



General Assembly

February Session, 2002

Raised Bill No. 5760

LCO No. 2662

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING CHANGES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subsection (d) of section 46b-133 of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
3 *October 1, 2002*):

4 (d) The court or detention supervisor may turn such child over to a
5 youth service program created for such purpose, if such course is
6 practicable, or such child may be detained pending a hearing which
7 shall be held on the business day next following his arrest. No child
8 shall be detained after such hearing or held in detention pursuant to a
9 court order unless it appears from the available facts that there is
10 probable cause to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged
11 and that there is (1) a strong probability that the child will run away
12 prior to court hearing or disposition, (2) a strong probability that the
13 child will commit or attempt to commit other offenses injurious to him
14 or to the community before court disposition, (3) probable cause to
15 believe that the child's continued residence in his home pending
16 disposition will not safeguard the best interests of the child or the

17 community because of the serious and dangerous nature of the act or
18 acts he is alleged to have committed, (4) a need to hold the child for
19 another jurisdiction, or (5) a need to hold the child to assure his
20 appearance before the court, in view of his previous failure to respond
21 to the court process. Such probable cause may be shown by sworn
22 affidavit in lieu of testimony. No child shall be released from detention
23 who is alleged to have committed a serious juvenile offense except by
24 order of a judge of the Superior Court. In no case shall a child be
25 detained without a judicial determination that there is no less
26 restrictive environment appropriate to the needs of the child and the
27 community, based upon a nationally recognized risk and needs
28 assessment that takes into account the actual danger the child poses to
29 the community. In no case shall a child be confined in a community
30 correctional center or lockup, or in any place where adults are or may
31 be confined, except in the case of a nursing infant; nor shall any child
32 at any time be held in solitary confinement. When a female child is
33 held in custody, she shall, as far as possible, be in the charge of a
34 woman attendant.

35 Sec. 2. Subsection (g) of section 46b-133 of the general statutes is
36 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
37 *October 1, 2002*):

38 (g) Whenever the population of a juvenile detention center equals or
39 exceeds the maximum capacity for such center, as determined by the
40 Judicial Department, the detention supervisor in charge of intake shall
41 only admit a child who: (1) Is charged with the commission of a
42 serious juvenile offense, (2) is the subject of an order to detain or an
43 outstanding court order to take such child into custody, and the child
44 creates an immediate risk of physical harm to others, (3) is ordered by
45 a court to be held in detention, based upon a determination that there
46 is no less restrictive environment appropriate to the needs of the child
47 and the community, through the use of a nationally recognized risk
48 and needs assessment that takes into account the actual danger the
49 child poses to the community, or (4) is being transferred to such center

50 to await a court appearance.

51 Sec. 3. Section 46b-140a of the general statutes is repealed and the
52 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

53 (a) At any time during the period of probation or suspended
54 commitment, after hearing and for good cause shown, the court may
55 modify or enlarge the conditions, whether originally imposed by the
56 court under this section or otherwise, and may extend the period as
57 deemed appropriate by the court. The court shall cause a copy of any
58 such order to be delivered to the child or youth and to such child or
59 youth's parent or guardian and probation officer.

60 (b) The period of participation in an alternative incarceration
61 program, as a condition of probation or suspended commitment,
62 unless terminated sooner, shall not exceed the original period of
63 probation or suspended commitment.

64 (c) At any time during the period of probation or suspended
65 commitment, the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a child or
66 youth for violation of any of the conditions of probation or suspended
67 commitment, or may issue a notice to appear to answer to a charge of
68 such violation, which notice shall be personally served upon the child
69 or youth. Any such warrant shall authorize all officers named therein
70 to return the child or youth to the custody of the court or, if such
71 violation creates immediate risk of physical harm to others, to any
72 suitable juvenile detention facility designated by the court.

73 (d) If such violation is established, the court may continue or revoke
74 the order of probation or suspended commitment or modify or enlarge
75 the conditions and, if such order of probation or suspended
76 commitment is revoked, require the child or youth to serve the
77 commitment imposed or impose any lesser commitment. No such
78 revocation shall be ordered, except upon consideration of the whole
79 record and unless such violation is established by reliable and
80 probative evidence.

81 (e) Upon a determination by the court that a child or youth has
82 violated probation by failing to comply with the requirements of
83 electronic monitoring, the court support services division shall notify
84 the local law enforcement agency of such violation.

85 (f) No order to take into custody shall be issued unless the court
86 finds that the violation giving rise to the order is for a serious juvenile
87 offense or other offense creating an immediate risk of physical harm to
88 others.

89 Sec. 4. Section 46b-148 of the general statutes is repealed and the
90 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

91 When a child whose family has been adjudicated as a family with
92 service needs in accordance with section 46b-149, as amended by this
93 act, violates any valid order [which] that regulates future conduct of
94 the child made by the court following such an adjudication, a
95 probation officer, on receipt of a complaint setting forth facts alleging
96 such a violation, or on [his] the probation officer's own motion on the
97 basis of [his] knowledge of such a violation, may file a petition with
98 the court alleging that the child has committed a delinquent act by
99 reason of having violated a valid court order and setting forth the facts
100 claimed to constitute such a violation. Such child may be processed as
101 any other delinquent child under this chapter, except that (1) such
102 child shall not be held in detention prior to a hearing on such petition
103 for more than [seventy-two] twenty-four hours excluding Saturdays,
104 Sundays and holidays; [and] (2) in entering any order that directs or
105 authorizes placement in a facility under the auspices of the Office of
106 Alternative Sanctions or commitment to the Department of Children
107 and Families, the judge shall make a determination that there is no less
108 restrictive alternative appropriate to the needs of the child and the
109 community; and (3) such child shall not be placed in Long Lane
110 School, the Connecticut Juvenile Training School or in a juvenile
111 detention center, but may be ordered to attend rehabilitative
112 community-based programs specifically designed to meet the mental

113 health and other specific needs of children in families with service
114 needs.

115 Sec. 5. Section 46b-149 of the general statutes is repealed and the
116 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

117 (a) Any selectman, town manager, police officer or welfare
118 department of any town, city or borough, probation officer,
119 superintendent of schools, the Commissioner of Children and Families,
120 any child-caring institution or agency approved or licensed by the
121 Commissioner of Children and Families, any youth service bureau, a
122 parent or foster parent of a child, or a child or [his] the child's
123 representative or attorney, who believes that the acts or omissions of a
124 child are such that [his] the child's family is a family with service
125 needs, may file a written complaint setting forth those facts with the
126 superior court [which] that has venue over that matter.

127 (b) The court shall refer a complaint filed under subsection (a) of
128 this section to a probation officer, who shall promptly determine
129 whether it appears that the alleged facts, if true, would be sufficient to
130 meet the definition of a family with service needs, provided a
131 complaint alleging that a child is a truant or habitual truant shall not
132 be determined to be insufficient to meet the definition of a family with
133 service needs solely because it was filed during the months of April,
134 May or June. If such probation officer so determines, [he] such
135 probation officer shall promptly either (1) refer the matter, with the
136 consent of the child and [his] the child's parents or guardian, to a
137 suitable community-based or other service provider, or (2) file a
138 petition with the court in the manner prescribed in subsection (c) of
139 this section. In either case, the probation officer shall inform the
140 complainant in writing of [his] such action. If it appears that the
141 allegations are not true, or that the child's family does not meet the
142 definition of a family with service needs, the probation officer shall
143 inform the complainant in writing of such finding. In any case in
144 which the probation officer does not file a petition, [he] such probation

145 officer shall also inform the complainant of the right of such person to
146 file a petition pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. Any person
147 who has filed a complaint pursuant to subsection (a) of this section,
148 and who has been notified by a probation officer that such officer does
149 not intend to file a petition for a family with service needs may, within
150 thirty days after mailing of such notice, file a petition under subsection
151 (c) of this section.

152 (c) A petition alleging that a family constitutes a family with service
153 needs shall be verified and filed with the Superior Court [which] that
154 has venue over the matter. The petition shall set forth plainly: (1) The
155 facts [which] that bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court, (2)
156 the name, date of birth, sex and residence of the child, (3) the name and
157 residence of [his] the child's parent or parents, guardian or other
158 person having control of [him] the child, and (4) a prayer for
159 appropriate action by the court in conformity with the provisions of
160 this section.

161 (d) When a petition is filed under subsection (c) of this section, the
162 court may issue a summons to the child and [his] the child's parents,
163 guardian or other person having control of [him] the child to appear in
164 court at a specified time and place. The summons shall be signed by a
165 judge or by the clerk or assistant clerk of the court, and a copy of the
166 petition shall be attached to it. Whenever it appears to the judge that
167 orders addressed to an adult, as set forth in section 46b-121, are
168 necessary for the welfare of such child, a similar summons shall be
169 issued and served upon such adult if [he] such adult is not already in
170 court. Service of summons shall be made in accordance with section
171 46b-128. The court may punish for contempt, as provided in section
172 46b-121, any parent, guardian or other person so summoned who fails
173 to appear in court at the time and place so specified. If a petition is
174 filed under subsection (c) of this section alleging that a family is a
175 family with service needs because a child is a truant or habitual truant,
176 the court may not dismiss such petition solely because it was filed
177 during the months of April, May or June.

178 (e) When a petition is filed under subsection (c) of this section
179 alleging that a family constitutes a family with service needs because it
180 includes a child who has been habitually truant, the court shall order
181 that the local or regional board of education for the town in which the
182 child resides, or the private school in the case of a child enrolled in a
183 private school, shall cause an educational evaluation of such child to
184 be performed if no such evaluation has been performed within the
185 preceding year. Any costs incurred for the performance of such
186 evaluation shall be borne by such local or regional board of education
187 or such private school.

188 (f) If it appears from the allegations of a petition or other sworn
189 affirmations that there is: (1) A strong probability that the child may do
190 something that is injurious to himself prior to court disposition; (2) a
191 strong probability that the child will run away prior to the hearing; or
192 (3) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction, a judge may vest
193 temporary custody of such child in some suitable person or agency. No
194 nondelinquent juvenile runaway from another state may be held in a
195 state-operated detention home in accordance with the provisions of
196 sections 46b-151 to 46b-151g, inclusive, Interstate Compact on
197 Juveniles. A hearing on temporary custody shall be held not later than
198 ten days after the date on which a judge signs an order of temporary
199 custody. Following such hearing, the judge may order that the child's
200 temporary custody continue to be vested in some suitable person or
201 agency. Any expenses of temporary custody shall be paid in the same
202 manner as provided in subsection (b) of section 46b-129.

203 (g) If it appears that the interests of the child or the family may be
204 best served, prior to adjudication, by a referral to community-based or
205 other services, the judge may permit the matter to be continued for a
206 period not to exceed three months. If it appears at the conclusion of the
207 continuance that the matter has been satisfactorily resolved, the judge
208 may dismiss the petition.

209 (h) If the court finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, that

210 the family of a child is a family with service needs, the court may, in
211 addition to issuing any orders under section 46b-121, (1) refer the child
212 to the Department of Children and Families for any voluntary services
213 provided by said department or, if the family is a family with service
214 needs solely as a result of a finding that a child is a truant or habitual
215 truant, to the authorities of the local or regional school district or
216 private school for services provided by such school district or such
217 school, which services may include summer school, or to community
218 agencies providing child and family services; (2) commit that child to
219 the care and custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families for
220 an indefinite period not to exceed eighteen months; (3) order the child
221 to remain in [his] the child's own home or in the custody of a relative
222 or any other suitable person (A) subject to the supervision of a
223 probation officer, or (B) in the case of a family [which] that is a family
224 with service needs solely as a result of a finding that a child is a truant
225 or habitual truant, subject to the supervision of a probation officer and
226 the authorities of the local or regional school district or private school;
227 or (4) if the family is a family with service needs as a result of the child
228 engaging in sexual intercourse with another person and such other
229 person is thirteen years of age or older and not more than two years
230 older or younger than such child, (A) refer the child to a youth service
231 bureau or other appropriate service agency for participation in a
232 program such as a teen pregnancy program or a sexually transmitted
233 disease program, and (B) require such child to perform community
234 service such as service in a hospital, an AIDS prevention program or
235 an obstetrical and gynecological program. If the court issues any order
236 [which] that regulates future conduct of the child, parent or guardian,
237 the child, parent or guardian, shall receive adequate and fair warning
238 of the consequences of violation of the order at the time it is issued,
239 and such warning shall be provided to the child, parent or guardian, to
240 [his] the child's attorney and to [his] the child's legal guardian in
241 writing and shall be reflected in the court record and proceedings. No
242 such child shall be placed in Long Lane School, the Connecticut
243 Juvenile Training School or in a juvenile detention center, but may be

244 ordered to attend rehabilitative community-based programs
245 specifically designed to meet the mental health and other specific
246 needs of children in families with service needs.

247 (i) (1) The Commissioner of Children and Families may petition the
248 court for an extension of a commitment under this section on the
249 grounds that an extension would be in the best interest of the child.
250 The court shall give notice to the child and [his] the child's parent or
251 guardian at least fourteen days prior to the hearing upon that petition.
252 The court may, after hearing and upon finding that such extension is in
253 the best interest of the child, continue the commitment for an
254 additional indefinite period of not more than eighteen months. (2) The
255 Commissioner of Children and Families may at any time petition the
256 court to discharge a child, committed under this section, and any child
257 committed to the commissioner under this section, or the parent or
258 guardian of such child, may at any time but not more often than once
259 every six months petition the court [which] that committed the child to
260 revoke such commitment. The court shall notify the child, [his] the
261 child's parent or guardian and the commissioner of any petition filed
262 under this subsection, and of the time when a hearing on such petition
263 will be held. Any order of the court made under this subsection shall
264 be deemed a final order for purposes of appeal, except that no bond
265 shall be required nor costs taxed on such appeal.

266 Sec. 6. Section 46b-149c of the general statutes is repealed and the
267 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

268 With respect to truancy and other family with service needs cases,
269 the judicial branch shall:

270 (1) Coordinate and develop appropriate programs and services with
271 other state agencies that establish a continuum of services and
272 programs exclusively for youth in crisis and children in families with
273 service needs. Such services and programs shall include, but need not
274 be limited to, mentoring programs, day treatment, community-based
275 mental health interventions, including multisystemic therapy and

276 functional family therapy, emergency shelters and treatment foster
277 care;

278 (2) Establish protocols in cooperation with the Office of Policy and
279 Management, the Department of Children and Families and the
280 Department of Education for referral to community-based intervention
281 programs prior to referral of a case to the superior court for juvenile
282 matters;

283 (3) Develop and use procedures to evaluate the risk and service
284 needs of children whose cases have been referred to the superior court
285 for juvenile matters; [and]

286 (4) Collaborate with community-based programs;

287 (5) Collect and analyze, in conjunction with the Department of
288 Education, data regarding the incidence rate and causes of truancy and
289 develop appropriate intervention services to reduce excessive absence
290 rates; and

291 (6) Establish, in conjunction with the Department of Education, a
292 pilot mentoring program for truant children in the eighth grade, for
293 the purpose of reducing truancy and school drop-out rates.

294 Sec. 7. Section 51-10c of the general statutes is repealed and the
295 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

296 (a) There is established a Commission on Racial and Ethnic
297 Disparity in the Criminal Justice System. The commission shall consist
298 of the Chief Court Administrator, the Chief State's Attorney, the Chief
299 Public Defender, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Commissioner
300 of Correction, the Commissioner of Children and Families, the Child
301 Advocate, the Victim Advocate, the chairperson of the Board of Parole,
302 the chairperson of the African-American Affairs Commission, the
303 chairperson of the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission, or
304 their designees, a representative of municipal police chiefs, a
305 representative of a coalition representing police and correctional

306 officers, six members, including representatives from children's
307 advocacy organizations, social services and minority youth
308 organizations, appointed one each by the president pro tempore of the
309 Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority
310 leader of the Senate, the majority leader of the House of
311 Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate and the minority
312 leader of the House of Representatives, and two members appointed
313 by the Governor. The Chief Court Administrator or said
314 administrator's designee shall serve as chairperson of the commission.
315 The commission shall meet at such times as it deems necessary.

316 (b) The commission shall:

317 (1) Develop and recommend policies for reducing the number of
318 African-Americans and Latinos comprising the pretrial and sentenced
319 population of correctional facilities and reducing the number of
320 African-Americans and Latinos who are victimized by crime;

321 (2) Examine the impact of statutory provisions and current
322 administrative policies on racial and ethnic disparity in the criminal
323 justice system and recommend legislation to the Governor and the
324 General Assembly to reduce such disparity;

325 (3) Research and gather relevant statistical data and other
326 information concerning the impact of disparate treatment of African-
327 Americans and Latinos in the criminal justice system;

328 (4) Develop and recommend a training program for personnel in
329 agencies involved in the criminal justice system concerning the impact
330 of disparate treatment of African-Americans and Latinos;

331 (5) Research and examine the issue of the use of guidelines by courts
332 when sentencing criminal defendants and recommend whether the
333 General Assembly should create a sentencing guidelines commission
334 to establish sentencing guidelines for state courts;

335 (6) Examine the implementation of policies and procedures that are

336 consistent with policies of the American Bar Association intended to
337 ensure that death penalty cases are administered fairly and impartially
338 in accordance with due process, to minimize the risk that innocent
339 persons may be executed and to eliminate discrimination in capital
340 sentencing on the basis of the race of either the victim or the defendant;

341 (7) Annually prepare and distribute a comprehensive plan to reduce
342 racial and ethnic disparity in the criminal justice system without
343 affecting public safety;

344 (8) Develop and recommend policies and interventions to reduce
345 the number of African-Americans and Latinos in the juvenile justice
346 system;

347 (9) (A) Analyze on an annual basis the key stages in the juvenile
348 justice system to determine if any stage disproportionately affects
349 racial or ethnic minorities including the decision to arrest a juvenile,
350 the decision to turn a juvenile over to a detention center, the decision
351 to nonjudicially dispose of the case or to file a petition of delinquency,
352 and the decision to resolve the case by placement on probation,
353 placement in a residential facility or placement at Long Lane School or
354 the Connecticut Juvenile Training School; and (B) set annual
355 percentage goals for reduction of disproportionate minority
356 confinement in each juvenile detention center, community detention
357 center, residential alternative detention program, Long Lane School
358 and the Connecticut Juvenile Training School. The goals shall be
359 monitored by the commission twice a year to assess their effectiveness;

360 (10) Annually prepare and distribute a juvenile justice plan having
361 as its goal the reduction of the number of African-Americans and
362 Latinos in the juvenile justice system, which plan shall include the
363 development of standard risk assessment policies and a system of
364 impartial review, culturally appropriate diversion programs for
365 minority juveniles accused of nonviolent felonies, intensive in-home
366 services to families of pretrial delinquents and youth on probation,
367 school programs for juveniles being transferred from detention centers,

368 Long Lane School or the Connecticut Juvenile Training School, the
369 recruitment of minority employees to serve at all levels of the juvenile
370 justice system, the utilization of minority juvenile specialists to guide
371 minority juvenile offenders and their families through the juvenile
372 justice system, and community service options in lieu of detention for
373 juveniles arrested for nonserious offenses. Such plan shall take into
374 account best practices found in other states to effectively reduce
375 disproportionate minority confinement;

376 (11) Develop a curriculum for training of all employees at all levels
377 of the juvenile justice system on issues of cultural competency and
378 strategies to address disproportionate minority confinement;

379 (12) Perform a racial disparity impact analysis upon any proposed
380 juvenile justice legislation or agency regulation, policy or procedure;
381 and

382 ~~[(12)]~~ (13) Submit an annual report to the Governor and the General
383 Assembly concerning:

384 (A) The number of African-Americans and Latinos comprising the
385 pretrial and sentenced population of correctional facilities;

386 (B) The progress being made toward reducing the number of
387 African-Americans and Latinos comprising the pretrial and sentenced
388 population of correctional facilities;

389 (C) The adequacy of legal representation for indigent defendants;

390 (D) The adequacy of the number of residential and nonresidential
391 treatment slots available for African-Americans and Latinos;

392 (E) The adequacy of the number of court interpreters; and

393 (F) Such other information as the commission deems appropriate.

394 (c) The commission shall report to the General Assembly, not later
395 than January first of each year, concerning additional resources that

396 should be made available to reduce racial and ethnic disparity in the
397 criminal justice system without affecting public safety.

398 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2002*) (a) The Judicial Branch and
399 the Department of Children and Families shall develop a sufficient
400 number of community-based programs including, but not limited to,
401 multidimensional treatment foster care, multisystemic therapy,
402 functional family therapy, wrap-around mental health services and
403 family preservation programs to ensure that no child with mental
404 health and other specialized needs shall be placed in a detention center
405 due to the lack of such community-based programs.

406 (b) When a child is arrested on a warrant or pursuant to an order to
407 take into custody, such child shall be screened by an appropriate risk
408 assessment instrument by an independent intake officer who shall
409 present such information immediately to the court to determine the
410 appropriateness of graduated sanctions or community-based programs
411 in lieu of detention.

412 (c) (1) There is established a Detention Crowding Task Force to (A)
413 study and implement practices and procedures to reduce crowding in
414 the juvenile detention centers, (B) develop a risk assessment
415 instrument based upon a nationally recognized risk and needs
416 assessment that takes into account the actual danger the child poses to
417 the community, and (C) reduce the failure rates of children placed in
418 alternative residential detention programs and community detention
419 programs. The task force shall meet not less than twice a year, in
420 addition to any additional meetings required pursuant to subdivision
421 (5) of this subsection.

422 (2) The task force shall consist of the following members:

423 (A) The Chief Court Administrator or a designee;

424 (B) The Commissioner of Children and Families or a designee;

425 (C) The Child Advocate or a designee;

- 426 (D) Two juvenile court judges;
- 427 (E) A public defender who practices in the juvenile court;
- 428 (F) A prosecutor who practices in the juvenile court;
- 429 (G) A juvenile probation officer;
- 430 (H) The director of the Court Support Services Division or a
431 designee; and
- 432 (I) Two representatives from community providers, one of whom
433 shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Children and Families, and
434 one of whom shall be appointed by the Child Advocate.
- 435 (3) Appointments to the task force pursuant to subparagraphs (D),
436 (E), (F) and (G) of subdivision (2) of this subsection shall be made by
437 the Chief Court Administrator. All such appointments shall be made
438 no later than thirty days after the effective date of this subsection. Any
439 vacancy in the appointed positions pursuant to subparagraphs (D), (E),
440 (F), (G) or (I) of subdivision (2) of this subsection shall be filled by the
441 appointing authority.
- 442 (4) The Chief Court Administrator shall be the chairperson of the
443 task force, and staff from the Judicial Branch shall serve as
444 administrative staff of the task force.
- 445 (5) When any juvenile detention facility meets or exceeds its rated
446 capacity by ten per cent, the Chief Court Administrator shall
447 immediately convene the task force to establish a plan to address such
448 crowding. The task force may consult national centers of best practices
449 and submit a plan to reduce crowding in juvenile detention centers
450 and improve the quality of community detention and alternative
451 detention programs. The plan shall target its recommendations to
452 reduce the populations who are most difficult to place, including, but
453 not limited to, fire-setters, sexual offenders, sexually reactive youth,
454 youth with low IQ and youth with severe psychiatric disabilities.

455 (d) The Judicial Branch shall arrange for an assessment by a
456 nationally recognized professional juvenile justice organization to
457 determine whether the current planned capacity of the Hartford
458 Juvenile Detention Center and the Bridgeport Juvenile Detention
459 Center is necessary or whether the development of appropriate
460 community alternatives can more adequately serve the juvenile justice
461 population. Said assessment shall also contain recommendations to
462 determine the feasibility of alternative uses of such planned detention
463 center space.

464 Sec. 9. Section 46b-132a of the general statutes is repealed and the
465 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2002*):

466 (a) When deemed in the best interests of a child placed in a juvenile
467 detention center, community detention center, or alternative detention
468 residential program, the administrator of such detention center or
469 program may authorize, under policies promulgated by the Chief
470 Court Administrator, such medical and mental health assessment and
471 treatment and dentistry as is necessary to ensure the continued good
472 health or life of the child. The administrator of [the] such detention
473 center or program shall make reasonable efforts to inform the child's
474 parents or guardian prior to taking such action, and in all cases shall
475 send notice to the parents or guardian by letter to their last-known
476 address informing them of the actions taken and of the outcome,
477 provided failure to notify shall not affect the validity of the
478 authorization.

479 (b) The Judicial Department shall establish a quality assurance and
480 monitoring system for all juvenile detention centers, community
481 detention centers and alternative detention residential programs for
482 the purpose of ensuring that children are provided with quality
483 medical and mental health services. The quality of medical and mental
484 health services provided by community detention centers and
485 alternative detention residential programs shall be equivalent to such
486 services provided by juvenile detention centers.

487 Sec. 10. Subsection (b) of section 20-14j of the general statutes is
488 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
489 *October 1, 2002*):

490 (b) The Chief Court Administrator shall (1) establish ongoing
491 training programs for personnel who are to administer medications to
492 detainees in juvenile detention centers, community detention centers
493 and alternative detention residential programs, and (2) adopt policies
494 to carry out the provisions of sections 20-14h and 20-14i concerning the
495 administration of medication to detainees in juvenile detention centers,
496 community detention centers and alternative detention residential
497 programs.

This act shall take effect as follows:	
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2002</i>
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2002</i>

Statement of Purpose:

To improve Connecticut's system of juvenile justice by reducing incarceration for nondangerous youth and improving community-based alternatives for serving children and families.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]