

# OJJDP Title II Formula Grant Program 2023 Narrative



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**Office of Policy & Management**  
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## **I. Introduction**

With preparation of this Narrative and other required grants documents — plus work that will continue to seek to address the 33 statutory elements of the *Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act* (JJDP Act), establishment and usage of an effective monitoring system; compliance data collection, submission, and monitoring; and development and implementation of the 3 Year Plan — the State of Connecticut intends to become a participating state again in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Title II Formula Grant Program (“OJJDP Title II Grant Program”).

Prior to 2017, Connecticut was a long-standing participant in the OJJDP Title II Grant Program. Participation — with the resources received, technical assistance delivered, partnerships with other states, and provision of the latest research, evidence-based practices, and data analysis — contributed enormously to Connecticut’s endeavors to improve juvenile justice system outcomes. As a national leader in enacting and implementing data-driven juvenile justice policies and practices, Connecticut wishes to participate in OJJDP Title II Grant Program Grant Program again, to support its efforts to improve system outcomes further while partnering with other states pursuing similar goals for its youth.

During the five grant award years in which Connecticut was a non-participating state, from 2018 to 2022, the Tow Youth Justice Institute (TYJI) at the University of New Haven has applied for the OJJDP’s competitive grant solicitation. Because of TYJI’s diligent efforts over this period and the experience it cultivated, Office of Policy and Management Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (OPM CJPPD) staff coordinated with TYJI staff in preparing this Narrative and other grant materials. Additionally, OPM CJPPD staff received clarity and

information from OJJDP staff as well as technical assistance from the American Institutes for Research (AIR). Staff reviewed narratives submitted from participating states, too. Finally, they reviewed OJJDP Title II Grant Program materials from Connecticut's prior participation period.

Nevertheless, this Narrative was prepared within a highly condensed timeframe with the expectation of continued planning to meet the OJJDP Title II Grant Program requirements to become a participating state. The Juvenile Justice Specialist expected to focus on the grant program is scheduled to have her second day of work at OPM CJPPD on August 21, the deadline for submitting the application to OJJDP. Therefore, the Narrative, though developed with the intention of satisfying the requirements for a successful application, will serve as a foundation and a guide for further work on OJJDP Title II Grant Program, particularly on the 3 Year Plan covered later in the Narrative.

## **II. Capacity and capabilities**

Several US Department of Justice (US DOJ) formula grants are awarded to state governments, which set priorities and allocate funds to sub-recipients. The work generally is carried out by state administering agencies (SAAs), which in Connecticut is the OPM CJPPD. Its location within the state's budget and planning agency positions it to coordinate federal grant program activities with other federal and state initiatives.

Through an array of functions — including data analysis and evaluation, grant administration, convening criminal justice system stakeholders, and developing and implementing policy — OPM CJPPD collaborates with state and local adult and juvenile justice agencies to improve system outcomes. The undersecretary who directs OPM CJPPD serves, as the state agency

secretary's designee, as co-chair of the Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee (JJPOC). The JJPOC is co-chaired by State Representative Toni E. Walker, who serves as House Chair of the Connecticut General Assembly's Appropriations Committee. The JJPOC, which is described in greater detail in the third chapter, develops and evaluates policies related to the juvenile justice system and promotes coordination and planning across system stakeholders. Pertaining to statutory requirement 3 of the JJDP Act, the JJPOC, or a workgroup thereunder, is envisioned as serving as the State Advisory Group (SAG) for the OJJDP Title II Grant Program.

OPM CJPPD, as SAA, administers several federal formula grant programs, providing OPM CJPPD with the experience required to oversee the administrative aspects of this grant. To administer grants, OPM CJPPD uses an electronic grant management system, Grantium, which encompasses beginning-to-end management and administration of grant programs and sub-recipient grant projects in a secure web-enabled workflow-driven system.

As noted in the Introduction, OPM CJPPD has already recruited a full-time employee who will focus on administration of the OJJDP Title II Grant, with an expectation of serving as Juvenile Justice Specialist, Compliance Monitor, and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) Coordinator for the state. Several substantial milestones need to be completed in the first year of the grant cycle, during which OPM CJPPD intends to assess the capacity needed to administer this grant successfully and focus resources as available. If navigating the first full year as a participating state leads to an assessment that the grant program plan and budget should be amended for subsequent years, OPM CJPPD will be prepared to adjust. Moreover, if needed, OPM CJPPD is prepared to work with its state agency's legal and business divisions to pursue contracts for services that may be necessary to fulfill requirements under the grant.

In addition to OPM CJPPD's SAA functions, it also manages a Research Unit that functions as Connecticut's Statistical Analysis Center. The Research Unit focuses on conducting in-depth analyses of the criminal justice system to support system monitoring and aid in understanding its long-range needs. The Research Unit produces monthly, annual, and ad hoc statistical reports on criminal justice system inputs, outputs, and outcomes, and it supports additional research activities into emergent priority criminal justice topics for Connecticut policymakers and stakeholders.

### **III. State Advisory Group**

#### **A. The Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee**

As previously stated, with Connecticut aiming to rejoin the OJJDP Title II Grant Program, the expectation is for the JJPOC, or a workgroup thereunder, to serve as the SAG. The JJPOC consists of more than 40 members, who include state legislators, prosecutors, public defenders, state agency commissioners, judges, police chiefs, advocates, victim advocates, and community-based organizations. Please see Appendix A for the current JJPOC roster. The JJPOC, which receives intensive administrative and staffing support from TYJI, meets 11 months of the year. Meetings are held in the Legislative Office Building, which is connected to the State Capitol, and members of the public are invited to attend.

The JJPOC consists of six workgroups focusing on essential areas of its work: education, incarceration, diversion, racial and ethnic disparities, cross-agency data sharing, and community expertise. Within the workgroups there are subgroups addressing specialized areas of juvenile justice policy and practice, including suspension and expulsion, reentry, commissary, alternatives to arrest, raising the minimum age of the juvenile justice system, and

truancy. The workgroups and subgroups help the JJPOC fulfill its reporting requirements, pursuant to Section 46b-121n of the Connecticut General Statutes.

With June 2023's enactment of *An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice* (Public Act 21-188) the JJPOC roster expanded to include five new members. First, there will be greater representation from youth, young adults, and families: (a) two children, youths, or young adults under 26 years of age with lived experience in the juvenile justice system, and (b) 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. Second, there will be representatives from the two federally recognized tribes: one member each from the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe.

OPM CJPPD will coordinate with the JJPOC co-chairs and members to establish the SAG. Once it is established, OPM CJPPD will provide the roster to OJJDP and seek to comply with the SAG requirements. Currently, there are no identified challenges that would prevent the SAG from being established by the end of the first year of the grant cycle.

### ***A.1 JJPOC Research Agenda and Data Analysis***

The JJPOC regularly incorporates data analyses into presentations, policy discussions, and strategic planning. The principal data presentation, *The JJPOC Pulse Check*, provides a high-level look at juvenile justice system trends and generally occurs at each October meeting. *The JJPOC Pulse Check*, intending to provide context to committee members, described changes occurring in the size of the juvenile justice system over a five-year period, most recently from 2017 to 2022. Following is a link to the [October 2022 JJPOC Pulse Check presentation](#).

Examples of data analyses include delinquent referrals (aggregate level and by felony or misdemeanor classification); top ten felony and misdemeanor charges; school-related incidents; pre-disposition detention admissions; juvenile probation population (aggregate and by supervision level); cases receiving a disposition to probation (aggregate level or with a placement in a residential facility); top 10 program referrals; and probation client recidivism rate by supervision/risk level. Although *The JJPOC Pulse Check* contains cross-system analysis, throughout the year separate data-analysis presentations home in on specific points in the juvenile justice system to inform the committee's work. To that end, the JJPOC has scheduled, or already has received, presentations in 2022 and 2023 on the following topics: diversion (centering on juvenile review boards and youth service bureaus), school discipline, youth who are dually involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, and the deep-end youth whose cases have been transferred from the juvenile to the adult court and are being held pre- or post-adjudication in a Department of Correction facility. The JJPOC data analysis presentations are made possible by the active participation of the Connecticut Judicial Branch, Executive Branch state agencies, nonprofit organization and advocacy groups, TYJI academicians and researchers, and contracted research partners. The JJPOC's research agenda and data analysis will support Connecticut's work on the OJJDP Title II Grant Program and further its efforts to come into compliance with the grant program's requirements.

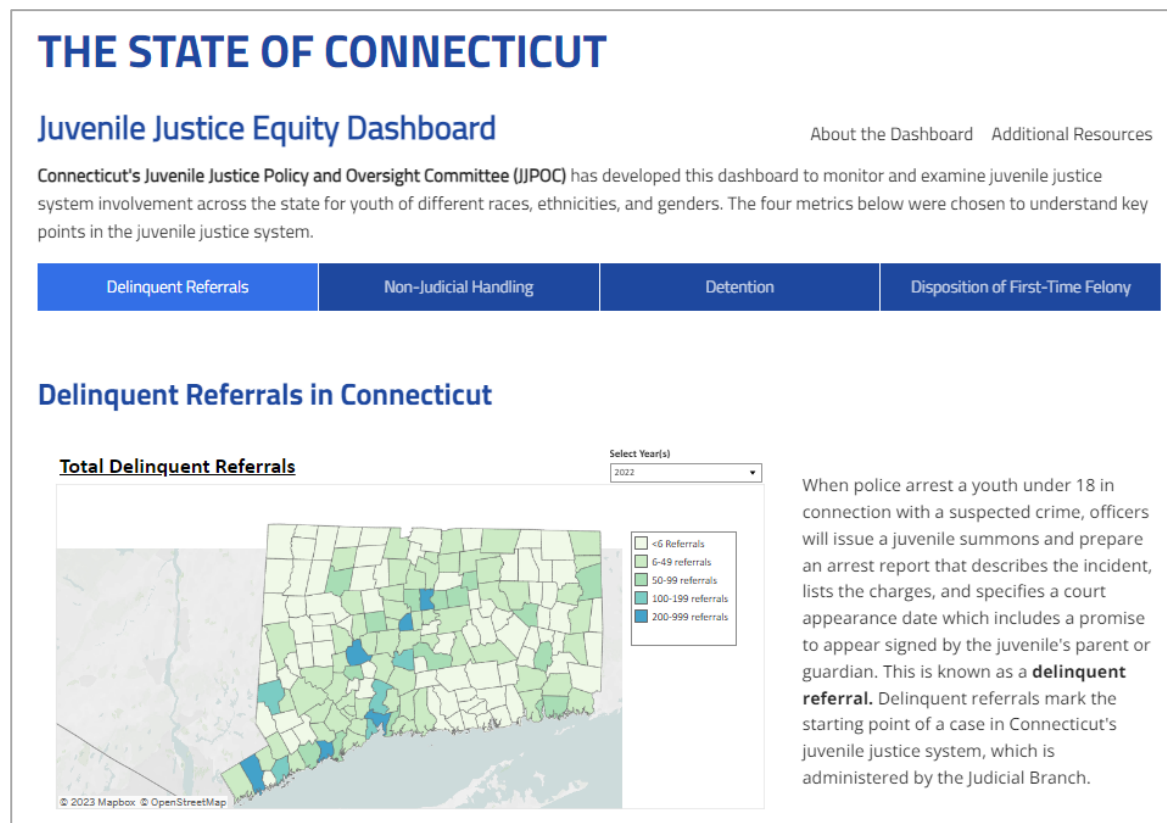
## ***A.2 Juvenile Justice Equity Dashboard***

In April 2023, OPM CJPPD and partners, including the Judicial Branch — which enters, stores and manages the data — and OPM's Data and Policy Analytics Unit, which provides technological expertise, launched [Connecticut's Juvenile Justice Equity Dashboard](#). The dashboard was recommended as part of Connecticut Improving Outcomes for Youth approach,



under which The Council of State Governments Justice Center provided intensive technical assistance, and it has been guided through implementation by the JJPOC. Figure 1 provides a screenshot of the Equity Dashboard from the website hosting it. It enables users to monitor and examine juvenile justice system involvement across the state for youth of different races, ethnicities, and genders. Users can customize and interact with quarterly delinquent referral data by municipality between 2019 and 2022. The dashboard is expected to expand to include other measures — including non-judicial handling of cases, detention, and disposition of first-time felonies — identified and prioritized by stakeholders, including the JJPOC. Information contained in the dashboard will contribute to tracking various data measures reported under the OJJDP Title II Grant Program.

Figure 1. Juvenile Justice Equity Dashboard screenshot



#### **IV. OJJDP Title II Grant Program Formula Grant 3 Year Plan**

The State of Connecticut's OJJDP Title II Grant Program 3 Year Plan will address how the state intends to comply with the required elements within three years of the start of October 1, 2023, grant period. The Juvenile Justice Specialist will guide the process in pursuit of compliance with the required elements. Additionally, the specialist will submit the required programmatic progress reports to OJJDP, and OPM CJPPD's Associate Accountant will coordinate any financial submission requirements.

The plan will be amended annually to include new programs, projects, activities, and progress made on compliance relating to requirements and designated milestones. Moreover, the Juvenile Justice Specialist will submit annual performance reports to OJJDP describing progress implementing programs contained in the original plan, how the state plan is supported by, or takes account of, scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior, and the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents. Not later than 60 days after the date on which a plan or amended plan is finalized, the plan or amended plan will be posted on the state's public website.

##### **A. List of statutorily required elements that are listed under the JJDP Act.**

Connecticut intends to fulfill the 33 required OJJDP Title II Grant Program elements, including the core four requirements, through implementation of its 3 Year Plan. Thirty-two statutory requirements are covered in this section — distributed across Subsections B (7 requirements), C (20), and D (5) — while one statutory requirement has been covered under Chapter II. Additionally, OPM CJPPD has received AIR's template for tracking statutory requirements.

OPM CJPPD anticipates that — based on Connecticut’s significant period of prior participation in OJJDP Title II Grant Program, intensive work of the JJPOC, and the state’s status as a national leader in juvenile justice policy and practice — many of the statutory elements may already be satisfied or be capable of being addressed without substantial barriers. A detailed review of each element will commence as part of Connecticut’s 3 Year Plan. Plus, a diligent effort will be undertaken to fulfill each requirement while establishing and implementing an effective system of monitoring.

Throughout the Narrative, OPM CJPPD has sought to demonstrate the coordination and collaboration it engages in, as part of the JJPOC and across stakeholders more broadly, while administering federal grants and working on projects affecting the juvenile justice system. The work over the next year to provide more definitive statements about the status of each statutory requirement will be no different. OPM CJPPD, led by the Juvenile Justice Specialist, expects to engage with state agencies, municipalities, state and local organizations, TYJI, JJPOC, national technical assistance providers, representatives from other participating states, and the public to pursue the information needed to provide a comprehensive update to the plan next year.

#### **B. Statutory requirements 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, and 32**

The State of Connecticut intends to fulfill the seven required elements listed below.

- Youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, family income, and disability (statutory requirement 16);
- Consideration will be given to, and that assistance will be available for, approaches

designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible) (17);

- (A) Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work); (B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and (C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved (19);
- Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, Tribal, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such State, local, Tribal, and other non-Federal funds (21);
- If the State receives under section 222 for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the State received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services (24);
- Juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security

Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675) (27); and

- The agency of the State receiving funds under this title [OPM CJPPD] collaborates with the State educational agency [Connecticut State Department of Education] receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that; (A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll; (B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and (C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned (32).

**C. Statutory requirements 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 33**

Additionally, the State of Connecticut intends to fulfill the 20 statutorily required elements listed below.

- OPM CJPPD acts as the SAA for Connecticut, and is the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan (statutory requirement 1);
- Contain satisfactory evidence that the state agency designated in accordance with



paragraph (1) has or will have authority, by legislation, if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part (2);

- Provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a State plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the State from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group (4);
- Unless the provisions of this paragraph are waived at the discretion of the Administrator for any State in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis, provide that at least 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per centum of funds received by the State under section 222 reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the State under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding funds made available to the SAG under section 222(d), shall be expended— (A) through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan; (B) through programs of local private agencies, to the extent such programs are consistent with the State plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a State shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and (C) to provide funds for programs of Indian Tribes that agree to attempt to comply with the core requirements applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the

geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the State population under 18 years of age (5);

- Provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 within the State, including in rural areas (6);
- (A) Provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State; and (B) contain—(i) an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services; (ii) a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; (iii) a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; (iv) 9 a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system; (v) a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment

programs; (vi) a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement; (vii) a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system; (viii) a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; and (ix) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, a plan which shall be implemented not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the *Juvenile Justice Reform Act* of 2018, to— (I) eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; and (II) eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless— (aa) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or (bb) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method (7);

- Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the State (8);
- Provide that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the State under section 222, other than funds made available to the SAG under section 222(d), whether

expended directly by the State, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for, with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidence-based or promising programs listed in 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9)(A)-(W) (9);

- Provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the State (10);
- Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the State plan (18);
- Provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title (20);
- Provide that the State agency designated under paragraph (1) [OPM CJPPD] will: (A) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based; (B) from time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary; and (C) not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such

recipient to the State agency (22);

- Provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense— (A) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such status offender is held in custody for violating such order; (B) not later than 24 hours during which such status offender is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such status offender; (C) not later than 48 hours during which such status offender is so held— (i) such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such status offender; (ii) such court shall conduct a hearing to determine— (I) whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such status offender violated such order; and (II) the appropriate placement of such status offender pending disposition of the violation alleged; and (iii) if such court determines the status offender should be placed in a secure detention facility or correctional facility for violating such order— (I) the court shall issue a written order that— (aa) identifies the valid court order that has been violated; (bb) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order; (cc) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile; (dd) specifies the length of time, not to exceed 7 days, that the status offender may remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender's release from such facility; and (ee) may not be renewed or extended; and (II) the court may not issue a second or subsequent order described in subclause (I) relating to a status offender unless the status offender violates a valid court



order after the date on which the court issues an order described in subclause (I); and (D) there are procedures in place to ensure that any status offender held in a secure detention facility or correctional facility pursuant to a court order described in this paragraph does not remain in custody longer than 7 days or the length of time authorized by the court, whichever is shorter (23);

- Specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 222 (other than funds made available to the SAG under section 222(d)) that the State will reserve for expenditure by the State to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units (25);
- Provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, and in accordance with confidentiality concerns, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court, so as to provide for— (A) data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and (B) a plan to use the data described in subparagraph (A) to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect (26);
- Provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under this title with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs (28);

- Describe the policies, procedures, and training in effect for the staff of juvenile State correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques (29);
- Describe— (A) the evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who— (i) request a screening; (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and (B) how the State will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment (30);
- Describe how reentry planning by the State for juveniles will include— (A) a written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes— (i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles; (ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and (iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and (B) review processes (31); and
- Describe policies and procedures to— (A) screen for, identify, and document in records of the State the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and (B) divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable (33).

#### **D. Four core requirements**

To receive funding, states must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the JJDP

Act's four core requirements: deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), separation of youth from adults in secure facilities, removal of youths from adult jails and lockups, and addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. Connecticut intends to fulfill these four core requirements. Work to fulfill the core requirements is expected to be incorporated into the 3 Year Plan, and progress toward meeting the requirements will be reported to OJJDP as required under the OJJDP Title II Grant Program.

Relating to statutory requirement 14, Connecticut intends to provide for an effective system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities to ensure that the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (core requirement 1), separation (2), and jail removal (3) requirements, all three of which are detailed below, are met. This includes the annual reporting of compliance data for at least 85 percent of facilities required to report such data. Connecticut intends to provide for an effective system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities to ensure that DSO, separation, and jail removal requirements are met.

*i. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders — statutory requirement 11*

OPM CJPPD is expecting to develop a plan, procedure, and timetable covering the three-year planning cycle for assuring that the DSO requirement will be met. Currently, no substantial barriers are anticipated for achieving compliance with this requirement, but further review will be carried out as work proceeds on the grant program. OPM CJPPD anticipates that the above mentioned plan will include strategies for achieving and maintaining compliance, such as (1) a description of any state or local laws or pending legislation that impact or may impact

compliance; (2) information on how OPM CJPPD and the JJPOC will work together to address circumstances that have caused DSO violations to occur; (3) any recent or pending changes that could impact the state's compliance (e.g., staffing changes); and (4) detailed goals, objectives, and activities to achieve full compliance, including the title of the individual responsible for each activity and the date by which it will occur. Goals, objectives, and activities will be designed to address the circumstances in which DSO violations have occurred.

*ii. Separation of juveniles from adult inmates — statutory requirement 12*

OPM CJPPD will develop a plan, procedure, and timetable covering the three-year planning cycle for assuring the separation requirement is met. Currently, no substantial barriers are anticipated for achieving compliance with this requirement, but further review will be carried out as work proceeds on the grant program. The above mentioned plan may include strategies for achieving and maintaining compliance, such as (1) a description of any state or local laws or pending legislation that impact or may impact compliance; (2) information on how OPM CJPPD and the JJPOC will work together to address circumstances that have caused separation violations to occur; (3) any changes that could impact the state's compliance (e.g., staffing changes); (4) detailed goals, objectives, and activities to achieve full compliance, including the title of the individual responsible for each activity and the date by which it will occur; and (5) an overall timetable for achieving compliance. Goals, objectives, and activities will be designed to address the circumstances in which separation violations have occurred.

*iii. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups — statutory requirement 13*

OPM CJPPD will develop a plan, procedure, and timetable covering the three-year planning cycle for assuring the jail-and-lockup-removal requirement is met. Currently, no substantial barriers are anticipated for achieving compliance with this requirement, but further review will be carried out as work proceeds on the grant program. The above mentioned plan may include strategies for achieving and maintaining compliance, such as (1) a description of any state or local laws or pending legislation that impact or may impact compliance; (2) information on how OPM CJPPD and the SAG will work together to address circumstances that have caused jail removal violations to occur; (3) any recent or pending changes that could impact the state's compliance (e.g., staffing changes); and (4) detailed goals, objectives, and activities to achieve full compliance, including the title of the individual responsible for each activity and the date by which it will occur. Goals, objectives, and activities should be designed to address the circumstances in which jail removal violations have occurred.

*iv. Addressing racial and ethnic disparities — statutory  
requirement 15*

Relating to statutory requirement 15, Connecticut intends to implement policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the state, territorial, local, and tribal levels, as applicable, to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas. This is expected to be carried out by:

- Establishing or designating existing coordinating bodies, composed of juvenile justice stakeholders, (including representatives of the educational system) at the state, local, or tribal levels, to advise efforts by States, units of local government, and tribes to reduce



racial and ethnic disparities;

- Identifying and analyzing data on race and ethnicity at decision points in state, local, or tribal juvenile justice systems to determine which such points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; and
- Developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under subparagraph (B);

Currently, no substantial barriers are anticipated for achieving compliance with this requirement, but further review will be carried out as work proceeds on the grant program. The JJPOC contains an existing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Work Group (RED Work Group) that meets bimonthly, develops priorities, and advance recommendations to the full committee. The RED Work Group therefore provides coordination among state, local, and tribal stakeholders on strategies and goals to reduce system disparities. Additionally, the Center for Children's Advocacy, a sub-awardee of the 2018 OJJDP cooperative agreement, runs RED Reduction Committees throughout the state. This work consists of reviewing policies and procedures and instituting new or modified ones. OPM CJPPD intends to work collaboratively with the JJPOC and stakeholders on this core requirement of the OJJDP Title II Formula Grant.

#### **V. Compliance data and monitoring plan.**

OPM CJPPD intends to complete a State Compliance Monitoring Manual (CMM) by the end of the first year following the expected commencement, on October 1, 2023, of the OJJDP Title II Grant Program. The CMM will be consistent with the requirements outlined in OJJDP's

*Policies and Procedures Manual for Monitoring Compliance with Core Requirements of the Formula Grants Program Authorized Under Title II, Part B, of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.* In addition, OPM CJPPD will ensure that the designated compliance monitor completes compliance monitoring training provided by an OJJDP-approved technical assistance provider before the end of Year 1. A plan to collect compliance data for the four core requirements will be completed within Year 1 and incorporated into the CMM. The CMM will describe its design to meet each element of an effective compliance monitoring system.

OPM CJPPD intends to be responsible for the state's compliance monitoring effort and the validity of the annual monitoring report, and it may, based on personnel needed to fulfill requirements under the grant, contract with a public or private agency to help perform the monitoring function. If another agency is selected, OPM CJPPD will identify in its monitoring plan which agency it has authorized and/or tasked to assist in the monitoring functions. In addition, the plan will include the procedures and activities the state uses to monitor the contractual arrangement.

Below are eight elements of the compliance data and monitoring plan required for states participating in the OPM CJPPD Title II Grant Program. OPM CJPPD intends to fulfill all eight elements.

1. *Policy and procedures:* OPM CJPPD intends to provide a written plan and procedure for annually monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities. This plan is expected to detail the state's implementation of key monitoring system elements.
2. *Monitoring authority:* OPM CJPPD intends to document that it maintains the requisite

authority, including to inspect and collect data from facilities in the monitoring universe, to carry out responsibilities imposed by the OJJDP Title II Grant Program.

3. *Violation procedures*: OPM CJPPD intends for its monitoring system to describe any procedures established for receiving, investigating, and reporting alleged violations of the DSO, section 223(a)(11)(B), Separation, and Jail Removal requirements. This description is expected to include any legislative and administrative procedures and sanctions that exist.
4. *Definition of terms*: States might have different definitions for juvenile and criminal justice terms than those in the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11103 and provided at 28 C.F.R. § 31.304. Therefore, OPM CJPPD intends to identify and full document any such differences and to indicate that where its definitions differ from federal definitions in the monitoring process, the latter will be used.
5. *Identification of the monitoring universe*: OPM CJPPD intends to identify all secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, and jails and lockups for adults and include them in the monitoring universe pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(14).
6. *Classification of the monitoring universe*: OPM CJPPD intends to classify facilities in the monitoring universe to determine their type (e.g., secure detention facility, secure correctional facility, or jail or lockup for adults (which category includes court holding facilities)). Factors to consider in determining a facility's classification include whether it is residential or nonresidential; and whether the population is juvenile-only, adult-only, or houses juveniles and adults. This information is critical to determining the applicability of the DSO, section 223(a)(11)(B), Separation, and Jail Removal requirements in each facility.
7. *Inspection of facilities*: Relating to statutory requirement 11(B) Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. §

31.303(f)(1)(i)(C), OPM CJPPD intends to inspect facilities to confirm classification and to verify that they are maintaining adequate sight and sound separation between detained juveniles and adult inmates. Such inspections must also verify that facilities maintain adequate data to demonstrate compliance with the DSO, section 223(a)(11)(B), Separation, and Jail Removal requirements.

8. *Data collection and verification:* Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 31.303(f)(1)(i)(D), this is the actual collection and reporting of data to determine whether the facility complies with the applicable core requirements. If the data are self-reported by the facility or are collected and reported by an agency other than the state agency designated pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(1), the plan must provide a statistically valid procedure used to verify the reported data.

## **VI. Milestones**

As a returning participating state, Connecticut is not expected to submit compliance data and supporting materials via the Compliance Monitoring Tool until Year 3 of its three-year plan period. Instead, OPM CJPPD's Narrative for FY 2023 is expected to discuss how Connecticut intends to accomplish the following milestones.

### **A. Year 1 Milestones (Due by the end of Year 1 of the three-year plan period)**

OPM CJPPD already is making progress on the Year 1 Milestones and looks forward to intensive work proceeding the expected grant year commencing October 1, 2023. It intends to fulfill the Year 1 requirements under the OJJDP Title II Formula Grant Program as listed below.

Regarding item three below, the Juvenile Justice Specialist has been hired and begun work at the state agency in August. A priority for the Juvenile Justice Specialist will be immersion in training opportunities, specifically, per item six, completion of the Juvenile Justice Specialist training and compliance monitoring training. Additionally, AIR staff have indicated it offers trainings to new juvenile justice specialists. This training also will be prioritized as part on the staff orientation process. Relating to item five, the JJPOC, or a workgroup thereunder, has been identified to serve as the SAG, and the committee roster appears under Appendix A of this report.

1. *Completion of a CMM that is consistent with the requirements outlined in OJJDP's Policies and Procedures Manual for Monitoring Compliance with Core Requirements of the Formula Grants Program Authorized Under Title II, Part B, of the JJDP Act:* OPM CJPPD intends to engage collaboratively with stakeholders to complete the CMM within one year. The compliance monitor expects to engage federal grant administrators, technical assistance providers, compliance monitors from other states, state and local juvenile justice stakeholders and the SAG while developing a CMM that meets federal requirements. This process will require the compliance monitor to convene meetings, complete on-site visits, and establish communication with multiple critical stakeholders.
2. *Establishing and documenting the Compliance Monitoring Universe (i.e., the list of the facilities in the state or territory's monitoring universe during the reporting period):* This work will require coordination among local municipal police departments, the state police and additional state agencies. The compliance monitor will be leading the development of a Compliance Monitoring Universe that is reflective of the OJJDP specifications.
3. *Compliance Data Collection plan for each of the core requirements:* The compliance

monitor will have the assistance of OPM CJPPD's Research Unit, as well as previous entities mentioned, as they establish a plan for the collection of compliance data. OPM CJPPD will consider use of administrative funding to bolster capacity for this work if needs are identified in the first year.

4. *Hiring of the Juvenile Justice Specialist, State Compliance Monitor, and RED Coordinator.*
5. *Establishing a SAG and providing that roster to OJJDP.*
6. *Completion of both Juvenile Justice Specialist Training and Compliance Monitoring Training.*

**B. Year 2 Milestones: (Due by the end of Year 2 of the 3-year period)**

OPM CJPPD intends to build on work completed during Year 1 and endeavor to fulfill the Year 2 requirements under the OJJDP Title II Grant Program as listed below.

1. *Update on the status of Compliance data collection, including the plan for facility inspections.*
2. *Outline of the applicant's RED Plan.*
3. *The RED Coordinator will engage the JJPOC, TYJI, JJPOC RED Chairs and workgroup, local organizations, state agencies, and the public to begin the work to outline a plan.* OPM CJPPD anticipates that the ongoing work of JJPOC and development of a Juvenile Justice Equity Dashboard will provide a strong foundation to build on.
4. *Training Policy Certification:* OPM CJPPD expects to identify over the course of the first two years policies currently in place regarding individuals who work with juveniles and adult inmates. The certification requires that these individuals have training and

certification to work with juveniles. OPM CJPPD will coordinate with all entities to gain an understanding of training and certification requirements and work towards completion of the Training Policy Certification.

5. *Updates on any milestones from Year 1.*
6. *Other application requirements for Year 2 funding.*

**C. Year 3 Milestones: (Due by the end of Year 3 of the 3-year period)**

OPM CJPPD intends to build on work completed during Years 1 and 2 and endeavor to fulfil the Year 3 requirements under the OJJDP Title II Grant Program as listed below.

1. *Updates on any milestones from Years 1 and 2.*
2. *Title II Compliance Data Submission and RED Plans.*
3. *Title II Compliance Monitoring Data Certification.*
4. *Title II Compliance Plans and Resources Certification.*
5. *Title II Training Certification.*
6. *Other application requirements for Year 3 funding.*

## Appendix A

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, or the secretary's designee, and a member of the General Assembly selected jointly by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate from among the members serving House Bill No. 5597 Public Act No. 14-217 101 of 319 pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (b) of this section shall be co-chairpersons of the committee.	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
	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  (or) Mr. Marc Pelka Undersecretary Office of Policy and Management
(1) Two members of the General Assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;	<i>Speaker of the House</i> Rep. Matthew Ritter Legislative Office Building	Rep. Anthony Nolan State Representative
	<i>President Pro Tempore of the Senate</i> Sen. Martin Looney	Sen. Jorge Cabrera State Senator



Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
(2) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, children, human services and appropriations, or their designees;	<i>Judiciary Co-chair-Senate</i> Sen. Gary Winfield	Self
	<i>Judiciary Co-Chair-House</i> Rep. Steven J. Stafstrom	Ms. Christina Quaranta CT Justice Alliance  or Iliana Pujols CT Justice Alliance
	<i>Judiciary Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. John Kissel	Self
	<i>Judiciary Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Craig Fishbein	Self
	<i>Children Co-Chair-Senate</i> Sen. Ceci Maher	Erica Bromley Juvenile Justice Liaison CT Youth Services Association
	<i>Children Co-Chair-House</i> Rep. Liz Linehan	Thea Montanez City of Hartford, Chief Operating Officer

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
	<i>Children Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. Lisa Seminara	Macklin Roman
	<i>Children Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Anne Dauphinais	Rep. Patrick Callahan State Representative
	<i>Human Services Co-Chair-Senate</i> Sen. Matt Lesser	Mr. Hector Glynn, MSW Senior Vice President The Village for Children and Families
	<i>Human Services Co-Chair House</i> Rep. Jillian Gilchrest	Self
	<i>Human Services Ranking Member - Senate</i> Sen. Lisa Seminara	Sean Cleary
	<i>Human Services Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Jay Case	Ms. Martha Stone, Esq Executive Director Center for Children's Advocacy
	<i>Appropriations Co-chair-Senate</i> Sen. Catherine Osten	Ms. Brenetta Henry Parent Advocate Bridgeport LIST

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
	<i>Appropriations Co-chair-House</i> Rep. Toni Walker	Rep. Robyn Porter State Representative
	<i>Appropriations Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. Eric Berthel Legislative Office Building	Self
	<i>Appropriations Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Tammy Nuccio	Rep. Greg Howard State Representative – 43rd District
(3) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator’s designee;	Honorable Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto Chief Court Administrator Connecticut Judicial Branch	Self
(4) A judge of the superior court for juvenile matters, appointed by the Chief Justice;	Honorable Judge Richard Robinson Chief Justice Connecticut Judicial Branch	Honorable Judge Dawne Westbrook Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters Connecticut Judicial Branch
(5) The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, or the executive director’s designee;	Mr. Gary Roberge Executive Director Court Support Services Division	Self

<b>Statute</b>	<b>Appointing Authority</b>	<b>Appointee/Designee</b>
(6) The executive director of the Superior Court Operations Division, or the executive director's designee;	Tais Ericson, Esq. Executive Director Superior Court Operations Division	Self
(7) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee;	TaShun Bowden-Lewis, Esq. Chief Public Defender Office of Public Defender	Ms. Susan Hamilton, Esq Director of Delinquency Defense & Child Protection Office of Public Defender
(8) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee;	Patrick J Griffin, Esq. Chief State's Attorney Office of Chief State's Attorney	Brian Casinghino, Esq. Assistant State's Attorney for Juvenile Matters Office of Chief State's Attorney
(9) The Commissioner of Children and Families, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Vanessa Dorantes Commissioner Department of Children and Families	Michael Williams Deputy Commissioner of Operations Department of Children and Families
(10) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee;	Mr. Angel Quiros Commissioner Department of Correction	Michael Pierce Warden, Manson Youth Institution Department of Correction
(11) The Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee;	Dr. Charlene Russell-Tucker Commissioner	Mr. John Frassinelli Deputy Commissioner Department of Education
(12) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Nancy Navarretta Commissioner Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	Amy Marracino Statewide Director DMHAS

<b>Statute</b>	<b>Appointing Authority</b>	<b>Appointee/Designee</b>
(13) The Labor Commissioner, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Danté Bartolomeo Commissioner Department of Labor	Ms. Lisa Sementilli Workforce Development Specialist Department of Labor
(14) The Commissioner of Social Services, or the commissioner's designee;	Ms. Andrea Barton Reeves Commissioner Department of Social Services	Ms. Talitha Coggins Director of Administration Department of Social Services
(15) The Commissioner of Public Health, or the commissioner's designee;	Dr. Manisha Juthani Commissioner Department of Public Health	Ms. Stacy Schulman, Esq. Hearing Officer Department of Public Health
(16) The President of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or the president's designee;	Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department	Chief Joshua Bernegger Watertown Police Department
(17) The Chief of Police of a municipality with a population in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;	Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department	Chief Fernando Spagnolo Waterbury Police Department
(18) Two child or youth advocates, one of whom shall be appointed by one chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, and one of whom shall be appointed by the other chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee;	(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Co-chair JJPOC	Ms. Veron Beaulieu Acting Superintendent, USD#1 Department of Correction
	Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair JJPOC	Dr. Derrick Gordon Director, Research, Policy, and Program on Male Development The Consultation Center @ Yale University
(19) Two parents or parent advocates, at least one of whom is the parent of a child who has		

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
been involved with the juvenile justice system, one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;	<i>Minority Leader-House</i> Rep. Vincent Candelora	Steven Abbagnaro
	<i>Minority Leader – Senate</i> Sen. Kevin Kelly Legislative Office Building	Ms. Gwendolyn Samuel Founder and President Connecticut Parents Union
(20) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate’s designee;	Sarah Eagan, Esq. Child Advocate	Self
(21) 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  (or) Mr. Marc Pelka Undersecretary Office of Policy and Management	Self
(22) Victim Advocate or designee;	Ms. Natasha Pierre, Esq State Victim Advocate	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		

Statute	Appointing Authority	Appointee/Designee
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,		
(26) One member of the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, appointed by the tribe.		