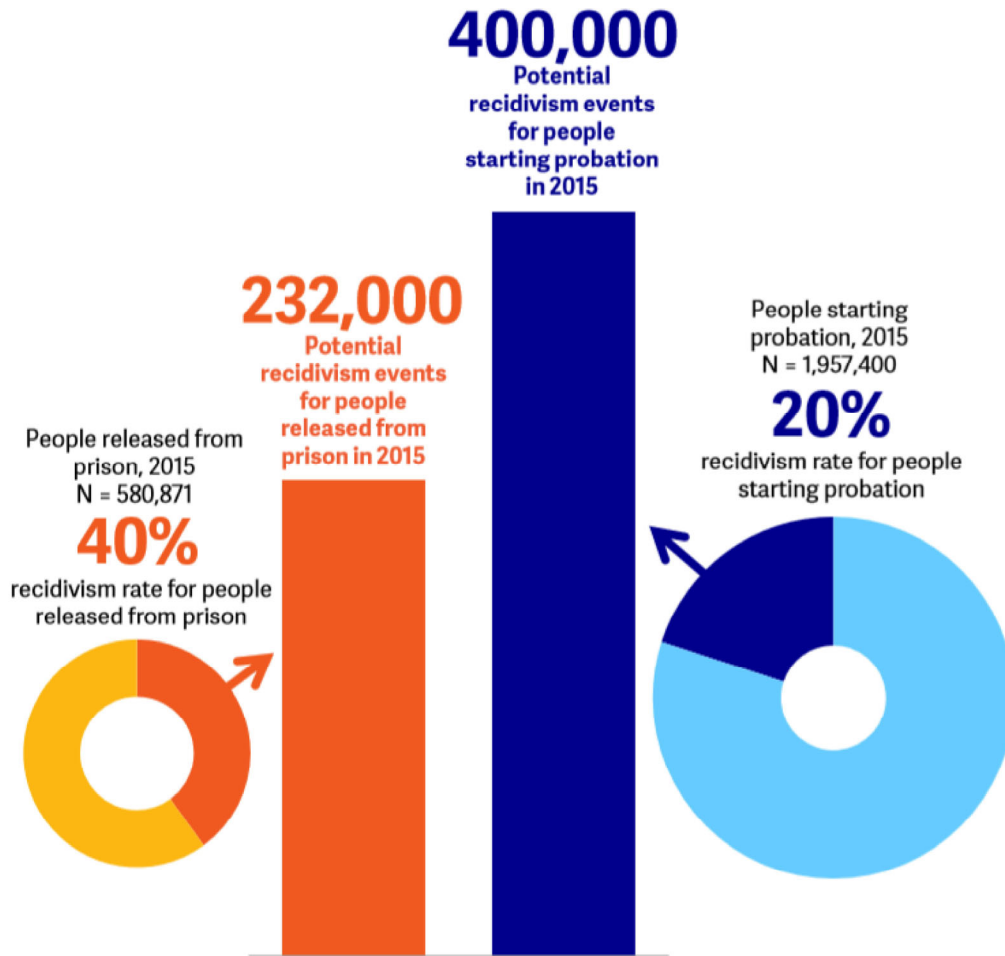
Understanding Behavioral Health

- ▶ A lack of community-based behavioral health services also undermines investments in prison and jail based treatment because gains people have made in these programs can quickly erode without continuity of care in the community
- ▶ People who need supports and services often face long waiting lists, and lack the financial means to pay for these services, transportation to reach them, and affordable, stable housing

Breaking the Cycle of Reoffending

- ▶ States can be better positioned to understand and positively impact recidivism trends by taking the following steps:
 - ▶ Track and publish multiple measures of recidivism
 - ▶ Expand recidivism tracking to include the probation population
 - ▶ Use measures that permit more timely analysis in addition to cohort-based measures
 - ▶ Set recidivism-reduction goals for all people leaving prison and people on probation.

Potential Recidivism Events for People Released
from Prison and Starting Probation in the U.S., 2015



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Correctional Populations in the U.S. 2015.

Efforts to reduce recidivism
for the probation
population can have a
greater impact than
focusing only on people
released from prison

Using Cost-Effective Strategies to Invest in Public Safety

- ▶ States currently face several challenges in managing public safety costs:
 - ▶ 1. investments in improving community supervision
 - ▶ 2. population trends may be driving spending trends
 - ▶ 3. While 31 states develop projections on a regular basis anticipating changes in prison populations, not all states make those projections publicly available.

Links to Resources

- 50 State Data On Public Safety, Connecticut Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies By: Justice Center, The Council of State Governments March 2018 Assessed September 11th, 2018
<https://50statespublicsafety.us/workbooks/>
- Tow Youth Justice Institute – University of New Haven
<https://www.newhaven.edu/academics/centers-institutes/tow-youth-justice-institute/>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Most states struggle to ensure that resources are used efficiently to improve outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system. Two-year rearrest rates in a majority of states are more than 50 percent for youth on community supervision and more than 65 percent for youth returning to their communities from residential facilities. Research has shown that investments in supervision and services have had limited impacts on reducing recidivism and promoting other positive youth outcomes, such as those related to education and employment.

Improving Outcomes for Youth: A Statewide Juvenile Justice Initiative (IOYouth) helps states align their policies, practices, and resource allocation with what research shows works to improve outcomes for youth while strengthening public safety. IOYouth positions policymakers and system leaders to

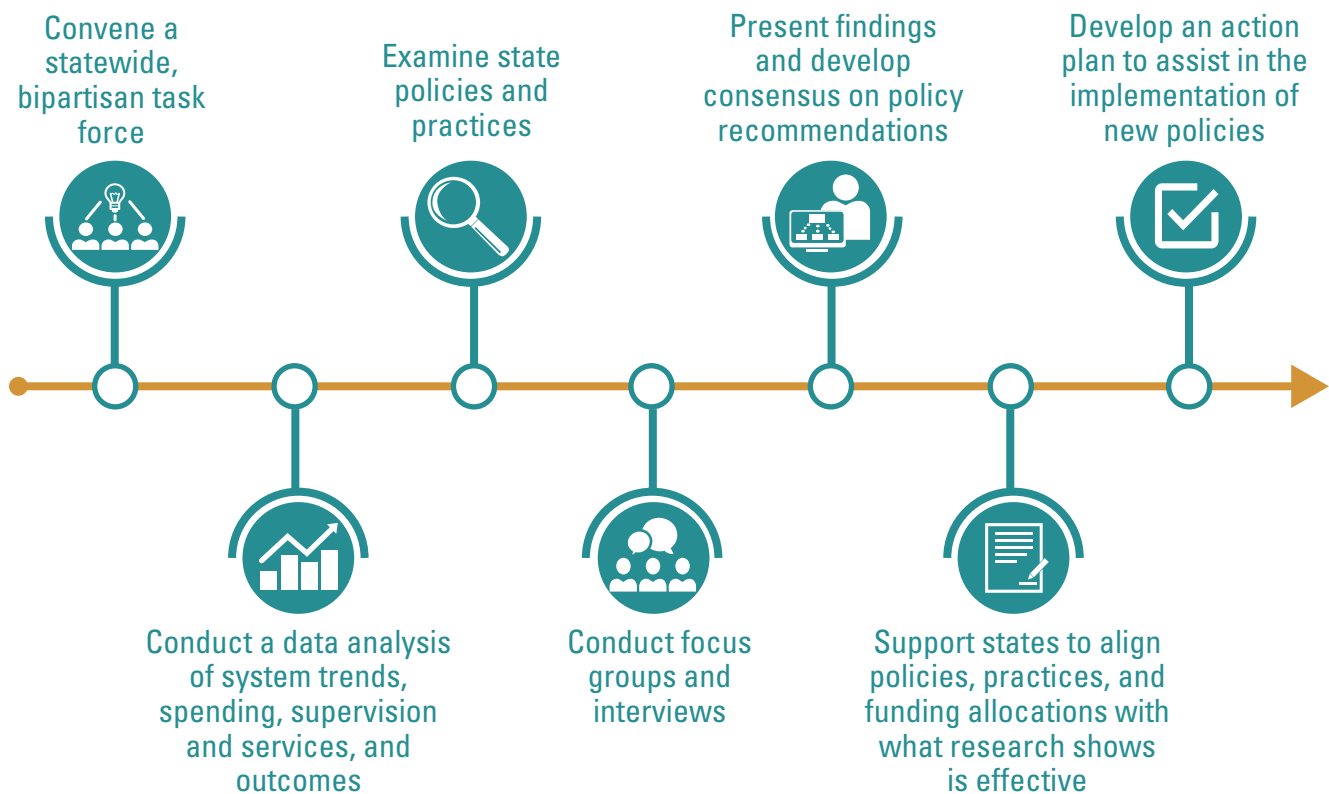
- Match youth with the most effective level and type of supervision and services in facilities and the community;
- Track system performance and youth outcomes to hold state and local agencies and service providers accountable for results; and
- Ensure that resources are allocated efficiently across the juvenile justice and other youth-serving systems, as well as across state and local lines.

IOYouth's comprehensive, data-driven technical assistance process

- **Takes a collaborative, state-driven approach** by convening leaders across all branches of state government to identify problems in the juvenile justice system, determine administrative and policy priorities, and enact system changes; and
- **Focuses on improving youth outcomes** by helping states apply policies and practices that are proven to reduce recidivism and improve other outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Improving Outcomes for Youth: A Statewide Juvenile Justice Initiative (IOYouth) is a project of the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC) and The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center. The CSG Justice Center is a national nonprofit organization that serves policymakers at the local, state, and federal levels from all branches of government. The CSG Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan, research-driven strategies and tools to increase public safety and strengthen communities.

Through IOYouth, staff at The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center partner with states over an 18-month period to establish a statewide task force; conduct a data-driven assessment of the juvenile justice system, from the point a youth is referred to the system through a youth's reentry into the community; provide recommendations for improvement; and offer technical assistance. The CSG Justice Center works with states to conduct the following activities:



The CSG Justice Center has an extensive track record of supporting statewide juvenile justice system improvement efforts, having worked with more than 20 states to improve statewide supervision, services, and the efficient use of resources; develop strategic plans; identify systemwide performance measures and data collection strategies; and provide training and technical assistance to reduce recidivism rates and improve other key outcomes for youth.

For more information about IOYouth, contact **Nina Salomon** at nsalomon@csg.org.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-MU-BX-K011 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Improving Outcomes for Youth in Connecticut

June 11, 2019

CSG Justice Center Presenters:

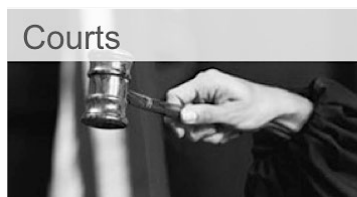
Nancy Arrigona, Deputy Director, Research

Shanelle Johnson, Policy Analyst, Juvenile Justice

Emily Rogers, Senior Research Associate, Research

Nina Salomon, Deputy Program Director, Juvenile Justice

About the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center



Justice Center

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

National nonprofit, nonpartisan, membership association of state government officials that engages members of all three branches of state government

Provides practical, nonpartisan research-driven strategies and tools to increase public safety and strengthen communities



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About the National Reentry Resource Center



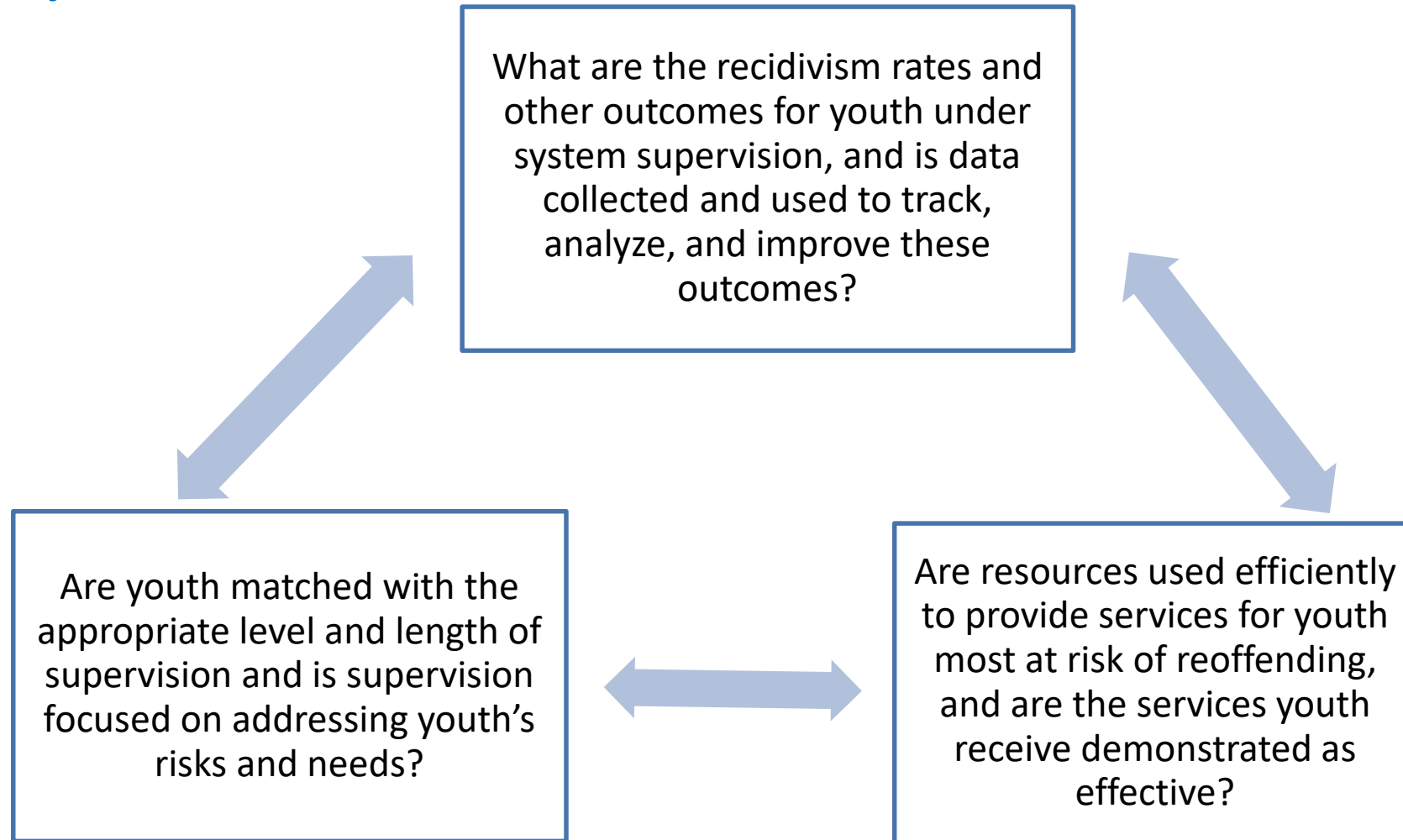
- Authorized by the passage of the Second Chance Act in April 2008
- Launched by The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center in October 2009
- Administered in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



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Improving Outcomes for Youth Initiative (IOYouth) in Connecticut

IOYouth is a data-driven initiative that helps states align their policies, practices, and resource allocation decisions with what research shows works to improve outcomes for youth.



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Connecticut established a task force chaired by Rep. Walker and Secretary McCaw to oversee and guide the IOYouth initiative.

Rep. Toni Walker, Co-chair, Appropriations Committee, Connecticut General Assembly

Melissa McCaw, Secretary, Office of Policy and Management

Abby Anderson, Executive Director, CT Juvenile Justice Alliance

Erica Bromley, Juvenile Justice Liaison, Connecticut Youth Services Association

Francis Carino, Supervisory Juvenile Prosecutor, Office of the Chief State's Attorney

Judge Bernadette Conway, Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters

John Frassinelli, State Department of Education

Deborah Fuller, Director, Family and Juvenile Services, Court Support Services Division

Eulalia Garcia, Deputy Warden, Manson Youth Institution

Hector Glynn, Senior Vice President, The Village for Children and Families

Dr. Derrick Gordon, Director, Research, Policy and Program on Male Development at The Consultation Center, Yale University

Brian Hill, Director, Court Support Services Division

Eleanor Michael, Policy Development Coordinator, Office of Policy and Management

Ken Mysogland, Bureau Chief, External Affairs, Department of Children and Families

Marc Pelka, Undersecretary for Criminal Justice, State of Connecticut

Rep. Robyn Porter, Appropriations & Judiciary Committees, Connecticut General Assembly

Christine Rapillo, Chief Public Defender, Connecticut Office of Chief Public Defender

Janeen Reid, Executive Director, Full Circle Youth Empowerment

Gary Roberge, Executive Director, Court Support Services Division

Fred Spagnolo, Chief of Police, Waterbury Police Department

Martha Stone, Executive Director, Center for Children's Advocacy

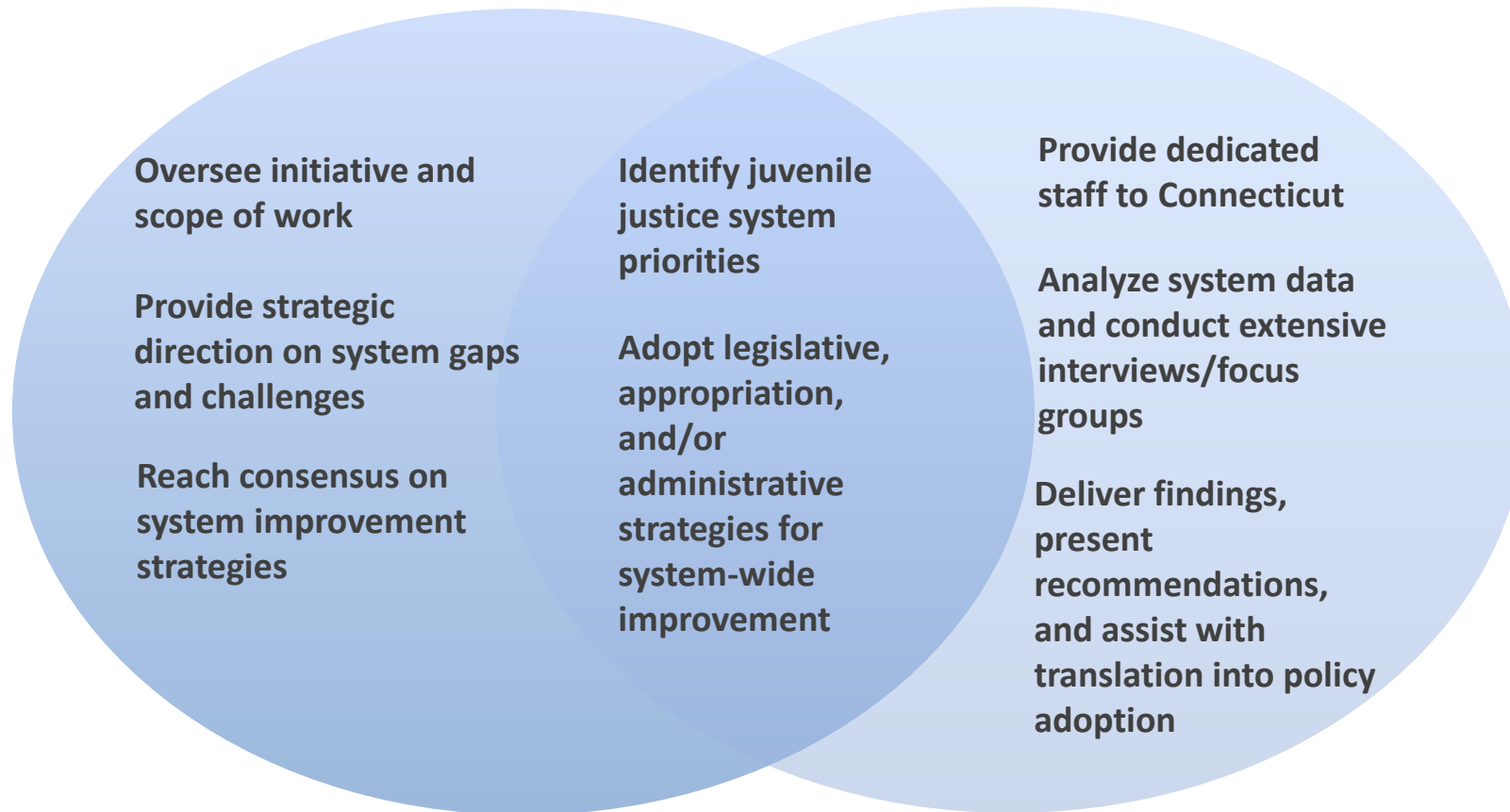


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The CSG Justice Center supports the task force to make data-driven, research-based decisions on how best to improve Connecticut's juvenile justice system.

TASK FORCE RESPONSIBILITIES

CSG JUSTICE CENTER RESPONSIBILITIES



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The IOYouth Initiative has four key phases of work:

9-12 month process

Formation of a taskforce to oversee and guide the initiative

Partnership with a statewide task force consisting of legislators, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, agency leaders, and other key stakeholders

Analyze data and review policy and practice

Qualitative and quantitative system assessment that includes analysis of agency data, a review of supervision and service policies and practices, fiscal analysis, and focus groups and interviews

Present system-improvement recommendations

Recommendations for system improvement presented to the task force based on assessment findings targeting recidivism reduction and improved youth outcomes

Adopt and implement new policies

Formalize, adopt, and implement recommendations through legislative, administrative, and fiscal changes



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IOYouth Initiative timeline and key deliverables

June 2019

• 1st Task Force Meeting

- Launch event
- Focus groups on front end of system – referrals, diversion, detention

September 2019

• 2nd Task Force Meeting

- Presentation of findings on front end of system
- Focus groups on deep end – dispositions, probation, commitment, parole

November 2019

• 3rd Task Force Meeting

- Presentation of findings on the deep end of the system
- Focus groups to discuss potential system improvement strategies

January 2020

• 4th Task Force Meeting

- Review and discuss findings and recommendations
- Build consensus
- Formalize improvement strategies



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Assessment findings will be based on detailed case-level data from many different data sources.

Data	Source	Status
Diversions	Connecticut State Department of Education	Requested
Detentions	University of New Haven	Requested
Court Filings	University of New Haven	Requested
Probation Records	University of New Haven	Requested
Commitments	University of New Haven	Requested
Fiscal	Office of Policy and Management	Requested

CSG Justice Center staff will solicit input on system challenges and opportunities for improvement through focus groups with an array of system stakeholders.

Probation
Leadership and
Staff

Facility Leadership
and Staff

Youth & Parents

Law Enforcement

Other Youth-Serving
Systems (Education,
Child Welfare,
Behavioral Health)

Community-
based/Residential
Providers

Public
Defenders/DAs

Judicial Officials

Advocates

OPM

JJPOC

Legislators



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The success of the IOYouth initiative depends upon system stakeholders committing to five key elements of effectiveness:



Strong leadership from taskforce members that are committed to the assessment process and championing improvement efforts



Transparent communication amongst all system stakeholders



Transparent and comprehensive sharing of data and fiscal information



Active engagement and buy-in from all branches of government and across agencies



Continuing conversations and reflection in-between site visits

The CSG Justice Center also routinely provides implementation support to states to ensure reforms are implemented with fidelity and high quality.

Low Intensity Technical Assistance

- Sharing examples of key performance and youth outcome measures and developing a plan for data collection
- Helping to establish an implementation committee and a detailed implementation plan with timelines, key deliverables, and responsibilities
- Providing resources and connections to vendors, experts, and peers

Moderate/High Intensity Technical Assistance

- Setting agendas and objectives for the implementation committee and directly facilitating meetings
- Developing performance and youth outcome measures and assisting with tracking and reporting.
- Drafting/reviewing policies, procedures, guidelines, RFPs, budget proposals, and other materials



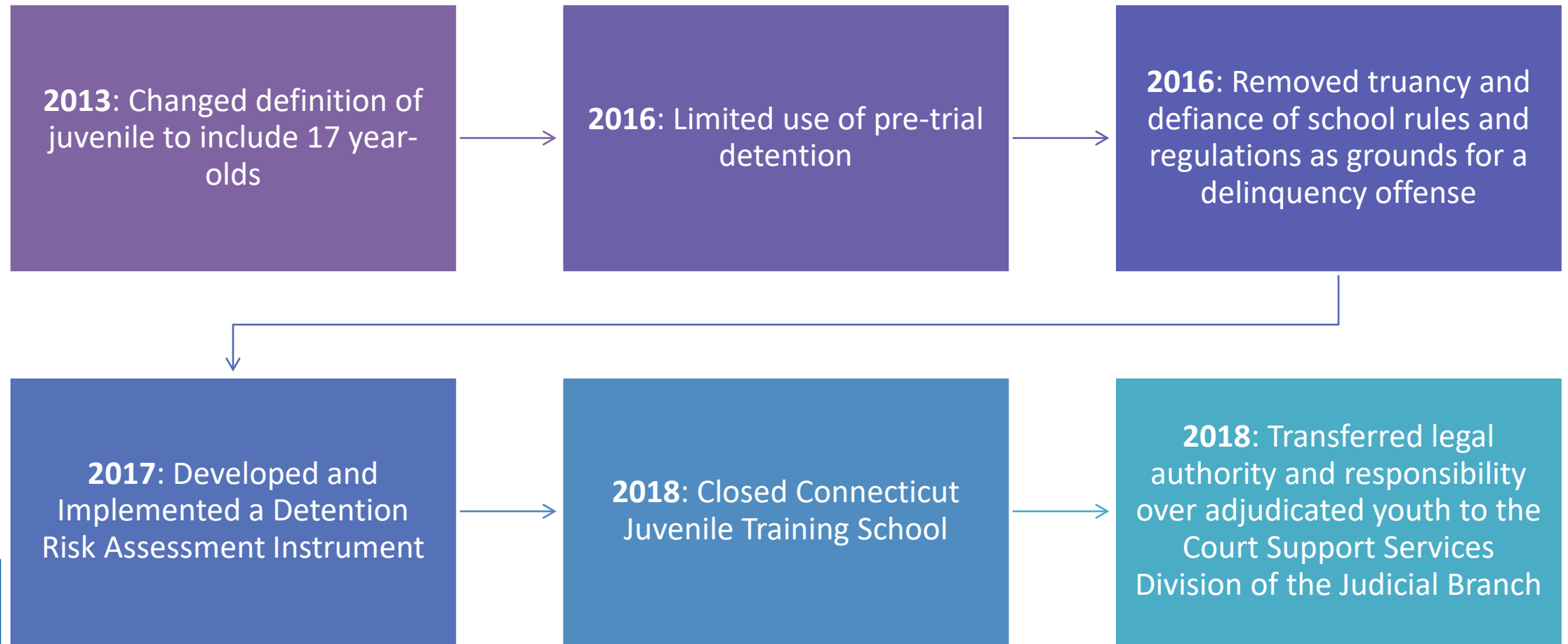
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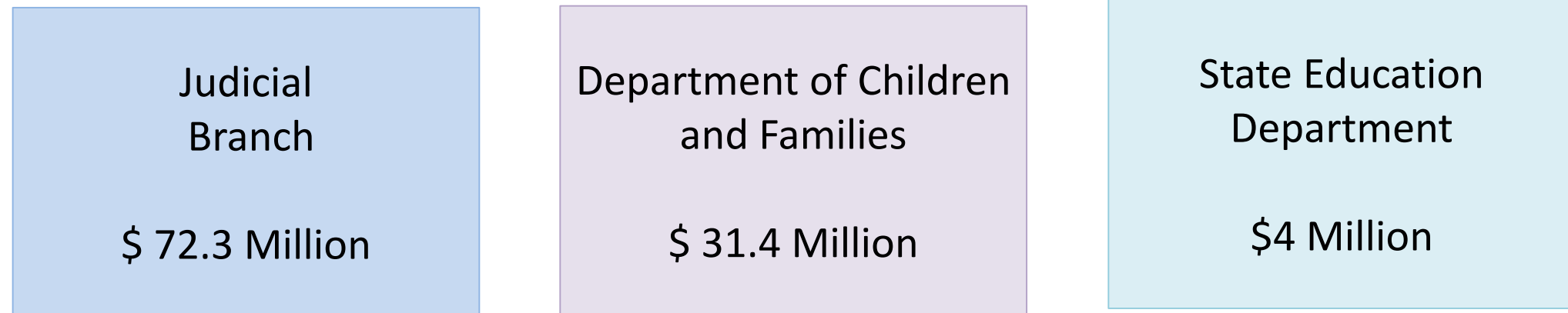
Snapshot of Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System

IOYouth will build upon the many juvenile justice reforms that Connecticut has adopted and implemented over the last several years.



The State of Connecticut spends over 100 million dollars annually on its juvenile justice system.

FY2017 Juvenile Justice Related State Expenditures



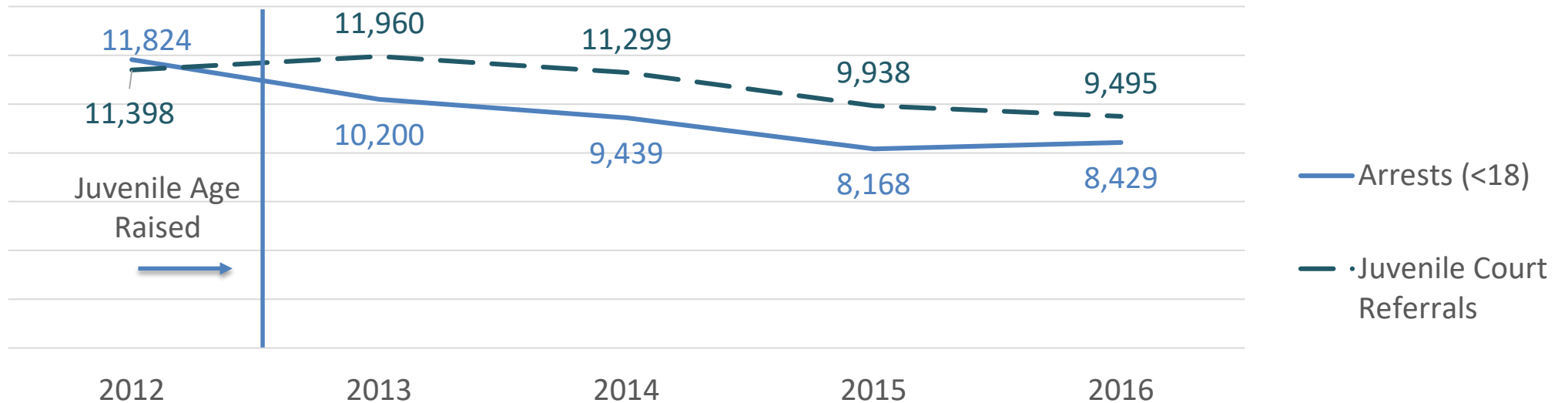
Connecticut State Budget FY 19 Revisions, https://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa/Documents/year/BB/2019BB-20180920_FY
Judicial Branch, Financial Statements, FY2017 <https://www.jud.ct.gov/statistics/reports/fiscal/2017.pdf>
Connecticut Juvenile Training School, Report to the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families, 2018



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Between 2012 and 2016, arrests for youth under 18 decreased 29 percent while delinquent referrals to juvenile court decreased 17 percent.

Connecticut Arrests for People Under Age 18 and Juvenile Court Referrals, 2011 – 2016



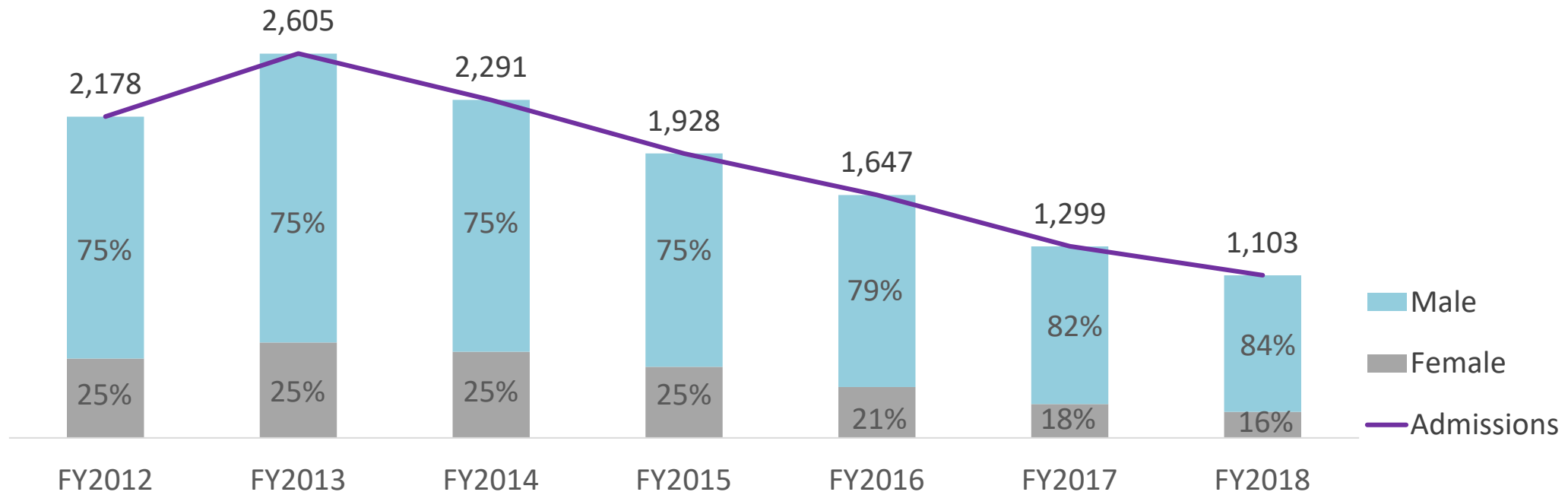
Crime in Connecticut, 2017. Annual Report of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, State of Connecticut, Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Crime Analysis Unit
Facts and Figures on Connecticut's Juvenile Justice System, 2011 – 2016



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Overall admissions to detention decreased 58 percent between FY2013 and FY2018, and admissions for females decreased 73 percent.

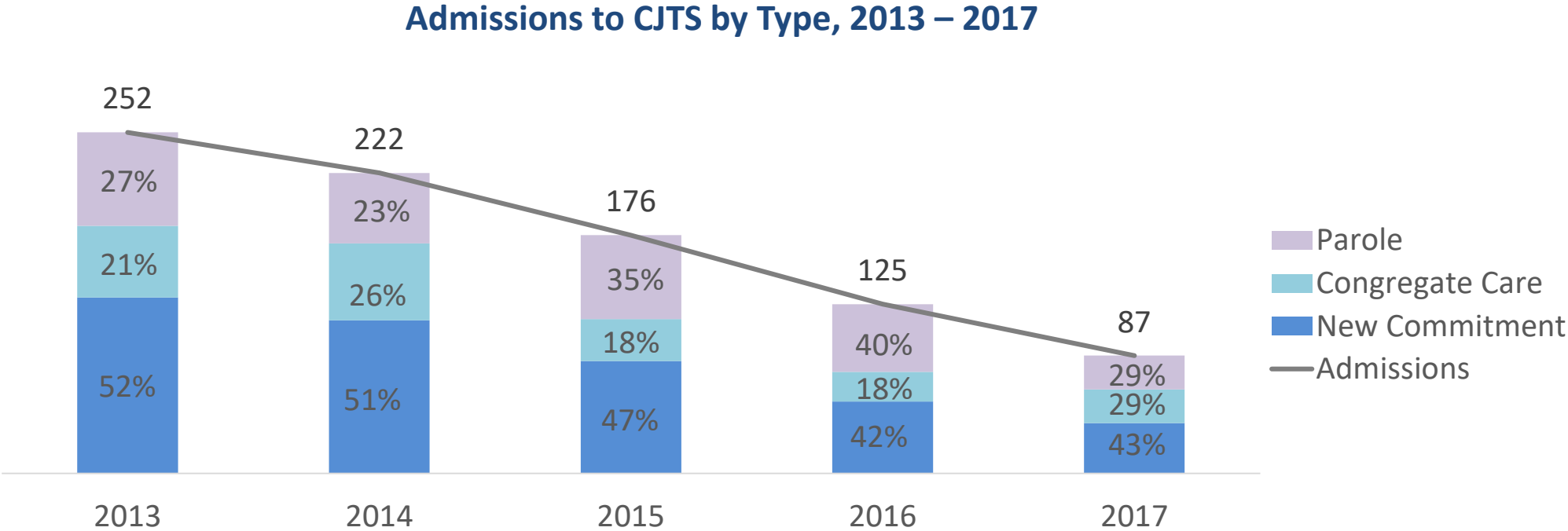
Admissions to Detention Centers, FY2012 – FY2018



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Yearly Statewide Detention Admissions

Prior to closure, admissions to the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) declined rapidly across all admission types.

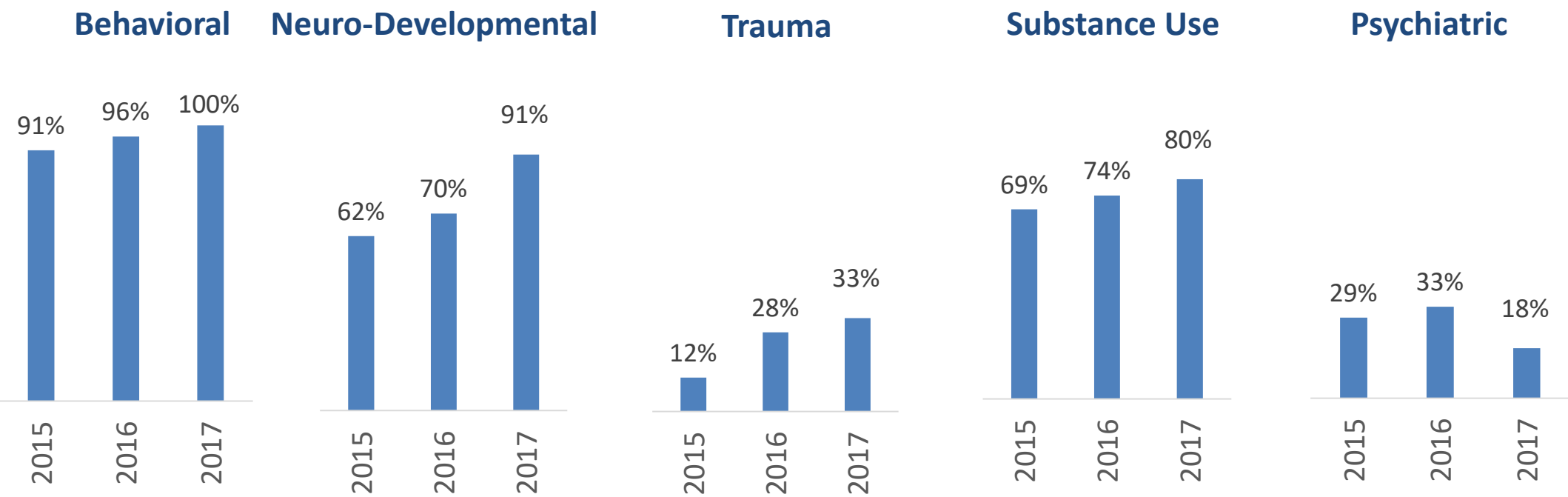


Note: The facility closed on April 12, 2018.

CJTS Reports, 2014 – 2018

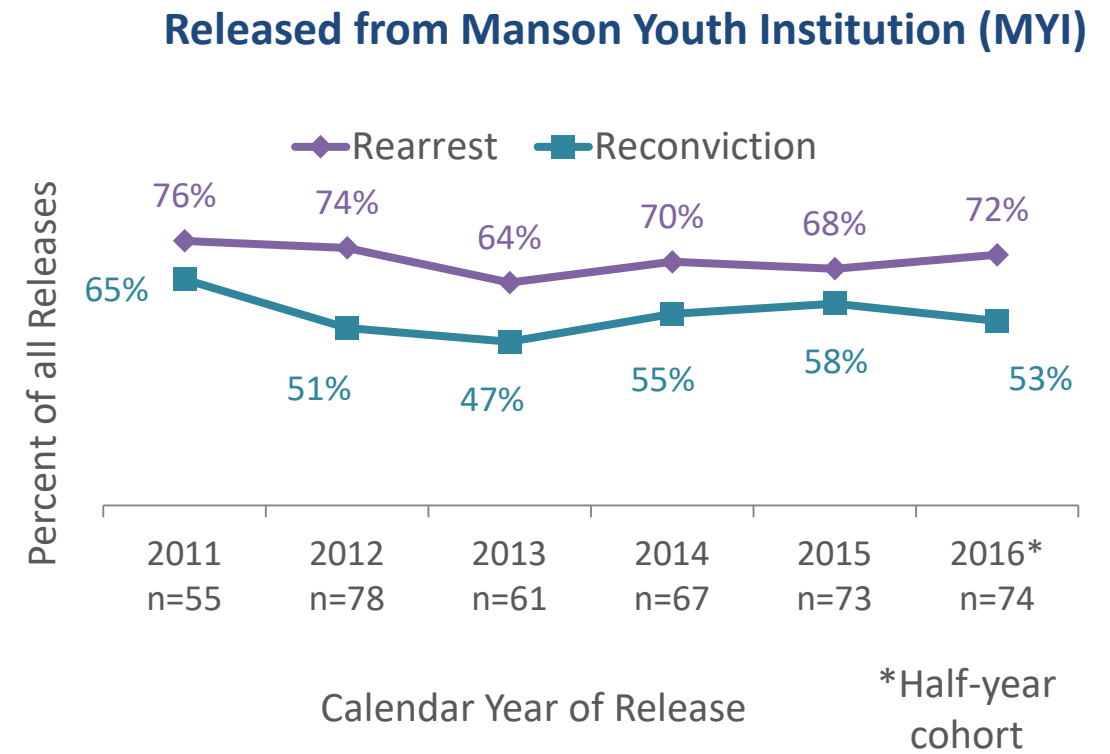
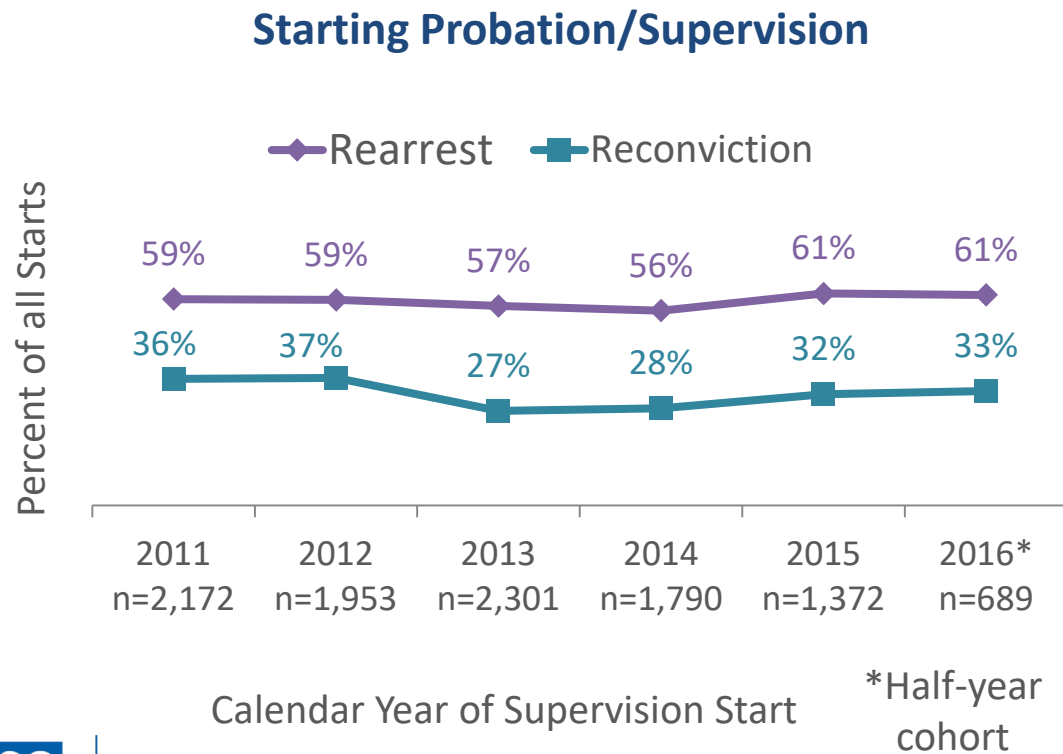
As the number of youth in CJTS decreased, the percentage of youth with behavioral, neurodevelopmental, trauma, and substance use conditions increased.

% of Youth with Diagnosis Type, 2015 – 2017



While Connecticut's juvenile justice population has declined in recent years, the impact on recidivism rates remains unclear.

24-month Rearrest and Reconviction Rate, 2011 – 2016



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Tow Youth Justice Institute. Report to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, November 15, 2018.

Four core principles have been shown by research to improve outcomes for youth and will help guide the assessment of CT's juvenile justice system.



Principle 1

Base supervision, service, and resource-allocation decisions on the results of **validated risk and needs assessments**.



Principle 2

Adopt and effectively implement **programs and services demonstrated to reduce recidivism** and improve other youth outcomes, and use data to **evaluate the results** and direct system improvements.



Principle 3

Employ a **coordinated approach** across service systems to address youth's needs.



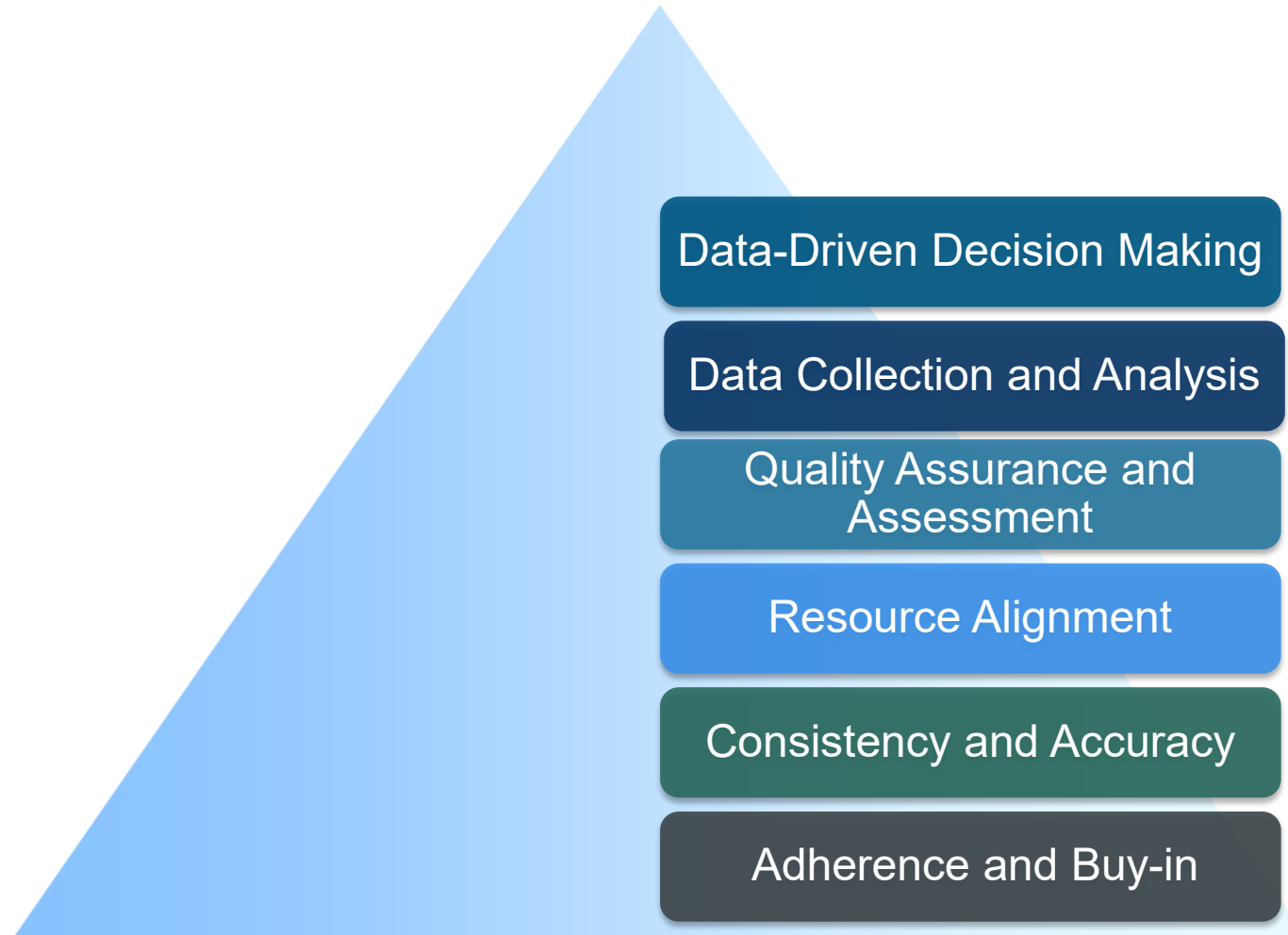
Principle 4

Tailor system policies, programs, and supervision to reflect the **distinct developmental needs of adolescents**.



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IOYouth will also attempt to assess the fidelity of implementation and impact of recent juvenile justice improvement efforts.



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Several potential areas of focus emerged from initial conversations with leadership and system stakeholders, including a priority on improving supervision and services for youth in the community.

Supervision and
Services for Youth
with Behavioral
Health Needs

Resource Allocation
Strategies, Resource
Efficiencies, and
Reinvestment

Effectiveness of
Community-Based
Supervision and
Services

Diversion Criteria,
Process, and
Outcomes

Data Collection,
Sharing, and Use

Community Based
Alternatives to
Incarceration



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Key Questions for Discussion:

What other priority areas should be a focus for the assessment process?

What does success look like at the end of this initiative?

What potential challenges or barriers to success do you anticipate, and how can IOYouth benefit from lessons learned from past reform efforts?



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Next Steps

Begin Quantitative Assessment and Impact Analysis



Share Summary of Key Themes from Initial Site Visit



Continue Qualitative Assessment Through Focus Groups & Surveys



2nd Task Force Meeting with Presentation of Findings (September)



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