

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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HB-6888

AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE. AMENDMENT

LCO No.: 8758

File Copy No.: 758

House Calendar No.: 407

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The amendment strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact and results in the impact as described below.

Section 1 requires law enforcement to refer children to a juvenile review board instead of arresting them for certain first or second violations. 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.

Section 2: There is no fiscal impact anticipated to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch (CSSD), the Departments of Children and Families (DCF), Education (SDE) and Correction (DOC), local and regional boards of education, and JRBs to develop a plan for mandatory prearrest diversion of low-risk children, and automatic prearrest diversion of children to the community-based diversion system or other community-based service providers in lieu of arrest for first or second offenses, by 7/1/24.

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 5: There is no fiscal impact anticipated to CSSD, DCF, SDE, and DOC to develop a reentry success plan, by 11/1/23, in consultation with certain subcommittees of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, for youth released from DOC and facilities and programs under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Department.

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 preceding Fiscal Impact statement is prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for the purposes of information, summarization and explanation and does not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.