

Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee

December 16th, 2021

2pm-4pm

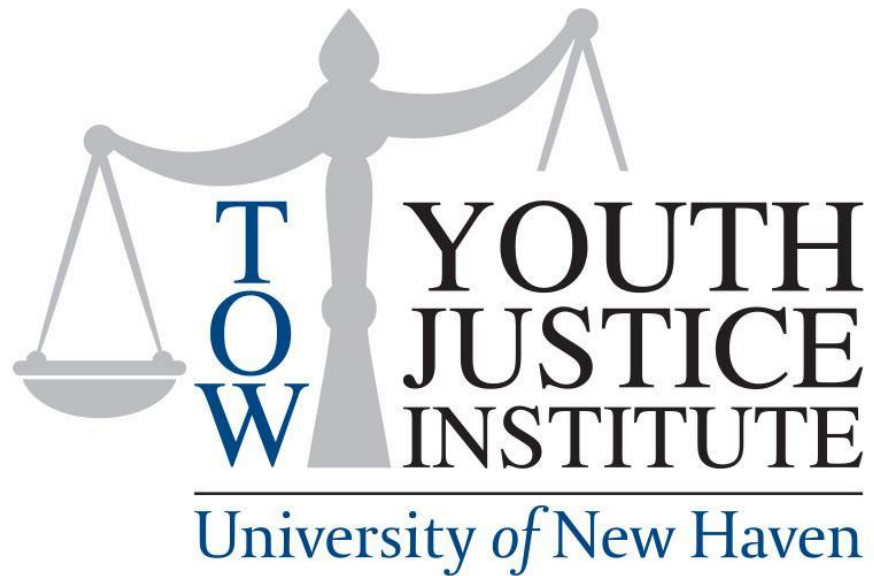
Zoom Meeting

Opening Remarks

- Meeting facilitation
 - Meeting is being recorded
 - Remain “muted” on Zoom, unless speaking
 - Refrain from interrupting with comments or questions until each presenter is finished speaking
 - Questions and Comments will be limited to JJPOC members
 - Use the “Chat” and “Hand Raising” feature so TYJI can help monitor and facilitate the meeting

Meeting Overview

- Acceptance of the October 2021 Meeting Minutes
- Approval of the Updated JJPOC Strategic Plan
- Preliminary Presentations on the Upcoming 2022 JJPOC Draft Reports and Recommendations



Update on JJPOC Strategic Plan

Tow Youth Justice Institute and
JJPOC Workgroup Co-Chairs

Changes since October 2021 (page 10)



B. Ensure that youth have supports from youth-serving agencies **to remain in home with families** (schools, Department of Children and Families, community providers, etc.) as viable alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system, including but limited to:

- a. Substance use services
- b. Mental and behavioral health services
- c. Child protection and welfare services
- d. Educational services, including special education, and alternatives to discipline
- e. Housing services for youth and their families
- f. Other services for youth with disabilities

Changes since October 2021 (page 10-11)

<u>Strategies</u>	<u>Milestones</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review data from systems (as noted above a-f) to identify viable alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system. Improve collaboration with Children’s Behavioral Health Advisory Board. Utilize LIST infrastructure to enhance partnerships between youth serving agencies who work with at-risk and system involved youth Engage families in understanding available resources in their community. Define criteria for appropriate ordering of temporary custody in partnership with parents from the Community Expertise Workgroup Review recommendations from JJPOC studies and implement where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of a report on youth homelessness, health and juvenile justice disparities. Participation in Statewide Minor Homelessness Taskforce Collaborate with DCF and Judicial to improve behavioral health diversionary services for children involved in the juvenile justice system. Identification of successful educational practices for parents regarding distribution of information on available services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of JJPOC members involved with Children’s Behavioral Health Advisory Board and/or its workgroups. # of entities listed above participating in Statewide Minor Homelessness Taskforce # of youth in juvenile justice who are in out-of-home placement (foster care, congregate care) or on an Order of Temporary Custody (OTC) necessitating placement without abuse or neglect

Changes since November 2021



Diversion Goal (pg. 11)

Section B: Reduce inappropriate referrals to the juvenile justice system

- *JJPOC Member feedback*: Add “Recommend policies that grant law enforcement access to juvenile's full criminal records at the point of the stop, to ensure custodial arrests are made only in appropriate circumstances.”
- *Diversion Co-Chair response*: **Not in favor**
 - This recommendation is already addressed in CSSD’s new policy changes with requesting access to this information for appropriate cases. Also, diversion is intended to address the front-end of the system where youth would likely not have criminal records.

Changes since November 2021



Diversion Goal (pg. 12)

- *JJPOC Member feedback:* Add New Section “Defining the limits of effective diversion and the appropriateness of judicially-imposed consequences for habitual offenders and those whose criminal conduct has escalated in severity after initial diversion.”
 - *Diversion Co-Chair response:* **Not in favor**
 - The JRB pilot will address the limits of effective front-end diversion. Front-end diversion is for first and second time offenders. Habitual offenders are not eligible for front-end diversion. Habitual offenders would most likely be in the system already.

Changes since November 2021



Incarceration Goal (pg. 14)

Section B: Improve the quality and availability of behavioral health care services and education and vocational training provided to justice system-involved youth placed out of home.

- *JJPOC Member feedback*: Add “Study the potential use of Department of Children and Families group homes and the Connecticut Juvenile Training School to house non-violent and low-risk juvenile offenders, juveniles whose parents or guardians have requested law enforcement or judicial intervention in correcting troubling behavior, or as hubs for residential diversionary or job training programs
- *Incarceration Co-Chair compromise*: “Review the use and accessibility of existing community-based services and supports for system-involved youth.” (inserted pg. 16)
- *Diversion Co-Chair compromise*: “Review the use and accessibility of existing community-based services and supports for youth at risk of system involvement.” (inserted pg. 11)

Changes since November 2021

Incarceration Goal (pg. 15)

Section C: Remove youth from adult prisons pre- and post-adjudication.

- *JJPOC Member feedback*: Replace “reduce the number of juveniles transferred to adult court” to “transfer to adult court only the juveniles charged with crimes that have the most serious public safety implications, such as those resulting in loss of life, serious physical injury, or involving a firearm.”
- *Incarceration Co-Chair compromise*: Use the transfer language proposed last year
 - “The court shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that (1) such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, (2) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and (3) the [best interests of the] child **CANNOT BE REHABILITATED** [and the public will not be served by maintaining the case] in the superior court for juvenile matters **WITHOUT PRESENTING A RISK OF SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY TO THE PUBLIC**”

Changes since November 2021

Incarceration Goal (pg. 15)

Section C: Remove youth from adult prisons pre- and post-adjudication.

- *JJPOC Member feedback*: Add “Recommend legislation requiring, in lieu of a detention order, around-the-clock electronic or GPS monitoring of juveniles arrested while awaiting trial for a prior offense.”
- *Incarceration Co-Chair response*: **Not in favor**
 - We do have electronic monitoring in lieu of a detention order. The feedback is a specific legislative recommendation and does not fit with the direction of the strategic plan. If more funds were provided, it would be better to use them on services.

Changes since November 2021



RED Goal (pg. 18)

Section A: Ensure that race and ethnicity data and the strategies to address disparities are interpreted and developed in true partnership with communities of color.

- *JJPOC Member feedback*: Add "Recommend that law enforcement practice make mandatory the fingerprinting of juveniles arrested for felonies and crimes involving loss of life, serious physical injury, or involving a firearm to eliminate any racial disparity or bias in the practice."
- *RED Co-Chair compromise*: "Examine law enforcement practices, including fingerprinting of juveniles, in partnership with law enforcement and communities of color."

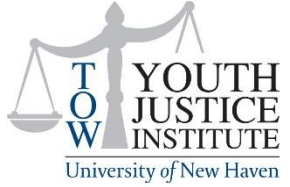
Changes since November 2021

Goal: Right-size the juvenile justice system by setting appropriate lower and upper age limits (pg. 22)

Section B: Review research and develop recommendations on developmentally appropriate lower and upper age limits of juvenile justice jurisdiction.

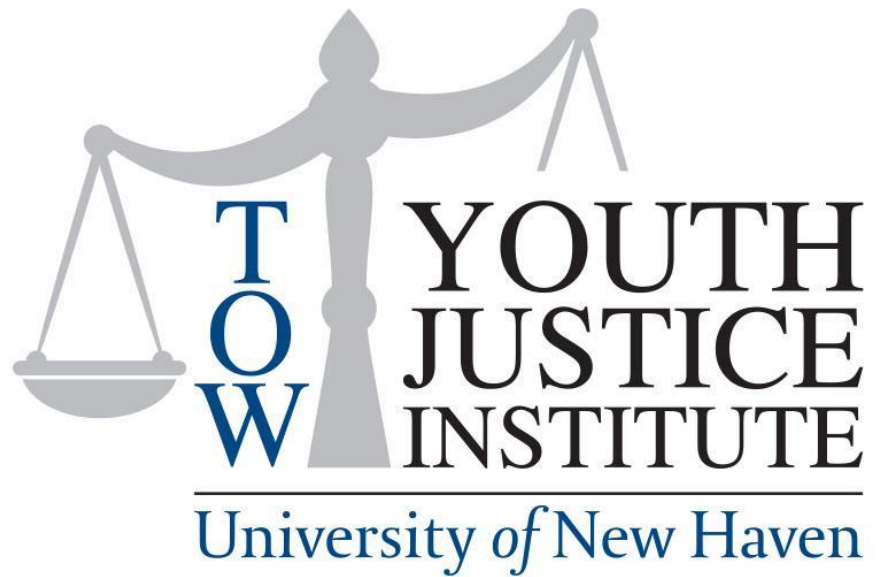
- *JJPOC Member feedback:* Add "Recommend the transfer to the regular criminal docket any case charging an A felony."
- *Incarceration Co-Chair response:* **Not in favor**
 - "A" Felonies are already automatically transferrable. Based on data, it is developmentally inappropriate to transfer children under the age of 15.

Voting Process for Strategic Plan

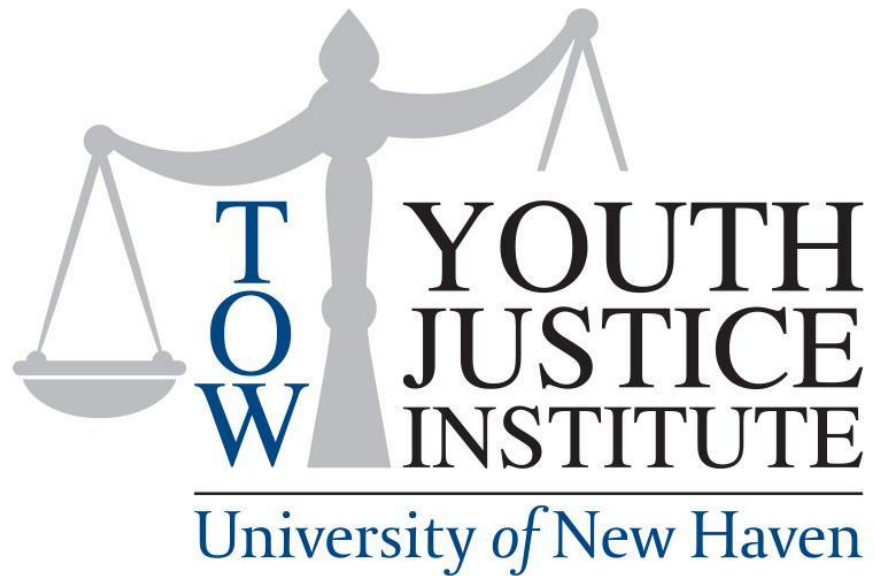


The JJPOC Strategic Plan document will be voted on in its entirety

- To initiate a formal vote, a quorum of 21 JJPOC members must be present
- If a quorum is present, a JJPOC Co-Chair may call for a vote on the plan
- After a vote has been called, a Tow Youth Justice Institute staff member will begin the roll call
 - Options: Yea, Nay, Abstain
- Only statutorily appointed members of JJPOC or their designees may participate in the voting process
- Consensus shall be reached through a simple majority of members voting “yea”
 - If consensus is not reached, further discussions may be had to amend the document and revote
- A Tow Youth Justice Institute staff member will record the votes and announce the outcome



Discussion & Vote



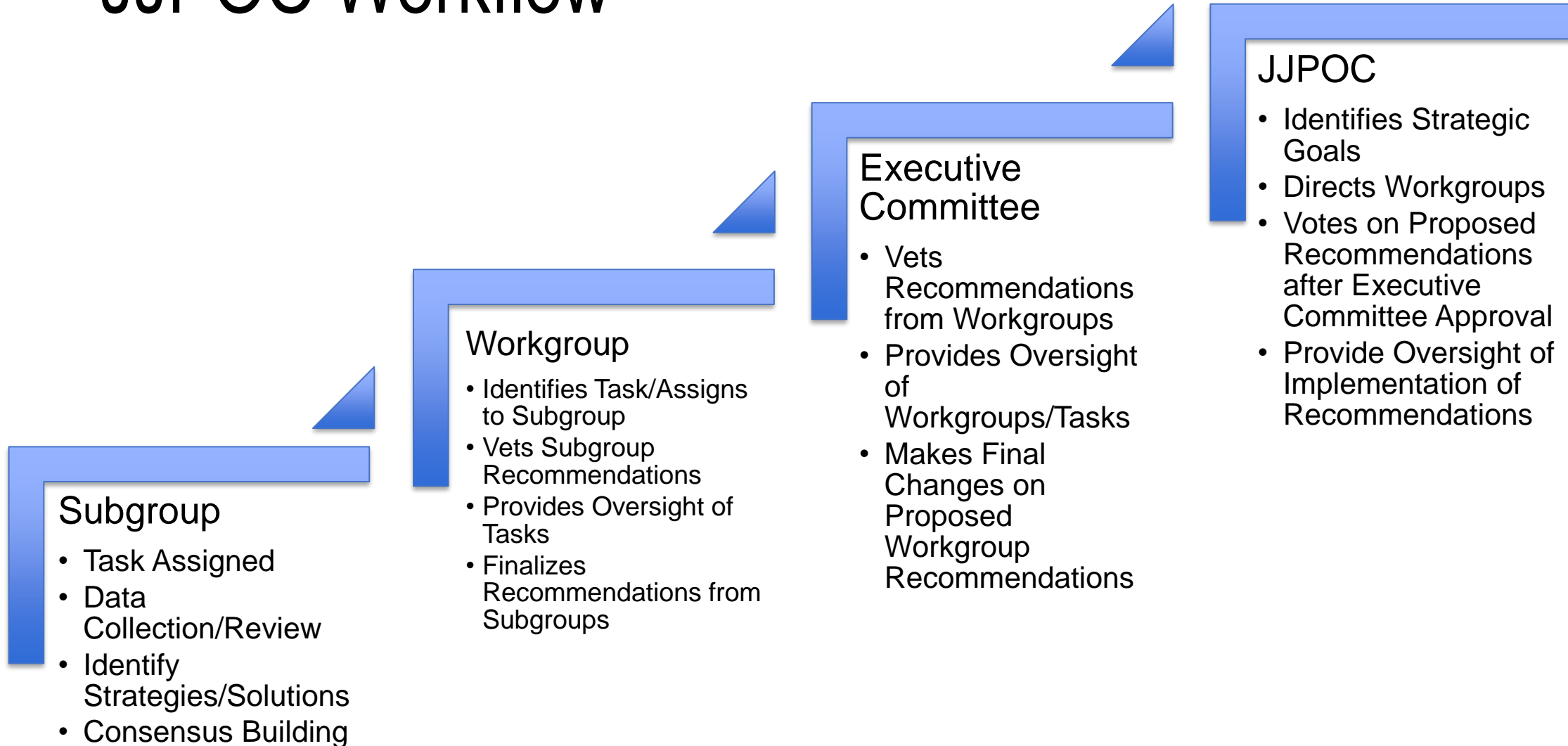
Preliminary Presentation of Draft 2022 JJPOC Recommendations

Tow Youth Justice Institute and
JJPOC Workgroup Co-Chairs

JJPOC Annual Timeline



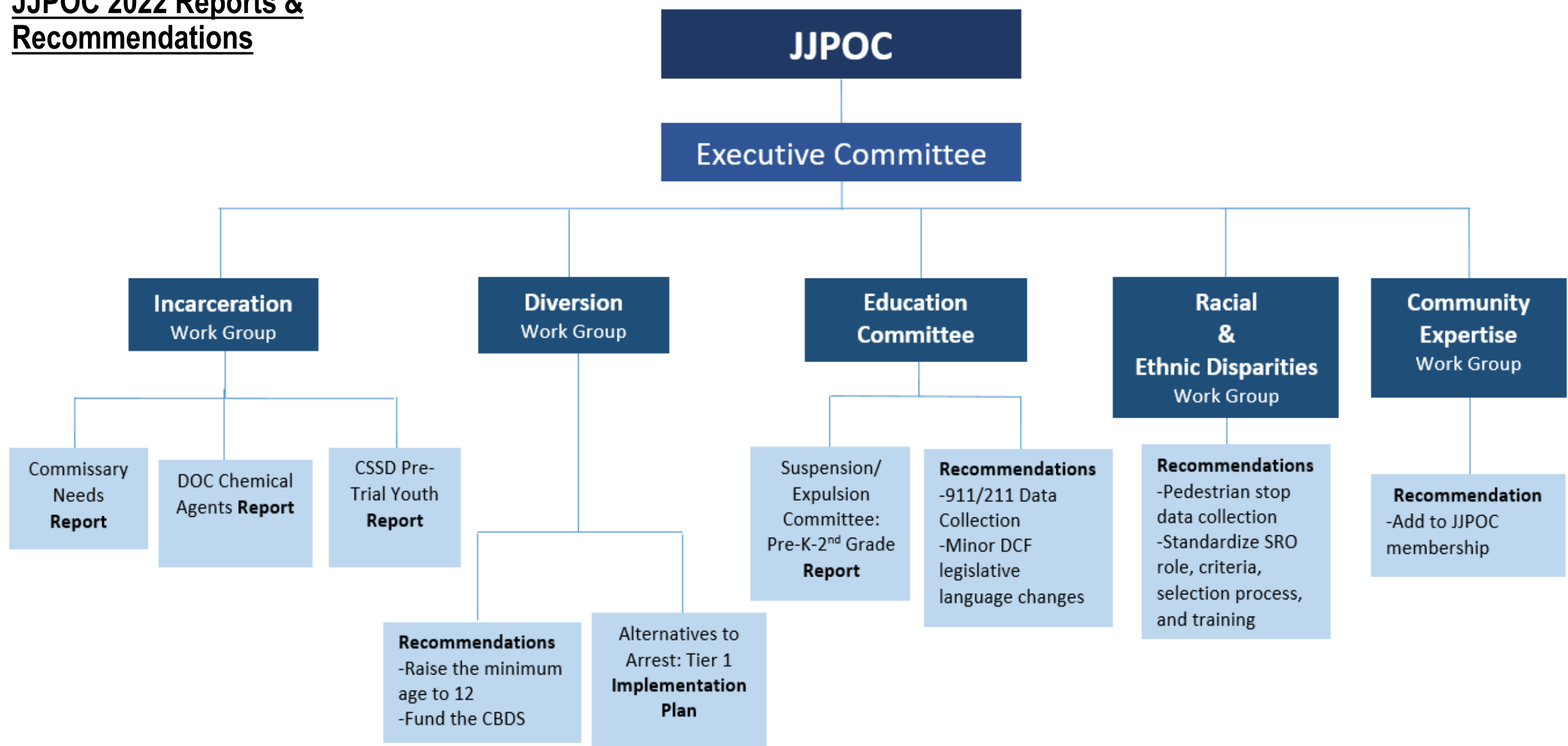
JJPOC Workflow



Timeline

- **December 20, 2021** Incarceration/Executive Committee Meeting
- **December 23, 2021** Draft Recommendations Distributed to Executive Committee
- **December 24, 2021 - January 2, 2022** UNH Office Closed
- **January 4, 2021** Deadline for Executive Committee Feedback on Draft Recommendations
- **January 5, 2022** JJPOC Executive Committee Meeting
- **January 7, 2022** Draft Recommendations Distributed to JJPOC Members
- **January 20, 2022** JJPOC January Meeting (*Voting Meeting*)

JJPOC 2022 Reports & Recommendations



Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Alternatives to Arrest-** Implementation plan with findings and recommendations for mandatory pre-arrest diversion of low-risk children to youth service bureaus or other services for Tier 1 offenses by January 1, 2022
- **Report Outline**
 - Capacity of YSBs and other local agencies to provide services for this population
 - Accountability mechanisms
 - Process for victim input and involvement
 - Data collection for tracking YSB referrals
 - Communication and outreach to stakeholders on accessing local services

Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Alternatives to Arrest**
 - What has been done:
 - Reviewed YSB/JRB data and CSSD data on Tier 1 Offenses
 - Focus group with YSB/JRB reps
 - Surveyed Law Enforcement
 - Discussed Restorative Practices
 - Reviewed other state models

Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Alternatives to Arrest-** Implementation plan with findings and recommendations for mandatory pre-arrest diversion of low-risk children to youth service bureaus or other services for Tier 1 offenses that include infractions such as:
 - simple trespass under section 53a-110a of the general statutes
 - creating a public disturbance under section 53a-181a of the general statutes
- In addition, the implementation team is also including recommendations in this report regarding certain Tier 2 offenses, including:
 - disorderly conduct under section 53a-182 of the general statutes
 - larceny sixth degree under section 53a-125a or 53a-125b of the general statutes

Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Alternatives to Arrest-** Implementation plan additional recommendations
 - Standardize referral process using a JRB/Diversion Ticket Book for law enforcement and YSB referral form for schools
 - Strengthen relationship between police departments and local YSBs/JRBs
 - Law enforcement trainings in identifying and handling youth trauma, local community resources, and mentoring, and mental health

Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Raise the minimum age-** Amend legislation to raise the minimum age of juvenile court jurisdiction from ten years to twelve years.
 - Alternative handling for these cases will include, but not limit Children's Behavioral Health Services System, Youth Service Bureaus, Juvenile Review Boards, and/or community-based services

Diversion Workgroup Recommendations

- **Funding-** Beginning July 1, 2022, the legislature and the Governor fund implementation of the community-based diversion system.
 - In addition to the funds for the community-based diversion system, all available funding sources should be considered to address the current crisis, including, but not limited to, utilizing time-limited federal funds until longer term federal opportunities in prevention and diversion can be accessed (for example, through the Families First Prevention Services Act).
 - Efforts be coordinated between juvenile justice, behavioral health, education, and prevention services to ensure short-term and sustainable development of the child-serving system.

Incarceration Workgroup Recommendations

Commissary- Report and recommendations on commissary needs for all persons eighteen to twenty-one years of age who are incarcerated in Department of Correction facilities (Due to the Department of Administrative Services and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly January 1, 2022)

- What has been done:
 - Bi-monthly meetings
 - Created & Distributed Survey to incarcerated individuals
 - Reviewed current DOC commissary
 - Reviewed CSSD commissary and previous DCF CJTS commissary
 - Researched other state models

Incarceration Workgroup Recommendations

Commissary- Report and recommendations on commissary needs for all persons eighteen to twenty-one years of age who are incarcerated in Department of Correction facilities (Due to the Department of Administrative Services and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly January 1, 2022)

- Draft Recommendations:
 - **Enhance quality control for commissary-** Conduct annual survey of incarcerated individuals regarding commissary offerings and quality control
 - **Expanded commissary options-** Expand commissary products that are important to good health, including healthy foods offered (gluten-free, sugar free, halal)
 - **Improve feminine product options-** Review increasing options of feminine products, such as offering organic feminine products and additional brands

Incarceration Workgroup Recommendations

Commissary- Report and recommendations on commissary needs for all persons eighteen to twenty-one years of age who are incarcerated in Department of Correction facilities (Due to the Department of Administrative Services and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly January 1, 2022)

- Draft Recommendations:
 - **Increase opportunities and incentives for education, employment and programming**
 - DOC should continue to explore opportunities to increase programming and incentives DOC should continue to explore increasing employment opportunities for individuals to work and earn money and reduce waitlists DOC should continue to explore options for increasing incentives for attending school. DCF should review increasing the monthly payments, especially with consideration of living cost
 - OR
 - Require DOC to draft a plan for implementing specific improvements to employment, incentives, education, and programming by a due date
- **Decrease in mark-up on prices for commissary goods-** Legislative mandate for DOC to review their commissary budget in order to find a way to decrease commissary markup for hygiene/health related items. DOC and JJPOC should also explore options for a non-self-supporting commissary structure and report back to the JJPOC

Incarceration Workgroup Recommendations

- **Chemical Agents-** Report from the Department of Corrections that reviews the use of chemical agents in facilities housing youths under eighteen years of age (February 1, 2022)
 - Report Outline
 - the types and frequency of training that present alternatives to the use of chemical agents provided to department staff
 - the age, race and gender of any youths subjected to the use of chemical agents, the reason for such use and the date of such use
 - how the use of chemical agents on such youths may disproportionately affect a youth with special education needs
 - any attempted interventions prior to subjecting a youth to the use of chemical agents and the types and frequency of medical and behavioral interventions employed after such use
 - the number of and details associated with incidents involving the use of chemical agents upon any youth with a respiratory or psychiatric condition
 - participation in rehabilitation programming by youths in the custody of the commissioner
 - efforts the department is taking to implement positive behavioral supports for such youths

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OFFENDER POPULATION RESIDENTS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS OLD POPULATION STATISTICS, DISCIPLINARY REPORT, CHEMICAL AGENT

OPERATIONS DATA UNIT; DECEMBER, 2021



ALTERNATIVES TO CHEMICAL AGENT ON INCARCERATED JUVENILES

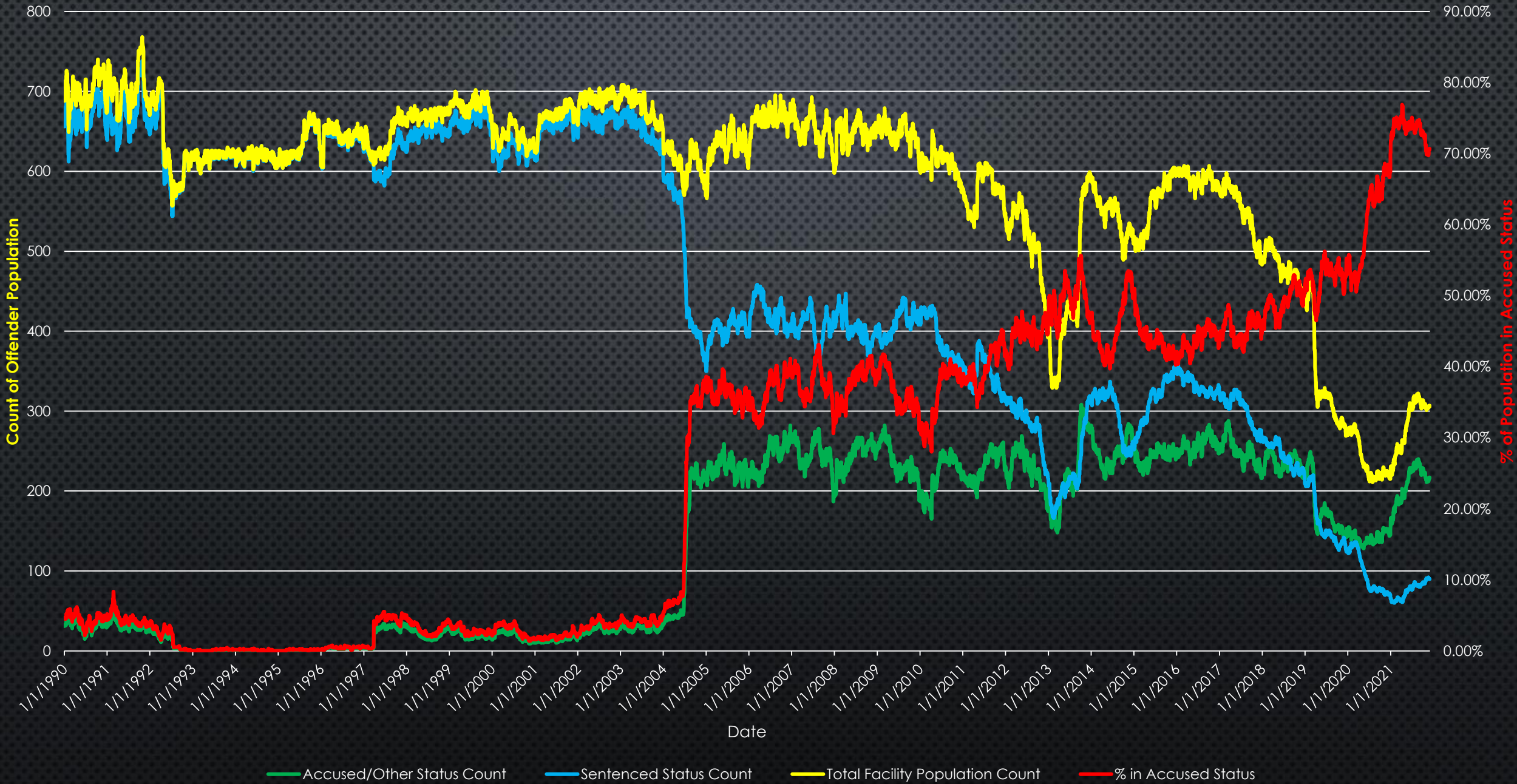
- UTILIZING DATA TO ANALYZE ROOT CAUSATION OF INCIDENTS WHICH LEAD TO USAGE OF CHEMICAL AGENT
- EXTRACTING AND EXAMINE INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY REQUIRE INDIVIDUAL INTERVENTION AND INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT
- DIAGNOSING ISSUES THAT MAY EXIST THROUGH PIN-POINTED DATA ANALYTICS; IDENTIFYING TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF INCIDENTS THAT LEAD TO THE USAGE OF CHEMICAL AGENT WILL HELP THE AGENCY EVOLVE AND ADAPT POLICY AND PRACTICES
- VERBAL INTERVENTION IS ALWAYS THE PREFERRED AND DIRECTED METHOD TO RESOLVE SITUATIONS WITHIN OUR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
 - AS THE INFORMATION IN THE BELOW DATA SHOWS, THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN BOTH THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DISCIPLINARY REPORTS FOR THIS SPECIFIC POPULATION AND SPECIFICALLY FOR FIGHTING DRs.

ALTERNATIVE TO CHEMICAL AGENT ON JUVENILES (CONT.)

- A Collaborative nationwide effort to determine both the housing of the incarcerated Juvenile Population and the usage of Chemical Agent on this population was conducted via a survey with the Correctional Leaders Association. Of the 34 states that responded, Kansas and Wisconsin were the only two states who did not house Juveniles in Adult Facilities and were not authorized to utilize chemical agent on these individuals.
 - The Connecticut Department of Correction reached out to the Superintendent/Warden of both of these respective agencies and was able to coordinate and communicate with them directly. The following is a summary of what was implemented by their agencies in lieu of Chemical Agent on this population:
 - Monthly line Staff / Supervisory training to include de-escalation techniques and motivational interviewing
 - Implementing a dedicated “Crisis Intervention Team” (CIT) of Officers across all shifts
 - Behavior Management training systems for line staff that focuses less on strikes and more on body manipulation technique
 - Implementation of training referred to as “Verbal Judo”

MYI Daily Population; 1990 - 2021

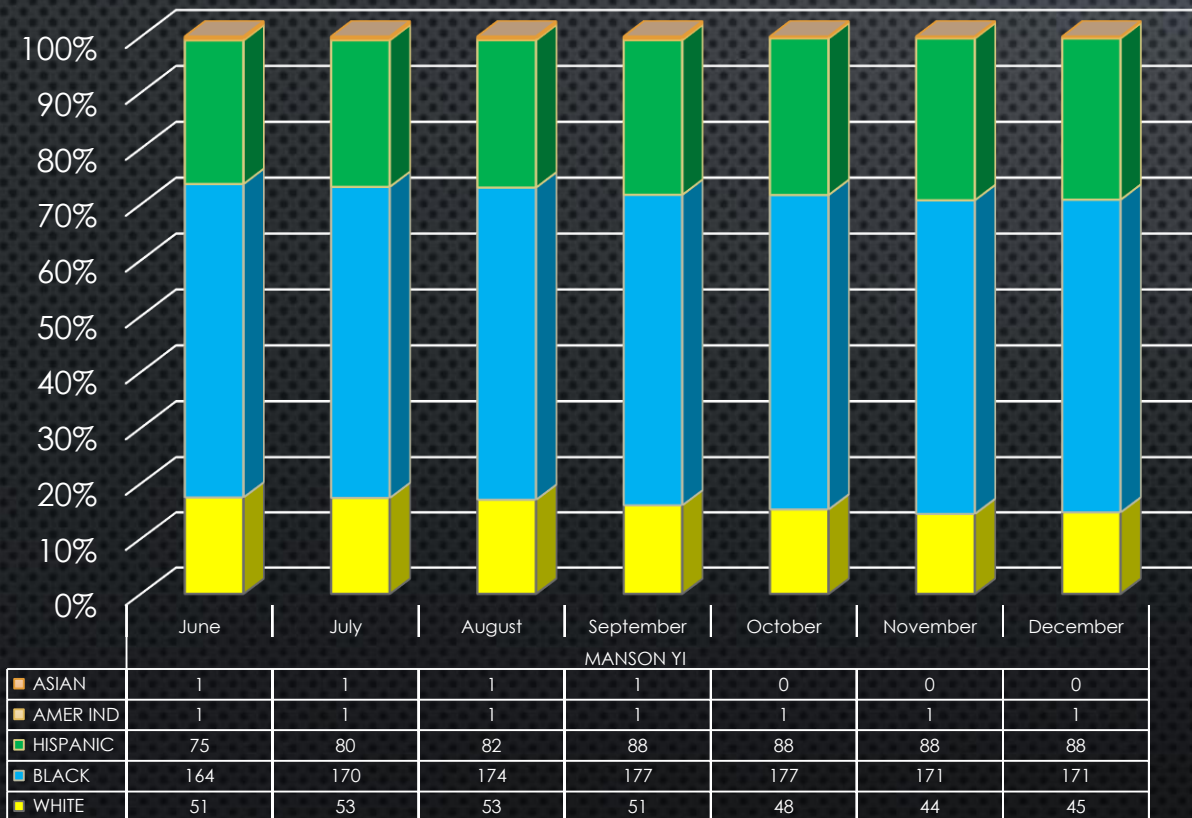
The Accused Population of MYI Individuals Now Represents over 70% in Accused Status



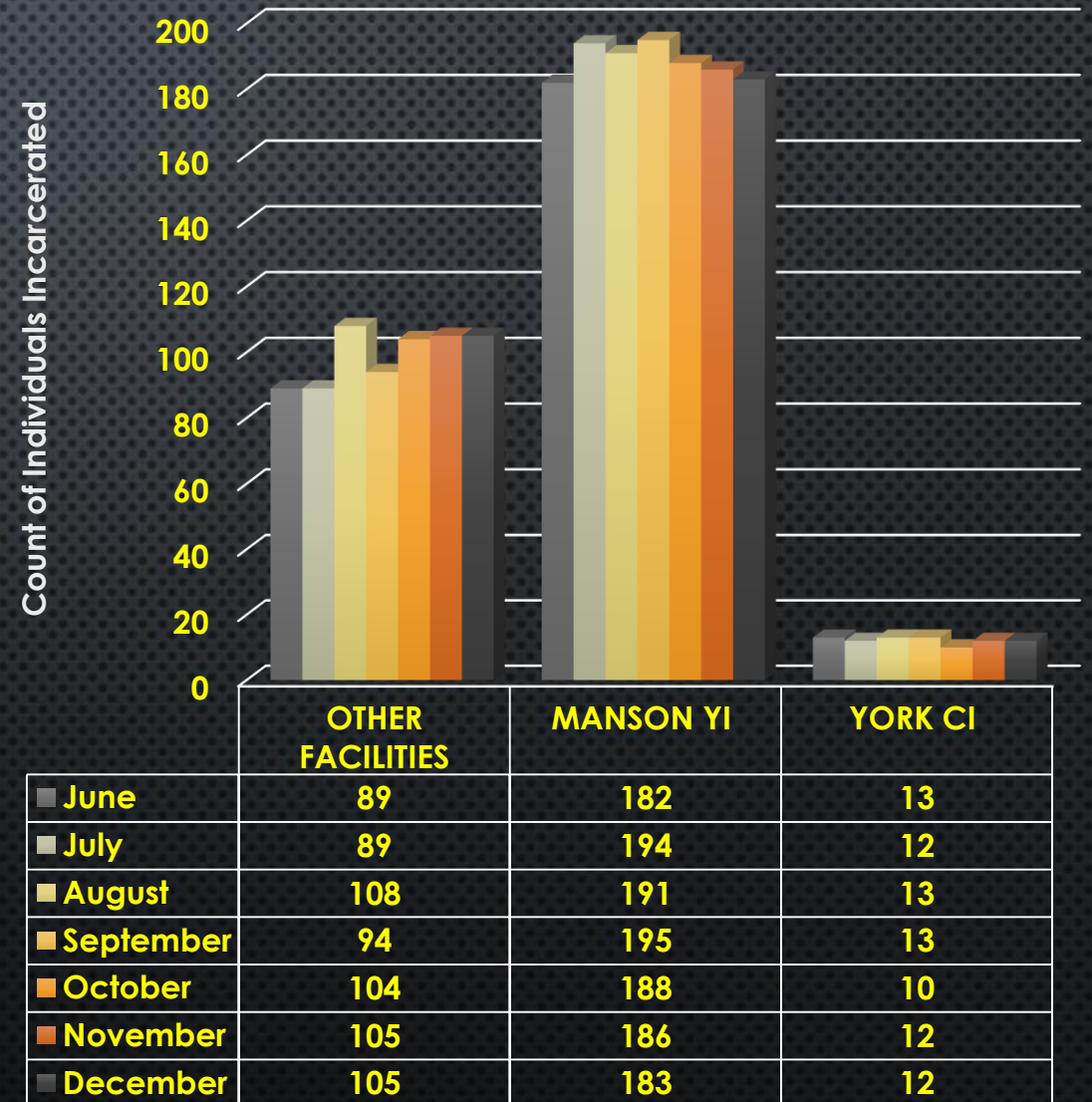
18-20 YO OFFENDERS BY LOCATION COUNT / RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS MYI 1ST OF THE MONTH; JUNE, 2021 – DECEMBER, 2021

MANSON YI

Racial Demographic Distribution; 1st of the Month
June 2021 - December 2021



Count of 18-20 YO Offenders by Location;

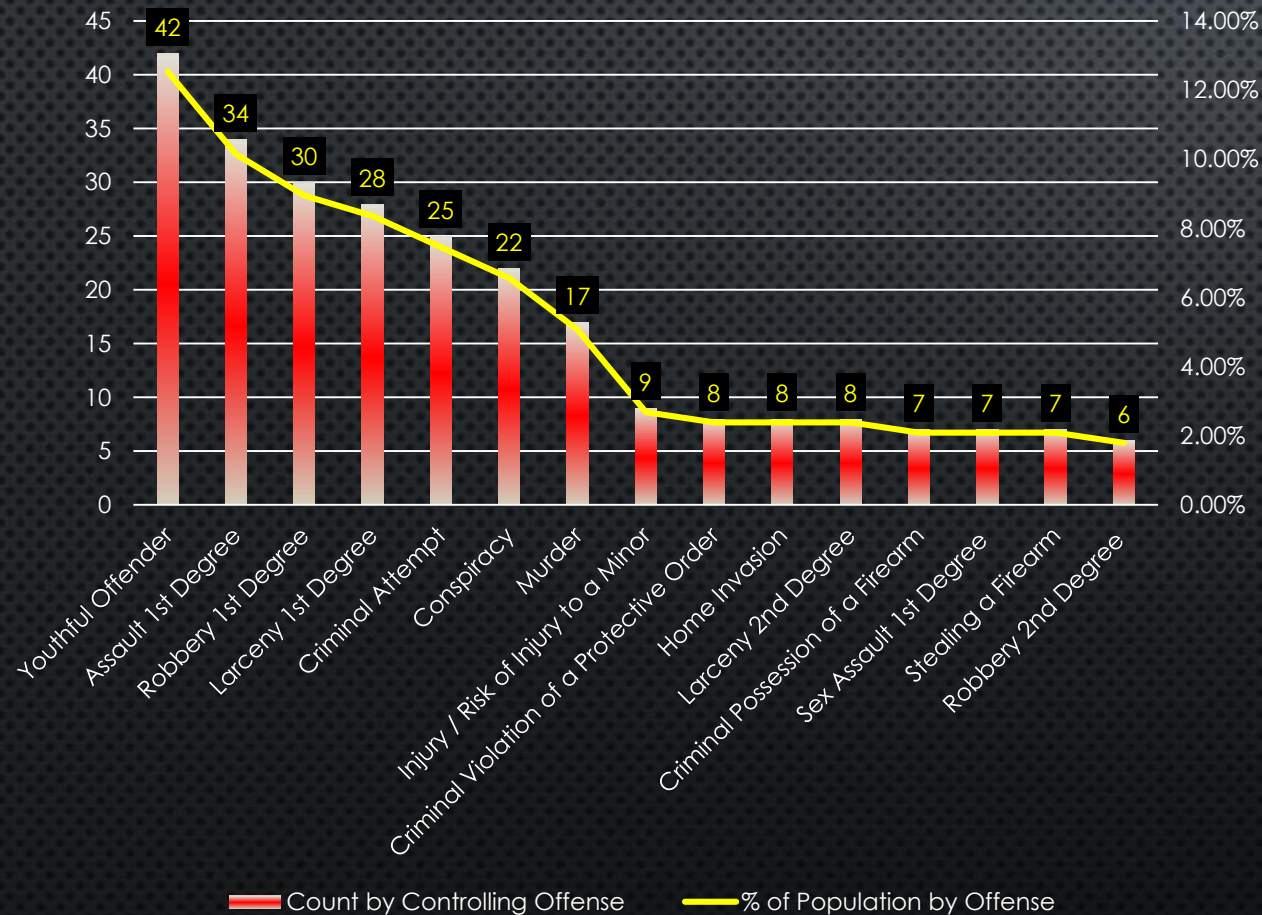


CURRENTLY INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF 21

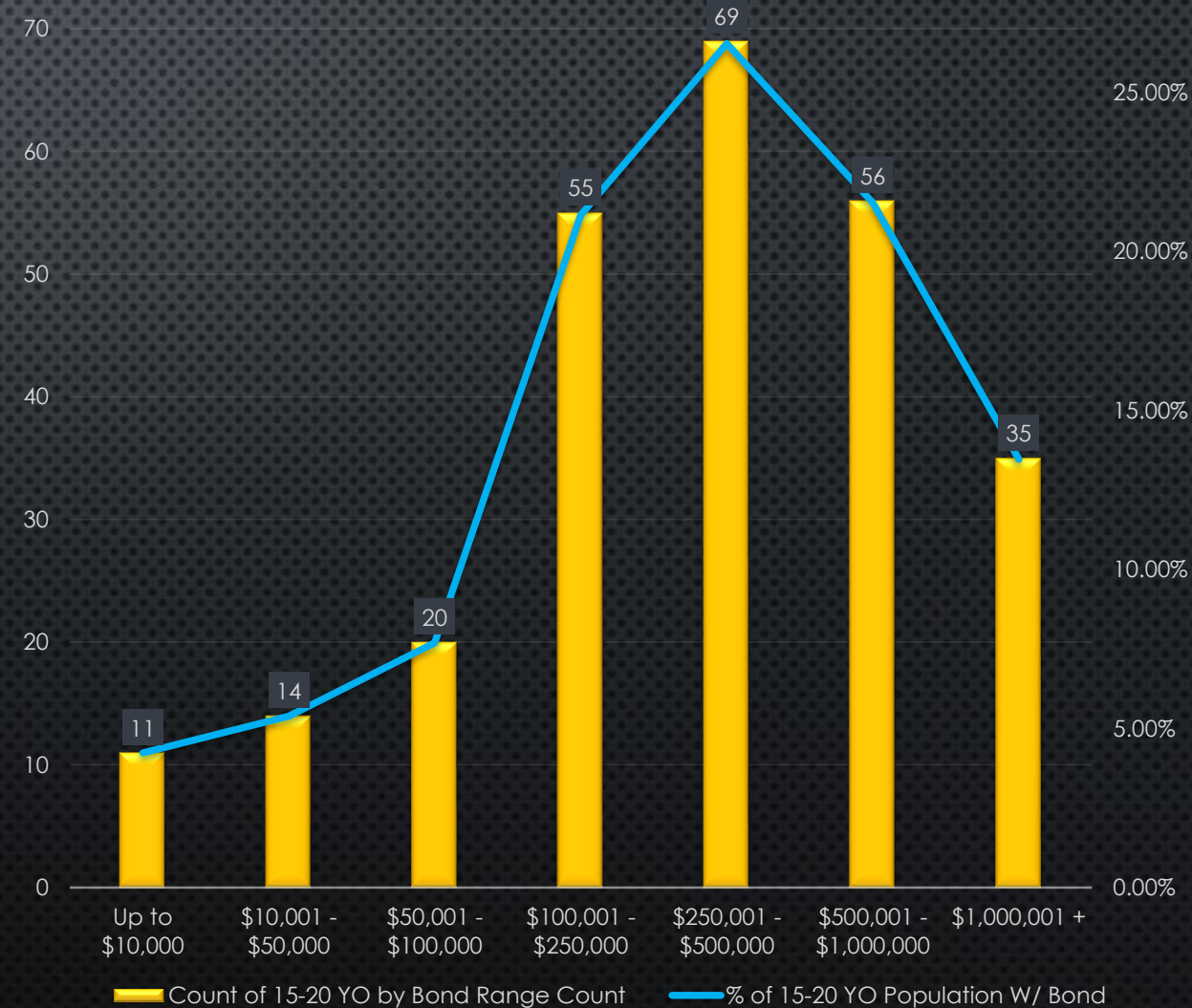
- COUNT BY CONTROLLING OFFENSE (335 OFFENDERS)

- COUNT BY BOND RANGE (260 OUT OF 335 OFFENDERS HAVE BOND AMOUNT GREATER THAN \$0)

Controlling Offenses; Offenders Under 21 YOA
 Total of 52 Controlling Offense Statutes
 Top 15 Most Frequent Represent 77% of This Population



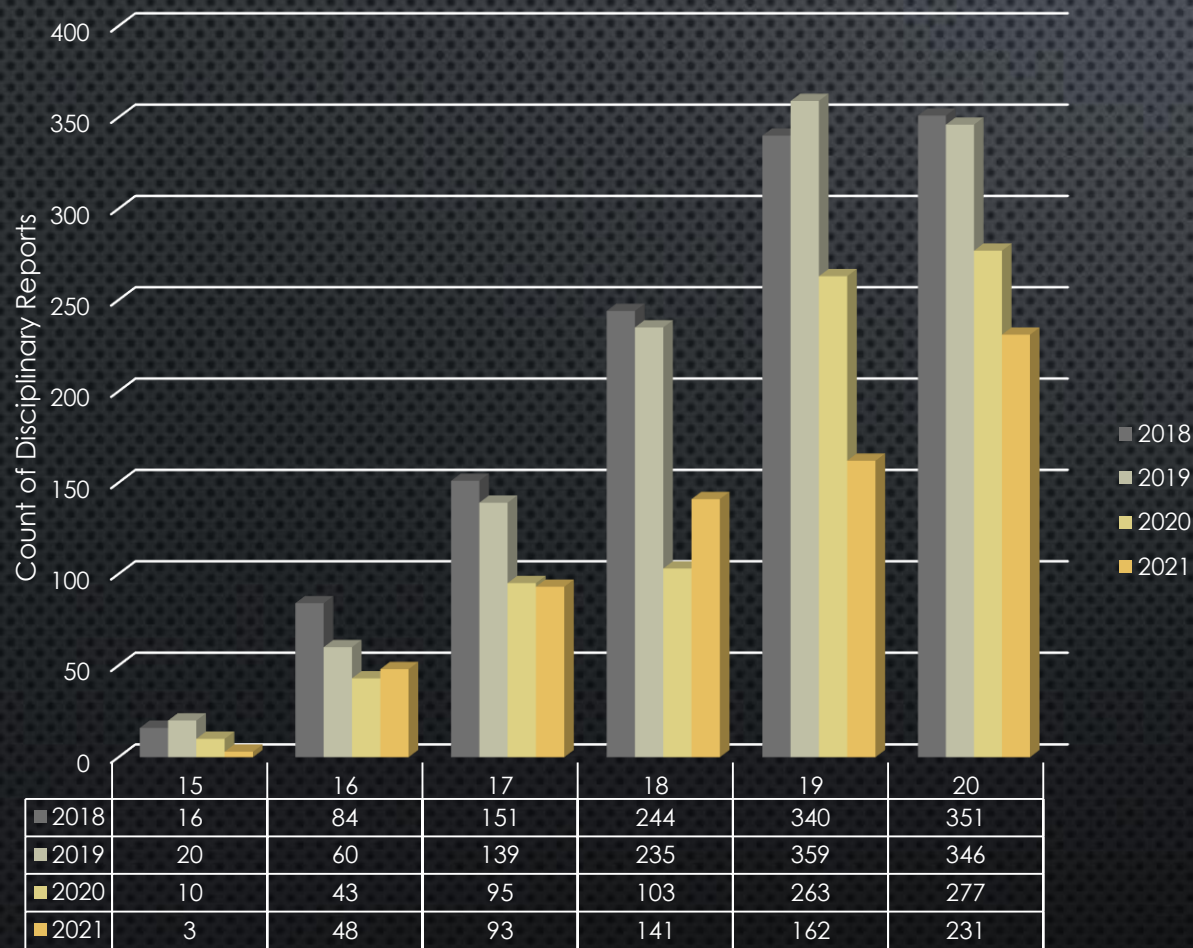
Count of Offenders by Bond Range



AGE RANGE / DISCIPLINARY REPORT KEY POINTS; 2018-2021

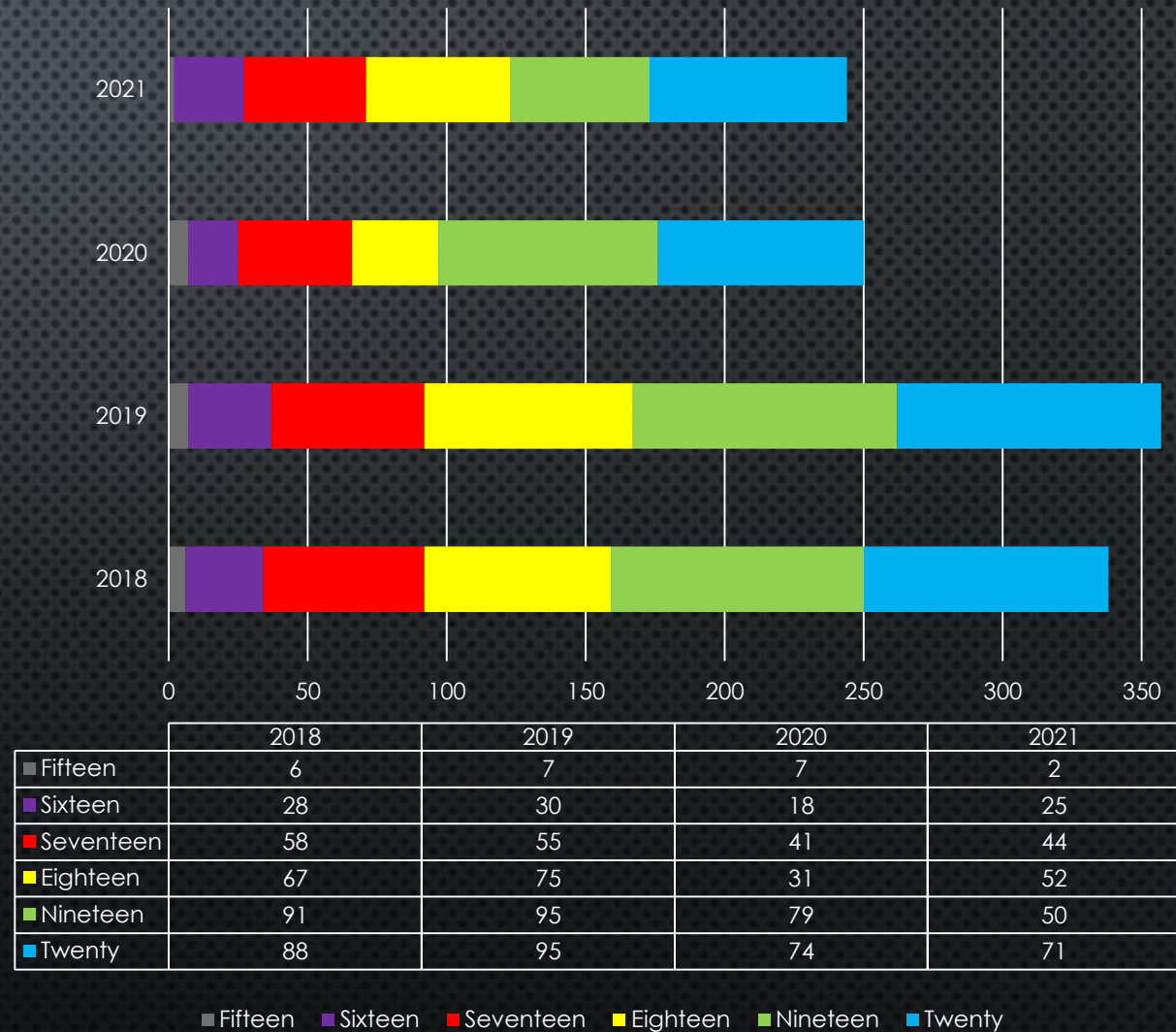
AS NOTED BELOW, THERE HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN TOTAL "DRS" DURING THIS TIME PERIOD AS WELL AS A NOTED REDUCTION IN FIGHTING "DR'S" DURING THIS TIME PERIOD FOR THIS POPULATION

DISCIPLINARY REPORTS (TOTAL COUNT; ALL CLASSES) FOR THE OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15-20 FROM JANUARY 2018 TO NOVEMBER 30, 2021 BY AGE AND YEAR



Age Range/ Year by Count of Disciplinary Reports

Fighting DRs; 2018-2021 for Individuals Below Age of 21

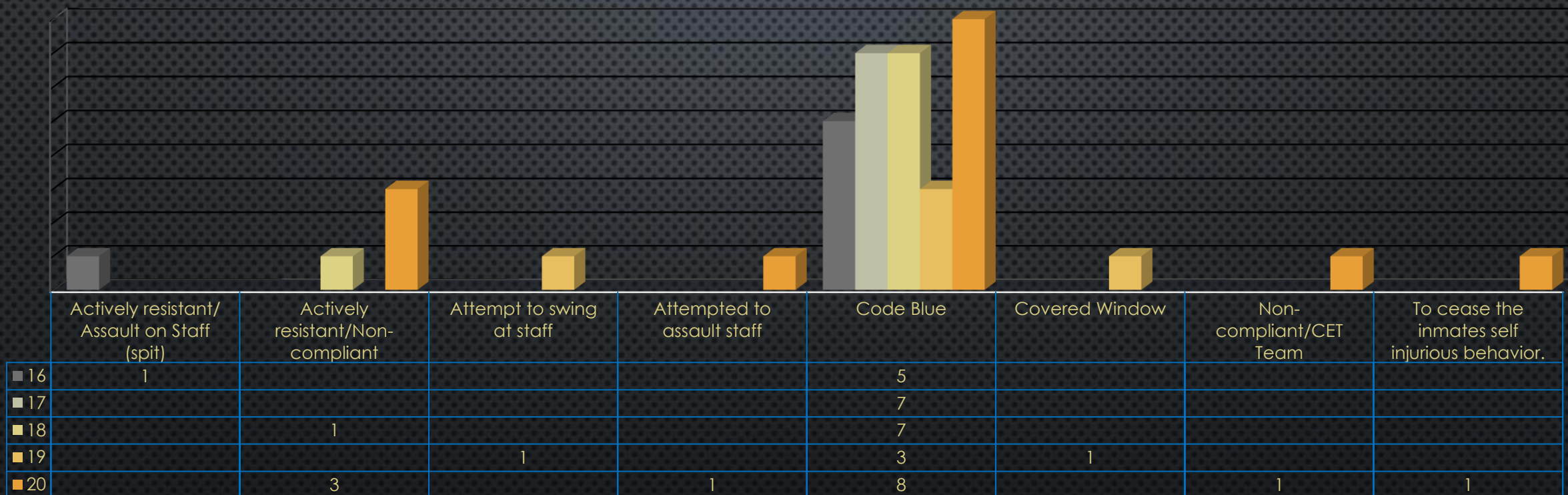


Fifteen Sixteen Seventeen Eighteen Nineteen Twenty

CHEMICAL AGENT UTILIZATION ON INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCIDENT REASON; JUNE 1, 2021 - DECEMBER 1, 2021
 TOTAL OF 40 CHEMICAL AGENT UTILIZATIONS DURING THIS TIME PERIOD ON THIS POPULATION

Count of INDIVIDUALS (40) Where Chemical Agent Was Utilized and the Reason

*26 Total INCIDENTS Comprise These Total Amount of Individuals statewide



Incarceration Workgroup Recommendations

- **CSSD Report and Recommendations on Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth**

JBCSSD- Update on Implementation Plan for Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth

REQUIREMENT:

Plan required by Section 13 of Public Act 21-174, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*.

- *Sec. 13. (Effective from passage) (a) The Judicial Branch shall develop an implementation plan to securely house in the custody of the Judicial Branch any person under eighteen years of age who is arrested and detained prior to sentencing or disposition on or after January 1, 2023. The plan shall include cost estimates and recommendations for legislation as may be necessary or appropriate for implementation of such plan.*
- *(b) Not later than January 1, 2022, the Judicial Branch shall submit the implementation plan, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and to the Juvenile Justice Planning and Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n of the general statutes.*

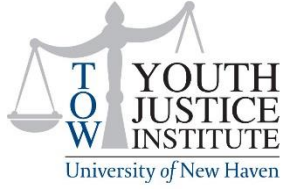
JBCSSD- Update on Implementation Plan for Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth

- In July 2021, the Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division formed a Working Group to develop the required Implementation Plan.
- Working group included the Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters, representatives of the Judicial Branch's Administrative Services and Court Support Services Divisions, the Office of the Chief Public Defender, the Division of Criminal Justice and representatives of the advocacy community.
- Working group met every other week over the course of four months and conducted a thorough exploration of all options brought to the table.
- Most challenging issue was that of providing secure housing capacity for the transferred juvenile population.
 - A number of options were considered
 - Input from members on additional ideas/options was sought on a continuing basis.
 - After extensive discussion, the working group developed consensus on a number of recommendations.

JBCSSD- Update on Implementation Plan for Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth

- The Judicial Branch received considerable population data from the Department of Correction.
- Based on an analysis of this data, the Judicial Branch estimates it will need additional daily housing capacity for approximately **45-50** pretrial juveniles who have cases pending in adult court.
- This projection takes into account the following:
 - Males make up the majority of this population.
 - The DOC average length of stay for this population in FY 20 was 140 days, considerably longer than the average juvenile pretrial length of stay of 23 days.
 - A little more than half of the average population stayed more than 4 months, with some staying a year or more, so longer-term housing and services are required.
 - There are a small number of females (0-3 on any given day) whose needs must also be accommodated.

JBCSSD- Update on Implementation Plan for Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth



- Given the extended length of stay, a facility that can adequately meet the educational, vocational and recreational needs of the transferred juvenile population is required.
- The need for space must take into account a facility's ability to meet the developmental needs of its population.
- The facility must have adequate space to provide the appropriate education and vocational learning experiences, a variety of recreation opportunities, and appropriate treatment space

JBCSSD- Update on Implementation Plan for Consolidation of Services for Pre-Trial Youth

- Implementation Plan is undergoing final edits
- Plan will be submitted by the Judicial Branch to the Judiciary Committee and the JJPOC by January 1, 2022
- Plan will include cost estimates
- Plan will also include a draft of the legislative changes necessary to make this change.

Education Committee Recommendations

- **911/211 Data Collection-** A pilot program be designed to review 911 calls from the 10 Opportunity School Districts to their local 911 jurisdictions in an effort to better understand for districts' utilization of police. JJPOC should collaborate with CHDI to review similar data collected on 211 calls made by public schools. All data analyses should be submitted for review by the JJPOC Education Committee on a bi-annual basis.

Education Committee Recommendations

- **DCF Operational Plan-** Minor legislative changes from DCF

Education Committee Recommendations

Suspension and Expulsion- Report and recommendations on alternatives to suspension and expulsion of students in preschool through second grade (January 1, 2022)

- Report Outline
 - Funding recommendations for any proposed alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
 - Timelines for potential implementation of any such alternatives
 - Individual school district needs based on data
 - Training recommendations for school personnel
 - Implementation procedures for alternative in-school disciplinary practice, strategies and intervention to support students and school personnel
 - Strategies for family engagement
 - Recommendations for screening for health and mental health concerns
 - Recommendations for strengthening connections to community-based services and supports including trauma-informed mental health interventions.

Education Committee Recommendations

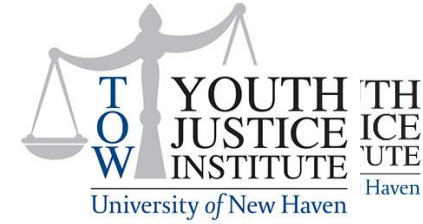
Suspension and Expulsion- Report and recommendations on alternatives to suspension and expulsion of students in preschool through second grade (January 1, 2022)

- What has been done:
 - Reviewed CSDE Suspension and Expulsion Data
 - Reviewed current CSDE trainings
 - Reviewed relevant reports (OCA, CHDI, CCA)
 - Focus groups held with superintendents, principals, teachers, social workers, and youth
 - Surveyed youth and parents
 - Discussed community-based programming

Focus Groups- Themes of Inquiry

- We designed focus groups to provide information and insight in the following areas of inquiry:
- General perspectives
- Coordinated responses
- Alternatives to exclusionary discipline
- Classroom setting/working conditions
- Administrative/agency accountability
- Contrasting outcomes for younger vs. older youth

Amplifying Existing Guidelines from CT State Board of Education (2019)



- Responsibilities of the State Department of Education
 - Promote and advance a systemic approach to positive, preventive, and restorative school discipline philosophies and practices.
 - Establish procedures to assess the effectiveness of professional development approaches in improving school discipline practices and staff knowledge and skills.
- Responsibilities of Boards of Education and Superintendents of Schools
 - Provide on-going professional learning opportunities for all staff regarding fair and equitable implementation of the disciplinary policy, including but not limited to classroom management skills, social-emotional learning, positive behavior supports, trauma-informed practices, cultural competence, and addressing unconscious bias
 - Ensure there is a systems approach to enable students with social/emotional or behavioral needs access to the services offered by internal and/or external providers to be successful in school.

Amplifying Existing Guidelines from CT State Board of Education (2019)



- Responsibilities of School Leaders
 - Create a welcoming environment for the entire school community and support staff as they engage with families, students, and community members.
 - Engage relevant stakeholders in allocating resources to foster and sustain educational equity for diverse student, family, and staff needs
- Responsibilities of Teachers (Including all School-Based Staff)
 - Respond to challenging behaviors with instructionally-relevant support and consider own behavior and the presence of bias when reacting to students.
 - Participate in opportunities to shape school and district discipline policies and practices

Amplifying Existing Guidelines from CT State Board of Education (2019)



- Responsibilities of Families and Community Members
 - Seek out and use community resources, in collaboration with school staff and community providers as appropriate, including positive youth development organizations or organizations which address social/emotional and behavioral needs of youth.
 - Advocate for opportunities to support students and participate in the development and revision of school discipline policies and practices/codes of conduct

Responsibilities of Students (as developmentally appropriate)

- Acknowledge responsibility to follow school rules, accept responsibility for misbehavior, and engage with school staff to identify how a different choice might have resulted in a better outcome.
- Participate in efforts to build a positive school climate as well as alternatives to exclusionary discipline such as restorative circles or peer mentoring.

Summary of Findings



Education Committee Recommendations



- Draft Report Recommendations
 - Funding recommendations
 - Timeline
 - Individual school district needs based on data
 - Training recommendations
 - Implementation procedures
 - Strategies for family engagement
 - Recommendations for screening for health and mental health concerns
 - Recommendations for strengthening connections to community-based services and supports including trauma-informed mental health interventions.

Community Expertise Workgroup Recommendations

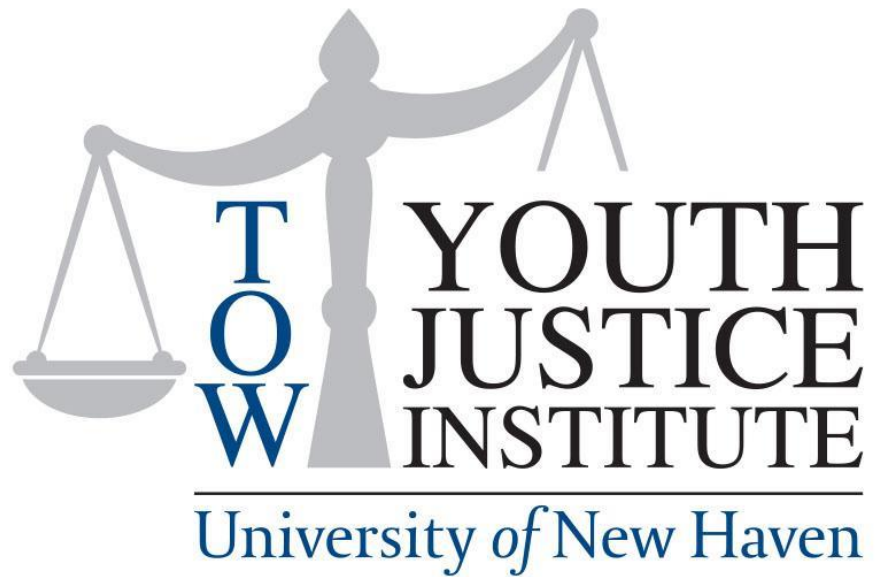
- **JJPOC Membership-** The General Statutes be amended to increase the membership of JJPOC by 4 Community Expertise Workgroup members, two of which must be under the age of 26, who have been impacted by the criminal legal system. Each appointed member will be funded through their sponsor organization for transportation, child care, and stipends to enable member participation. This funding would be provided through an expansion of current contracts.

RED Workgroup Recommendations

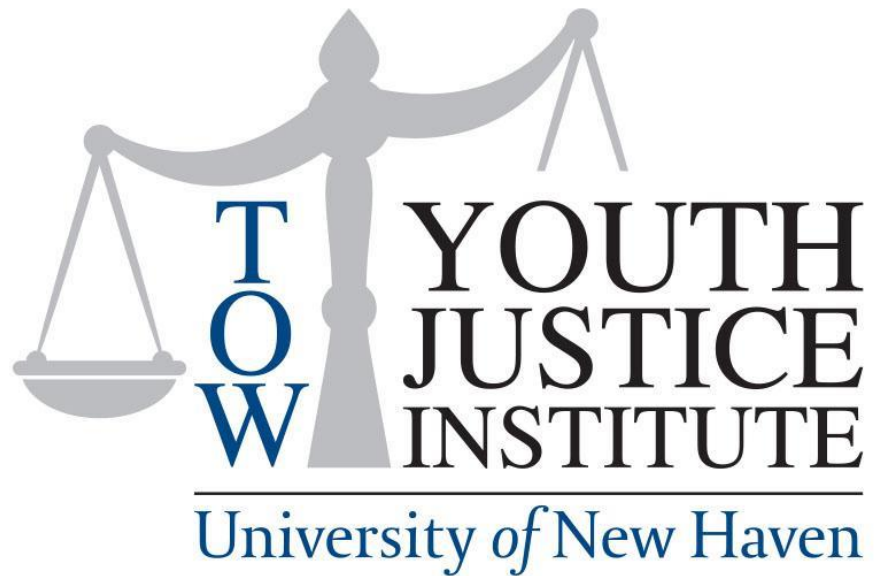
- **Pedestrian Stops**- the provisions of C.G.S. § 54-1m be extended so that racial profiling data is collected on all police stops, whether traffic or pedestrian, giving a full and complete picture of any racial profiling that takes place in the state

RED Workgroup Recommendations

- **School Resource Officers-** standardize the role, criteria, selection process, and training for all SROs and increase transparency of MOUs



Discussion



Next JJPOC Meeting
January 20th, 2021
2:00-4:00PM *
(voting meeting)