# Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee Member Manual



Updated June 30, 2023



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### Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee Member Commitment to Serve

I, \_\_\_\_\_\_, an appointed member of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, with urgent commitment to best serve the unmet needs of youth and families in the state of Connecticut, commit to the following actions during my membership to the best of my ability.

- 1. Attend and engage in monthly JJPOC Meetings.
- 2. Participate in voting on items that are asked to be voted on during JJPOC meetings. (Only statutorily appointed members of JJPOC or their designees may participate in the voting process. It is recommended that designees consult with their appointing authority before casting any vote(s).)
- 3. Participate in JJPOC workgroups when available and in alignment with my interests and expertise.
- 4. Remain educated on current issues pertaining to the youth legal system and apply knowledge of best practices to discussion and actions within the JJPOC and workgroups.
- 5. Value inclusiveness and respect for all other members.
- 6. Value and apply the input of youth and families with lived experience in the youth legal system.

Signature

Date



### Roles and Responsibilities

### JJPOC Chair and Co-Chair

The JJPOC Co-chairs provide leadership and oversight as well as 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;
- 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;
- An accurate record of meetings is recorded in the minutes.

### JJPOC Members

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

- Attend monthly JJPOC Meetings;
- Participate in JJPOC workgroups when available and relevant to their expertise;
- 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.

### Voting Rules for JJPOC Members

JJPOC members will receive advance notice when the meeting will include voting on recommendations. Members will vote on each recommendation presented by the work group co-chairs.

- To initiate a formal vote, a majority of voting members must be present.
- If a quorum is present, a JJPOC Co-Chair may call for a vote on the recommendation. After a vote has been called, a TYJI staff member will begin the roll call.
- Recommendations where consensus has been reached will proceed and be translated into budgetary, legislative, administrative and/or other policy changes.
- Consensus shall be reached through a simple majority of members voting "yea."
- A TYJI staff member will record the votes and announce the outcome.

Only statutorily appointed members of JJPOC or their designees may participate in the voting process. It is recommended that designees consult with their appointing authority before casting any vote(s).



### Work Group Co-Chairs

Each JJPOC Workgroup is chaired by at least two individuals. With the support of TYJI, these workgroups focus on the specific topics identified in the JJPOC strategic plan along with some subgroups to allow for even greater focus within these topics. It should be noted that these co-chairs play a vital role, driving the planning process to develop workgroup work plans that fulfill the strategic plan. Workgroup Co-Chairs, as well as Committee Chairs promote the spirit of collaboration among its members by:

- Identifying and developing high-caliber 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
- Vetting the work of the subgroups 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.

### Work Group Members

JJPOC Workgroups are open to the public, where any person can attend and participate. Work group members should:

- Attend workgroup meetings.
- Participate in "out of group" activities that are asked of the work group (i.e. gathering information, reading materials and resources, 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.
- Engage in the decision-making process as follows.
- Based on the workgroup discussions, the co-chairs will come to a decision based on the general consensus of the workgroup.
- Workgroup members who are in disagreement with the majority of the work group have the right to add a dissenting opinion.
- The workgroup co-chairs will then be responsible for presenting the proposed recommendations of the workgroup and the dissenting opinions to the JJPOC for voting.



### Selection Process for Work Group Co-Chairs

- Consideration for workgroup co-chair candidates can be proposed by the existing co-chair(s), the departing co-chair, the current workgroup membership, and JJPOC co-chairs. It is recommended that a diverse pool of candidates be considered for the position, including individuals outside of the workgroup.
- Candidates will submit a cover letter and resume to TYJI and co-chairs of the JJPOC. Candidates may be asked to be interviewed by the JJPOC co-chairs and existing co-chairs if appropriate.
- A meeting will take place between the remaining workgroup co-chair and the JJPOC co-chairs to discuss the candidates.
- The JJPOC co-chairs will make final decision on selection of the workgroup chair(s)
- The JJPOC co-chairs, will notify the candidates and make an announcement to the JJPOC.
- TYJI and existing workgroup co-chair will conduct a JJPOC orientation and begin to work with workgroup chairs to identify the needs of the workgroup, current task/focus, and draft a workplan.

### Criteria to Serve as a Work Group Co-Chair

- Time commitment to attend meetings, including planning meetings, subgroup meetings, workgroup meetings and JJPOC meetings
- Understanding of current youth justice issues, especially relating to the workgroup's goals and focus
- Understanding of JJPOC work, or the ability to dedicate time to reviewing orientation materials and building an understanding
- Approval from professional supervisor
- Submission of a resume and letter of interest
- Exclusionary Criteria: Cannot hold another leadership position within JJPOC or its workgroups (i.e. another workgroup co-chair.)



### Resignation Process for Work Group Co-Chairs

If a workgroup co-chair decides to resign for any reason, the following steps should be followed:

- 1. Inform TYJI of the resignation, providing notice at least two weeks prior
- 2. TYJI will communicate this resignation to the JJPOC co-chairs.
- 3. TYJI and JJPOC leadership will announce the resignation at the next JJPOC meeting
- 4. Optional: Provide TYJI with suggested individual(s) for replacement

If a current workgroup co-chair is resigning from their professional position, they can make the request to continue in their role as workgroup co-chair but this request will ultimately be considered and decided by the remaining co-chair and the JJPOC co-chairs

If a current workgroup co-chair is resigning from their professional position and is being replaced within their agency/organization, the replacement can be considered as the new workgroup chair replacement. However, this request will ultimately be considered and decided by the remaining co-chair and the JJPOC co-chairs.















### **Connecticut Youth** Justice 101: A History



Multiple agencies consolidate into Court Support Services Division

CT Juvenile Training School (CJTS) opens but fails to represent the changes needed to improve treatment and outcomes for youth.

85% of youth held in CJTS are charged with criminal mischief, drug possession, breach of peace, disorderly conduct and larceny.

2002

CT has the highest rate of youth incarceration in New England, and more than 75% of those youth are Black or Latino.

CT automatically prosecutes 1000s of 16 and 17 year olds as adults, one of only a few states left to do so.



New prohibition against detaining youth engaged in status offenses (i.e. truancy, running away or curfew violations) solely because they violated probation or a valid court order (VCO).

New Raise the Age legislation requires increase in the age of youth automatically tried in adult court to 18 starting in 2010.





After these changes, 70% fewer youth engaged in status offenses (i.e. running away or missing school) are later re-arrested for delinquency offenses, plus schools and families report improved behavior among these youth.

Recidivism continues to drop among youth.



### **Connecticut Youth Justice 101: A History**

Wave of new laws including required reentry processes from youth leaving facilities back into their home schools, judicial review before detention, and regular reporting about racial and ethnic disparities.

# 2012

16-year-old youth fully removed from prosecution and punishment in adult court and 17-year-old youth become eligible for juvenile court.

Old fears of increased caseloads in juvenile court did not arise thanks to declining overall crime rates, increased diversion, and reduced recidivism.

The number of 17 and under youth in the adult correctional system dropped from 403 in 2007 to 151 in 2012.

A new law establishes the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC.)



### The JJPOC and others begin a wave of reforms to youth justice laws.

# 2015

Retroactively eliminate sentences of life without parole for youth and shorten time to parole, reflecting the Supreme Court's ruling in Miller v. Alabama.

Extend restrictions on the use of restraints (i.e. handcuffs) and seclusion in public schools to all students, in addition to students receiving special education services.

Require agreements between schools and police to specify the role of and require data on school-based suspensions, expulsions, and arrests.

Require all juvenile facilities to comply with the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission's recommendations.

JJPOC and others lead a continuing wave of youth justice reforms.



Required the closure of CJTS and Pueblo at least by 2018.

Eliminated truancy and defiance of school rules as status offenses and required schools to implement truancy intervention programs.



### Connecticut Youth Justice 101: A History

Limited detention to cases where public safety, ensuring court appearance, or holding for another jurisdiction require it.



Developed a comprehensive reentry service plan.

Trained police on restorative and trauma-informed practices.

Judicial Branch required to build a system of graduated responses.

**017** Families with Service Needs (FWSN) no longer referred to court for any status offense charges.

# 2018

New law codified Community-based Diversion System Plan and Schoolbased Diversion Framework, making Youth Service Bureaus (YSB) the primary agent for diversion and establishing a school-based diversion plan to address mental health service needs without arrest or other disciplinary action.

As of December, 2018, the JJPOC's Strategic Plan establishes 4 core goals.

- 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).
- 2. Reduce incarceration.
- 3. Reduce racial and ethnic disparities of youth in Connecticut's juvenile justice system.
- 4. Right-size the juvenile justice system by setting appropriate lower and upper age limits.

## 2019

Created Community Expertise Work Group and Racial and Ethnic Disparities Work Group.

Raised the Minimum Age for prosecution from 7 years to 10 years old.

2021

Required schools to send juvenile facilities educational records when a former student is incarcerated.





### JJPOC Goals and Progress

The JJPOC's most recent strategic plan was reviewed and accepted by the Committee in November 2021. The Strategic Plan identifies the following four goals:

- 1. Limit youth entry into the justice system.
- 2. Reduce incarceration.
- 3. Reduce racial and ethnic disparities of youth in Connecticut's juvenile justice system.
- 4. "Right-size" the juvenile justice system by setting appropriate lower and upper age limits.

Until mid-2018, the JJPOC used three strategic goals to guide juvenile justice reform efforts:

- 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% and
- Decrease the rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders by 10%.

As of October 2017, the JJPOC achieved measurable results toward these goals. Incarceration had been reduced by almost 50%, diversion from the court had increased by nearly 20%, and recidivism was coming down, albeit at a slower pace, as the juvenile justice system turned its focus on higher-risk youth with more serious system involvement.

The full 2021 – 2024 Strategic Plan can be found on the TYJI website: 2021-2024 JJPOC Strategic Plan



Opportunity to

### Commonly Used Acronyms

CCA- Center for Children's Advocacy		
CCLP- Center for Children's Law & Policy	<b>JJPOC</b> - Juvenile Justice Policy & Oversight Committee	
CGA- CT General Assembly	MYI ("Manson")- Manson Youth Institution	
CTJA- CT Justice Alliance	OCA- Office of Children's Advocate	
<b>CSSD-</b> Court Support Services Division	<b>OJJDP-</b> U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	
CYSA- CT Youth Services Association	<b>OPM</b> - Office of Policy & Management	
DCF- Department of Children & Families	OVA- Office of the Victim Advocate	
<b>DMHAS</b> - Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	SDE- State Department of Education	
DOC- Department of Correction	TYJI - Tow Youth Justice Institute	
DOL- Department of Labor	R/ED- Racial & Ethnic Disparities	
DPH- Department of Public Health	<b>REGIONS-</b> Re-entry, Goal Oriented, Opportun Nurture Success	
DSS- Department of Social Services	RJ- Restorative Justice	
FWSN (FWIH-zun)- Families with Service Needs	<b>RP</b> - Restorative Practices	
<b>JBCSSD</b> - Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division	YCI- York Correctional Institution	
<b>JJDPA</b> - Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (federal)	YSB- Youth Services Bureau	



### Commonly Used Terms

**Adjudication:** Judicial determination (judgment) that a juvenile is responsible for the delinquency offense that is charged in a petition or other charging document. Juvenile courts do not make "guilty" or "not guilty" judgments, but this is equivalent to a guilty verdict in criminal court.

**Advocacy**: Advocacy means encouraging someone, including legislators but also the public or individual community members, to take action on an issue that is not currently being considered as legislation by the legislature or as administrative action by the executive branch. (*Compare to "Lobbying" and "Education."*)

**Amendment:** A written proposal to change the language of a CGA bill or resolution, prepared by the Legislative Commissioners' Office. Each amendment can be identified as House or Senate "A."

**Bill Number**: Number given to each CGA bill when it is first introduced in a legislative session. Senate bills are numbered 1 to 4999; House bills are numbered 5000 and up.

**Commitment**: A court order giving guardianship of a minor to the state department of juvenile justice or corrections. The facility in which a juvenile is placed may be publicly or privately operated and may range from a secure correctional placement to a non-secure or staff secure facility, group home, foster care, or day treatment setting.

**Delinquency**: An act committed by a juvenile that would be criminal if committed by an adult. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over delinquent acts. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order.

**Detention**: The placement of a youth in a secure facility under court authority at some point between the time of referral to court and case disposition. Detention prior to case disposition is known as predispositional detention.

**Disposition**: Sanction ordered or treatment plan decided upon or initiated in a particular case by a juvenile court. The equivalent of a sentence in criminal court.

**Diversion**: A mechanism designed to hold youth accountable for their actions by sanctioning behavior and in some cases securing services, but at the same time generally avoiding formal court processing in the juvenile justice system.

**Education**: In the context of policy change, education means informing someone, including legislators but also the public or individual community members, about facts or real-life experiences related to a particular issue without encouraging any particular action on the issue, whether or not that issue is currently being considered as legislation by the legislature. (*Compare to "Advocacy."*)



**Fiscal Analysis, Office of (OFA)**: The nonpartisan staff office to the CGA responsible for assisting the legislature in its analysis of tax proposals, the budget, and other fiscal issues.

**Fiscal Note**: Statement prepared by the Office of Fiscal Analysis of the cost or savings resulting from a bill or amendment. Required for every bill or amendment considered by the House or Senate.

Fiscal Year (FY): The state's budget year which runs from July 1 to June 30.

**Lobbying**: Communicating directly or soliciting others to communicate with any official or their staff in the legislative or executive branch of government or in a quasi-public agency, for the purpose of influencing any legislative or administrative action. For example, encouraging a legislator or member of their staff to "vote for/against" a particular bill is lobbying. (*Compare to "Advocacy.*")

"Lobbying" does **not** include (A) communications by or on behalf of a party to a contested case before an executive agency or a quasi-public agency, (B) communications by a vendor acting as a salesperson and not otherwise trying to influence an administrative action, (C) communications by an attorney made while engaging in the practice of law. (*For more, see <u>CGA definition</u>.*)

**Lobbyist**: Person required to register with the Ethics Commission who spends or is paid at least \$2,000 a year to influence legislation. Lobbyists are required to wear blue badges stating their names and whom they represent.

**Motion**: A formal request for a particular action. One member must make a motion and another member second it for the group to discuss and vote on an issue before the group. Any member can make a motion.

**Readings**: A technical term for three stages of a CGA bill's passage. The first reading is the initial committee referral, the second occurs when the bill is reported to the floor and tabled for the calendar and printing, and the third when the bill is debated and voted on. At none of these stages is the bill's text actually read aloud.

**Second:** To endorse a motion made by another member. Required for further consideration of the motion.

**Secure**: As used to define a detention or correctional facility, this term includes residential and nonresidential facilities that include fixtures, such as locked rooms and buildings, fences, or other physical structures, designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of persons in custody. It does not include facilities where physical restriction of movement or activities is provided solely through facility staff.

Short Session: The three-month CGA session held during even-numbered years.

Statute: Another name for a law. "The statutes" are the General Statutes of Connecticut.



This brief guide uses or references multiple source documents, including <u>Connecticut General</u> <u>Assembly's guide</u>, <u>U.S. Department of the Interior Guide to Robert's Rules</u>, <u>Coalition for Juvenile</u> <u>Justice's Glossary</u>. Additional definitions or information may also be found in those source documents.

#### JJPOC Monthly Meeting Schedule 2023

All JJPOC monthly meetings are conducted in-person at the LOB with a virtually via zoom options. JJPOC meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month from 2:00-3:30.

January 19<sup>th</sup> February 16<sup>th</sup> March 16<sup>th</sup> April 20<sup>th</sup> May 18<sup>th</sup> June 15<sup>th</sup> July 20<sup>th</sup> NO AUGUST MEETING September 21<sup>st</sup> October 19<sup>th</sup> November 16<sup>th</sup> December 21<sup>st</sup>



### JJPOC Work Group Meeting Schedule 2023

All Workgroup Meetings will take place virtually, on zoom.

Work Group	Co-Chairs	Meeting Dates	Time
Diversion	Dr. Lisa Simone (ACES)	February 3 <sup>rd</sup>	11:00-12:30pm
First Friday of every other	Thea Montanez (City of	April 7 <sup>th</sup>	
Month	Hartford)	June 2 <sup>nd</sup>	
		August 4 <sup>th</sup>	
		October 6 <sup>th</sup>	
		December 1 <sup>st</sup>	
Incarceration	Atty Sharmese Walcott	February 27 <sup>th</sup>	1:00-2:30pm
Third Monday of every		April 17 <sup>th</sup>	
other month		June 19 <sup>th</sup>	
		August 21 <sup>st</sup>	
		October 16 <sup>th</sup>	
		December 18 <sup>th</sup>	
Cross Agency Data	Brian Hill (Judicial Branch,	March 20 <sup>th</sup>	9:30-11:00am
Sharing	CSSD),	May 15 <sup>th</sup>	
Third Monday of every	Maurice Reaves (OPM)	July 17 <sup>th</sup>	
other Month		September 18 <sup>th</sup> November 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Desial and Ethnia	Dr. Derrick Conden (Vale	January 18 <sup>th</sup>	0.00 10.20
Racial and Ethnic	Dr. Derrick Gordon (Yale	February 15 <sup>th</sup>	9:00-10:30am
Disparities	University),	March 15 <sup>th</sup>	
Third Wednesday of	Hector Glynn (The Village for	May 17 <sup>th</sup>	
every other month	Families and Children)	July 19th	
		September 20 <sup>th</sup>	
		November 15 <sup>th</sup>	
		November 15	
Community Expertise	Iliana Pujols (CTJA),	January 26 <sup>th</sup>	6:00-7:15pm
Workgroup	Janeen Reid (Full Circle)	February 23 <sup>rd</sup>	
Fourth Thursday of every		March 23 <sup>rd</sup>	
month		April 27 <sup>th</sup>	
month		May 25 <sup>th</sup>	
		June 22 <sup>nd</sup>	
		July 27 <sup>th</sup>	
		August 24 <sup>th</sup>	
		September 28 <sup>th</sup>	
		October 26 <sup>th</sup>	
		November 23 <sup>rd</sup>	
		December 28 <sup>th</sup>	
Education Committee	Amy Vatner (Children's	January 30 <sup>th</sup>	2:00-3:30pm
Last Monday of every	Community Programs),	March 27 <sup>th</sup>	
other month	Rep. Robyn Porter (CGA)	May 29 <sup>th</sup>	
		July 31 <sup>st</sup>	
		September 25 <sup>th</sup>	
		November 27 <sup>th</sup>	



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

Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee	Workgroup/ Sub-Workgroup
Member of the General Assembly selected jointly by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate	(Co-chair) Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair, Appropriations Committee <u>Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov</u>	Incarceration
The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee	(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Secretary Office of Policy and Management j.beckham@ct.gov (or) Mr. Marc Pelka	Cross Agency Data Sharing Workgroup
Speaker of the House Rep. Matthew Ritter Matthew.Ritter@cga.ct.gov	Undersecretary Office of Policy and Management <u>Marc.Pelka@ct.gov</u> Rep. Anthony Nolan <u>Anthony.Nolan@cga.ct.gov</u>	
President Pro Tempore of the Senate Sen. Martin Looney Looney@senatedems.ct.gov	Sen. Jorge Cabrera Jorge.Cabrera@cga.ct.gov	
Judiciary Co-chair-Senate Sen. Gary Winfield Winfield@senatedems.ct.gov	Self	Racial and Ethnic Disparities Incarceration
Judiciary Co-Chair-House Rep. Steven J. Stafstrom <u>Steve.stafstrom@cga.ct.gov</u>	Ms. Christina Quaranta CT Justice Alliance <u>christina@ctjja.org</u> or Iliana Pujols Bridgeport, CT 06605 <u>iliana@ctja.org</u>	Diversion Incarceration Racial and Ethnic Disparities Raise the Age Reentry CEW
Judiciary Ranking Member-Senate Sen. John Kissel John.A.Kissel@cga.ct.gov	Self	
Judiciary Ranking Member-House Rep. Craig Fishbein <u>Craig.Fishbein@housegop.ct.gov</u>	Self	



Children Co-Chair-Senate Sen. Ceci Maher <u>Ceci.Maher@cga.ct.gov</u> Aide: Alex Romanowicz, <u>Alexander.Romanowicz@cga.ct.gov</u>	Erica Bromley Juvenile Justice Liaison CT Youth Services Association <u>ebromley@ctyouthservices.org</u>	Diversion Incarceration Racial and Ethnic Disparities Alternatives to Arrest Suspension & Expulsion Raise the Age Cross Agency Data Sharing
Children Co-Chair-House Rep. Liz Linehan Liz.linehan@cga.ct.gov	Thea Montanez City of Hartford, Chief Operating Officer <u>thea.montanez@hartford.gov</u>	Diversion Re-entry
Children Ranking Member-Senate Sen. Lisa Seminara Lisa.Seminara@cga.ct.gov	Macklin Roman <u>mtroman@optonline.net</u>	
Children Ranking Member-House Rep. Anne Dauphinais <u>Anne.dauphinais@housegop.ct.gov</u>	Rep. Patrick Callahan Patrick.Callahan@cga.ct.gov	
Human Services Co-Chair-Senate Sen. Matt Lesser <u>Matthew.Lesser@cga.ct.gov</u> Aide: Ruchi.Sheth@cga.ct.gov	Mr. Hector Glynn, MSW Senior Vice President The Village for Children and Families <u>Hglynn@thevillage.org</u>	Co-Chair Racial and Ethnic Disparities
Human Services Co-Chair House Rep. Jillian Gilchrest jillian.gilchrest@cga.ct.gov	Self	
Human Services Ranking Member -Senate Sen. Lisa Seminara Lisa.Seminara@cga.ct.gov	Sean Cleary Sean.Cleary@cga.ct.gov	
Human Services Ranking Member-House Rep. Jay Case Jay.case@housegop.ct.gov	Ms. Martha Stone, Esq Executive Director Center for Children's Advocacy <u>Mstone@kidscounsel.org</u>	Incarceration Racial and Ethnic Disparities Commissary Re-entry CEW
Appropriations Co-chair-Senate Sen. Catherine Osten Catherine.osten@cga.ct.gov	Ms. Brenetta Henry Parent Advocate Bridgeport LIST <u>Brenetta.henry@yahoo.com</u>	
Appropriations Co-chair-House Rep. Toni Walker <u>Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov</u>	Rep. Robyn Porter <u>Robyn.porter@cga.ct.gov</u>	Co-Chair Education Suspension and Expulsion



Appropriations Ranking Member-Senate Sen. Eric Berthel <u>Eric.Berthel@cga.ct.gov</u>	Self	
Appropriations Ranking Member-House Rep. Tammy Nuccio <u>Tammy.Nuccio@housegop.ct.gov</u>	Rep. Greg Howard <u>Greg.Howard@cga.ct.gov</u>	
Honorable Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto Chief Court Administrator Connecticut Judicial Branch <u>Elizabeth.Bozzuto@jud.ct.gov</u>	Self	
Honorable Judge Richard Robinson Chief Justice Connecticut Judicial Branch <u>Richard.robinson@jud.ct.gov</u>	Honorable Judge Tammy Nguyen- O'Dowd Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters Connecticut Judicial Branch <u>tammy.nguyen-odowd@jud.ct.gov</u>	
Mr. Gary Roberge Executive Director Court Support Services Division <u>Gary.roberge@jud.ct.gov</u>	Self	Incarceration
Tais Ericson, Esq. Executive Director Superior Court Operations Division <u>Tais.ericson@jud.ct.gov</u>	Self	
TaShuan Bowden-Lewis, Esq. Chief Public Defender Office of Public Defender <u>tashun.bowden-lewis@pds.ct.gov</u>		
Patrick J Griffin, Esq. Chief State's Attorney Office of Chief State's Attorney	Sharmese Walcott, Esq. State's Attorney Judicial District of Hartford <u>Sharmese.Walcott@ct.gov</u>	Diversion Racial and Ethnic Disparities Education Suspension & Expulsion Incarceration Cross Agency Data Sharing
Ms. Vannessa Dorantes Commissioner Department of Children and Families <u>Commissioner.dcf@ct.gov</u>	Michael Williams Deputy Commissioner of Operations Department of Children and Families <u>Michael.williams@ct.gov</u>	Education Incarceration
Mr. Angel Quiros Commissioner Department of Correction	Michael Pierce Warden, Manson Youth Institution Department of Correction	Incarceration Commissary Re-entry



Angel.quiros@ct.gov	Michael.Pierce@ct.gov	
Dr. Charlene Russell-Tucker Commissioner Department of Education <u>Charlene.russell-tucker@ct.gov</u>	Dr. Charles Hewes Deputy Commissioner Department of Education Charles.hewes@ct.gov	
Ms. Nancy Navarretta Commissioner DMHAS <u>Nancy.navarretta@ct.gov</u>	Ms. Amy Marracino Statewide Director DMHAS amy.marracino@ct.gov	
Ms. Dante Bartolomeo Commissioner Department of Labor <u>Dante.Bartolomeo@ct.gov</u>	Ms. Lisa Sementilli Workforce Development Specialist Department of Labor <u>Lisa.sementilli@ct.gov</u>	
Ms. Andrea Barton Reeves Commissioner Department of Social Services Hartford, CT 06105	Ms. Talitha Coggins Director of Administration Department of Social Services <u>Talitha.Coggins@ct.gov</u>	
Dr. Manisha Juthani Commissioner Department of Public Health <u>Manisha.Juthani@ct.gov</u>	Miriam Miller DPH Policy Director Department of Public Health <u>Miriam.Miller@ct.gov</u>	
Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department <u>ndryfe@cheshirect.org</u>	Chief Joshua Bernegger Watertown Police Department Jbernegger@watertownctpd.org	Racial and Ethnic Disparities Raise the Age
Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department <u>ndryfe@cheshirect.org</u>	Chief Fernando Spagnolo Waterbury Police Department <u>fspagnolo@wtbypd.org</u>	
(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Co-chair JJPOC <u>j.beckham@ct.gov</u>	Ms. Veron Beaulieu Acting Superintendent, USD#1 Department of Correction <u>Veron.beaulieu@ct.gov</u>	Education
Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair JJPOC <u>Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov</u>	Dr. Derrick Gordon Director, Research, Policy and Program on Male Development The Consultation Center @ Yale University <u>Derrick.gordon@yale.edu</u>	Co-Chair Racial and Ethnic Disparities



Minority Leader-House Rep. Vincent Candelora <u>Vincent.candelora@housegop.ct.gov</u>	Steven Abbagnaro sabbagnaro@yahoo.com	
Minority Leader – Senate Sen. Kevin Kelly Legislative Office Building <u>Kevin.Kelly@cga.ct.gov</u>	Ms. Gwendolyn Samuel Founder and President Connecticut Parents Union gwendolynsamuel@gmail.com	Racial and Ethnic Disparities Education
Sarah Eagan, Esq. Child Advocate Office of the Child Advocate <u>Sarah.eagan@ct.gov</u>	Self	Incarceration Re-entry Raise the Age
(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Secretary Office of Policy and Management <u>j.beckham@ct.gov</u>	Self	
(or) Mr. Marc Pelka Undersecretary Office of Policy and Management <u>Marc.Pelka@ct.gov</u>		
Ms. Natasha Pierre, Esq State Victim Advocate <u>Natasha.pierre@ct.gov</u>	Self	
(23) Two children, youths or young adults under twenty-six years of age with lived experience in the juvenile justice system, one of whom shall be appointed by the house chairperson of the join standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and one of whom shall be appointed by the house ranking member of such joint committee;		
(24) One community member who may be a family member of a child who has been involved with the juvenile justice system or a credible messenger with lived experience in the juvenile justice system and who works with youth in the juvenile justice system, nominated by the		



community expertise subcommittee and appointed by the chairpersons of this committee		
(25) One member of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, appointed by the tribe,	Tawnii N. Cooper-Smith, Esq. Senior Legal Counsel MPTN, OLC <u>Tcoopersmith@mptn-nsn.gov</u>	
(26) One member of the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, appointed by the tribe.	Betty Ann MacDonald Health and Welfare Executive Mohegan Tribe <u>BMacDonald@moheganmail.com</u>	