

# OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-6888

AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE.

## **OFA Fiscal Note**

### **State Impact:**

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Correction, Dept.	GF - Cost	142,500	132,500
Policy & Mgmt., Off.	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

### **Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Various Municipalities	Cost	Potential	Potential

### **Explanation**

The bill makes various changes to laws on juvenile justice and police officer procedures resulting in the costs described below.

**Section 1** requires law enforcement to refer children to a juvenile review board instead of arresting them. Juvenile Review Boards (JRB) are community-based service providers. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) currently funds 3 individual JRBs and 2 Administrative Service Organizations overseeing 46 other JRBs, on a contractual basis. It does not fund every JRB in Connecticut. Dependent on the capacity of the JRBs, increased referrals resulting from this legislation may result in increased costs to local governments and/or private organizations that operate these programs.

The bill does not establish any requirements that are specifically applicable to DCF's JRB funding. Available DCF funding for grants to JRBs would not be altered under the bill.

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**Section 4** requires the Department of Correction (DOC) to create, develop, and implement a commissary implementation plan resulting in a cost of \$142,500 in FY 24 and \$132,500 in FY 25. To meet the requirements of the bill the DOC will implement a positive behavior intervention and supports (PBIS) system which will provide commissary funding to certain juvenile inmates for good behavior. The funding is needed to implement the program, train staff, and for software management and reporting.

**Section 8** broadens the requirements of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) to include standardized methods and guidelines for police departments for recording pedestrian stops. This does not result in a fiscal impact to OPM as it is expected that the agency can create these guidelines within current available resources.

Section 8 also transfers certain duties related to traffic stops and reported complaints from OPM to UConn's Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy. This does not result in a fiscal impact to OPM as it decreases the number of requirements the agency must fulfill.

### ***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of referrals to JRB's and inflation.