

Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee

**Proposed 2017 Recommendations
For Discussion and Adoption**

Pursuant to Public Act 16-147




January 19th 2017

Proposed 2017 JJPOC Recommendation Summary	
Diversion # 1	A centralized community-based diversion system plan that addresses the needs of at-risk and status offending youth within the context of their family, school, and community by providing early identification, screening, assessment, and developmentally appropriate intervention.
Diversion # 2	A call for collaboration between the Diversion Work Group and the Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board to identify the elements and the inherent costs of behavioral health and substance use needs of youth diverted from justice involvement
Diversion # 3	Eliminating all remaining Families with Service Needs (FWSN) offenses from court referral effective July 1, 2018.
Incarceration # 1	JJPOC collaboration with the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board to identify the elements of the behavioral health service array that are most appropriate for addressing the mental health and substance use needs of children diverted or released from detention and the costs associated with enhancing identified system components, policies and procedures.
Incarceration # 2	The housing of 15 to 17 year-old children who are transferred to the adult court to be placed within an age and developmentally appropriate facility not under the Department of Correction.
Incarceration #3	An independent review of the CJTS population profile and placement tools, and issuance of a Request for Information (RFI) for possible replacement of CJTS with small community based treatment programs that are physically secure through the private nonprofit sector
Recidivism # 1	A comprehensive plan for the design and development of a Career Pathway system for youth involved in the juvenile justice system that provides access to educational and vocational programs.
Recidivism # 2	Annual reports to be submitted to the JJPOC on recidivism and other measures by DCF, Judicial Branch, and DOC.
Raise the Age to 21 Report # 1	A four and a half year phase in process for the Governor’s Raise the Age to 21 proposal in the event the legislation to do so is enacted into law
Raise the Age to 21 Report #2	Further study is needed on Harvard report recommendations addressing transfer to adult court, the lower age of juvenile jurisdiction and the continuum of services needed for emerging adults as well as the organizational structure on juvenile corrections
Raise the Age to 21 Report #3	In the event of passage of this measure, the JJPOC should be charged with monitoring all steps of the implementation process.

I. BACKGROUND

The four Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) workgroups: Diversion, Incarceration, Recidivism, and Cross Agency Data Sharing, have met monthly, if not more, to collaboratively develop system-wide and research driven strategies to improve youth justice in the state of Connecticut. The workgroups, which are comprised of state, private, not for profit, and advocate agencies (Attachment A contains a list of the co-chairs and the workgroup members) are committed to having Connecticut meet the three strategic goals established by JJPOC in July of 2015, to be accomplished by July 2018.

The strategic goals are;

-  Increase diversion of children and youth from juvenile justice system by 20%.
-  Decrease the number of children and youth confined in state-run facilities by 30%.
-  Decrease the rate of recidivism among juveniles by 10%.

The JJPOC workgroups, over the past year, were tasked through Public Act 16-147, “*An Act Implementing the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*” to develop a comprehensive statewide community-based diversion system plan; to streamline policies of the juvenile detention process; to develop strategies for recidivism reduction in particular to address access and opportunities for vocational educational programming for children and youth in the juvenile justice system; and to establish an integrated data collection and tracking systems for system-wide improvements.

Another development that influenced the JJPOC work in 2016 was Governor Dannel Malloy’s call for the closing of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) by summer 2018. The Governor charged the Department of Children and Families (DCF) with the responsibility for planning for the closure and he asked for JJPOC input into that process. Through the Work Groups and through the meetings of the JJPOC, there were numerous opportunities for such input. DCF should be commended for its collaborative process and for its willingness to attend so many meetings and listen to the many good ideas that emerged. As late as January 6, 2017, the Incarceration Work Group met with DCF officials about further suggestions for improvements to the October 18, 2016 DCF report, “Plan for the Closure of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School”. A recommendation in this package will address the goal in their report that references the replacement options for the secure capacity at CJTS.

Another matter that influenced our work over the past year was Governor Malloy’s request that the JJPOC research the impact and issues associated with his proposal to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction up to age 21. This idea is part of the Governor’s overall effort to continue reform and improvements to both the juvenile and adult justice systems. The JJPOC has partnered with the Harvard Kennedy School’s Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management to analyze and provide recommendations for developmentally appropriate and effective community-based services for offenders under the age of 21. The report was reviewed by JJPOC and is ready for transmission to the Governor’s office.

II. A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

The 2017 recommendations developed by the Work Groups continue to support the characteristics of a reformed juvenile justice system. The characteristics are:

- a. Early identification and intervention to reduce involvement with the juvenile justice system;
- b. Rehabilitative responses while maintaining public safety;
- c. Programs and services individualized/customized to youth needs, behaviors and risk;
- d. Families and youth at the center of planning and decision-making;
- e. Targeting reduction in disproportionate minority contact;
- f. Data driven planning and decision making; and
- g. Utilization of evidence-based practices for all programming.

The 2017 Recommendations:

The 2017 recommendations provide comprehensive strategies that are supported by research and best practices that directly impact and enhance the wellbeing of children and youth so that they do not become involved in the juvenile justice system; and that those who do become involved are managed and serviced in a way that maximizes the opportunity for successful behavior change. These strategies involve changes at the legislative, policy, and program levels.

The following are some of the major system change recommendations that emerged from the workgroups:

- A centralized community-based diversion system plan that addresses the needs of at-risk and status offending children and youth within the context of their family, school, and community by providing early identification, screening, referrals, care coordination and subsequent appropriate intervention and services.
- The eliminating of all remaining Families with Service Needs (FWSN) offenses from court referral.
- The housing of 15-17-year-old children who are transferred to the adult court to be placed within an age and developmentally appropriate facility not under the Department of Correction.
- A comprehensive plan for the design and development of a Career Pathway system for youth involved in the juvenile justice system that provides access to educational and vocational programs.
- Annual reports to be submitted to the JJPOC on recidivism and other measures by DCF and the Judicial Branch.
- An independent review of the CJTS population profile and placement tools, and issuance of a Request for Information (RFI) for possible replacement of CJTS with small community based treatment programs that are physically secure staff secure, non-secure through the private nonprofit sector.
- A four and half year phase-in process for the Governor's Raise the Age to 21 proposal in the event the legislation to do so is enacted into law.

Other recommendations will be presented as well.

All of this year’s recommendations build on the JJPOC’s significant achievements passed in the 2016 legislative session. Some highlights of the bill passed last year include:

Reduce Incarceration	Reduce use of detention by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limiting the grounds for detention to: public safety, assure court appearance, and hold for another jurisdiction; 2. Implementing a validated Detention Risk Screening Instrument; 3. Reducing the number of days between detention hearings from 15 to 7; 4. Holding initial detention hearings at the “home” court; 5. Diverting youth from detention to community-based alternatives.
Reduce Incarceration	Reconstitute the incarceration workgroup to review the conditions and outcomes for youth incarcerated in adult facilities and submit recommendations to the JJPOC by April 2016.
Increase Diversion	Increase diversion by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amending C.G.S. §46b-120(5)(D) to remove truancy and defiance of school rules as family with service needs (FWSN) offenses from the jurisdiction of the Superior Court – Juvenile Matters only upon such time that both community and school based diversion services are sufficiently available and accessible, in every jurisdiction, to address the needs of these children and families. 2. Implementing a comprehensive community based diversion system that appropriately diverts youth who commit crimes, excluding serious juvenile offenses, from involvement with the juvenile justice system.
Reduce Recidivism	Adopt and adhere to an empirically supported recidivism framework for CT’s juvenile justice system that includes; validated risk and need assessment; treatment matching based on risk/need; and common program and practice quality measurements.
Reduce Recidivism	Implement and monitor a cross-agency restorative justice model and provide staff training on policies and practices that promotes diversion as a precursor to police involvement.
Reduce Recidivism	Appoint a neutral single state agency (e.g., OPM) to annually track, analyze and report on recidivism of all youth.
Improve Data Sharing	Establish a permanent JJPOC juvenile justice data sharing group to assist the committee in the implementation and ongoing monitoring and oversight of the 2016 recommendations.
Improve Data Sharing	Develop a standard template for data-sharing MOUs between Executive Branch agencies, the Judicial Branch, and, when necessary, researchers outside of state government.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIVERSION WORK GROUP

Goal: Increase Diversion by 20% by July 2018

Background:

In 2015, the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) adopted a strategic goal to increase diversion by 20% over a three-year period. A Diversion Work Group was convened to develop strategies to achieve this goal. Section 18 (k) of Public Act 16-147, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*, requires the submission of a plan, including cost options, for the development of a Community-Based Diversion System. While one of the triggers for this recommendation was removal of the category of truants and defiant of school rules from the Families with Service Needs definition effective August 2017, the goals related to decreasing recidivism and incarceration will certainly generate significant children and youth in need of mental health, behavioral health and youth development services.

The Community-Based Diversion System Plan will address minor criminal offenders, status offenders and children and youth exhibiting status offense behavior. It provides a roadmap for effective, developmentally appropriate, community-based responses to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. By creating a “system” of early identification, assessment and intervention, the individual criminogenic, social/emotional, behavioral, mental health and academic needs of at-risk pre-delinquent and delinquent youth can be addressed within the context of their family, school, and community supports and services such that *no child is entered into the juvenile justice system without having exhausted appropriate community resources*.

The Community-Based Diversion System Plan focuses on the underlying symptoms of the behavior and puts early intervention supports in place. Ensuring screening and service matching to the needs that led to the behaviors has been proven to ensure long-term behavior change versus just imposing sanctions. By getting at and addressing the root cause of the behaviors, continued involvement in the juvenile justice system is likely to decrease.

Recognizing the high percentage of justice-involved children and youth with a diagnosable behavioral health condition, Connecticut’s efforts to divert youth from the juvenile justice system and ensure that those with behavioral health needs have access to appropriate services fully justifiable is critical to reducing criminogenic behaviors. The Community-Based Diversion System Plan dovetails, is informed by and builds on the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan developed pursuant to section 17a-22bb of the general statutes.

<http://www.plan4children.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/PA-15-27-9-15-16-final.pdf>

Integral to the Community-Based Diversion System Plan is the explicit linkage of the behavioral health care coordination system with the Youth Service Bureaus (YSB) as the coordinating hub for the diversion of children and youth from the justice system. As the system hub, the YSBs will coordinate services and referrals inclusive of both community-based supports and more

intensive clinical programming. A collaborative process between the two groups is called for in order to best meet the needs of the diverted juvenile justice population.

Finally, the Diversion Work Group seeks to complete the removal of the Families with Service Needs (FWSN) categories from the possibility of court referral. The subjects of FWSN petitions are also known as status offenders; children and youth who are not committing criminal acts but are brought to court under a quasi-civil process for such behavioral issues as truancy, running away from home, out of control of parents, underage drinking, and consensual sexual relations involving two juveniles within two years of age apart. The purpose for which various individuals, parents, police, schools can petition the court to intervene with FWSN cases is to engage the child and the family in needed community services.

National research supports the efficacy of the policy change envisioned by this recommendation and changes passed last year regarding the removal of truants and defiant of school rules from the FWSN definition, effective August 15th, 2017. Requiring children/youth and families to come to court for these non-criminal matters increases the likelihood that such children/youth will engage in future criminal acts or re-enter the juvenile justice system and move further away from returning to school.

Moreover, last year the JJPOC took a major step in recommending the removal of truants from the FWSN category effective August 15, 2017. This will remove more than 70% or 2500 FWSN cases annually from the juvenile court. The balance of cases, 926 referred in 2016, involved in Recommendation #2 below will complete the change and insure that these cases, like the truancy cases, are referred instead to community based organizations, DCF and to other resources identified in the community diversion plan.

JJPOC Diversion Workgroup:	
Goal	To increase diversion by 20% by July 2018
Recommendation 1	It is recommended that beginning July 1, 2017 , the Community-Based-Diversion System Plan, developed under the auspices of the JJPOC per PA 16-147 section 18(k), be implemented over a two-year period. Such plan will increase the capacity of Youth Service Bureaus (YSBs) to effectively function as the coordinating hub for the Community-Based Diversion System which includes serving as the centralized diversion screening and referral mechanism. The expanded capacity also includes increased case management services stemming from the removal of truancy and defiance of school rules from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and the significant increase in the total number of children and youth diverted from the Juvenile Justice system as a result of other system reforms. It is further recommended that the Plan be adequately funded, as outlined in the Community-Based Diversion System Plan, in order for more youth to avoid unnecessary and harmful contact with the justice system, to achieve greater public safety in our communities and to save unnecessary state spending in the juvenile and adult justice and corrections agencies which results in part from inadequate diversion options.

Data	<p>YSBs are statutorily mandated entities by CSG 10-19m. Currently there are 101 YSBs serving 144 towns across the state. A municipality or private organization may operate a YSB directly or combine with one or more towns. Services provided by YSBs vary by community and, by design, are all responsive to the needs of each community. YSBs are one of only a handful of state funded programs that legislatively require a 100% match from municipal government.</p> <p>The target population for this new system will be and low risk/high need delinquency cases and status offenders.</p>
Potential Impact	<p>The Community-Based Diversion System Plan maximizes existing mechanisms systems and relationships to connect children, youth, families, and schools with resources in their community more efficiently, and divert children and youth from the care of state agencies (Judicial Branch and/or Department of Children and Families). It essentially weaves a system of supports from existing individually operated programs and services, and enhances an array of services that may currently be under-funded, structurally fragmented, not distributed to match the demand, have limited access due to agency contract restrictions, and in some communities, under-utilized.</p> <p>The benefits of a fully implemented Community-Based Diversion System include: 1) decreased referrals to Juvenile Court; 2) increased participation in appropriate services and programs, 3) increased family engagement; 4) decreased rates of recidivism; 5) reduction in the stigma/labeling associated with formal juvenile justice system involvement and; 6) reduction in the costs of associated with crime and incarceration.</p>
Policy/Legislative Detail	<p>Legislation, Appropriation , Policy, Practice changes will be needed</p>
Recommendation 2	<p>It is recommended that the JJPOC diversion workgroup collaborate closely with the Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board to identify the elements and the inherent costs of a behavioral health service array that are most appropriate for addressing the mental and behavioral health and substance use needs of children and youth diverted from justice involvement.</p>
Data	<p>With nearly half of all children and youth involved in the juvenile justice system diagnosed with a behavioral health and or mental health condition, it is both more cost-effective and client-centered to divert children and youth from juvenile court in favor of</p>

	comprehensive treatment in a community-based service system that is available, accessible and sustainable.
Potential Impact	<p>Financial mapping and resource analysis efforts are underway through the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board which includes representatives from all relevant state agencies (many of whom are members of the JJPOC), the Judicial Branch, consumers, advocates and private providers.</p> <p>Integral to the Community-Based Diversion System Plan is the explicit linkage of the behavioral health care coordination system with the YSBs as the coordinating hub for the diversion of youth from the justice system. As the hub, YSBs will coordinate referrals and services inclusive of both community-based supports and more intensive clinical programming.</p> <p>Collaboration between these groups promises to facilitate the more effective diversion and treatment of children and youth.in the community.</p>
Policy/Legislative Detail	Legislation, Appropriation , Policy, Practice change will be needed
Recommendation 3	It is recommended that effective July 1, 2018 the remaining Family with Service Needs (FWSN) offenses be removed from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court which includes: (1) has without just cause run away from the parental home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, (2) is beyond the control of the child’s or youth’s parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, (3) is engaged in indecent or immoral conduct and (4) is 13 years old or older and has had sexual intercourse with another person and the other person is 13 years old or older and not more than two years older or younger than the child. The Diversion Work Group of the JJPOC will report to the JJPOC on January 1, 2018 on the capacity of the Community-Based Diversion System, created per PA16-147 section 18(k,) to manage and provide services.
Data	<p>In recent years, despite the overall decline in referrals to the juvenile court, status offense referrals have grown as percentage of all court referral (up 6.5% to 28.3% in FY 2016, up from 21.8% FY 2013).</p> <p>The total of 926 FWSN referrals in FY 2016 by charge types were as follows: 527 beyond control, 272 runaways, 1 immediate physical harm or imminent risk, 23 indecent or immoral conduct, and 103 sexual intercourse among children.</p>

	<p>Dispositions to intervention for status offenses in FY 2016 were 54% (48% referred to CYFSC, 5% placed on administrative supervision, and 1% entered into a family service agreement) while the remaining referrals are returned, dismissed or discharged.</p> <p>Alliance school districts are Connecticut’s lowest performing schools and make up 65% of all FY 2016 status offense referrals.</p>
<p>Potential Impact</p>	<p>National research indicates that exposing young people to the justice system can actually increase the likelihood of future offending rather than deter it and indicates that community-based interventions are more effective at addressing the development and behavioral health needs of children and youth and produce positive long-term outcomes for children, youth and society. It is also well documented in the Sociology, Psychology and Juvenile Delinquency academic literature that there is a “labeling effect” for individuals. Whether positive or negative, individuals will self-identify with the label that is used to describe or classify them, such as justice involved or juvenile offender. Justice-involved youth overwhelmingly have histories of untreated trauma, victimization, physical and behavioral health needs, and educational difficulties.</p> <p>This recommendation will help advance the JJPOC goal of a 20% increase in diversion by recognizing that the non-delinquent nature of these behaviors of beyond control, running away, indecent or immoral conduct and sexual intercourse among children and shifting the responsibility for addressing behavioral issues and the needs of low risk/high need youth from the juvenile court to the community. Analyses of FY 2016 data indicate that 23.8% (926) of referrals to Juvenile Court constitute these remaining FWSN cases, which would be reduced to zero.</p>
<p>Policy/Legislative Detail</p>	<p>Both Legislative and policy changes are required.</p> <p>Change C.G.S. §46bb-120(5)(D) to remove beyond control, runaway, immediate physical harm or imminent risk, indecent or immoral conduct, and sexual intercourse among children as family with service needs (FWSN) offenses thereby removing them from the jurisdiction of the Superior Court – Juvenile Matters.</p> <p>Change C.S.G. §10-198a to amend the policies and procedures concerning beyond control, runaway, immediate physical harm or imminent risk, indecent or immoral conduct, and sexual intercourse among children</p>

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE INCARERATION WORK GROUP

Goal: Decrease Youth Incarceration by 30 % by July 2018

Background:

The implementation of Public Act 16-147, section 1 – 4, which narrowed the grounds of detention and require the use of a detention risk assessment instrument to determine detention eligibility, should result in a decrease in the pre-trial juvenile detention population and an increase in the diversion of children from detention. A positive impact on public safety and child well-being requires ongoing monitoring of the programmatic needs of children diverted from detention. If the necessary emergency behavioral health programs, such as mobile crisis services and crisis stabilization beds, as well as other community-based interventions and supports, as outlined in the Detention Diversion and Release Plan, are not readily accessible to families, schools and the police, the intended outcomes of reduced incarceration and increased public safety will not result.

The Detention Diversion and Release Plan is informed by The Children’s Behavioral Health Plan as required by section 5 of Public Act 16-147. The Children’s Behavioral Health Plan calls for a redesign of the publicly financed system of behavioral health care designed to move toward a system in which access to services will be delinked from system involvement, insurance status, geographic location, and other factors. Financial mapping and resource analysis efforts are underway through the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board which includes representatives from all relevant state agencies (many of whom are members of the JJPOC), the Judicial Branch, consumers, advocates and private providers. Collaboration and coordination between the JJPOC and the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Advisory Board is necessary to ensure that the behavioral health and juvenile justice systems are working together to meet shared state goals through the most cost-effective means.

It is clearly established in research that mixing juveniles and adult offenders is harmful to juveniles. The October 2016 report “*The Future of Youth Justice: A Community-based Alternative to the Youth Prison Model*” by Patrick McCarthy, Vincent Schiraldi, and Miriam Shark, states;

“Adult-style prisons that emphasize confinement and control are devoid of the essentials required for healthy adolescent development---engaged adults focused on their development, a peer group that models prosocial behavior, opportunities for academic success, and activities that contribute to developing decision-making and critical thinking skills. At the same time, these facilities provide too many of the elements that exacerbate the trauma that most confined youth already experienced and reinforce poor choices and impulsive behavior” (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/250142.pdf>).

At Manson Youth Institution (MYI) and at York Correctional Institution (York CI), the children and youth population are housed in separate buildings to ensure they remain out of sight and sound of adult offenders. The children and youth do have contact with adult offenders outside of their assigned units. For example, school, dining hours, while engaged in recreational programming, while receiving medical services, during hallways movements, and while

attending/participating in religious services. When this mingling does occur the children and youth are directly supervised by staff but some contact is unavoidable. The Department of Correction (DOC) is an adult correctional agency, something that is clear in its policies, practices, staffing, training and most importantly, in the services it offers.

The Office of the Child Advocate, with the cooperation and assistance of DOC, collected available information regarding all of the youth (n=74) incarcerated at MYI on July 6th, 2016 and the services they were receiving during confinement. The purpose of this point in time review was to gather data to better inform members of the JJPOC Incarceration sub-group regarding the availability of developmentally-appropriate rehabilitative, and mental health treatment services for children and youth incarcerated at MYI at that time.

Accordingly, the OCA gathered data regarding the following:

- Number of youth incarcerated, their ethnicity, town of residence;
- Youth's criminal charges, whether the youth were sentenced or un-sentenced at the time of the review, and the length of youth's sentences;
- Youth's educational status and whether they had been determined eligible for special education and related services;
- Youth's mental health diagnoses and access to/availability of treatment;
- Youth's access/privileges for visits;
- Youth's involvement with the Department of Children and Families, including whether youth had previously been confined at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School;
- Youth's access to and participation in rehabilitative programming.

OCA reviewed daily schedules maintained by MYI staff and administrators, including educational programming schedules. MYI staff provided information regarding youth's participation in rehabilitative and mental health programming.

The findings of the point in time study show that the restrictions on children and youths' movement and the availability of developmentally-appropriate and individualized services for children and youth are due to the challenges of confining juveniles in the adult correctional system. The DOC has made many efforts and accommodations over the last several years to try and meet the needs of youthful offenders in the DOC. Both facilities have maintained ongoing multidisciplinary working groups to evaluate the needs of the youthful offender population and the DOC has made several policy changes to respond to the needs of these children and youth as they arise, addressing sanction times, isolation and children and youth's visitation status. However, despite the concerted effort of administration and staff, the inherent limitations created by housing youth in an adult correctional system are numerous and difficult to mitigate. Staff are trained to work in an adult correctional facility and policies and procedures are, by and large, based on an adult model of correction. Finally, the DOC's resources are extremely limited with regard to the provision of individual mental health supports and the provision of pro-social opportunities for youth.

The findings are not a criticism of the DOC as the MYI youth population of 61 inmates as of January 11, 2017 and 2 females at the York Correctional Institution on the same date represent a mere fraction of their overall population of approximately 15,000 plus adult offenders for which they have daily responsibilities. For all of these reasons, in addition to the overwhelming stigma that incarceration has for youth, the rehabilitative needs of youth will be better met in an alternative setting, designed for the unique needs of high-risk juvenile offenders.

While we work to remove children and youth from confinement in adult facilities, Governor Malloy has called for the closing of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) by summer 2018. This is, of course, the only state juvenile facility for adjudicated males. The Department of Children and Families (DCF), charged by the Governor with putting the plan for the closure together, is to be commended for its comprehensive and inclusive approach to gaining feedback from many groups over the past year. The report, "*Plan for the Closure of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School*" was presented to the JJPOC in October 2016. The report contains numerous goals which thoughtfully address the needed for improved programming for this population.

One goal, goal 6---Replace CJTS secure capacity at an alternate setting, creates an opportunity for further JJPOC input. The plan identifies the need for a secure facility and points out other closed state buildings that may be redesigned or even a retrofitted CJTS. In December of 2016, the Incarceration Work Group was asked to invite Vincent Schiraldi of the Harvard Kennedy School to give technical assistance on the possibility of other options for the replacement of the secure capacity at CJTS, He advised that secure, but smaller community based treatment programs may be more effective that a larger centralized state facility.

Research strongly recommends that the housing and treatment of youth is more effective if it is within a community-based, home like environment that provides intensive comprehensive family and client centered age and developmentally appropriate care.

"The Future of Youth Justice: A Community-based Alternative to the Youth Prison Model" states that,

"For the few youth for whom secure placement is necessary, a commitment is needed to replace youth prisons with much smaller, non-correctional programs that focus on turning lives around. These are treatment-intensive, developmentally appropriate, secure programs that emphasize stronger youth-staff relationships, nurture family engagement, and build community connections" (pg. 24) ...To deliver such programming effectively, the physical plan must also reflect the commitment to youth development and success. The best place for this to occur is small units with normalized conditions...sleeping quarters that are more like bedrooms than cells...large institutional-style prisons cannot be retrofitted to provide such an environment" (pg. 27).

With the background noted above, the recommendations brought forth by the Incarceration Work Group are intended to improve and ensure that children and youth have access to a full continuum of community-based services, and that children and youth who must be removed from the community are housed in the most age and developmentally appropriate place that provides comprehensive services to meet their programming needs.

JJPOC Incarceration Workgroup:	
Goal	To reduce incarceration by 30% by July 1, 2018
Recommendation 1	<p>It is recommended that the JJPOC collaborate with the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board to identify the elements of the behavioral health service array that are most appropriate for addressing the mental health and substance use needs of children diverted or released from detention and the costs associated with enhancing identified system components, policies and procedures.</p> <p>Section 5 of Public Act 16-147 required the Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division and DCF to jointly develop a plan for the provision of community-based services to children who are diverted or released from detention under the new narrower grounds for detention effective January 1, 2017. Such plan is required to be informed by the comprehensive behavioral health implementation plan developed pursuant to section 17a-22bb of the general statutes, and to address the needs of the child, concerning (1) behavioral health, (2) intervention in the case of family violence, as defined in section 46b-38a of the general statutes, and (3) identification and means of resolution of precipitating behavioral factors that may be exhibited by a child who may run away. Such services may include, but need not be limited to, assessment centers, intensive care coordination and respite beds. The timely and effective implementation of the plan will require coordination and collaboration with the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board.</p>
Data	<p>There were 2,161 admissions to juvenile pre-trial detention in calendar year 2014. Of those admissions, approximately 52% (1,120) involved children who violated a court ordered condition, otherwise known as a technical violation, awaiting case disposition.</p> <p>Children of color make up a disproportionate portion of the juvenile detention population (the population is currently 51% Black, 39% White, 35% Hispanic, and 10% unknown). At the same time, <i>The children’s behavioral health system also struggles with significant racial/ethnic disparities in access to and outcomes of treatment. A recent review found that Black, Hispanic and Asian youth in the Medicaid population in Connecticut used behavioral health services at low rates relative to their proportion to the population. White children, by contrast, make up only 39% of the Connecticut youth Medicaid population, yet account for 45-46% of the use of behavioral health services. System reforms must address racial and ethnic disparities in behavioral health care to ensure that all children have equal access to the full array of behavioral health services and supports</i> (Connecticut Children’s Behavioral Health Plan, DCF, October 1, 2014, p. 7).</p>

Potential Impact	It is estimated that a large percentage, if not the majority, of the technical violations and admissions to detention may be avoided if the necessary community-based interventions and supports are readily accessible to families, schools and the police. Diversion from detention will result in a decreased use of costly detention beds and DCF delinquency commitments. An investment in community-based services is more cost-effective and will result in better child and public safety outcomes.
Policy/Legislative Detail	The JJPOC and the Children’s Behavioral Health Plan Implementation Advisory Board will need to develop a process for collaborating across committees. In addition, joint reporting should be made to their respective committees of cognizance.
Recommendation 2	It is recommended that effective July 1, 2018, children under the age of 18, whose case have been transferred to the adult court and who are housed in a Department of Correction facility, both pretrial and post-conviction, are placed in a safe, secure and developmentally appropriate environment that is not under the authority of the Commissioner of Correction. To insure a smooth transition of such children, the Department of Correction, the Department of Children and Families, the State Department of Education, and the Judicial Branch shall submit an implementation plan to the JJPOC by October 1, 2017.
Data	<p>The Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division presented the following data snapshot of children at the Manson Youth Institution on 11/2/2016, showed the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 to 17 year -old pre-trial population at 33 • Average age of was 16.5 years; • 77% black, 16% Hispanic, and 6% White; • 23% from Hartford, 19% from Bridgeport, 16% from New Haven, and 10% from Waterbury, and 32% from other cities • Average of eight prior delinquency dockets; 4 prior felony dockets; 0.7 violations; 1.6 prior supervision and 0.5 prior commitments dispositions and • 85% (28) had a current A or B felony charge.
Potential Impact	This change may effect a daily average 61 male who are housed at the MYI and 2 females at York CI; both facilities which are operated by the DOC. All juveniles will be removed from adult managed correctional facilities and placed in facilities designed and managed based on the developmental needs of adolescent ages 15-17.
Policy/Legislative Detail	This requires legislative and policy changes.
Recommendation 3	It is recommended that the Department of Children and Families incorporate the following steps into the report “Plan for the Closure

	<p>of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School”; Goal 6, Replace CJTS secure capacity at an alternate location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the expected need for 40 to 50 “secure” beds, as identified in the report, is accurate through an “independent review” of the CJTS population profile; its risk and needs levels; the likelihood of additional court use of the probation option; community-based services in existence or that may be needed; and options for alternative placement through DCF. • Consideration should also be given to the development of a structured decision matrix that matches risk/need level and offenses to the appropriate level of community supervision or secure care. • Obtain the independent review through technical assistance provided by third parties expert in juvenile justice system reform, including policy, operations and research. • Ensure the use of a validated tool by DCF on all commitments to CJTS of its replacement(s) so that children are placed in the appropriate therapeutic program and the least restrictive security level needed. • DCF issuance of a Request for Information (RFI) for private, not-for-profit providers regarding a continuum of secure (physically secure and staff secure) community-based therapeutic facilities for its CJTS population. The capacity of each of these community-based programs should not exceed 10 beds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Based on the RFI responses, as well as the independent review of CJTS population, DCF will be able to make the decision on how to best to serve the needs of the population that will no longer be served at CJTS upon its closing as of July 1, 2018.
Data	<p>This recommendation effects the approximately 40-60 juveniles at CJTS at any given day. It should be pointed out that the admissions to CJTS have drastically reduced over the past 2 years from 226 to 140 during this time. DCF efforts to reduce this population have been extraordinarily successful.</p>
Potential Impact	<p>If the above recommendations are followed, the state will have an independent recommendation on the actual number of children in need of secure placement as well as there will be an instrument used to assist with structured decision making about the levels of care. In addition, if the response to the RFI yields good proposals from credible and experienced vendors. DCF will be able to consider this option on a parallel track with the options noted in their October 18, 2016 plan. .</p>
Policy / Legislative Detail	<p>This requires a policy change at DCF to incorporate the recommendations into their process from replacing CJTS.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE RECIDIVISM REDUCTION WORK GROUP

Goal: Decrease Recidivism by 10% by July 2018

Background:

Juveniles in the juvenile justice system, especially those at the deepest end of the system, have typically failed or underachieved in traditional schools. Patterns of chronic absenteeism, truancy, dropping out or simply “going through the motions”, but not learning and not bound for higher education are often what happens to juvenile offenders. Despite this academic failure, these students both want and need meaningful and gainful training and employment to sustain themselves over the long haul and to insure that their juvenile justice involvement does not lead to the adult justice system.

Unfortunately, access to real-world training and work opportunities is currently non-existent or geographically limited to a few programs administered by the private sector. The state technical high schools admit students only as freshmen and must take into account such prior information as attendance and disciplinary records, both of which put juvenile offenders at a disadvantage for admission. In addition, students must be able to pass an entrance exam for which this population is not typically prepared.

Also, for juveniles in the juvenile justice system, the myriad of needs go way beyond vocational and educational. For them to be successful, behavioral health, family counseling, access to housing, and even transportation assistance will likely be needed for the vocational experience to work effectively. The Recidivism Work Group, in collaboration with the Charter Oak Group, Inc. has developed recommendations that are centered around enhancing Career Pathway Opportunities for At-Risk and Re-entering Youth.

In the “*Career Pathways Programming for Justice Involved and Re-entering Youth in CT: and Evidence-based and Promising Practice in Vocational Education for Justice Involved and Re-Entering Youth*” by the Charter Oak Group, it is noted that in Connecticut “there are almost no programs exclusively targeted to justice involved youth...many programs provide services that might fit for some justice involved youth but are focused on other issues...most services for this population are divided between agencies that provide the supportive services and organizations that provide the education or training”.

The Charter Oak Group compilation of evidence-based and promising practices in vocational education for justice involved youth identifies approaches that are vital in educational setting for working with at risk youth. For example;

- Pre-employment skills: how to answer questions on an application, dress for an interview, resume writing
- Work-based learning: structured on-the-job training, job shadowing, paid and unpaid internships

- After school and summer learning programs: pre vocational or vocational skills, bridge to post-secondary vocational programming, credit recovery mechanism
- Comprehensive assessment: assess youth academic status, vocational interest and aptitudes, risk and protective factors
- Barrier reduction: identifying these barriers, directly providing services to help mitigate them, or acting as a broker
- Strong Case Management and Follow-up Approaches: engagement, coordination, and follow-up

This recommendation focuses on enhancing access to career pathway opportunities for justice involved youth, and insuring these career pathway opportunities utilize best practices, including educational advocates, systematic assessment, contextualized learning, a career pathways approach, and stackable skill acquisition.

In addition, The Recidivism Work Group needs data from the key state agencies on recidivism and other variables in order to fulfill its charge to find the best strategies for changing behavior from law-breaking to law-abiding. For a variety of reasons, this data which includes both agency and contracted programs is not readily available from all agencies. In an effort to correct this, the Work Group is seeking a legislative change to require annual reporting to the JJPOC by both DCF and the Judicial Branch so that the Work Group can effectively measure progress and identify opportunities for improvement.

JJPOC Recidivism Workgroup:	
Goal	To reduce recidivism by 10% by June 2018
Recommendation 1	<p>It is recommended that effective August 15, 2018, the JJPOC in collaboration with the CSDE and the CT Technical High School System implement a Career Pathway System for justice involved youth. This system should look to improve vocational and educational outcomes for justice involved youth and include a focus to impact their ability to succeed.</p> <p>A cost benefits analysis of vocational educational programs of the 2016 and 2017 FY to be submitted to JJPOC on January 1 2018.</p> <p>An implementation plan that includes cost options shall be submitted to the JJPOC by January 1 2018. The plan should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creation of a common definition for vocational educational program for juvenile justice involved youth. b) Pilot an educational record exchange system to ensure credits and educational records follow the justice involved youth. c) Utilization of common vocational-education assessment instrument (s) that assesses the vocational readiness, behavioral, criminogenic and academic needs of justice involved youth by all state agencies, LEA's, and state-funded programs and contractors. The results of the

	<p>assessment and any subsequent planning shall travel with the student across placements and services.</p> <p>d) Establishment of a framework to be used by state agencies and private providers when developing dispositional plans for adjudicated youth in juvenile court that include vocational and educational goals. The dispositional plan should include measures to address criminogenic factors and other issues that could interfere with the youth’s ability to be successful in an educational or vocational program.</p> <p>e) Identification of both barriers to and promising practices to improve successful outcomes for educational or vocational programs. This should include but not be limited to issues around:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Criminogenic needs b. Housing stability c. Academic deficits d. Transportation e. Behavioral Health <p>f) Adoption of best practice components by state-funded educational vocational programs for children and youth involved in juvenile justice system that at a minimum include: credit recovery, contextualized learning, pre-employment and life skills, work-based learning, skills to encourage entrepreneurial opportunities, bridges to post-secondary programming and stackable skills/credits and meet the individual and special education needs of justice involved youth (male and female).</p> <p>g) Establishment of discharge teams and discharge plans that ensures that all adjudicated and committed youth have access to a full range of vocational, technical, job readiness or secondary education, and life skills program options to make them ready to be successful upon discharge from the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>h) Using the results based accountability framework, establish common cross agency program outcome measures and an interagency accountability system to track student outcomes (e.g., academic, employment, and post-secondary education enrollment) and system performance.</p>
<p>Data</p>	<p>The following reports findings and recommendations was used to develop the Career Pathways System Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career Pathways Programming for Justice Involved and Reentering Youth in CT and Evidence-based and Promising Practices in Vocational Education for Justice Involved and Reentering Youth, compiled by: The Charter Oak Group, LLC; December 2016.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students First: Ensuring Excellence and Opportunity for Students in Connecticut’s Juvenile Justice System, written by Center for Children’s Advocacy, 2015 http://www.kidscounsel.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/CCA-JJPOC-Rpt-Jan-12-16.pdf
Potential Impact	<p>The Work Group has identified the following potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in percent of justice involved youth that participate in career oriented programing including pre-employment programming; Increase in percent of Justice Involved Youth that have a work experience; Increase in percent of justice involved youth that are employed; Increase in percent of justice involved youth that are enrolled in post- secondary education; Increase in percent of justice involved youth that obtaining high school credentials. Increase in percent of justice involved youth that have a career-oriented credential; Decrease youth recidivism rate.
Policy/ Legislative Detail	Legislative and Policy changes needed
Recommendation 2	<p>It is recommended that Department of Children and Families (DCF, Judicial Branch (JB), and Department of Correction (DOC) submit an annual report to the JJPOC on specific recidivism measures on October 1, 2017 and annual thereafter. Such reports shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of arrests of juveniles while committed to the DCF as delinquent, • The number and percentage of children and youth arrested while under delinquency commitment. • The number and percentage of children and youth arrested while under Judicial probation or under non Judicial delinquency supervision. • The rearrests rate of children and youth at 6, 12, and 24 months after the end of the delinquency commitment, probation, judicial probation, non-judicial delinquency supervision • Number of arrests of individual under the age of 18 while sentenced to the DOC. • The number of arrest for individuals who have completed their sentence to the DOC for a crime committed under the age of 18 at 6, 12, and 24 months. <p>It is recommended that the DCF, JB, and DOC collaborate with the recidivism and Cross Agency Data Sharing work group in</p>

	<p>establishing a data collection work plan. The work plan will be presented to the JJPOC on October 1, 2017. The work plan will include a common set of data points that is consistent with the recidivism reduction framework that was adopted in PA 16-147 and consistent with national best practices, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk level, • treatment matching, • treatment dosage.
Data	<p>The data currently on recidivism was presented to the JJPOC at the October 2016 meeting. It looked across three sectors measuring recidivism---probation, parole and youth at DOC. The 24-month recidivism rate for probation was 56% (but it has been reduced by 7% since the adoption of the JJPOC goal on this; the rate for parole for those released from CJTS for 24 months later was 83%; for the DOC cohort (transferred youth) 65%. (a 14% reduction since 2011).</p>
Potential Impact	<p>The Work Group will be better able to evaluate progress on recidivism reduction and to better the JJPOC on the practices and programs that work effectively to reduce recidivism.</p>
Policy/Legislative Detail	<p>Legislation will be proposed to incorporate these report to the General Statue.</p>

**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE JJPOC CO-CHAIRS
 REVIEW OF THE RAISE THE AGE TO 21 REPORT
 SUBMITTED BY THE HARVARD KENNEDY SCHOOL:**

Background:

In January of 2016, Governor Dannel Malloy asked the JJPOC to study and make further recommendations to him on his proposal to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 18 to 21. He asked for this report by the end of 2016.

The University of New Haven’s Tow Youth Justice Institute obtained federal funding to support this study and engaged the Harvard Kennedy School Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management (PCJ) to report back on the Governor’s request and the list of questions on which he asked for specific advice. The staff from Harvard working on this project included Lael Chester and Vincent Schiraldi. They met with all Work Groups and the full JJPOC to get their input and expertise related to the questions raise. In December of 2016, PCJ submitted their report entitled “Public Safety and Emerging Adults in Connecticut: Providing Effective and Developmentally Appropriate Responses for Youth under Age 21. The report supports the overall policy change involved in raising the age and offers numerous suggestions for implementation.

The Co-chairs of the JJPOC asked the Work Group co-chairs to review the report and to report back on any suggestions they might have. The co-chairs met and decided to not make a recommendation specifically on raising the age, but rather to offer some guidelines on implementation in the event it is enacted into law. Their recommendations follow.

JJPOC Co-Chair Workgroup	
Recommendation 1	<p>In the event that the Governor and legislature choose to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction from the present 18 to 21, it is recommended that raising the age occur that it be implemented using a phase-in implementation process; and an evaluation be conducted after the first year of implementation that includes a more refined assessment of the anticipated numbers of emerging adults in each of age group; associated costs and savings in proceeding with the phase-in; and any technical statutory changes that may be still necessary.</p> <p>The phase shall be conducted as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase-in of 18-year-old emerging adults effective October 1, 2018. • July 1, 2019, JJPOC shall initiate a process evaluation and such report shall be submitted to the full JJPOC, the Governor and the relevant committees of the Legislature by January 1, 2020.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase-in of 19-year-old emerging adults effective July 1, 2020 • Phase-in of 20-year-old emerging adults effective July 1, 2021. <p>In the event this proposal is enacted into law, it is recommended that the JJPOC monitor the implementation of this reform and share relevant findings with the Governor and the committees of cognizance of the Legislature.</p> <p>Further review and deliberation of select few Harvard recommendations is necessary before the Co-Chairs Work Group can make associated recommendations to the JJPOC. These three (3) Harvard recommendations should be considered separate from the current deliberations associated with raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 18 to 21 (RTA2.0):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvard Recommendation # 3: Raise the lower-end of juvenile jurisdiction from age 7 to age 12. • Harvard Recommendation #12: Develop a full continuum of care for all youth and emerging adults sentenced to the DCF through a regionalized network of small therapeutic facilities for the small number who need to be confined; and a network of community based programs in youth’s neighborhoods. Further consider the best organizational structure to oversee all juvenile corrections that can effectively serve both youth and emerging adults in a single agency. • Harvard Recommendation # 13: reconsider the automatic transfer of 15-17 year olds.
<p>Data per Harvard Report</p>	<p>In the past, emerging adults have been treated in the criminal justice system in the same manner as older, more mature adults. The results of this undifferentiated and generic approach have been demonstrably poor for public safety, individual well-being, and cost effectiveness. Research from the fields of neurobiology, sociological, developmental psychology and life-course criminology, as well as the experiences in other countries and the burgeoning practices in the U.S., all indicate that providing developmentally appropriate responses to this age group in the juvenile justice system, which operates in an individualized and rehabilitative manner, will be more effective by both reducing crime and providing cost savings in the long-term.</p>
<p>Potential Impact per Harvard Report</p>	<p>The juvenile justice system will expand and the adult criminal justice system will correspondingly decrease, but this will be done in a gradual manner allowing for a thoughtful transition that will</p>

	<p>involve, to a large extent, the re-allocation of resources rather than additional resources. In 2015, there were 2,767 18-year-olds arrested who were prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system. Applying the rate of decrease in arrests since 2013, Connecticut can expect approximately 2,200 18-year-olds to be arrested in 2018 (first year of the proposed implementation), and most of these (except for the serious cases that will be transferred to the adult court) will be handled in the juvenile system. These 18-year-olds will benefit from the “front-end” diversion opportunities available in the juvenile court (which research shows to be a particularly opportune time to divert) that are unavailable in the adult system. These 18-year-olds will also benefit from the changes to the pre-trial detention system that is just now being implemented, ensuring that detention is used only when there is no least-restrictive alternative available, reducing unnecessary trauma and harm (including such negative outcomes as recidivism and later commitments) as well as costs.</p> <p>By incorporating 18, 19 and 20-year-olds gradually over time with the appropriate planning and evaluation, while simultaneously investing in robust diversion and alternative to confinement strategies, Connecticut is well poised to repeat its earlier experience in including 16 and 17-year-olds in the juvenile justice system which was implemented smoothly and resulted in a substantial reduction in crime.</p>
<p>Policy/Legislative Detail</p>	<p>Requires legislation and policy changes</p>

III. ATTACHMENT A: WORKGROUP MEMBERSHIP

Workgroup: Diversion		
Meeting Location: Middletown Youth Service Bureau 372 Hunting Hill Ave, Middletown		
Meeting Dates and Time: Meets the first Friday of the month from 11:00-12:30		
1 Co-chairs: Erica Bromley and John Frassinelli		
Membership		
Name	Agency	Date
Erica Bromley	Connecticut Youth Services Association (CYSA)	
John Frassinelli	State Department of Education (CSDE)	
Francis Carino	Office of the Chief State's Attorney	
Leon Smith	Center for Children's Advocacy	
Abby Anderson	The Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance (CTJJA)	
Justin Carbonella	Middletown Youth Service Bureau	
Dana Forry	Bridgeport LIST	
Valerie LaMotte	Office of Policy and Management (OPM)	
Linda Dixon	Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Tina Jefferson	DCF Region 6 Regional Administrator (DCF)	
Tim Marshall	Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Julie Revaz	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Daisy Ortiz	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Michaelangelo Palmieri	CSSD Probation Supervisor, Middletown Juvenile Court	
Jaquita Monroe	CSSD Court Planner (LISTs, Education, DMC initiatives)	
Sharon Langer	Connecticut Voices for Children	
Sharon Elias	Waterbury Public Defender	
Louise Pyers	National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)	
Dawn Hatchett	Lifebridge	
Jeffrey Vanderploeg	School-Based Diversion Initiative (SBDI)	
Ron Onofrio	University of New Haven Police Department	
Sean Grant	Manchester Police Department	
Amy Evison	CHR	
Toni Walker	Legislature	
Rep. Robyn Porter	Legislature	
Rep. Gary Winfield	Legislature	
Erika Nowakowski	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Sara Jefferies	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Kitty Tyrol	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Danielle Cooper	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	

Workgroup: Incarceration		
Meeting Location: NH Juvenile Courthouse-239 Whalley Ave. New Haven		
Meeting Dates and Time: Meets the third Monday of the month from 1:00-2:30		
Co-chairs: Judge Bernadette Conway and Sen. Gary Winfield		
Membership		
Name	Agency	Date
Judge Bernadette Conway	Connecticut Judicial Branch	
Sen. Gary Winfield	Connecticut General Assembly	
Bob Francis	Regional Youth Adult Social Action Partnership (RYASAP)	
Martha Stone	Center for Children’s Advocacy (CCA)	
Sarah Eagan	Office of Child’s Advocate (OCA)	
Abby Anderson	Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance (CJJA)	
Christine Rاپillo	Office of Chief Public Defender (OCPD)	
Renee Cimino	Office of Chief Public Defender (OCPD)	
Jim Connolly	Office of Chief Public Defender (OCPD)	
Francis Carino	Office of the Chief State's Attorney	
Fernando Muniz	Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Bill Rosenbeck	CJTS Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Kenneth Cabral	DCF Region 1 Regional Administrator (DCF)	
Kristina Stevens	DCF clinical and community division (DCF)	
Scott Semple/Cheryl Cepelak	Department of Corrections (DOC)	
John Alves	Department of Corrections (DOC)	
John Holland	Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	
Deb Fuller	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Cathy Foley Geib	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Renee Cimino	Probation -- Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Kimball Robbins	Regional Manager Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Deborah Mayano	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Karl Alston	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Tracy Duran	Program Manager Supervisor of Court Clinicians (CSSD)	
Rep. Toni Walker	Legislature	
Rep. Robyn Porter	Legislature	
Rep. Gary Winfield	Legislature	
John Noonan	IMRP/Results First	
Bill Carbone	TYJI	
Erika Nowakowski	TYJI	
Danielle Cooper	TYJI	
Kendell Cooker	TYJI	

Workgroup: Recidivism		
Meeting Location: The Village 1680 Albany Ave. Hartford Hillyer Conference Room		
Meeting Dates and Time: Meets the first Monday of the month from 11:00-1:00		
Co-chairs: Christine Rapillo and Hector Glynn		
Membership		
Name	Agency	Date
Hector Glynn	Village for Children and Families	
Christine Rapillo	Office of Chief Public Defender	
Steve Smith	Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Bill Rosenbeck	CJTS Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
John Frassinelli	State Department of Education (CSDE)	
Francis Carino	Office of the Chief State's Attorney	
Geoff Scales	Probation (CSSD)	
Julie Revaz	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Peter Kochol	Program Manager; Data and Program Evaluation (CSSD)	
Mark Irons	Regional Manager (CSSD)	
Casey O'Neill	Probation Supervisor (CSSD)	
Jaquita Monroe	Court Planner (CSSD)	
Martha Stone	Center for Children's Advocacy (CCA)	
Maureen Price Borland	Community Partners in Action (CPA)	
Doreen Thompson	Community Partners in Action (CPA)	
Alicia Woodsby	Partnership for Strong Communities	
Agata Raszczyk-Lawska	Connecticut Legal Services	
Scott Wilderman	Career Resources	
Rep. Robyn Porter	Legislature	
Rep. Toni Walker	Legislature	
Rep. Gary Winfield	Legislature	
Bill Carbone	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Erika Nowakowski	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Danielle Cooper	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Kendell Cooker	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
John Noonan	IMRP/Results First	

Workgroup: Cross Agency Data Sharing		
Meeting Location: OPM		
Meeting Dates and Time: Meets the third Monday of the month from 11:00-1:00		
Co-chairs: Brian Hill and Natalie Wagner		
Membership		
Name	Agency	Date
Brian Hill	Judicial	
Natalie Wagner	Office of Policy and Management	
Mickey Kramer	Office of Child Advocate	
Miguel de Figueroa	University of Connecticut (UCONN)	
Ajit Gopalakrishnan	State Department of Education (SDE)	
Christine Rapillo	Office of Chief Public Defender (OCPD)	
Barbara J. Claire	Department of Children and Families (DCF)	
Patrick Hynes	Department of Corrections (DOC)	
Bryan Sperry	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Andy Condon	Department of Labor (DOL)	
Noel Miano	Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	
Dominic Falcone	Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)	
Peter Kochol	Court Support Services Division (CSSD)	
Toni Walker	Legislature	
Rep. Robyn Porter	Legislature	
Rep. Gary Winfield	Legislature	
Dr. Kendell Coker	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Brandon Knieriem	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Renee LaMark Muir	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	
Erika Nowakowski	Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI)	

Standing Members of all Workgroups:

Representative Toni Walker and Secretary Ben Barnes

Representative Robyn Porter and Senator Gary Winfield

William H. Carbone

Andrew Clark, John Noonan and Mary Janicki

JJPOC Co-chairs

Connecticut General
Assembly

Tow Youth Justice
Institute/University of New
Haven

Results First, Institute of
Municipal and Regional
Studies, Central Ct. State
University