

**Public Act 04-234 An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding
Final Implementation Monitoring Project Status Report
January 2008**

This is the second and final report required by Public Act 04-234, An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding, containing the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee (PRI) findings regarding the implementation of the legislation and its effect. This report is due not later than January 1, 2008 to the Joint Committees on Judiciary and Appropriations. The first implementation report was submitted to those committees on January 1, 2006.

What is P.A. 04-234?

P.A. 04-234, An Act Concerning Prison Overcrowding, contained many initiatives intended to address the state's prison overcrowding problem. Its original centerpiece required a collaborative effort by a variety of agencies to develop and implement an "offender re-entry strategy" as a new approach to prison overcrowding. The re-entry strategy's focus on promoting the successful transition of offenders back into society was also intended to enhance public safety and support the rights of crime victims. Other elements of P.A. 04-234 were intended to support the operation of the offender re-entry strategy.

This report is the second of two based on Section 25 of P.A. 04-234, which mandated that PRI and the Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA):

review the implementation of the act and measure the effects thereof including, but not limited to, the effect on prison population, the cost savings generated and the extent to which such savings are reinvested in improving community safety and ensuring the successful transition of ex-offenders to the community.

Focus of This Report

This report mainly follows up on the implementation findings from the PRI committee's first implementation report of January 1, 2006. The first report found the implementation status of P.A. 04-234 to be mixed, with some provisions fully implemented, some partially, and some not at all. This report focuses on those provisions that were not fully implemented as of January 1, 2006, including its centerpiece offender re-entry strategy. Appendix A contains a series of tables that set out provisions of P.A. 04-234, and generally show the implementation status as of the first PRI implementation report (January 1, 2006) and now.

It is important to note that a significant change has taken place since the committee's first report and now, which directly impacts P.A. 04-234 and implementation of the re-entry strategy. This change is the installation of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD), Office of Policy and Management, in a pivotal re-entry role; this change is noted in Appendix A, but is discussed in more detail below.

Offender Re-entry Strategy Implementation. In 2006, the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, newly established in 2005, was designated as the single entity responsible for developing and implementing the comprehensive offender re-entry strategy (replacing the Departments of Correction, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Social Services and Labor, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, and the Judicial Branch). The division (replacing the Department of Correction) was also designated as the entity responsible for annually reporting on the success of the re-entry strategy based on six measures set out in P.A. 04-234 to the Judiciary, Public Safety and Security, and Appropriations Committees, beginning January 1, 2007, and every February 15 in the future. These amendments were mentioned in the PRI implementation report in 2006 as a way to address the lack of progress with developing the re-entry strategy.

In addition to its designation, new and specific ways for CJPPD to operationalize the strategy were established in statute, which include:

- maximizing any available period of community supervision for eligible and suitable offenders;
- identifying and addressing barriers to the successful transition of offenders from incarceration to the community;
- ensuring sufficient criminal justice resources to manage offender caseloads;
- identifying community-based supervision, treatment, educational and other services and programs that are proven to be effective in reducing the recidivism among the population served by such services and programs; and
- establishing employment initiatives for offenders through public and private services and partnerships by reinvesting any savings achieved through a reduction in the prison population.

Further emphasizing the new role of the division with respect to offender re-entry, this new requirement to develop and implement a comprehensive re-entry strategy was specifically added as part of the division's year-old authorizing statute requirement to develop a plan to promote a more effective and cohesive state criminal justice system (C.G.S. Sec. 4-68m).

While the Criminal Justice Planning and Policy Division has taken steps toward developing and implementing an offender re-entry strategy, it has not yet completed that task, and thus, strictly speaking, there is nothing for the division to report on in terms of any successes. It is perhaps helpful to remember the time frame within which the division has been operating. Enacted in 2005, the division had an effective date of July 1, 2006, when it opened its doors. At that time, it had a number of tasks in front of it, to which the responsibility for the re-entry strategy was added during the 2006 legislative session.

In terms of its re-entry activities, the division formed a small working group made up of persons from a variety of agencies to begin discussing the offender re-entry strategy in December

2006. Also, the division, after requesting and receiving a legislative extension on its first re-entry report due January 1, 2007, issued a report entitled *2007 Comprehensive Re-Entry Plan* in April 2007.

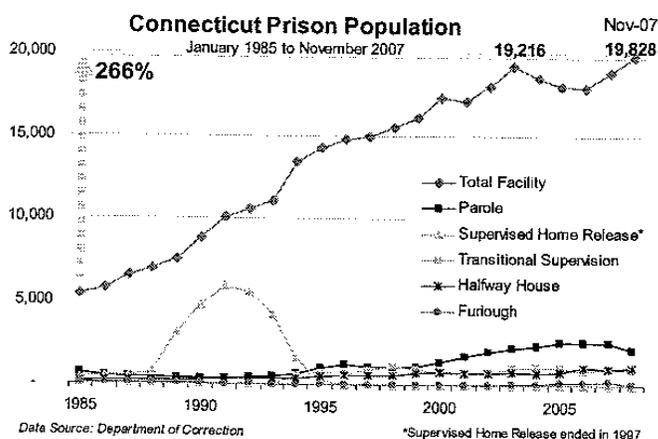
The division acknowledges that the report is not a plan, but notes that it does provide an inventory of existing institution-based (i.e., prison-based) and community-based programs available to support offender re-entry, which will be useful for going forward with a plan. It also presents baseline and trend data for the incarcerated and community supervision populations and highlights key points from the 2007 recidivism study. Finally, the report identifies “significant issues and challenges involved in the development of an offender re-entry plan”¹ and sets out a framework to develop the re-entry plan. The division will focus first on the sentenced adult population.

The division notes two other required reports it has produced, both of which provide information key to any assessment of the success of the offender re-entry strategy. One is the Monthly Correctional Population Indicators, which obviously comes out monthly. The other was a report on rates of recidivism, released in March 2007. Both reports were done in conjunction with the Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center at Central Connecticut State University.

In July 2007, after some review of what other states had done in the area of re-entry and some conceptualization about a re-entry plan, the division was poised to re-focus on its re-entry responsibilities. However, after the July murders of three family members in Cheshire allegedly by two offenders out on parole, which sparked much debate on many aspects of the state’s criminal justice system, the attention of the division was refocused.

Prison Population

Part of the PRI review is to look at the effect of P.A. 04-234 on the prison population; one indicator of re-entry success should be demonstrated in a reduced prison population (absent an increase in the crime rate and other factors). Because the offender re-entry strategy has not



been developed yet, strictly speaking, there is not effect to measure. However, the figure to the left, a graph excerpted from the CJPPD November 2007 Current Correctional Population Indicators Monthly Report, is provided to show the current trend in the prison population. *The top line shows the total prison population (the other lines show the trends of offenders in community release programs.)* The November figure reflects in

¹ Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management, 2007 Comprehensive Re-entry Plan, p. 96.

part the governor's order to halt all paroles of violent offenders in the wake of the Cheshire murders. From January 2003 to July 2007, the prison population had decreased 1.7% (from 19,216 to 18,892).

Budget (Status of Cost-Savings and Any Reinvestment)

This section presents information prepared by the Office of Fiscal Analysis on the budget aspects related to P.A. 04-234. Again, to the extent the offender re-entry strategy has yet to be formally developed and implemented, it is difficult to make any budget impact statements as a result of re-entry. Developing a method to do so will be a task for the Criminal Justice Planning and Policy Division.

Status of Justice Reinvestment in the Department of Correction. When the first review of PA 04-234 was issued in January 2006, the report documented the Department of Correction's struggle with a significant budget shortfall in FY 05. This difficulty ultimately required an additional \$25.1 million² deficiency appropriation to DOC to cover its costs.

In each fiscal year since then, the agency has spent at a higher rate than funds were budgeted. As a consequence, the agency has required additional appropriations in each year. See table below for a listing of the gross deficiencies, the funds that were held back by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the net deficiency after the holdbacks were (or in the case of FY 08, may be) restored.

	Gross	Less	Net
	Deficiency³	Holdbacks⁴	Deficiency
FY 05	31,500,000	6,400,000	25,100,000
FY 06	7,380,000	4,600,000	2,780,000
FY 07	6,400,000	4,700,000	11,700,000
FY 08 (Est.)	16,000,000	5,000,000	11,000,000

These deficiencies occurred despite significant investments in alternative programs intended to reduce the pressures on the agency's inmate population and associated consumption of facility resources. For example, in FY 07, the Legislature provided \$8.2 million to various agencies in order to implement the recommendations of the 2006 report of the Prison and Jail

² The agency actually received a total of \$28.5 million in deficiency appropriations in FY 05. This was due to \$3.5 million being carried forward (removed) from the original FY 05 DOC appropriation in order to make these funds available in other accounts in FY 06 to aid in the overall state-wide spending plan.

³ The gross deficiency refers to the total amount of funds that would be needed to cover the agency costs before any holdbacks are released by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM).

⁴ Holdbacks refer to reductions to an agency's original legislative appropriation by OPM in order to meet state spending goals. These holdbacks are often released if the agency has difficulty in meeting its reduced spending levels.

Overcrowding Commission (PJOC). A listing of the PJOC recommendation number, the agency, the funding item and the amount appears in the table below.

PJOC Funded Items				
Rec #	Agency	Item	FY 07	
			pos	\$
1	JUD	Jail Reinterview Staff/Local Mental Health Authorities	4	220,220
1	JUD	Probation Transition Program/Technical Violation Units	28	802,025
1	JUD	Intensive Pretrial Supervision	5	129,792
2	JUD	Sex Offender Probation Units (see PA 06-187 below)	-	-
2	DOC	Containment Model (Sex Offenders)	-	-
2	DOC	Community Education (sex offenders)	-	46,667
3	DOC	Parole Violation Reduction Program (warrant review)	4	125,000
4	DOC	Parole Staffing/GPS	18	530,203
4	DOC	Expansion of Essential Re-entry Functions	29	1,004,102
4	DOC	Expansion of Non-Residential Programs	-	500,000
4	DOC	Additional Halfway House Beds (150)	-	1,762,500
5	DSS ⁵	Social Worker/Case Managers	-	146,802
6	DMHAS ⁶	Transitional Case Management Program; Connecticut Offender Re-entry Program; Enhanced Cocaine/ Methamphetamine Sober Housing Program; Workplace Development Strategy; Mental Health Day Reporting Centers; Crisis Intervention Teams; Women's Treatment and Support Diversion Programs	-	2,417,500
7	JUD ⁷	Specialized Staff for Probation	10	267,500
7	DOC	Specialized Staff for Parole	5	150,000
8	DOC	Comprehensive Discharge Services	1	53,950
		Total	104	8,156,261

⁵ Department of Social Services

⁶ Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

⁷ Judicial Department, Court Support Services Division

In addition to the above, PA 06-187 contained \$2.8 million in additional funds for PJOC and other crime deterrent items related to sex offenders. A description of these items appears in the table below.

Funding Items Related PA 06-187			
Agency	Item	FY 07 Appropriation	
		pos	\$
DPS ⁸	Risk Assessment Board - Evaluation of Existing Offenders	1	77,500
DOC	Risk Assessment Board - Evaluation of Existing Inmates		200,000
DPS	Reporting and Registration Requirements	1	42,750
DCF ⁹	Multidisciplinary Teams/Child Advocacy Centers		850,000
JUD	Sex Offender Probation Units	14	1,225,000
DOC	Parole Sex Offender Supervision	5	440,000
	Total	21	2,835,250

Description of DOC's Current Deficiency (as contained in the OFA November 15, 2007 budget projection report)

The Department of Correction has a projected net deficiency of \$16.4 million, which represents 2.7% of its FY 07 appropriation of \$617. 3 million. This assumes that a Personal Services holdback of \$2,810,525 and an Other Expenses holdback of \$1,854,917 are not released. If the holdbacks were released, an estimated remaining deficiency of \$11.7 million would result.

The \$16.4 million deficiency occurs in three areas: Personal Services (\$10.0 million), Other Expenses (\$3.0 million), and Inmate Medical Services (\$3.4 million).

The majority of the PS deficiency is due to staffing and overtime costs associated with supervising an increasing incarcerated population. The current offender population in January 2007 was 19,275, up approximately 1,155 incarcerated inmates from January 2006. Overtime costs in FY 07 are currently projected at \$61.7 million, which is \$10.1 million higher than that of FY 06. The PS deficiency assumes an anticipated transfer from the Reserve for Salary Account (RSA) for non-ERIP accruals of \$2.0 million and an anticipated transfer from RSA of \$1.9 million to cover collective bargaining costs.

The shortfall in Other Expenses is driven by operational demands on food, clothing, bedding, and other related living supplies. Additionally, an estimated \$2.9 million is related to increased energy costs. It is anticipated that the energy shortfall will be funded through the OPM-Energy Contingency Fund.

⁸ Department of Public Safety

⁹ Department of Children and Families

The shortfall in Inmate Medical Services is due to increased expenses related to an increasing offender population, staffing for mental health care, and collective bargaining adjustments.

APPENDIX A. Implementation Status of P.A. 04-234 Provisions

Table 1. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Board of Pardons and Paroles

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
<p>Merge Board of Parole and Board of Pardons creating new Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP)</p> <p>13-member board composed of 1 full-time chairperson, 7 part-time members assigned to paroles, and 5 part-time members assigned to pardons.</p> <p>BPP within DOC for administrative purposes only (APO)</p> <p>BPP has independent discretionary decision-making authority to grant or deny parole, revoke or rescind parole and special parole, set conditions of release, and grant sentence commutations.</p>	BPP	<p>Full Implementation</p> <p>New Members added Board members appointed by governor</p> <p>Disagreement over budget control between BPP and DOC has led to cumbersome budget request and approval process and lag in necessary resources</p>	<p>Full Implementation</p> <p>Board at full complement</p> <p>Disagreement and/or misunderstanding of APO status appears to have been resolved</p>
<p>Create executive director for administration of BPP</p>	BPP	<p>Partial Implementation</p> <p>To date, executive director position filled on part-time basis through 120-day contract; contract terminated in Dec. 2005; no extension per governor.</p>	<p>Full Implementation</p> <p>Permanent full-time Executive Director hired Sept. 1, 2006, with correction and parole background</p>
<p>BPP chairperson responsible for consulting with DOC on prison overcrowding and other issues and Judicial on shared issues of community supervision.</p>	BPP	<p>Full Implementation</p> <p>Chairperson participates as a voting member of the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission (PJOC)</p>	<p>Full Implementation</p> <p>Chairperson is a member of the new Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (which replaced PJOC and advises the undersecretary of OPM's Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division)</p>

APPENDIX A. Implementation Status of P.A. 04-234 Provisions

Table 2. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Parole Eligibility and Hearing Process

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
Changes to parole eligibility: (1) persons convicted of aggravated sexual assault in the first degree <i>are prohibited from being paroled</i> ; and (2) persons convicted of crime committed with firearm in or within 1,500 feet of a school <i>are eligible for parole</i> .	BPP	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
Chairperson responsible for adopting policies in all areas of parole including: (1) risk-based structured decision making; and (2) parole release criteria	BPP	Partial Implementation BPP currently not using risk-based structured decision making; parole risk assessment tool will be revalidated BPP currently using existing parole release criteria	Full Implementation CCSU has completed substantive work to validate risk assessment instrument
Chairperson required to adopt regulations for : (1) parole revocation and rescission hearings including due process requirements; and (2) administrative pardons process without a hearing unless there is a victim request	BPP	Partial Implementation Proposed revocation regulations not adopted in 2004; being redrafted for consideration during 2006 session Modifying existing administrative pardons regulations for consideration during 2006 session	Partial Implementation The parole revocation and rescission hearing regulations have been approved The administrative pardons regulations were submitted to and rejected by the regulations review committee; the regulations will be resubmitted.
Expands administrative review process to all inmates parole eligible after serving at least 50% of court-imposed sentence; full panel hearing required only if: (1) chairperson deems it necessary; or (2) victim requests a hearing Expands administrative review process to parole revocations and rescissions. Full panel hearing required for all “serious, violent” inmates parole eligible after serving at least 85% of court-imposed sentence	BPP	Full Implementation	Full Implementation

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Table 2. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Parole Eligibility and Hearing Process

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
<p>BPP required to conduct reassessment hearing for any inmate required to serve 50% of court imposed sentence to be parole eligible who has not previously been paroled, but has reached or exceeds the 75% time-served standard</p> <p>New standard for release at reassessment hearing established that shifts presumption for release in favor of some period of parole supervision for most inmates</p> <p>New release standard applied for “serious, violent” inmates required to serve 85% of court-imposed sentence to be parole eligible</p>	BPP	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
<p>BPP required to conduct revocation hearing for violation of special parole and to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) continue special parole (2) modify or add release conditions (3) revoke special parole and order re-imprisonment for the unexpired portion of the sentence; and (4) revoke and order release on special parole for the unexpired portion of the sentence 	BPP	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
<p>BPP chairperson authorized to grant early parole release to inmates within 18 months of parole release date and place released inmates in halfway houses, group homes, treatment programs, or any approved community or private residence</p>	BPP	<p>No Implementation</p> <p>BPP chairperson not using authority for several reasons including: parole orientation program not implemented; risk assessment tool being revised;</p> <p>Grant rate is up; most parole eligible inmates are being released; and currently not enough parole officers to handle influx of parolees</p> <p>Chairperson plans to begin using authority in early 2006</p>	<p>Full implementation</p> <p>As of October 2006, authority being used. Out of 193 cases reviewed from October 2006 to January 2007 where the individuals had been voted to parole, 47 were approved for early parole (called transfer parole) and 146 were denied.</p>

APPENDIX A. Implementation Status of P.A. 04-234 Provisions

Table 2. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Parole Eligibility and Hearing Process

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
BPP chairperson authorized to grant compassionate parole release to inmates who: (1) are so physically or mentally debilitated, incapacitated, or infirm due to advanced age or non-terminal condition or disease that they pose no danger to society; AND (2) have served at least 50% of court-order sentence or have been granted a sentence commutation.	BPP	No implementation	Full implementation (not used often)

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Table 3. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Pardon Hearing

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
Chairperson required to adopt policies in all areas of pardons	BPP	No implementation Using "old" pardon board policies	BPP has policies
Chairperson required to adopt regulations for: (1) written statements for denying a pardon application.	BPP	Full Implementation Pardon denial statement regulations adopted in 2005	
BPP required to hold pardon hearings once every 3 months in various areas of the state	BPP	Full implementation	

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Table 4. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Parole Supervision

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
DOC responsible for supervision of all inmates released on parole or special parole	DOC	Full Implementation Experienced transition difficulties	Full implementation
Technical amendments clarifying DOC responsibility to oversee Interstate Compact for Adult Supervision	DOC	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
BPP, in consultation with DOC, required to develop and implement: (1) parole orientation program for all sentenced inmates; and (2) incremental (graduated) sanctions system for parole violations.	BPP/DOC	Partial Implementation Parole orientation program is not operational DOC using "old" parole board graduated sanctions policy, but in the process of revising policy	Partial Implementation Parole orientation program documentation in place in March 2006 Work is still underway to develop an incremental sanctions system for parole violations
Require inmates sentenced to special parole be automatically transferred to BPP jurisdiction at the end of their prison terms		Full Implementation	Full Implementation
BPP chairperson authorized to issue mittimus to incarcerate parolee charged with violation of parole or special parole		Full Implementation	Full Implementation

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Table 5. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Other Early Release Initiatives

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
DOC commissioner authorized to grant pre-trial community release to defendants charged with certain offenses incarcerated on bond DOC authorized to impose release conditions and to provide supervision to release defendants		No implementation DOC entered into informal agreement with Judicial Branch to not use this authority DOC relied instead on jail re-interview program administered by the Court Support Services Division, Judicial Branch	Status unchanged
DOC commissioner authorized to release inmates after successful participation in residential program to an approved community or private residence		No implementation DOC in process of drafting policy directive	Partial Implementation Policy Directive issued in July 2006, but authority used sparingly
Increased the period of DOC re-entry furlough from 15 days to 30 days		Full Implementation	Full Implementation
Daily credit earned by pre-trial and sentenced inmates toward payment of a fine increased from \$50 to average daily cost of incarceration as determined by DOC		Full Implementation DOC initially set the average daily cost of incarceration credit at \$96 and effective November 1, 2005, increased the credit to \$104	Full Implementation

APPENDIX A. Implementation Status of P.A. 04-234 Provisions

Table 6. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Technical Probation and Parole Violations

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
Judicial Branch required to submit by Oct. 15, 2004, to Judiciary and Appropriations Committees a plan to reduce by at least 20% the number of prison admissions for technical violations of probation (VOP) including costs to implement plan.	JUD	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
Judicial Branch required, if funding provided, to implement plan and report on results by August 15, 2005, to Judiciary and Appropriations Committees	JUD	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
BPP and DOC required to submit by 10/15/04 to Judiciary and Appropriations Committees a plan to reduce by at least 20% the number of prison admissions for technical violations of parole (VOP) including costs to implement plan.	BPP/DOC	Full Implementation	Full Implementation
BPP and DOC required, if funding provided, to implement plan and report on results by Aug. 15, 2005 to Judiciary and Appropriations Committees	BPP/DOC	No Implementation DOC did not seek or receive funding specific to this provision. To date, it has not implemented its plan	Work is still underway to develop an incremental sanctions system for parole violations

APPENDIX A. Implementation Status of P.A. 04-234 Provisions

Table 7. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Offender Re-entry Strategy

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
Requires development and implementation of the strategy	Multiple in 2006/now Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD)	No implementation No offender re-entry strategy plan developed or implemented due to a lack of leadership and accountability DSS has limited role in process and DOL not participating in process	No implementation (but see text of report, discussing the 2006 change to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division as the entity responsible for development and implementation of strategy)
Requires DOC to report to Appropriations, Judiciary, and Public Safety Committees annually—beginning January 2005—on the success of the strategy based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recidivism ▪ number of inmates ineligible for parole, transitional supervision, probation, and other early release programs ▪ number of inmates released to community with discharge plan ▪ prison bed capacity ratios ▪ adequacy of network of community based services and programs ▪ reinvestment of any savings achieved through a reduction in prison population into re-entry and community based services and programs 	DOC/now CJPPD	Partial Implementation While DOC has met reporting requirements, to date, it has not provided adequate analyses of the six outcome measures. DOC reported it was too soon to conduct an assessment of the success of PJOC and Alternatives to Incarceration Advisory Committee (AIAC) recommendations based on the P.A. 04-234 outcome measures. Comprehensive analysis of strategy outcome measures is beyond jurisdiction, expertise, and resources of DOC.	Partial Implementation Strategy not yet developed, but relevant information is put out by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division, particularly the monthly correction population statistics reports and the March 2007 recidivism study

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Table 8. Implementation Status for P.A. 04-234: Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Responsible Agency</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2006</i>	<i>Implementation Status 1/1/2008</i>
BPP chairperson and Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) commissioner added as permanent voting members of PJOC	PJOC/now Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission (CJPAC)	Full implementation	Full implementation (but note that PJOC was repealed in 2006 and replaced by the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, which has the same responsibilities as the PJOC, in addition to advising the new Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division)
Established subcommittee on correctional behavioral health to the Alternatives to Incarceration Advisory Committee composed of DOC and DMHAS commissioners and representative of the UConn Health Center Subcommittee required to make recommendations to AIAC regarding behavioral health services to DOC inmates		Full implementation	Full implementation (but note change described above)