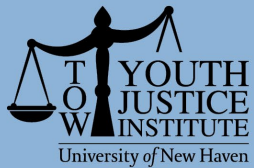




Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee Member Manual



Updated June 30, 2023



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Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee Member Commitment to Serve

Commented [LB1]: New document

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

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

Signature

Date

Roles and Responsibilities

JJPOC Chair and Co-Chair

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

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

JJPOC Members

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

- Attend monthly JJPOC Meetings;
- Participate in JJPOC workgroups when available and relevant to their expertise; Remain educated on current issues pertaining to the juvenile justice system; Engage in monthly JJPOC meetings by participating in discussions;
- Participate in voting on items that are asked to be voted on during JJPOC meetings;
- Value inclusiveness and respect for all other members.

Voting Rules for JJPOC Members

Draft recommendations will be considered for a vote through the December- February JJPOC meetings.

Members will vote on each recommendation presented by the work group co-chairs.

- 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 recommendation. After a vote has been called, a Tow staff member will begin the roll call.
- Recommendations where consensus has been reached will proceed and be translated into budgetary, legislative, administrative and/or other policy changes.
- Consensus shall be reached through a simple majority of members voting "yea."
- A Tow Youth Justice Institute staff member will record the votes and announce the outcome.

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

Roles and Responsibilities

Work Group Co-Chairs

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

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

Work Group Members

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

- Attend workgroup meetings.
- Participate in “out of group” activities that are asked of the work group (i.e. gathering information, conducting readings, etc.)
- Bring in expert knowledge that they may have to the group in order to assist the group in their work. Participate in subgroups when asked.
- Conduct themselves in a respectful manner to all workgroup members to achieve positive collaboration.
- Engage in the decision-making process as follows.
- Based on the workgroup discussions, the co-chairs will come to a decision based on the general consensus of the workgroup.
- Workgroup members who are in disagreement with the majority of the work group have the right to add a dissenting opinion.
- The workgroup co-chairs will then be responsible for presenting the proposed recommendations of the workgroup and the dissenting opinions to the JJPOC for voting.

Selection Process for Work Group Co-Chairs

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

Commented [LB2]: Revised process from the old manual

Criteria to Serve as a Work Group Co-Chair

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



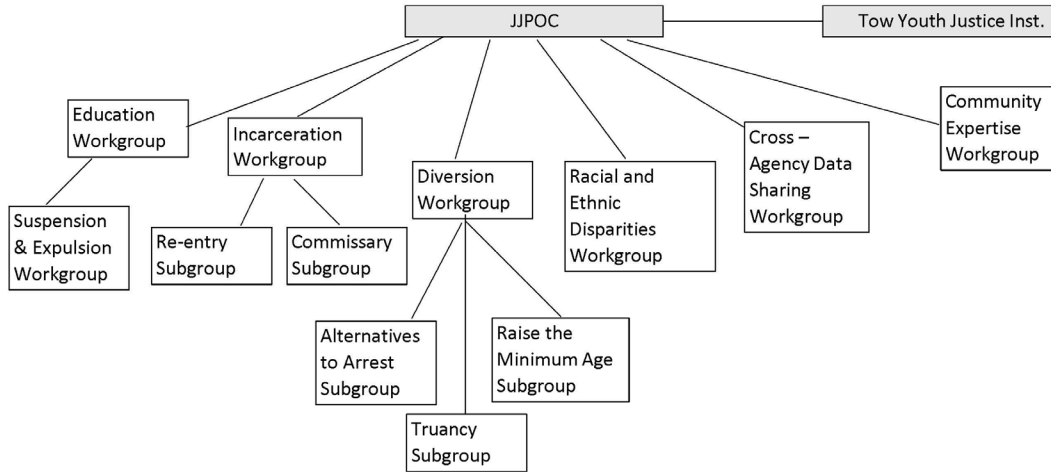
Resignation Process for Work Group Co-Chairs

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

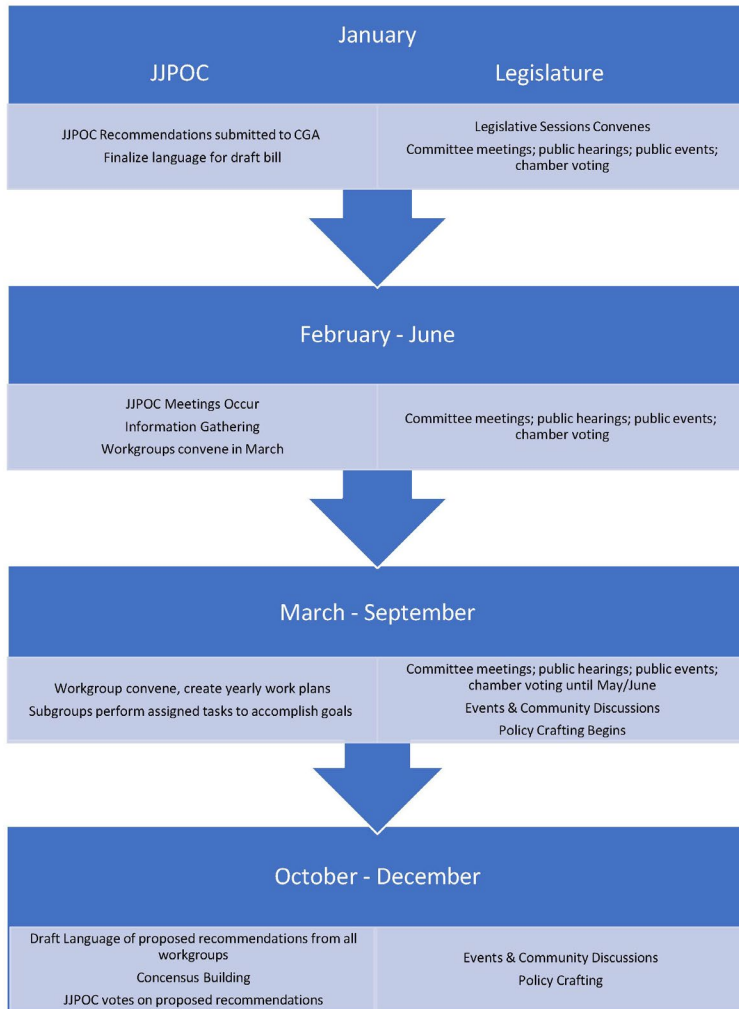
1. Inform TYJI of the resignation, providing notice at least two weeks prior
2. TYJI will communicate this resignation to the JJPOC co-chairs.
3. TYJI and JJPOC leadership will announce the resignation at the next JJPOC meeting
4. Optional: Provide TYJI with suggested individual(s) for replacement

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

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



Commented [LB3]: Updated Workgroup Org. Chart



Connecticut Youth Justice 101: A History

1992

CT's secure youth facilities are overcrowded, unsafe and unsanitary. Community-based mental healthcare is nonexistent, while mental health and education services in youth jails is poor. No one collects data or uses it to evaluate processes or to hold the system accountable for outcomes.

1999

Multiple agencies consolidate into Court Support Services Division (CSSD).

2001

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

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

2002

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

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

2005

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

2007

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

New law diverts youth charged with status offenses away from court and to community-based programs.



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

Recidivism continues to drop among youth.

Connecticut Youth Justice 101: A History

2011

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

2012

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

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

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

2014

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



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

2015

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

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

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

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

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

2016

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

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

Connecticut Youth Justice 101: A History

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

2016

(Cont.)

Developed a comprehensive reentry service plan.

Trained police on restorative and trauma-informed practices.

Judicial Branch required to build a system of graduated responses.

2017

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

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

2018

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

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

2019

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

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

2021

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

2023

Added voting representation to the JJPOC for young people and community representatives with lived expertise and tribal representatives.



JJPOC Goals and Strategic Plan

The Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee's (JJPOC) most recent strategic plan identifies the following four goals:

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

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

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

As of October 2017, the JJPOC achieved measurable results toward these goals. Incarceration had been reduced by almost 50%, diversion from the court had increased by nearly 20%, and recidivism was coming down but at a much slower pace.

The full 2021 – 2024 Strategic Plan can be found on the TYJI website: [2021-2024 JJPOC Strategic Plan](#)



Commonly Used Acronyms

Commented [LB5]: New Acronyms

CCA- Center for Children's Advocacy

CCLP- Center for Children's Law & Policy

CGA- CT General Assembly

CTJA- CT Justice Alliance

CSSD- Court Support Services Division

CYSA- CT Youth Services Association

DCF- Department of Children & Families

DMHAS- Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services

DOC- Department of Correction

DOL- Department of Labor

DPH- Department of Public Health

DSS- Department of Social Services

FWSN (*FWIH-zun*)- Families with Service Needs

JBCSSD- Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division

JJDPA- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (federal)

JJPOC- Juvenile Justice Policy & Oversight Committee

MYI (*"Manson"*)- Manson Youth Institution

OCA- Office of Children's Advocate

OJJDP- U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

OPM- Office of Policy & Management

OVA- Office of the Victim Advocate

SDE- State Department of Education

TYJI (*"Tow"*)- Tow Youth Justice Institute

R/ED- Racial & Ethnic Disparities

REGIONS- Re-entry, Goal Oriented, Opportunity to Nurture Success

RJ- Restorative Justice

RP- Restorative Practices

YCI- York Correctional Institution

YSB- Youth Services Bureau

Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee



Commonly Used Terms

Commented [LB6]: New Document

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

JJPOC Monthly Meeting Schedule 2023

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

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



JJPOC Work Group Meeting Schedule 2023

All Workgroup Meetings will take place virtually, on zoom.

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



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

Commented [LB7]: New Membership chart that identifies the workgroups that members participate in.

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



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



<p><i>Appropriations Ranking Member-Senate</i> Sen. Eric Berthel Eric.Berthel@cga.ct.gov</p>	Self	
<p><i>Appropriations Ranking Member-House</i> Rep. Tammy Nuccio Tammy.Nuccio@housegop.ct.gov</p>	Rep. Greg Howard Greg.Howard@cga.ct.gov	
<p>Honorable Judge Elizabeth A. Bozzuto Chief Court Administrator Connecticut Judicial Branch Elizabeth.Bozzuto@jud.ct.gov</p>	Self	
<p>Honorable Judge Richard Robinson Chief Justice Connecticut Judicial Branch Richard.robinson@jud.ct.gov</p>	Honorable Judge Dawne Westbrook Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters Connecticut Judicial Branch Dawne.westbrook@jud.ct.gov	Co-Chair Incarceration
<p>Mr. Gary Roberge Executive Director Court Support Services Division Gary.roberge@jud.ct.gov</p>	Self	Incarceration
<p>Tais Ericson, Esq. Executive Director Superior Court Operations Division Tais.ericson@jud.ct.gov</p>	Self	
<p>TaShuan Bowden-Lewis, Esq. Chief Public Defender Office of Public Defender tashun.bowden-lewis@pds.ct.gov</p>	Ms. Susan Hamilton, Esq Director of Delinquency Defense & Child Protection Office of Public Defender Susan.hamilton@jud.ct.gov	Diversion Co-Chair Incarceration Raise the Age Alternatives to Arrest Cross Agency Data Sharing
<p>Patrick J Griffin, Esq. Chief State's Attorney Office of Chief State's Attorney</p>	Brian Casinghino, Esq. Assistant State's Attorney for Juvenile Matters Office of Chief State's Attorney Brian.Casinghino@ct.gov	Diversion Racial and Ethnic Disparities Education Suspension & Expulsion Incarceration Cross Agency Data Sharing
<p>Ms. Vannessa Dorantes Commissioner Department of Children and Families Commissioner.dcf@ct.gov</p>	Michael Williams Deputy Commissioner of Operations Department of Children and Families Michael.williams@ct.gov	Education Incarceration
<p>Mr. Angel Quiros Commissioner Department of Correction Angel.quiros@ct.gov</p>	Michael Pierce Warden, Manson Youth Institution Department of Correction Michael.Pierce@ct.gov	Incarceration Commissary Re-entry



Dr. Charlene Russell-Tucker Commissioner Department of Education Charlene.russell-tucker@ct.gov	Mr. John Frassinelli Deputy Commissioner Department of Education John.Frassinelli@ct.gov	Education Suspension & Expulsion Diversion
Ms. Nancy Navarretta Commissioner DMHAS Nancy.navarretta@ct.gov	Amy Marracino Statewide Director DMHAS amy.marracino@ct.gov	
Ms. Dante Bartolomeo Commissioner Department of Labor Dante.Bartolomeo@ct.gov	Ms. Lisa Sementilli Workforce Development Specialist Department of Labor Lisa.sementilli@ct.gov	
Ms. Andrea Barton Reeves Commissioner Department of Social Services Hartford, CT 06105	Ms. Talitha Coggins Director of Administration Department of Social Services Talitha.Coggins@ct.gov	
Dr. Manisha Juthani Commissioner Department of Public Health Manisha.luthani@ct.gov	Ms. Stacy Schulman, Esq. Hearing Officer Department of Public Health Stacy.schulman@ct.gov	
Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department ndryfe@chshirect.org	Chief Joshua Bernegger Watertown Police Department jbernegger@watertownctpd.org	Racial and Ethnic Disparities Raise the Age
Chief Neil Dryfe Cheshire Police Department ndryfe@chshirect.org	Chief Fernando Spagnolo Waterbury Police Department fspagnolo@wtbypd.org	
(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Co-chair JJPOC j.beckham@ct.gov	Ms. Veron Beaulieu Acting Superintendent, USD#1 Department of Correction Veron.beaulieu@ct.gov	Education
Rep. Toni Walker Co-chair JJPOC Toni.Walker@cga.ct.gov	Dr. Derrick Gordon Director, Research, Policy and Program on Male Development The Consultation Center @ Yale University Derrick.gordon@yale.edu	Co-Chair Racial and Ethnic Disparities



<p><i>Minority Leader-House</i> Rep. Vincent Candelora Vincent.candelora@housegop.ct.gov</p>	<p>Steven Abbagnaro sabbagnaro@yahoo.com</p>	
<p><i>Minority Leader – Senate</i> Sen. Kevin Kelly Legislative Office Building Kevin.Kelly@cga.ct.gov</p>	<p>Ms. Gwendolyn Samuel Founder and President Connecticut Parents Union gwendolynsamuel@gmail.com</p>	<p>Racial and Ethnic Disparities Education</p>
<p>Sarah Eagan, Esq. Child Advocate Office of the Child Advocate Sarah.eagan@ct.gov</p>	<p>Self</p>	<p>Incarceration Re-entry Raise the Age</p>
<p>(Co-chair) Sec. Jeffrey R. Beckham Secretary Office of Policy and Management j.beckham@ct.gov</p> <p>(or) Mr. Marc Pelka Undersecretary Office of Policy and Management Marc.Pelka@ct.gov</p>	<p>Self</p>	
<p>Ms. Natasha Pierre, Esq State Victim Advocate Natasha.pierre@ct.gov</p>	<p>Self</p>	
<p>(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 joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and one of whom shall be appointed by the house ranking member of such joint committee;</p>		
<p>(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</p>		



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.		