



UPDATED
TRANSFERRED JUVENILE CUSTODY
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Submitted pursuant to Sec. 4 of Public
Act 23-188, AAC Juvenile Justice

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH
December 15, 2023

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Executive Summary

This Implementation Plan is submitted pursuant to section 4 of Public Act 23-188, *An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice*, which requires the Judicial Branch to “...begin a review and update of the implementation plan developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and include provisions for the full and final transition of all children from the care and custody of the Department of Correction and into the care and custody of the Judicial Branch. Such updated plan shall include a phased-in timetable for full implementation and estimated costs for each phase of such implementation.” The updated plan must be submitted to the General Assembly and the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee no later than December 15, 2023.

This report is an update to the plan submitted to the General Assembly on January 1, 2022. The updated report outlines the processes that must be completed in order for the Judicial Branch to assume custody of juveniles whose cases are transferred to adult court (hereinafter referred to as “transferred juveniles”), while they are under age 18. The most challenging issue addressed is the question of the best option for providing secure housing and programming capacity for the transferred juvenile population. In order for the Judicial Branch to implement best practices to meet the needs of the transferred juvenile population, it is imperative that the location to securely house the population has adequate space. Anything less is a disservice to all detained juveniles, does not support future youth success, and is not in the interest of public safety. In addition, inadequate space will lead to a number of operational and programming problems, which could result in legal interventions against the State due to conditions of confinement.

The Working Group reached an almost unanimous consensus¹ that the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown, the site of the former Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS), be redesigned and renovated to meet the developmental needs of the transferred juvenile male population. The Working Group determined that there is no available state surplus property large enough or anywhere near shovel ready. The use of any state surplus property will very likely require a greater investment of time, staff resources, and financing than the renovation of the former CJTS property.

The overall fiscal cost and timeline for full implementation of the plan to use the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown as noted further in the report are rough estimates. **The Judicial Branch will not be able to develop more accurate estimates of cost and time until feasibility and design studies are completed, and it is unknown whether mandated timeframes for procurement procedures are waived by the Legislature.**

¹ CTJA was the only working group member that did not support the recommendation.

Working Group Recommendation²

Conduct feasibility and design studies of 1225 Silver St, Middletown³, formerly occupied by the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS), to understand the design, utilization, costs, and timelines for renovations to serve the transferred juvenile population.

Estimated Cost of Studies:	\$1,000,000
Estimated Timeframe to Completion of Studies:	18-24 months

The care and custody of sentenced transferred juveniles under the age of 18 should be considered in future legislation to clarify the intent of section 4 of Public Act 23-188 subsections, which appear in conflict with one another.

Given the small number of transferred juvenile females, the Legislature may want to consider phasing this group into the care and custody of the Judicial Branch prior to the transferred juvenile males. If the number of girls referred to the juvenile court system remains low, the Judicial Branch may be able to absorb the small number of transferred juvenile females into its current operation and facilities. It must be noted, however, that there has been a significant increase in juvenile girls in pretrial detention in recent months, which, should it continue, may negatively impact the Judicial Branch's ability to safely house transferred female juveniles.

The estimate for using the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown includes \$24,200,000 in renovation costs and \$33,178,215 in annual operating costs and may take 10 to 16 years to fully realize. The costs and timeline are rough estimates and should not be taken as final. Significant budget, collective bargaining, and policy issues must be addressed before the recommendations in this report can be implemented.

² The Connecticut Justice Alliance (CTJA) does not support this recommendation.

³ It is understood that the Middletown property is not currently surplus state property, which must be accounted for in the timeline.

Implementation Plan

This Implementation Plan is submitted pursuant to section 4 of Public Act 23-188, *An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice*. Section 4 of that Act states the following:

Sec. 4. Section 13 of public act 21-174 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage)

(a) The Judicial Branch shall develop an implementation plan to securely house in the custody of the Judicial Branch any person under eighteen years of age who is arrested and detained prior to sentencing or disposition on or after January 1, 2023. The plan shall include cost estimates and recommendations for legislation as may be necessary or appropriate for implementation of such plan.

(b) Not later than January 1, 2022, the Judicial Branch shall submit the implementation plan developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and to the Juvenile Justice Planning and Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

(c) Not later than July 1, 2023, the Judicial Branch shall begin a review and update of the implementation plan developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and include provisions for the full and final transition of all children from the care and custody of the Department of Correction and into the care and custody of the Judicial Branch. Such updated plan shall include a phased-in timetable for full implementation and estimated costs for each phase of such implementation.

(d) Not later than December 15, 2023, the Judicial Branch shall submit the implementation plan updated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and any recommendations for legislation, funding or policy changes, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and to the Juvenile Justice Planning and Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

Background

Under current law, juveniles (defined as persons under age 18) who are arrested and ordered detained are brought to one of the two state-operated Juvenile Residential Centers at Bridgeport or Hartford, where they are held pending a court hearing. If the arresting charges are subject to transfer to the adult criminal court, the juvenile is presented in juvenile court on the next business day and held at a juvenile residential center until a judge of the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters orders the case transferred to the Superior Court for Criminal

Matters. At that point, in accordance with current law, the juvenile is transferred to an adult correctional facility (Manson Youth Institution for males or York Correctional Institution for females). This updated plan sets out the action steps that must be taken in order for the Judicial Branch to assume the care and custody of juveniles whose cases are transferred to adult court pending disposition of their case (hereinafter referred to as “transferred juveniles”), while they are under age 18. The most challenging issue that continues to persist is the question of the best option for providing adequate secure space for the transferred juvenile population.

Plan Development Process

After enactment of the legislation in July 2023, the Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division (JBCSSD) reformed the Working Group that developed the Implementation Plan previously submitted to the General Assembly on January 1, 2022 (see Appendix D). The JBCSSD added new members to this Working Group (see Appendix A for a complete list of members) and met seven (7) times between August 2023 – November 2023 to develop the required update to the Implementation Plan. Additional subgroups met to focus on each area of the report, including implementation language, risk and needs of the transferred juvenile population, current facility operations costs, and tours of Manson Youth Institution (MYI) and York Correctional Institution (YCI) with interviews of the Department of Correction (DOC) facility staff. The Working Group reviewed current DOC and JBCSSD data and explored state property options while seeking feedback from members. A survey was distributed to judges, public defenders and their social workers, and prosecutors involved in transferred juvenile cases to solicit feedback on current challenges and service needs. After extensive discussion, the Working Group developed near full consensus on the recommendations set out below.

Required Facility Capacity

The Judicial Branch received considerable population data from the Department of Correction, which is provided on the next page. Based on an analysis of this data, the Judicial Branch estimates it will need additional daily housing capacity for approximately **50** pretrial transferred juveniles who have cases pending in adult court. Given the extended length of stay, a facility that can adequately meet the educational, vocational, recreational, and other service needs of the transferred juvenile population is required. The determination of how much space is required must take into account a facility’s ability to meet the developmental needs of its population. It is imperative that a facility serving this population has developmentally appropriate housing and adequate space to provide several appropriate education and vocational learning experiences, a variety of recreation opportunities, numerous healthcare and treatment offices, and administrative offices and conference spaces.

Under 18 Year Old Offenders

Population on July 1st

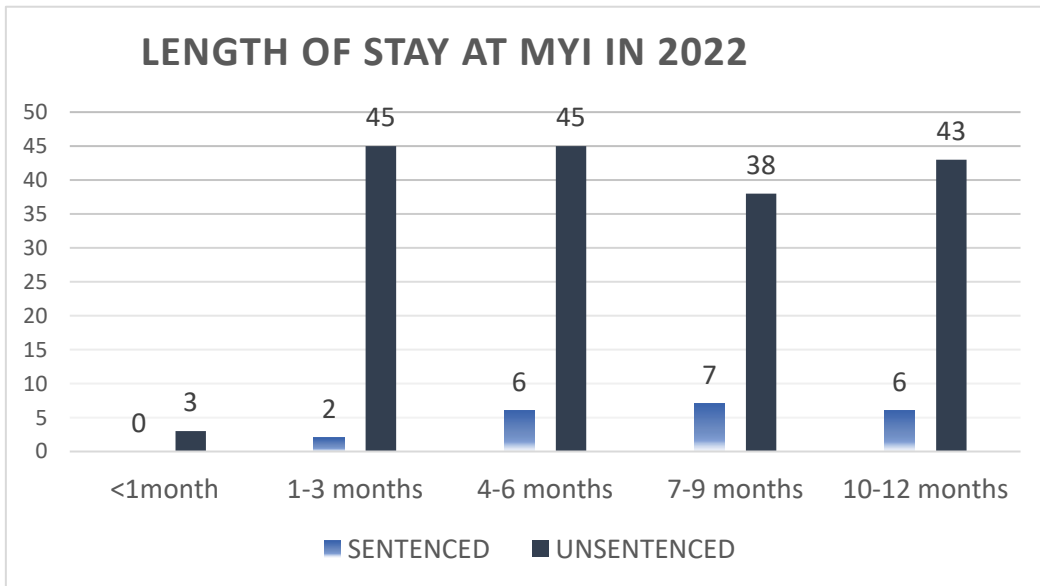
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MYI	61	47	47	39	48	45
YCI	2	3	2	0	1	2

Pretrial Status on July 1st

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MYI	45	34	39	36	41	37
YCI	2	3	1	0	1	2

Post-Conviction Status on July 1st

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MYI	16	13	8	3	7	8
YCI	0	0	1	0	0	0



Under 18 Year Old Offenders

Mean Length of Stay (Days) of Releases/Discharges

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
MYI	107.2	112	108.8	109.5	107.1	57.06
YCI	59.13	67	112.3	176.3	84	77.67

Median Length of Stay (Days) of Releases/Discharges

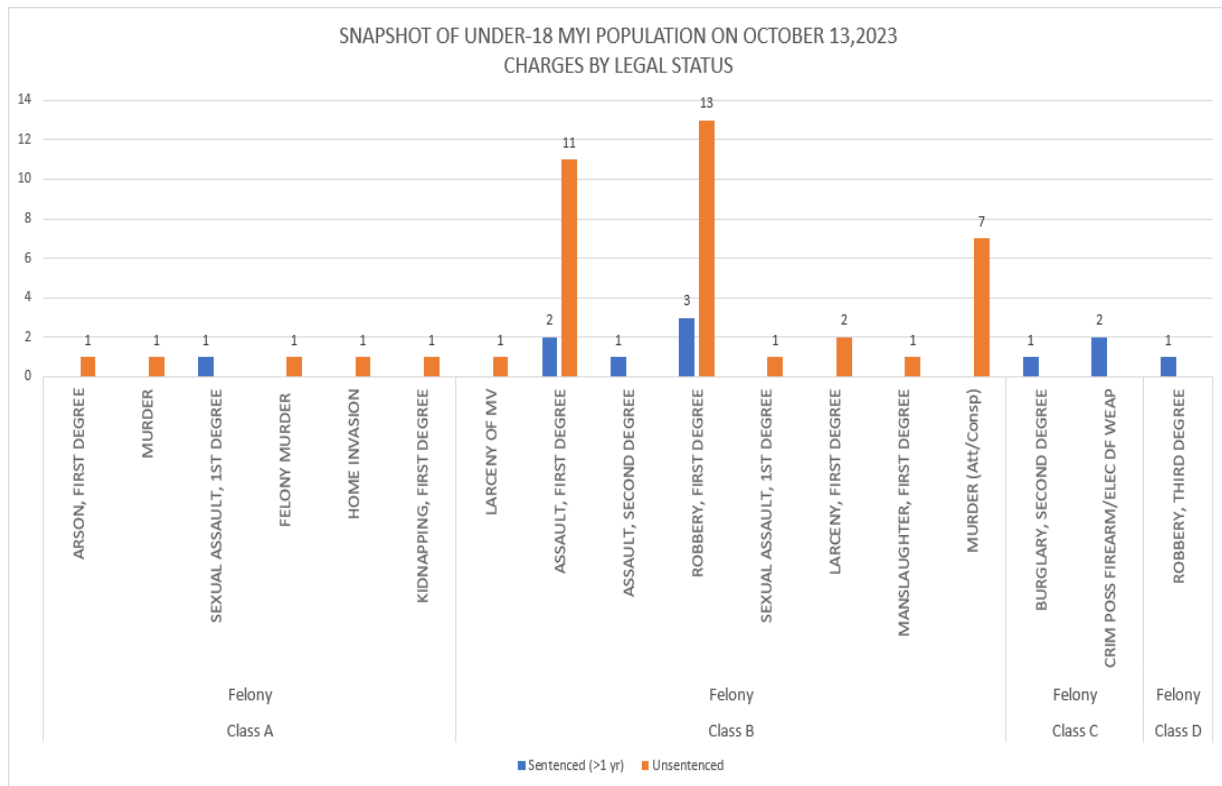
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
MYI	32	77.5	48	15	23.5	12
YCI	14.5	14	77	126.5	84	63.5

Minimum Length of Stay (Days) of Releases/Discharges

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
MYI	1	0	0	0	0	0
YCI	0	5	15	0	84	0

Maximum Length of Stay (Days) of Releases/Discharges

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
MYI	525	729	523	699	589	677
YCI	186	222	280	452	84	228



Section I: Recommendations

Working Group Policy Recommendations:

The Working Group reviewed the policy recommendations of the previous report and reached consensus that the policy recommendations of the previous report remain vital to the plan. The Working Group proposes the following:

- Pretrial transferred juveniles will be held at Judicial Branch facilities until they turn 18 years old, are released on bond, or their case is disposed, whichever comes first. Under current legislation, those transferred juveniles who are in custody when they turn 18 will be transitioned to an adult correctional facility.
- The care and custody of sentenced transferred juveniles under the age of 18 should be considered in future legislation to clarify the intent of section 4 of Public Act 23-188 subsections, which appear in conflict with one another.
- Pretrial transferred juveniles will continue to be eligible for pretrial release through the bonding-out process.
- Consistent with the approach taken to implement the Raise the Age initiative, and to achieve the best results, the transition of this population to the care and custody of the Judicial Branch will be phased in by age group. This phased-in approach will allow for a more seamless and effective transition.
- Given the small number of transferred juvenile females, the Legislature may want to phase this group into the care and custody of the Judicial Branch prior to the transferred juvenile males. The Judicial Branch may be able to absorb this smaller population into its current operation and facilities.
- The Bridgeport and Hartford Juvenile Residential Centers will be utilized as single room facilities with a capacity of 52 each, in accordance with American Correctional Association (ACA) standards.
- The importance of adequate housing and programming capacity to meet the safety and developmental needs of adolescents cannot be emphasized enough.
 - Crowding of clients on housing units and in classrooms leads to increases in incidents related to disruptive and suicidal behavior, violence against peers and staff, and injury.
 - Adolescents from rival neighborhoods or groups/gangs require separation to avoid incidents between peers.
 - Ample space is required for hands-on vocational experiences.
 - Adequate indoor and outdoor recreation space is required to meet the physical needs of adolescents in order for them to expend energy, build skills, and maintain both physical and emotional well-being.

- It is essential to ensure that juveniles are held in the least restrictive environment necessary.
 - Survey responses from adult court judges, attorneys, and social workers highlighted the usefulness of home confinement with intensive pretrial supervision and GPS/electronic monitoring, school attendance and access to academic support resources, and mental health and substance use services.
- To complete the ongoing implementation of the REGIONS model for post-adjudicated juveniles, the REGIONS units currently in the state-operated Juvenile Residential Centers will be moved out of the centers to contracted community-based facilities. The timing of this process will depend on obtaining private providers through the request for proposal (RFP)/bidding process but is likely to take a minimum of three years (3) to open an additional program.

Benefits of the Redesign and Renovation of 1225 Silver Street, Middletown
Adequate space to provide a safe and secure environment that prevents crowding and reduces incidences related to disruptive behavior, peer conflict, and suicidal ideation
Adequate space to provide a nurturing environment that can meet adolescent developmental needs while supporting public safety
Numerous vocational & educational opportunities
Space for individual and family treatment and group programming
Large outdoor and indoor recreation areas
Centrally located
Adequate parking for staff and visitors
Estimated implementation timeframe shorter than a new build
Estimated cost lower than a new build

Working Group Recommendation

Conduct feasibility and design studies of 1225 Silver St, Middletown⁴, formerly occupied by the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS), to understand the design, utilization, costs, and timelines for renovations to serve the transferred juvenile population.

Estimated Cost of Studies:	\$1,000,000
Estimated Timeframe to Completion of Studies:	18-24 months

The Working Group recommends that the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown be redesigned and renovated to meet the developmental needs of the transferred juvenile male population. The Working Group determined that there is no available state surplus property large enough or shovel ready. The use of any state surplus property will very likely require a greater investment of time, staff resources, and financing than the renovation of the former CJTS property. **The overall fiscal cost and timeline for full implementation of the plan to use the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown as noted further in the report are rough estimates. The Judicial Branch will not be able to develop more accurate estimates of cost and time until feasibility and design studies are completed, and it is unknown whether mandated timeframes for procurement procedures are waived by the Legislature.**

Based on the estimated size of the population and the goal of optimizing available resources, a redesign of the property of the former CJTS facility will focus on four buildings (buildings 2, 4, 8, and building 3, the large Multipurpose building that includes the school, vocational workshops, food services and dining, gymnasium, and conference space) to transform the housing and programming areas into a developmentally appropriate rehabilitative and treatment focused environment.⁵ For reference, please see attached new architectural renderings completed by CHK (Appendix C) and the previous report (Appendix D), which includes the Review of Connecticut Juvenile Training School by Leo Arnone (April 7, 2020) commissioned by the Judicial Branch, and the CJTS Campus Reconfiguration Study (date unknown) and CJTS Place Study (December 2015), both of which were commissioned by the Department of Children and Families (DCF).

In order to provide more information and details on the implementation of this recommendation, funds must be appropriated to the Judicial Branch to contract for both a Feasibility/Due Diligence Study and a Schematic Design Study. The Feasibility/Due Diligence Study will assess the four buildings and surrounding campus space at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown, CT, including, but not

⁴ It is understood that the Middletown property is not currently surplus state property, which must be accounted for in the timeline.

⁵ The cost estimates noted in this report are based on the three (3) buildings (#2, #4 and #8) previously considered by DCF for redesign and renovation. The cost estimates do not incorporate costs associated with operating building #3, which does not appear to need redesign or renovation.

limited to:

- Facilities
 - Building Envelope (Roof, Windows, Façade)
 - Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing
 - Fuel Cell
- Site
 - Exterior Space Needs
 - Access to the Site – Clients, Visitors, Employees, Deliveries
 - Parking
 - Recreation
- Blocking and Stacking of Programmatic Needs
 - Security
 - Intake
 - Sleeping Areas
 - Education – Classroom and Vocational
 - Dining and Kitchen Areas
 - Laundry
 - Recreation
 - Offices

The Schematic Design Study will assess the design of the space, including, but not limited to, the interior (kitchen, bedrooms, etc.), foot traffic, medical, building connections, and overall therapeutic environment of the interior spaces.

Based on the need to provide adequate housing capacity that meets all the requirements listed in the Working Group Policy Recommendations enumerated above for an additional daily population of approximately 50 pretrial transferred juveniles, the Working Group strongly recommends that a redesign and renovation of the property at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown be used for this purpose.

Cost Estimates for Renovation and Operation of 1225 Silver Street, Middletown

The costs represented below are rough estimates and should not be taken as final. Significant budget, collective bargaining, and policy issues must be addressed before the recommendations in this report can be implemented. More precise cost estimates, for both construction and renovation related to activities and programming, will be necessary. The costs associated with the delivery of programs and services as described in Section II are based on the current annual operating expense rate for the Judicial Branch Juvenile Residential Centers.⁶

⁶ The actual operating costs would likely be higher. This number is based on the current daily rate for the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers; additional and enhanced programming beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to this cost.

Additional and enhanced programming, including contracted services staff to facilitate programming, beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to the cost.

Projected operating costs for this recommendation are provided in detail in Appendix E and are based on current JBCSSD operating costs (payroll, OCE, transportation, building maintenance, etc.). It should be noted that the cost estimates for the first few years will be significantly higher due to the need to purchase equipment, furniture, and to fund other start-up costs. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, vocational training modules such as forklift and truck simulators, barbershop expenses, music studio expenses, CNC woodworking machines, spray paint simulators, tablets, and other electronic training aides. Hands-on stimulators have proven to be invaluable at the REGIONS Hamden program as part of the education and vocational curricula that lead to industry-related credentials (e.g., truck driving CDL, barbering license, commercial painting, music recording and production) and future employment.

An additional 5% of annual operating costs is added per year to reflect the 3% COLA for salaries and 2% inflation for other operating expenses.

<u>Capacity:</u>		65 beds⁷
<u>Total Estimated Cost:</u>		\$67,078,215
	Feasibility/Due Diligence Study and Schematic Design Study:	\$1,000,000
	Renovations:	\$24,200,000
	Vocational Equipment & Resources:	\$700,000
	Annual Operating Cost:	\$27,532,277 ⁸
	Worker's Compensation:	\$2,428,984
	Programming:	\$2,288,000
	Support Services:	\$928,954
	2nd REGIONS Secure Program:	\$8,000,000
	Total Estimated Cost:	\$67,078,215

⁷ 65 bed capacity is used to account for the possibility of sentenced transferred juveniles being housed as well.

⁸ The actual operating costs would likely be higher. This number is based on the current daily rate for the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers; additional and enhanced programming beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to this cost.

Estimated Phased-In Timeline for Judicial Branch Care and Custody of Transferred Juvenile Males at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown⁹

Phase	Task	Timeframe for Completion
Phase 1 (2.5 - 3.5 years)	Capital Bond Authorization approved by Legislature and Governor for Design and Construction	12 – 18 months*
	<i>*Estimated completion based on timing – capital authorization requests due September 1 of each even calendar year</i>	
	Funds allocated by the State Bond Commission to conduct the Feasibility/Due Diligence Study and Schematic Design Study	4 – 6 months
	Conduct the Feasibility/Due Diligence Study	12 - 18 months to complete both studies and the assessment simultaneously. A review period is needed between each study.
	Conduct the Schematic Design Study	
	Conduct a population assessment to confirm capacity needs	
	Judicial Branch receives results of the studies and assessment and submits a report to the Legislature for consideration	
Phase 2 (3.5 – 4.5 years)	Funds allocated by the State Bond Commission for design	4 – 6 months
	Submit a formal request to DAS for a capital project. Engage A/E firm.	6 months
	DAS Preparation of AE Task Letter to SPRB for Review and Approval.	4 – 6 months

⁹Legislative waivers may be able to reduce these estimated timeframes.

Phase 2 continued	Design documents completed	18 months
	Funds Authorized by the Legislature for Construction	12– 18 months (simultaneously)
	MOU and Transfer of Property* <i>*With Legislative Approval, this step may be reduced to 3 months</i>	
Phase 3 (2 – 3.5 years)	Complete DAS contracting and bid process with all approvals, including SPRB approval for CA services during construction.* <i>*With Legislative Approval, this step may be reduced to 3 months</i>	6 – 8 months
	Renovate 1225 Silver Street, Middletown, CT	18 – 32 months
Phase 4 (1 – 1.5 years)	Develop Policy, Operations, and Programming	6 - 12 months
	Contract for Services	
	Hire and train new staff or train transferred staff from DOC	6 - 12 months
Phase 5 (0.5 – 1 year)	Transfer 15- and 16-year-olds	6 - 12 months
Phase 6 (0.5 – 1 year)	Hire and train more new staff or train additional transferred staff from DOC	6 - 12 months
Phase 7 (0.5 – 1 year)	Transfer 17-year-olds	6 - 12 months

Continuing Support for the Department of Correction

It must be acknowledged that the transferred juvenile population will remain in the care and custody of the Department of Correction for approximately the next 10 years should the Legislature adopt this recommendation. In the interim, it is imperative that the Department of Correction receive continued support and recognition of their efforts to provide developmentally appropriate services and programming for the under age 18 population.

To the extent that DOC will continue to house transferred juveniles, the programming and services recommendations outlined in Section II warrant consideration for implementation at MYI and YCI, as applicable and to the extent possible.

Alternatives Considered and Rejected by the Working Group:

Please see the previous report (**Appendix D**) for alternatives carefully considered and rejected by the original Working Group.

Consideration of the Option Not Chosen: Build New

The Working Group this time also considered recommending the building of a new facility for the transferred juvenile population. Ultimately, the majority consensus was not to recommend this option for several reasons: 1) there is no state-owned surplus property that is a ready site; 2) the demolition, environmental cleanup, running of utilities, and build at a large enough surplus property would very likely cost more and take longer; 3) the Judicial Branch has made considerable efforts during the past five (5) years to site a second REGIONS Secure program with no success; and 4) the property at Middletown has an existing campus, infrastructure, and many assets that can be improved upon.

A new build does allow for a facility design proportionate to the size of the population and specific to adolescent developmental needs. A new building also allows for building a residential center for education and youth development versus a build designed for correction. Ideally, housing units are small to allow for low social destiny. The idea being fewer youth, fewer conflicts. Housing units are designed with clinical and counseling staff offices on the unit and multiple common spaces to allow for a few individual or group activities occurring at one time. Multiple common spaces allow for movement from one space to another then another, which contributes to the feeling of greater space and more personal agency. Additionally, a new build allows for the inclusion of stress reducing features (e.g., natural light, comfort room, immediate outdoor green space) and a noise reducing design (e.g., smaller common areas, wall and ceiling baffles). While the ability to design a new facility for this population is ideal, it would not be the most cost effective or timely.

The Middletown property is a large campus consisting of 32 acres with several well-positioned buildings, including large housing units. The space is much bigger than needed and likely adds to higher operating costs than necessary. At the same time, the property is an underutilized state asset which provides many advantages over the current juvenile residential facilities at Bridgeport, Hartford, Hamden, and Cheshire. If used to its full potential, the property includes very large outdoor space for beautification (e.g., gardens); several indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities (full-size gymnasium, outdoor basketball courts, football field, baseball field, dirt bike track); many vocational workshops and a greenhouse; an open campus providing the feeling of a school atmosphere; healthcare offices; and dining and conference spaces, among others. Renovation of the housing units into comfortable, home-like spaces is doable and will allow for a deliberate design that focuses on community, supportive peer and staff relationships, life skills, treatment, learning, and positive youth development.

Section II: Programming and Services

The Working Group reviewed the programming and services recommendations of the previous report and reached consensus that the programming and services recommendations of the previous report remain vital to the plan. Because the majority of the population is male, special considerations for female programming are addressed in subsection G, below.

A. Housing and Classification

- Develop a plan to phase-in transferred juveniles based on the following assumptions:
 - There will be a need to enhance Juvenile Residential Services Intelligence Unit to obtain, monitor, and intercede gang activity and prevent conflicts.
 - Dialectical Behavior Therapy Lite will be used for the juvenile population in all locations, including the transferred juvenile population.
 - Review and revise JBCSSD Policy and Procedure 8.106 Classification and 8.307 Security Risk Group to include transferred juveniles as appropriate.

B. Programming

- Programming for this population must focus on continuity and providing a smooth transition to a DOC facility at age 18:
 - Develop processes to bridge vocational and educational programming between JBCSSD and DOC.
 - Bolster vocational programming and maximize use of all available programming space to align with DOC vocation tracks and certificate programs (i.e., barbershop, carpentry, CNC woodworking machine, forklift/large rig virtual simulators, spray paint simulators, and music therapy).
 - Develop Restorative Practices procedures with DOC to bridge programming at MYI and diffuse situations.
 - Develop adult court and DOC materials for transferred juveniles, families, and legal guardians (i.e., handbook, discharge planning, etc.).
 - Develop Credible Messenger staffing.
 - Develop indoor and outdoor recreation programs and sports activities.
 - Enhance programming for girls to meet their distinct gender and developmental needs.
- Expand service capacity currently provided in the Juvenile Residential Centers to serve this population:
 - Leverage the current Judicial Branch Residential Enrichment Services contract to provide structured pro-social activities in an additional location.
 - Develop a plan to address educational needs of transferred juveniles in collaboration with education providers and DCF Juvenile Justice Education Oversight Unit.
 - Provide Wi-Fi capacity to housing units and programming space and access to tablets.

C. Services

Representatives from JBCSSD (juvenile and adult services), DOC, the Center for Children's Advocacy, and the Office of the Child Advocate met to discuss the risk and needs of the transferred juvenile population, including the screening process and instruments. To inform this discussion, the group considered the mental health needs of the population by reviewing DOC mental health assessment trends. The DOC Mental Health Assessments completed for this population show an average score of 2 or 3, while some of the transferred juveniles have a score of 4. The full descriptions of these scores are in **Appendix F.**

- Score of 2 indicates a history of mental health disorder that is not currently active or needing treatment; or current mild mental health disorder, not requiring treatment by a mental health professional (e.g., adjustment disorder, depression, anxiety, attention-deficit hyperactivity, conduct disorder, phobias, eating disorders, brief psychotic episodes, post-traumatic stress disorder, or developmental disorders with no current symptoms and no need for medication or follow-up services).
 - Score of 3 indicates a mild or moderate mental health disorder and may or may not be on psychoactive medication (e.g., chronic schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, personality disorders).
 - Score of 4 indicates a mental health disorder severe enough to require specialized housing or ongoing intensive mental health treatment; usually on psychotropic medication (e.g., chronic schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder; chronic mood instability and impulsiveness; requires daily contact and support; individuals with developmental disabilities in need of assistance with activities of daily living and self-care).
- Medical and Mental Health Services
 - Provision of medical and mental health services are included as part of current Judicial Branch contracts for healthcare.
 - Expand the Continuous Quality Improvement contract to account for additional healthcare auditing and oversight of healthcare service delivery.
 - Establish healthcare working group to review and update procedures for juveniles transitioning to MYI as applicable.
 - Review and revise JBCSSD Policy and Procedures for healthcare services as appropriate and to address National Commission on Correctional Health Care considerations.

- Classification and Program Officers (CPOs) are responsible for case management/discharge planning at the state-operated juvenile residential centers and will develop transition plans with the juvenile, family, juvenile services and adult services personnel as applicable, and service providers.
- Establish Individual Transition Meetings for transferred juveniles to orient them and their family to DOC facilities prior to the physical transfer, and for the facility staff to exchange information related to healthcare, education, behavioral health needs, interests, strengths, coping skills, etc.
- Develop and release an RFP for Family Partnership positions at all state-operated juvenile residential centers to focus on engagement, wraparound services, and building supportive networks.
- Identify appropriate adult/juvenile JBCSSD contracted community-based services for transferred juveniles transitioning home, identify any service gaps, and make recommendations on how to close gaps.
- Increase the Juvenile Residential Gatekeeping capacity to allow for better access to alternatives to detention in the juvenile system.

D. Adult Court

- Develop collaborative relationship with adult courts and establish expectations around the role of Juvenile Residential Center staff (i.e., court reports, CPO, APO/Bail/Jail Re-Interview process). See **Appendix G** for annual volume of cases.
 - Ensure that Adult Services (Bail and Probation) staff have access to youth at the Juvenile Residential Centers.
 - Establish and coordinate release procedures with Bail Services/Adult Probation (see below).
- Increase transportation capacity: in-person adult court hearings will require additional Central Transportation Unit (CTU) staff (13 positions).
- Utilize existing technology for virtual adult court hearings, with consideration of the physical plant.
- Examine and adhere to the confidentiality statute around sharing of juvenile information with Adult Services staff.

E. Juvenile Court

- Collaborate and coordinate care with assigned Juvenile Probation Officer for youth with active or pending juvenile court supervision.

F. Staff Training

- Additional staff training will be needed to better equip staff to support and manage transferred juveniles in the following areas:
 - Gang identification/intervention.
 - Transitional Age Youth/Adolescent Development.
 - Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT).
 - Adult court processes.

G. Female Gender Responsive Care and Treatment

- The unique needs of females in the justice system are well documented in literature reviews. Most of the empirical data used to develop evidence-based practices for rehabilitating juvenile offenders came from male-only samples. We know that historically females make up a small percentage of the overall detained population and that programs designed for males are not able to meet the specifics and complexities of the risks females face and specific root causes of females entering the justice system.
- Females must have separate and safe residential space completely apart from the male population; shared space is not an option.
- Simply housing females separately from males does not in and of itself constitute a gender responsive program, although it certainly is a critical component.
- Given the small number of females under the age of 18 in the juvenile and adult justice systems, it is possible to provide more home-like residential programs for females and provide the necessary dedicated spaces for academic skill development, vocational exploration and career services, individual and group counseling, visiting, dining, inside and outside recreation, and leisure.
- Programming is based on a wellness model that provides avenues to reduce unsafe behaviors, self-harm, and vulnerability for exploitation and criminal influences.

H. Implementation

- At the appropriate time prior to the facility opening, create a Programming and Services Implementation Committee to carry out activities outlined in the above recommendations.

I. Additional Questions for Consideration

- Given the small number of transferred juvenile females (0-3 on any given day) should they be housed in the care and custody of the Judicial Branch as soon as possible,

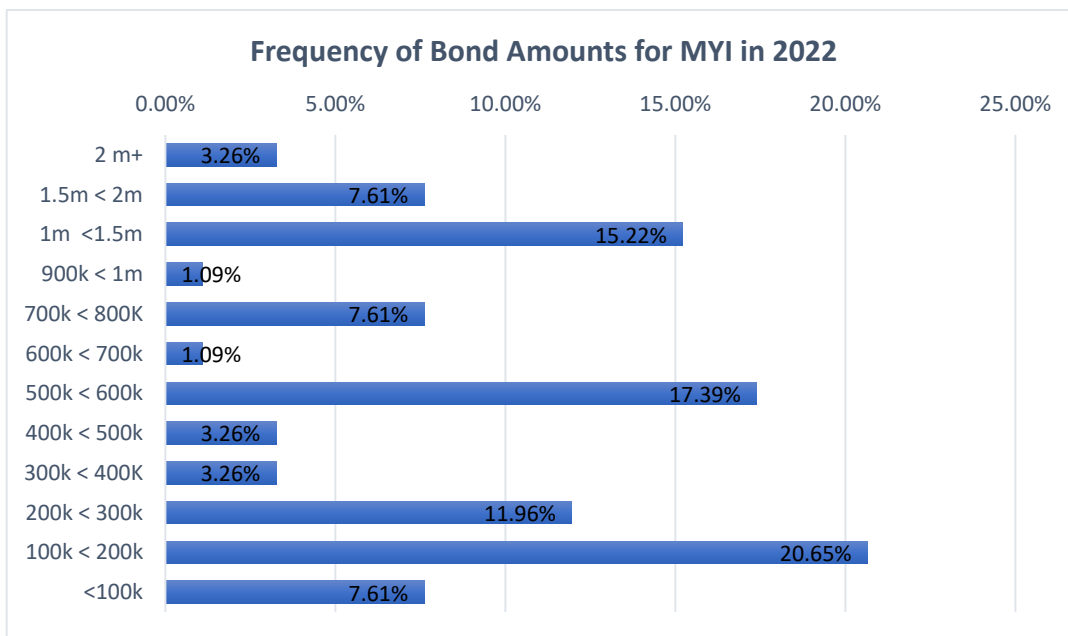
regardless of the length of time it may take to ready a facility for the transferred juvenile male population to be housed by the Judicial Branch?

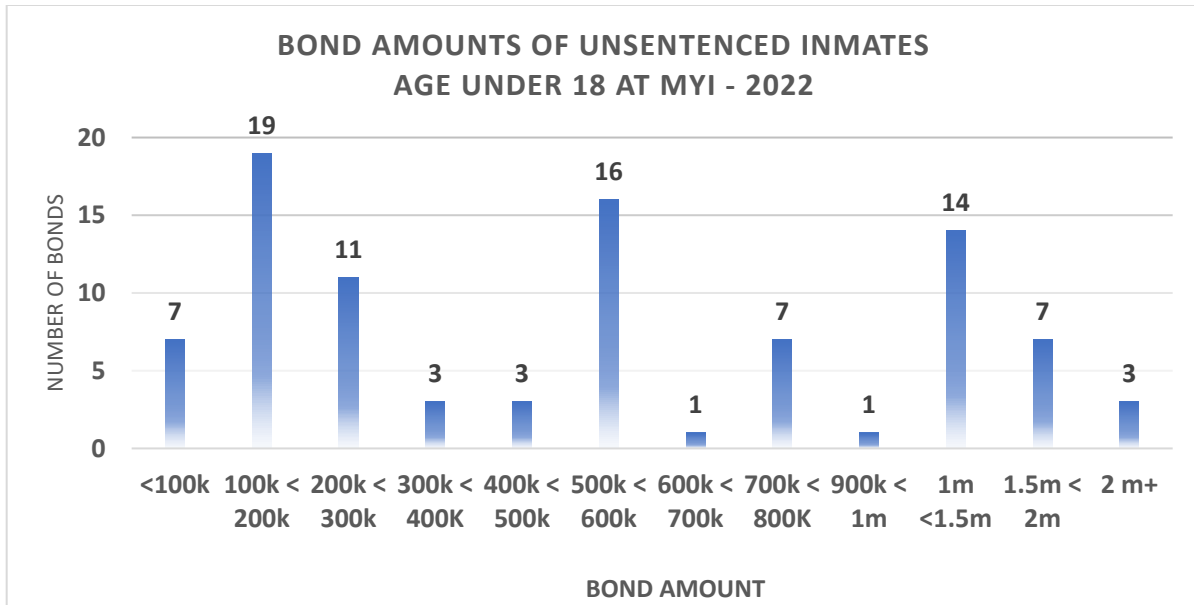
- If so, what additional funding and services may be needed for pretrial and sentenced juvenile females, non-transferred and transferred combined, if their number increases beyond the Judicial Branch's current pretrial and treatment capacities? The Judicial Branch's current capacity is 18 pretrial beds and 12 secure treatment beds for females, with 13 beds and 8 beds currently filled.
- What would be the implementation timeline for the transferred juvenile females to be in the care and custody of the Judicial Branch separate from the transferred juvenile males?
- What additional services or best practices does DOC need to implement to provide developmentally appropriate care and custody for the transferred juvenile population while implementation of this plan is pending?
- How can court processing time be reduced for the pretrial transferred juvenile population while protecting their constitutional rights to a fair and speedy trial?
- How, if at all, will other new facility options that may materialize be considered during the implementation period?

Section III: Pretrial Release/Bonding Out Process

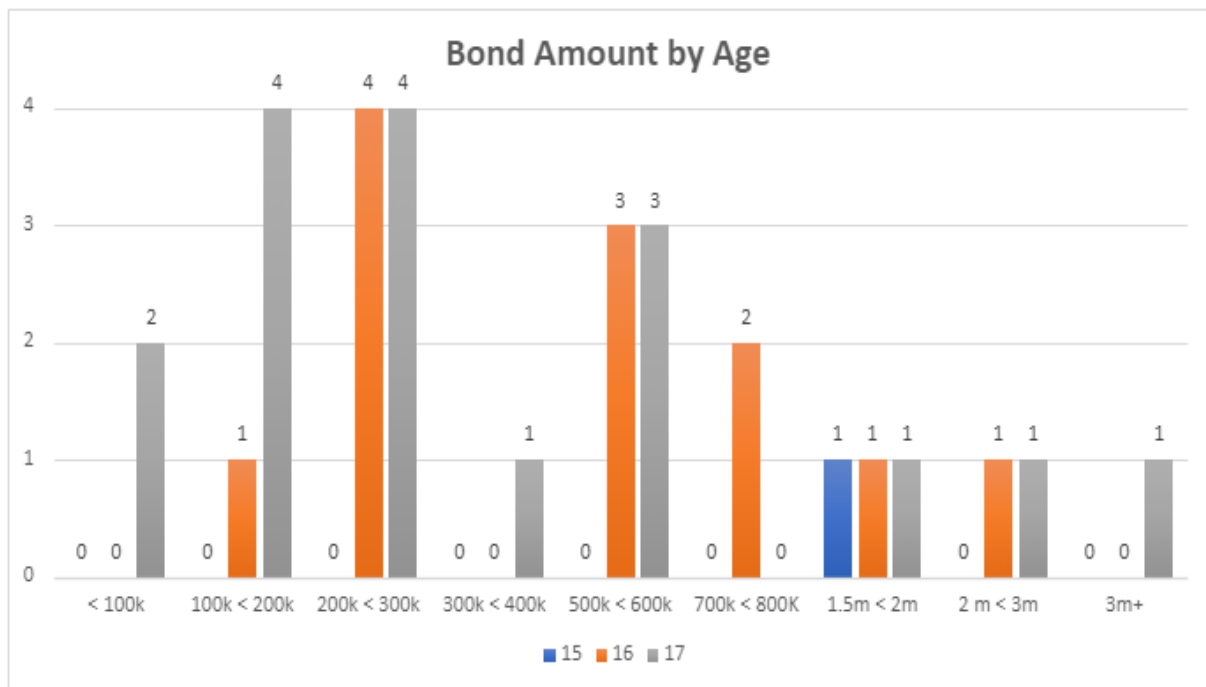
The Working Group reviewed the pretrial release and bonding out recommendations of the previous report, which were developed by the Bond Out Subcommittee (see **Appendix D**). JBCSSD reconvened with the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (State Police), that indicated a continued willingness to participate in a process for bonding out transferred juveniles, as outlined in the previous report. The State Police have troop locations across the state and, under the proposed process transferred juveniles would be transported by Judicial Branch staff to a State Police location to bond out. The State Police would then process the bond and the transferred juvenile would be released from that location. This will also be beneficial should a transferred juvenile held on bond be located at an alternative site. A preliminary draft agreement with the State Police to effectuate this plan has been initiated.

The Judicial Branch received considerable bond data from the Department of Correction:





October 13, 2023 Snapshot of MYI Bond Amounts, by Age



Section IV: Proposed Legislative Changes

See **Appendix B** for a draft of the statutory changes required to effectuate this change.

Conclusion

The Judicial Branch is committed to effectively implementing and carrying out the responsibilities of section 4 of Public Act 23-188, *An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice*. The Branch has collaborated with several state agencies and many external stakeholders to develop the best plan to meet the needs of the State of Connecticut, ensure the safety of its communities, and most importantly provide the transferred juvenile population with the most appropriate housing and programming services needed to equip them for a successful future. The Judicial Branch wholeheartedly believes that the best recommendation to effectuate this responsibility has been outlined in this plan.

LIST OF APPENDICES AND ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A.	Working Group Members
Appendix B.	Draft Implementation Legislation
Appendix C.	Architectural Renderings
Appendix D.	Judicial Branch Implementation Plan submitted January 1, 2022
Appendix E.	Projected Operating Expenses
Appendix F.	DOC Mental Health Scores
Appendix G.	JBCSSD Under-18 Caseflow through Adult Court

Appendix A: Working Group Members

1. Tenille Bonilla, Justice Advisor, Connecticut Justice Alliance, Member - JJPOC Community Expertise Workgroup
2. Mark Ciccio, Manager of Administrative Services II - COSFAMMP, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
3. James Connolly, Director – Juvenile Post Conviction Unit, Office of Chief Public Defender
4. Lisa D’Angelo, Executive Assistant State’s Attorney, Office of Chief State’s Attorney
5. Ray Dancy, Juvenile Justice Program Director at Full Circle Youth Empowerment, Member - JJPOC Community Expertise Workgroup
6. Jeffrey Davis, Manager of Administrative Services II – Juvenile Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
7. Brian Dillon, Deputy Director - Facilities, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
8. Vincent Duva, Supervisor for Statewide Juvenile Matters - Office of Chief State’s Attorney
9. Sarah Eagan, Child Advocate, Office of the Child Advocate
10. Catherine Foley Geib, Director of Operations - Juvenile Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
11. Paul Gordon, Juvenile Detention Superintendent – Hartford, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
12. Kelly Gray, Manager of Administrative Services II – Fiscal Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
13. Michael Hines, Director of Operations – Adult Pretrial Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
14. Paul Hinsch, Policy Director of Asset Management, Office of Policy and Management
15. Tasha Hunt, Director of Operations – Juvenile Probation Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
16. Laura Jovino, Director of Facilities, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
17. Brittany Kaplan, Attorney, Judicial Branch Office of External Affairs
18. Kathryn Nowak, Program Manager I – Fiscal Services, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
19. Talia Nunez, Program Manager II – Juvenile Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
20. Tammy Nguyen-O’Dowd, Chief Administrative Judge – Juvenile Matters, Judicial Branch

21. Keith Orrico, Juvenile Detention Superintendent – Bridgeport, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
22. Kelly Orts, Program Manager – Special Projects Unit, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
23. Heather Panciera, Assistant Child Advocate, Office of Child Advocate
24. Marc Pelka, Undersecretary of Criminal Justice Policy and Planning, Office of Policy and Management
25. Michael Pierce, Warden - Manson Youth Institute, Department of Correction
26. Christina Quaranta, Executive Director, Connecticut Justice Alliance
27. Julie Revaz, Director of Administration, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
28. Gary Roberge, Executive Director, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
29. Vincent Russo, Chief Administrator of Government Relations and Policy, Department of Children and Families
30. Bryan Sperry, Deputy Director III – Information Technology and Business Intelligence, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
31. Martha Stone, Executive Director, Center for Children's Advocacy
32. Sharmese Walcott, Hartford State's Attorney, Office of Chief State's Attorney
33. Dawne G. Westbrook, Chief Administrative Judge - Juvenile Matters, Judicial Branch
34. Michael Williams, Deputy Commissioner – Operations, Department of Children and Families
35. Ronald Woodard, Director of Financial Services, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division

Appendix B: Implementation Language¹⁰

Sec. 1. (NEW) (Effective {insert date}):

(a) Any child who is arrested and detained in a juvenile residential facility pursuant to section 46b-133 on and after July 1, 2026, whose case is **subsequently** transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to section 46b-127 **or subsection (f) of section 46b-133c** shall remain in the custody of the Judicial Department. ~~Any child in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction pursuant to section 46b-127 on July 1, 2026, shall remain in the Commissioner's custody until the child makes bail, upon disposition of such child's case, completion of such child's sentence, or as otherwise provided by law.~~

(b) Any child sixteen or seventeen years of age who is arrested and detained on charges involving a motor vehicle offense or violation under title 14 on or after July 1, 2026 shall be detained in a juvenile residential facility and shall remain in the custody of the Judicial Department until the child makes bail, turns eighteen, or upon disposition or sentencing of such case.

(c) Any child in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction on July 1, 2026, shall remain in the Commissioner's custody until the child makes bail, upon disposition of such child's case, completion of such child's sentence, or as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. Section 18-73 of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

Any male child convicted of an offense that was transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127, or any male person between the ages of **[sixteen] fifteen** and twenty-one years who is convicted of an offense for which he may be punished by imprisonment for a shorter period than

¹⁰ The language in red is from the previous report and the language highlighted in yellow is new language added to this report.

life may be committed to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, if he appears to the trial court to be amenable to reformatory methods. The judge imposing a sentence to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, shall impose a sentence to a definite term of imprisonment therein for a specified period of time; provided in no event shall any sentence under this section be for a term longer than the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense committed or for a term of more than five years. The judge, at the time of imposing any sentence to imprisonment in said institution, may order its suspension after any specified number of months and may place the defendant on probation for the unexpired portion of the sentence. Uniform forms of mittimus for commitments to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, shall be used, which forms shall be prepared by the Judicial Department and furnished by said institution.

Sec 3. Section 18-87 of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

The Commissioner of Correction may transfer any inmate of any of the institutions of the Department of Correction to any other appropriate state institution with the concurrence of the superintendent of such institution or to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch when the Commissioner of Correction finds that the welfare or health of the inmate requires it. When an inmate, after the expiration of his or her sentence, is committed to or otherwise remains in the institution to which he or she was transferred, the expense of his or her treatment and support shall be paid as provided by sections 17b-122, 17b-124 to 17b-132, inclusive, 17b-136 to 17b-138, inclusive, 17b-194 to 17b-197, inclusive, 17b-222 to 17b-250, inclusive, 17b-263, 17b-340 to 17b-350, inclusive, 17b-689b, and 17b-743 to 17b-747, inclusive. No transfer of any person who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. **Except as provided in section 13 of this act, [No] no** transfer of any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch unless the executive director

of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch finds that such person would benefit from a transfer to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and agrees to accept such person and such person has given such person's written consent to such transfer. Such person transferred to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall be deemed to be committed to the custody of the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall have the power to terminate the commitment and release such person at any time the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch determines such termination and release would be in such person's best interest, and shall have the power to return such person to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction. The transfer of any person under this section to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall not result in the person so transferred being in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch for a total of less than the minimum or more than the maximum term such person would have been in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction had such person not been so transferred.

Sec 4. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 18-98d of the general statutes, as amended by section 21 of Public Act 21-102, is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(a)(1)(A) Any person who is confined to a community correctional center, a juvenile residential center while awaiting trial for an offense on the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court while awaiting trial for an offense transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127, or a correctional institution for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1981, and prior to October 1, 2021, under a mittimus or because such person is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail shall, if subsequently imprisoned, earn a reduction of such person's sentence equal to the number of days which such

person spent in such facility from the time such person was placed in presentence confinement to the time such person began serving the term of imprisonment imposed; provided (i) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted only once for the purpose of reducing all sentences imposed after such presentence confinement; and (ii) the provisions of this section shall only apply to a person for whom the existence of a mittimus, an inability to obtain bail or the denial of bail is the sole reason for such person's presentence confinement, except that if a person is serving a term of imprisonment at the same time such person is in presentence confinement on another charge and the conviction for such imprisonment is reversed on appeal, such person shall be entitled, in any sentence subsequently imposed, to a reduction based on such presentence confinement in accordance with the provisions of this section. In the case of a fine, each day spent in such confinement prior to sentencing shall be credited against the sentence at a per diem rate equal to the average daily cost of incarceration as determined by the Commissioner of Correction.

(B) Any person who is confined to a community correctional center, a juvenile residential center while awaiting trial for an offense on the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court ~~while awaiting trial for an offense transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127,~~ or a correctional institution for an offense committed on or after October 1, 2021, under a mittimus or because such person is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail shall, if subsequently imprisoned, earn a reduction of such person's sentence equal to the number of days which such person spent in such facility from the time such person was placed in presentence confinement to the time such person began serving the term of imprisonment imposed; provided (i) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted equally in reduction of any concurrent sentence imposed for any offense pending at the time such sentence was imposed; (ii) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted only once in reduction of any consecutive sentence so imposed; and (iii) the provisions of this section shall only

apply to a person for whom the existence of a mittimus, an inability to obtain bail or the denial of bail is the sole reason for such person's presentence confinement, except that if a person is serving a term of imprisonment at the same time such person is in presentence confinement on another charge and the conviction for which such imprisonment was imposed is reversed on appeal, such person shall be entitled, in any sentence subsequently imposed, to a reduction based on such presentence confinement in accordance with the provisions of this section. In the case of a fine, each day spent in such confinement prior to sentencing shall be credited against the sentence at a per diem rate equal to the average daily cost of incarceration as determined by the Commissioner of Correction.

Sec 5. Subsection (a) of section 46b-121k of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(a)(1) The Judicial Branch shall develop a continuum of community-based programs for the reduction of delinquency among juveniles. When appropriate, the Judicial Branch shall coordinate such programs with the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Correction, the State Department of Education, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Developmental Services, and any other agencies as necessary.

(2) The continuum of community-based programs shall be designed to address the individual risks and needs of juveniles, shall have the capacity to take into account each juvenile's history, age, maturity and social development, gender, mental health, alcohol or drug use, need for structured supervision and other characteristics, and shall be culturally appropriate, trauma- informed and provided in the least restrictive environment possible in a manner consistent with public safety. The Judicial Branch shall develop programs that provide research and evidence- based skills-training and assistance to promote independent living skills, positive activities and social connections in the juveniles' home communities and

to address: (A) Anti-sociality, impulse control and behavioral problems; (B) anger management and nonviolent conflict resolution; (C) alcohol and drug use and dependency; (D) mental health needs; (E) inappropriate sexual behavior; (F) family engagement; (G) academic disengagement; and (H) technical and vocational training needs.

Sec 6. Subsections (d), (e) and (g) of section 46b-127 of the general statutes are repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(d) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and section 54-91g. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to **[the effectuation of the transfer] such child's sentencing**. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of eighteen years.

(e) **(1)** Any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court who is detained pursuant to such case shall **[be] remain** in the custody of the **Judicial Department until the child makes bail, turns eighteen, or upon disposition or sentencing of such case.** **[Commissioner of Correction upon the finalization of such transfer.]** A transfer **of such case to the criminal docket of the Superior Court** shall be final **(A) [(1)]** upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket until a motion filed by the state's attorney pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is granted by the court, or **(B) [(2)]** upon the arraignment on the

regular criminal docket of a transfer ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section until the court sitting for the regular criminal docket orders the case returned to the docket for juvenile matters for good cause shown. Any child whose case is returned to the docket for juvenile matters who is detained pursuant to such case shall **remain [be]** in the custody of Judicial Department.

(f) (2) Custody of any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court and is sentenced in such case following the court or jury rendering a guilty verdict or the entry of a guilty plea shall be transferred to the Commissioner of Correction.

(g) Upon the motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the case of any youth age **fifteen**, sixteen, or seventeen, except a case that has been transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, which is pending on the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters, where the youth is charged with committing any offense or violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed, other than a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection

(a) of section 14-227n, may, before trial or before the entry of a guilty plea, be transferred to the docket for juvenile matters if (1) the youth is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after January 1, 2010, while sixteen years of age, or is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after July 1, 2012, while seventeen years of age, and (2) after a hearing considering the facts and circumstances of the case and the prior history of the youth, the court determines that the programs and services available pursuant to a proceeding in the superior court for juvenile matters would more appropriately address the needs of the youth and that the youth and the community would be better served by treating the youth as a delinquent. Upon ordering such transfer, the court shall

vacate any pleas entered in the matter and advise the youth of the youth's rights, and the youth shall (A) enter pleas on the docket for juvenile matters in the jurisdiction where the youth resides, and (B) be subject to prosecution as a delinquent child. The decision of the court concerning the transfer of a youth's case from the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters shall not be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

Sec. 7. Subsections (h) and (j) of section 46b-133 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(h) The detention supervisor of a juvenile residential center in charge of intake shall admit only a child who: (1) Is the subject of an order to detain or an outstanding court order to take such child into custody, (2) is ordered by a court to be held in detention or custody, [or] (3) is being transferred to such center to await a court appearance, or (4) in the case of a child whose case is ~~transferred to~~ pending on the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail.

(j) In the case of any child held in detention awaiting disposition of a delinquency matter, the order to detain such child shall be for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter, unless, following a detention review hearing, such order is renewed for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter. This subsection shall not apply to any child held in the custody of the Judicial Department solely for charges ~~transferred to~~ pending on the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. ~~under section 46b-127.~~

Sec. 8. Section 54-53 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

Each person detained in a community correctional center or juvenile residential

center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court for an offense not punishable by death shall be entitled to bail and shall be released from such institution upon entering into a recognizance, with sufficient surety, or upon posting cash bail as provided in section 54-66, for the detained person's appearance before the court having cognizance of the offense, to be taken by any person designated by the Commissioner of Correction at the institution where the person is detained or by any designee of the Judicial Department. The person so designated shall deliver the recognizance or cash bail to the clerk of the appropriate court before the opening of the court on the first court day thereafter. When cash bail in excess of ten thousand dollars is received for a detained person accused of a felony, where the underlying facts and circumstances of the felony involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, the person so designated shall prepare a report that contains (1) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the detained person, (2) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each person offering the cash bail, other than a person licensed as a professional bondsman under chapter 533 or a surety bail bond agent under chapter 700f, (3) the amount of cash received, and (4) the date the cash was received. Not later than fifteen days after receipt of such cash bail, the person so designated shall file the report with the Department of Revenue Services and mail a copy of the report to the state's attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged offense was committed and to each person offering the cash bail.

Sec. 9. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 54-53a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(a) No person who has not made bail may be detained in a correctional facility or a juvenile residential center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial for an offense not punishable by

death, for longer than forty-five days, unless at the expiration of the forty-five-day period the person is presented to the court having cognizance of the offense. On each such presentment, the court may reduce, modify or discharge the bail, or may for cause shown remand the person to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department. On the expiration of each successive forty-five-day period, the person may again by motion be presented to the court for such purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, any person who has not made bail and is detained in a correctional facility or juvenile residential center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial for an offense classified as a class D or E felony, except a person charged with a crime in another state and detained pursuant to chapter 964 or a person detained for violation of parole pending a parole revocation hearing, shall be presented to the court having cognizance of the offense not later than thirty days after the date of the person's detention, unless such presentment is waived by the person. On such presentment, the court may reduce, modify or discharge the bail or may for cause shown remand the person to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department. On the expiration of each successive thirty-day period, the person shall again be presented to the court for such purpose.

Sec. 10. Subsection (i) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):**Placement for treatment. Conditions.** The placement of the defendant for treatment for the purpose of rendering the defendant competent shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) The period of placement under the order or combination of orders shall not exceed the period of the maximum sentence which the defendant could receive on conviction of the charges against the defendant or eighteen months, whichever is

less; (2) the placement shall be either (A) in the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Commissioner of Children and Families or the Commissioner of Developmental Services, except that any defendant placed for treatment with the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services may remain in the custody of the Department of Correction or **the Judicial Department** pursuant to subsection (p) of this section; or, (B) if the defendant or the appropriate commissioner agrees to provide payment, in the custody of any appropriate mental health facility or treatment program which agrees to provide treatment to the defendant and to adhere to the requirements of this section; and (3) the court shall order the placement, on either an inpatient or an outpatient basis, which the court finds is the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency. If outpatient treatment is the least restrictive placement for a defendant who has not yet been released from a correctional facility, the court shall consider whether the availability of such treatment is a sufficient basis on which to release the defendant on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond. If the court determines that the defendant may not be so released, the court shall order treatment of the defendant on an inpatient basis at a mental health facility or facility for persons with intellectual disability. Not later than twenty-four hours after the court orders placement of the defendant for treatment for the purpose of rendering the defendant competent, the examiners shall transmit information obtained about the defendant during the course of an examination pursuant to subsection (d) of this section to the health care provider named in the court's order.

Sec. 11. Subsection (j) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

Progress reports re treatment. The person in charge of the treatment facility, or such person's designee, or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services with respect to any defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department** pursuant to subsection (p) of this section,

shall submit a written progress report to the court (1) at least seven days prior to the date of any hearing on the issue of the defendant's competency; (2) whenever he or she believes that the defendant has attained competency; (3) whenever he or she believes that there is not a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency within the period covered by the placement order; (4) whenever, within the first one hundred twenty days of the period covered by the placement order, he or she believes that the defendant would be eligible for civil commitment pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section; or (5) whenever he or she believes that the defendant is still not competent but has improved sufficiently such that continued inpatient commitment is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency. The progress report shall contain: (A) The clinical findings of the person submitting the report and the facts on which the findings are based; (B) the opinion of the person submitting the report as to whether the defendant has attained competency or as to whether the defendant is making progress, under treatment, toward attaining competency within the period covered by the placement order; (C) the opinion of the person submitting the report as to whether the defendant appears to be eligible for civil commitment to a hospital for psychiatric disabilities pursuant to subsection (m) of this section and the appropriateness of such civil commitment, if there is not a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency within the period covered by the placement order; and (D) any other information concerning the defendant requested by the court, including, but not limited to, the method of treatment or the type, dosage and effect of any medication the defendant is receiving. Not later than five business days after the court finds either that the defendant will not attain competency within the period of any placement order under this section or that the defendant has regained competency, the person in charge of the treatment facility, or such person's designee, or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services with respect to any defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial

Department pursuant to subsection (p) of this section, shall provide a copy of the written progress report to the examiners who examined the defendant pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

Sec. 12. Subdivisions (1) and (4) of subsection (k) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(i) **Reconsideration of competency. Hearing. Involuntary medication. Appointment and duties of health care guardian.** (1) Whenever any placement order for treatment is rendered or continued, the court shall set a date for a hearing, to be held within ninety days, for reconsideration of the issue of the defendant's competency. Whenever the court (A) receives a report pursuant to subsection (j) of this section which indicates that (i) the defendant has attained competency, (ii) the defendant will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order, (iii) the defendant will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, (iv) the defendant would be eligible for civil commitment pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section, or (v) the defendant is still not competent but has improved sufficiently such that continued inpatient commitment is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency, or (B) receives a report pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii) of subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section which indicates that (i) the application for civil commitment of the defendant has been denied or has not been pursued by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or (ii) the defendant is unwilling or unable to comply with a treatment plan despite reasonable efforts of the treatment facility to encourage the defendant's compliance, the court shall set the matter for a hearing not later than ten days after the report is received. The hearing may

be waived by the defendant only if the report indicates that the defendant is competent. With respect to a defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department** pursuant to subsection (p) of this section, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall retain responsibility for providing testimony at any hearing under this subsection. The court shall determine whether the defendant is competent or is making progress toward attaining competency within the period covered by the placement order. If the court finds that the defendant is competent, the defendant shall be returned to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, **the Judicial Department**, or released, if the defendant has met the conditions for release, and the court shall continue with the criminal proceedings. If the court finds that the defendant is still not competent but that the defendant is making progress toward attaining competency, the court may continue or modify the placement order. If the court finds that the defendant is still not competent but that the defendant is making progress toward attaining competency and inpatient placement is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency, the court shall consider whether the availability of such less restrictive placement is a sufficient basis on which to release the defendant on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond and may order continued treatment to restore competency on an outpatient basis. If the court finds that the defendant is still not competent and will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, the court shall proceed as provided in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection. If the court finds that the defendant is eligible for civil commitment, the court may order placement of the defendant at a treatment facility pending civil commitment proceedings pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section.

(4) If, after the defendant has been found to have attained competency by means

of involuntary medication ordered under subdivision (2) of this subsection, the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant will not remain competent absent the continued administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unable to provide consent, and after any hearing held pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection and consideration of the supplemental report of the health care guardian, the court may order continued involuntary medication of the defendant if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that: (A) To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, continued involuntary medication of the defendant will maintain the defendant's competency to stand trial, (B) an adjudication of guilt or innocence cannot be had using less intrusive means, (C) the proposed treatment plan is narrowly tailored to minimize intrusion on the defendant's liberty and privacy interests, (D) the proposed drug regimen will not cause an unnecessary risk to the defendant's health, and (E) the seriousness of the alleged crime is such that the criminal law enforcement interest of the state in fairly and accurately determining the defendant's guilt or innocence overrides the defendant's interest in self-determination. Continued involuntary medication ordered under this subdivision may be administered to the defendant while the criminal charges against the defendant are pending and the defendant is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Judicial Department, or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services. An order for continued involuntary medication of the defendant under this subdivision shall be reviewed by the court every one-hundred eighty days while such order remains in effect. The court shall order the health care guardian to file a supplemental report for each such review. After any hearing held pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection and consideration of the supplemental report of the health care guardian, the court may continue such order if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the criteria enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision are met.

Sec. 13. Subdivision (4) of subsection (m) of section 54-56d of the general

statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(4) Upon receipt of the written report as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the court shall, upon the request of either party filed not later than thirty days after the court receives such report, conduct a hearing as provided in subsection (e) of this section. Such hearing shall be held not later than ninety days after the court receives such report. If the court finds that the defendant has attained competency, the defendant shall be returned to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Judicial Department, or released, if the defendant has met the conditions for release, and the court shall continue with the criminal proceedings.

Sec. 14. Subsection (o) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(o) **Custody of defendant prior to hearing.** Until the hearing is held, the defendant, if not released on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond, shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department unless hospitalized as provided in sections 17a-512 to 17a-517, inclusive.

Sec. 15. Subsection (p) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(p) **Placement of defendant who presents significant security, safety or medical risk. Defendant remaining in custody of Commissioner of Correction. (1)** This section shall not be construed to require the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to place any defendant who presents a significant security, safety or medical risk in a hospital for psychiatric disabilities which does not have the trained staff, facilities or

security to accommodate such a person, as determined by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services in consultation with the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department.

(2) If a defendant is placed for treatment with the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services pursuant to subsection (i) of this section and such defendant is not placed in a hospital for psychiatric disabilities pursuant to a determination made by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the defendant shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department. The Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department shall be responsible for the medical and psychiatric care of the defendant, and the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall remain responsible to provide other appropriate services to restore competency.

(3) If a defendant remains in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection and the court finds that the defendant is still not competent and will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, the court shall proceed as provided in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (k) of this section. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the court from making any other finding or order set forth in subsection (k) of this section.

Sec. 16. Subsection (r) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(r) **Credit for time in confinement on inpatient basis.** Actual time spent in confinement on an inpatient basis pursuant to this section shall be credited against any sentence imposed on the defendant in the pending criminal case or in

any other case arising out of the same conduct in the same manner as time is credited for time spent in a correctional facility or juvenile residential center awaiting trial.

Sec. 17. Subsection (d) of section 54-64a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

(d) If the arrested person is not released, the court shall order him committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department until **[he]** such person is released or discharged in due course of law.

Sec. 18. Subsection (g) of section 54-76/ of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof ((Effective {insert date})):

(g) Information concerning any such youth in the custody of the Department of Correction or the Court Support Services Division may be disclosed by the department or division to the parents or guardian of such youth.

Sec. 19. Section 54-82m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective {insert date}):

In accordance with the provisions of section 51-14, the judges of the Superior Court shall make such rules as they deem necessary to provide a procedure to assure a speedy trial for any person charged with a criminal offense on or after July 1, 1985. Such rules shall provide that (1) in any case in which a plea of not guilty is entered, the trial of a defendant charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a criminal offense shall commence within twelve months from the filing date of the information or indictment or from the date of the arrest, whichever is later, except that when such defendant is incarcerated in a correctional institution or juvenile residential center of this state pending such trial and is not subject to the provisions of section 54-82c, the trial of such defendant shall commence within eight months from the filing date of the

information or indictment or from the date of arrest, whichever is later; and (2) if a defendant is not brought to trial within the time limit set forth in subdivision (1) of this section and a trial is not commenced within thirty days of a motion for a speedy trial made by the defendant at any time after such time limit has passed, the information or indictment shall be dismissed. Such rules shall include provisions to identify periods of delay caused by the action of the defendant, or the defendant's inability to stand trial, to be excluded in computing the time limits set forth in subdivision (1) of this section.

Appendix C: Architectural Renderings











[Appendix D: Implementation Plan previously submitted \(January 1, 2022\)](#)



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Submitted pursuant to Sec.
13 of Public Act 21-174, AAC
the Recommendations of the
Juvenile Justice Policy and
Oversight Committee

CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL BRANCH

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Executive Summary

This Implementation Plan is submitted pursuant to section 13 of Public Act 21-174, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*, which requires the Judicial Branch to “...develop an implementation plan to securely house in the custody of the Judicial Branch any person under eighteen years of age who is arrested and detained prior to sentencing or disposition on or after January 1, 2023. The plan shall include cost estimates and recommendations for legislation as may be necessary or appropriate for implementation of such plan.” The plan must be submitted to the General Assembly no later than January 1, 2022.

This plan introduces and details the processes that must be completed in order for the Judicial Branch to assume custody of juveniles whose cases are transferred to adult court pending disposition of their case (hereinafter referred to as “transferred juveniles”), while they are under age 18. The most challenging issue addressed is the question of the best option for providing secure housing and programming capacity for the transferred juvenile population. In order for the Judicial Branch to implement best practices to meet the needs of the transferred juvenile population, it is imperative that the location to securely house the population has adequate space. Anything less is a disservice to all detained juveniles, does not support future youth success, and is not in the interest of public safety. In addition, inadequate space will lead to a number of operational and programming problems, which could result in legal interventions against the State due to the conditions of confinement.

Consensus Recommendation

Utilize the space in Middletown formerly occupied by the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) to serve the transferred juvenile population.

Implementation Plan

Introduction:

This Implementation Plan is submitted pursuant to section 13 of Public Act 21-174, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*. Section 13 of that Act states the following:

Sec. 13. (Effective from passage) (a) The Judicial Branch shall develop an implementation plan to securely house in the custody of the Judicial Branch any person under eighteen years of age who is arrested and detained prior to sentencing or disposition on or after January 1, 2023. The plan shall include cost estimates and recommendations for legislation as may be necessary or appropriate for implementation of such plan.

(b) Not later than January 1, 2022, the Judicial Branch shall submit the implementation plan, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and to the Juvenile Justice Planning and Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n of the general statutes.

Plan Development Process:

After final enactment of the legislation in July 2021, the Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division formed a Working Group to develop the required Implementation Plan. The working group included the Chief Administrative Judge for Juvenile Matters, representatives of the Judicial Branch's Administrative Services and Court Support Services Divisions, the Office of the Chief Public Defender, the Division of Criminal Justice and the juvenile justice advocacy community. (For a complete list of members, see **Appendix A**). The working group met every other week over the course of four months, with additional subcommittee meetings, and conducted a thorough exploration of all options brought to the table. The most challenging issue was that of providing secure housing capacity for the transferred juvenile population. Several options for doing this were identified and considered and input from members on additional options was sought on a continuing basis. After extensive discussion, the working group developed consensus on the recommendations that are set out below.

Cost Estimates

The costs represented in this Implementation Plan are rough estimates and should not be taken as final. More precise cost estimates, for both construction and renovation related activities and programming, will be necessary. The costs associated with the delivery of programs and services as described in Section II are based on the current annual operating expense rate for the Judicial Branch's Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers¹ (\$15.7M). Additional and enhanced programming beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to the cost.

¹ P.A. 21-104 changes the name "Juvenile Detention Center" to "Juvenile Residential Center" effective 1/1/22. Recognizing that the change in terminology may take some time to get used to, this report refers to the centers as Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers

Consensus Policy Recommendations:

The Working Group reached consensus on the following policy recommendations:

- Pretrial transferred juveniles will be held in Judicial Branch facilities until they turn 18 years old, are released on bond, or their case is disposed, whichever comes first. Those individuals who are in custody when they turn 18 will be transitioned to an adult correctional facility.
- Pretrial transferred juveniles will continue to be eligible for pretrial release through the bonding-out process.
- Consistent with the approach taken to implement the Raise the Age initiative, and to achieve the best results, the transition of this population to juvenile facilities will be phased in by age group. This phased-in approach will allow for a more seamless and effective transition.
- The Bridgeport and Hartford Juvenile Detention/Residential Center will be utilized as single room facilities with a capacity of 52 each, in accordance with American Correctional Association (ACA) standards.
- The importance of adequate housing capacity to meet the safety and developmental needs of adolescents cannot be emphasized enough.
 - Crowding of clients on housing units and in classrooms leads to increases in incidents related to disruptive and suicidal behavior, violence against peers and staff, and injury.
 - Adolescents from rival neighborhoods or groups/gangs require separation to avoid incidents between peers.
 - Ample space is required for hands-on vocational experiences.
 - Adequate indoor and outdoor recreation space is required to meet the physical needs of adolescents in order for them to expend energy, build skills, and maintain both physical and emotional well-being.
- It is essential to ensure that juveniles are held in the least restrictive environment necessary.
 - The Judicial Branch will redouble its efforts to identify less restrictive alternatives.
 - This should include an analysis of the current detained population conducted by an outside independent organization with expertise in this area to identify any juveniles who are appropriate for placement in a less restrictive setting.
 - Less restrictive placement options may include less secure residential settings as well as release to home with the support of wrap-around services.
- To complete the ongoing implementation of the REGIONS model for post-adjudicated juveniles, the REGIONS units currently in the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers will be moved out of the Centers to contracted community-based facilities. The timing of this process will depend on obtaining private providers through the RFP/bidding process but is likely to take a minimum of three years to complete.

Background:

Under current law, juveniles (defined as persons under age 18) who are arrested and ordered detained are brought to one of the two state-run Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers, where they are held pending a court hearing. If the arresting charges are subject to transfer to the adult criminal court, the juvenile is presented in juvenile court on the next business day and held in a Juvenile Detention/Residential Center until the Juvenile Court orders the case transferred to adult court. At that point, in accordance with current law, the juvenile is transferred to an adult correctional facility (Manson Youth Institution (MYI) for males and York Correctional Institution (York) for females). This plan sets out the action steps that must be taken in order for the Judicial Branch to assume custody of juveniles whose cases are transferred to adult court pending disposition of their case (hereinafter referred to as “transferred juveniles”), while they are under age 18. The most challenging issue addressed is the question of the best option for providing adequate secure space for the transferred juvenile population.

Section I: Providing Housing Capacity for the Transferred Juvenile Population

Basis for Estimated Need of Space:

- The Judicial Branch received considerable population data from the Department of Correction. Based on an analysis of this data, the Judicial Branch estimates it will need additional daily housing capacity for approximately **45-50** pretrial juveniles who have cases pending in adult court. The projection is based on the following:
 - Males make up the majority of this population.
 - The DOC average length of stay for this population in FY 20 was 140 days, considerably longer than the average juvenile pretrial length of stay of 23 days.
 - A little more than half of the average population stayed more than 4 months, with some staying a year or more, so longer-term housing and services are required.
- Given the extended length of stay, a facility that can adequately meet the educational, vocational and recreational needs of the transferred juvenile population is required. The need for space must take into account a facility’s ability to meet the developmental needs of its population. It is imperative that a facility serving this population has adequate space to provide the appropriate education and vocational learning experiences, a variety of recreation opportunities, and appropriate treatment space.
- The Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers are not adequate to serve this population as the centers are designed for an approximate 2-week length of stay, and do not have the space required to adequately meet the developmental needs of juveniles requiring a substantially longer length of stay.
 - Very inadequate and restricted outdoor space.

- Inadequate indoor recreational space.
- Limited space on housing units.
- Limited space in the school units.
- Extremely limited vocational education/experiences space available.
- There are a small number of females (0-3 on any given day) whose needs must also be accommodated.

Consensus Recommendation

Utilize the space in Middletown formerly occupied by the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) to serve the transferred juvenile population.

<u>Capacity:</u>	50 beds
<u>Total Estimated Cost:</u>	Construction: \$22 million²
	Annual Operating Cost: \$18.02 million³
<u>Estimated Final Implementation Date:</u>	2026

Based on the need to provide adequate housing capacity for an additional daily population of approximately 50 that meets all the requirements listed in the consensus Policy Recommendations enumerated above, the Working Group strongly endorses only this recommendation.⁴

- This space would be used for the transferred juvenile population.
- This would require a re-design of the former CJTS facility, including both the housing and programming areas, to transform it into a rehabilitative and treatment focused environment.

²This is a very rough estimate of the potential construction cost as it is not based on an inspection of the facility. Arriving at a more precise estimate would require access to the site and the completion of a full feasibility study.

³ The actual operating costs would likely be higher. This number is based on the current daily rate for the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers; additional and enhanced programming beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to this cost.

⁴ The Connecticut Justice Alliance (CTJA) did not unequivocally support this recommendation. However, they recognized that out of all the options included in the implementation plan, CJTS has the most appropriate space for intentional investment. CTJA recognizes the immediate need to remove young people from the adult system, and that with proper services, programming, and staffing CJTS can be a decent immediate option. This would include ending the use of practices such as confinement and chemical agents.

Facility:

- It is anticipated that three of the existing buildings will provide sufficient capacity to house and provide services to this population.
- For references, please see attached Report on Leo Arnone's 4/7/20 Review of the former CJTS campus (**Attachment I**), as well as the CJTS Campus Reconfiguration Study (**Attachment II**) and CJTS Place Study (**Attachment III**), both of which were commissioned by the Department of Children and Families (DCF).
- Programming must include but not be limited to:
 - Short-term and long-term treatment based on length of stay.
 - Family partnership.
 - Credible messenger staffing.
 - Vocational education.
 - Certificate programs.
 - Indoor and outdoor recreation programs and sports activities.
 - Implementation of restorative practices to diffuse situations.
 - Programs designed for the interests of the population.
 - For further detail, refer to the Programming and Services section, beginning on page 12, below.

Next Steps:

- The Judicial Branch will need to engage an expert to conduct a feasibility study.
- The feasibility study will result in a detailed cost estimate and an estimated timeframe.
- The Judicial Branch will need the ability to access the site for this purpose.

Benefits of this Recommendation
Adequate space to provide a safe and secure environment that prevents crowding and reduces incidences related to disruptive behavior, peer conflict and suicidal ideation
Adequate space to provide a nurturing environment that can meet adolescents' developmental needs while supporting public safety
Vocational & educational opportunities
Space for individual and family treatment and group programming
Larger outdoor and indoor recreation areas
Centrally located
Adequate parking for staff and visitors
Estimated implementation timeframe is the shortest

Alternatives Considered and Rejected by the Committee:

The working group carefully considered two additional alternatives but does not recommend either one of them.

A. Construct a new facility on state property to house the transferred juvenile population.

This alternative was rejected by the Working Group because:

- It is the most expensive.
- It would take the longest time to implement.
- The belief that there would not be public support for a new project of this scope.

Capacity:

50 beds

Total Estimated Cost:

Construction:

\$78,329,899

Annual Operating Cost:

\$17.96 million

Estimated Final Implementation Date:

2029

BENEFITS	DOWNSIDES
Customized state of the art construction that could provide adequate space for:	It is the most expensive
Vocational and educational opportunities	It would take the longest time to implement
Individual and family treatment and group programming	Anticipated lack of public support for a new large-scale project such as this
Larger outdoor and indoor recreation area	
Ability to create a residential type environment	
Adequate parking for staff and visitors	

- Background: A review of the current list of State Surplus properties available shows that there are no existing state-owned buildings other than CJTS that could accommodate this population. All existing structures would need a total teardown/rebuild. In essence, only land is available – either vacant properties or properties with structures that would need to be demolished, which may entail costly environmental remediation.
- Cost and timeframe estimates are based on the experience of constructing the Bridgeport Juvenile Court and Detention Center in 2004-2006.

- In 2004, funds were allocated to finance the development of a new juvenile court and detention center at 55 Congress Street in Bridgeport, which is now 60 Housatonic Ave.
- The project consisted of demolition of the existing facilities on the site, construction of an 89,000 square foot building housing a Juvenile Detention/Residential Center and Juvenile Court, with parking for 100 vehicles.
- In 2004, the costs associated with constructing the Bridgeport location was \$54,087,364, at which price per square foot would be \$608. Considering inflation and the potential rising costs of construction, the potential cost for starting a project of this size in 2021 would be \$78,329,899, (cumulative rate of inflation at 44.8%) at which price per square foot would be \$881.
- The current understanding is that the number of clients that would transfer from MYI to Judicial is in the range of 45-50. Therefore, as a ballpark estimate, the concept of the costs associated with that of erecting a new facility would be similar pending inflation. There are also unknown costs associated, such as, but not limited to: environmental, zoning, hazardous materials, property purchase price, and availability of local utilities.
- A project of this size would require submission of a capital funding request in FY 22 and once authorized, an allocation of capital bond funds, along with collaboration with the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), Department of Construction Services (DCS) and the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP).
- Providing a more precise cost associated with constructing a new facility for the requested number of beds, programming, and services associated requires the hiring of an Architectural Firm to create a Schedule of Accommodations (SOA). A Schedule of Accommodations template was created by Judicial for use in future projects. This SOA would need to be amended should this project be explored further.

B. After the current REGIONS units are moved out of the existing Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers into contracted facilities, utilize the capacity in the two current Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers and provide additional capacity in the former New Haven Juvenile Detention/Residential Center located at 239 Whalley Ave., New Haven.

This option was rejected by the Working Group because:

- It would move the DOC population into much smaller and more restricted settings than where they are currently housed.

- Given the consensus policy recommendation regarding the importance of adequate space to meet the developmental needs of the population, the Working Group could not support this recommendation.

<u>Capacity:</u>	Total in all 3 sites:	116
<u>Total Estimated Cost:</u>		
Construction:		\$8 million+
Annual Operating Cost:		
New Haven:		\$ 6.17 million
3rd Contracted REGIONS Secure Program:		\$6 million
<u>Estimated Final Implementation Date:</u>		2027

BENEFITS	DOWNSIDES
It is the least expensive alternative	Due to their siting on restricted inner-city lots, providing additional indoor or outdoor space in any of the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers is not possible
	Extremely limited classroom space
	Inadequate space for individual and family treatment and group programming
	Increased likelihood of incidents related to disruptive and suicidal behavior, violence against peers and staff, and injuries
	Extremely limited/non-existent space for vocational training/activities
	No ability to create a residential type environment
	Inadequate parking for staff and visitors
	Significant renovations are required for the facility to meet code and it would still not provide adequate space

Providing additional state capacity in the currently shuttered New Haven Juvenile Detention/Residential Center.

- This project is being moved through the initial Judicial Branch facilities planning process but is dependent on approval and bond funding.

- The facility will need to be renovated.
- Capacity will be 12 single rooms: 8 rooms on one side and 4 rooms on the other side, allowing for flexible use of the space, including the small population of girls.
- Space could also be used for specialized populations, such as state-run back-up REGIONS capacity and clients with high mental health needs.
- The estimated time for completion of this project is 3-4 years.

Note: This option requires that the REGIONS implementation initiative – moving the 2 REGIONS Secure programs out of the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers – is completed PRIOR to the Judicial Branch taking responsibility for the transferred juvenile population. The total annual cost of that is \$18 million.

- To accomplish this, approximately 40 contracted REGIONS Secure treatment beds for boys are necessary. Approximately three (3) programs are needed to provide the necessary beds, programming, and therapeutic environment.
- The current REGIONS Secure capacity is 10 (CPA REGIONS Secure Hamden). Capacity is anticipated to increase to 16 by the end of 2022.
- At least two additional contracted REGIONS Secure Programs for Boys are needed.
- An RFP for additional capacity resulted in one response that was not feasible due to problems with the proposed site.
- An RFP for additional secure programs that closed on 10/28/21 resulted in one bid that is currently under review.
- The RFP has been released five times since 2018. The RFP will be released a sixth time in an attempt to identify an additional provider/location.
- Next Steps: Complete review of response to RFP to determine if there is a viable bid, and if so, select a recommended awardee for a second contracted REGIONS Secure program. Assuming an award is made, based on past experience that it takes about 24 months from contract award to program opening due to needed renovations, in a best-case scenario this program would be ready to open in 2024. Reissue the RFP for a sixth time in an attempt to procure a third program.

Section II: Programming and Services

Note: The analysis in this section applies to all the physical plant possibilities described above; however, some of those possibilities will impact implementation of the plans below. Once a location is identified, the plans below will be tailored to that location.

Because the great majority of the population is male, special considerations for girls are addressed in subsection G, below.

A. Housing and Classification

- Develop a plan to phase-in transferred juveniles into juvenile detention housing units based on the following assumptions:
 - There will be a need to enhance JRS Intelligence Unit to obtain, monitor and intercede gang activity and prevent conflicts.
 - Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) Lite will be used for the juvenile population in all locations, including the transferred juvenile population.
 - Review and revise JBCSSD Policy and Procedure 8.106 Classification and 8.307 Security Risk Group to include transferred juveniles as appropriate.

B. Programming

- Programming for this population must focus on continuity and providing a smooth transition to a DOC facility at age 18:
 - Develop processes to bridge vocational and educational programming between JBCSSD and DOC.
 - Bolster vocational programming and maximize use of all available programming space to align with DOC vocation tracks (i.e., barbershop, carpentry and music therapy). This will result in additional costs.
 - Develop Restorative Practices procedures with DOC to bridge programming at MYI.
 - Develop adult court and DOC materials for transferred juveniles, families, and legal guardians (i.e., handbook, discharge planning, etc.).
 - Enhance programming for girls to meet their distinct gender and developmental needs.
- Expand service capacity currently provided in the Centers to serve this population:
 - Leverage current Judicial Branch Detention Enrichment Services contract to provide structured pro-social activities in an additional location.
 - Develop plan to address educational needs of transferred juveniles in collaboration with education providers and DCF Administrative Oversight Unit.
 - Provide Wi-Fi capacity to housing units and programming space.
 - Develop and release new RFP for the use of Tablets in all locations.

C. Services

- Medical and Mental Health Services:
 - Provision of medical and mental health services are included as part of current Judicial Branch contracts for healthcare.
 - Expand the Continuous Quality Improvement contract to account for additional healthcare auditing and oversight of healthcare service delivery.
 - Establish healthcare working group to review and update procedures for juveniles transitioning to MYI as applicable.
 - Review and revise JBCSSD Policy and Procedures for healthcare services as appropriate and to address National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) considerations.
- Classification and Program Officers (CPOs) in detention are responsible for case management/discharge planning and will develop transition plans with the juvenile, family, Juvenile Services and Adult Services personnel as applicable, and service providers.
- Establish Individual Transition Meetings for transferred juveniles to orient them and their family to DOC facilities prior to the physical transfer, and for the facility staff to exchange information related to healthcare, education, behavioral health needs, interests, strengths, coping skills, etc.
- Develop and release RFP for Family Partnership positions at all Judicial Branch-run juvenile locations to focus on engagement, wraparound services, and building supportive networks.
- Identify appropriate adult/juvenile JBCSSD contracted community-based services for transferred juveniles transitioning home, identify any service gaps, and make recommendations on how to close gaps.
- Increase the Juvenile Residential Gatekeeping capacity to allow for better access to alternatives to detention in the juvenile system.

D. Adult Court

- Develop collaborative relationship with adult courts and establish expectations around the role of Juvenile Detention/Residential Center staff (i.e., court reports, CPO, APO/Bail/Jail Re-Interview process).
 - Ensure that Adult Services (Bail and Probation) staff have access to youth in the Centers.
 - Establish and coordinate release procedures with Bail Services/Adult Probation (see below).

- Increase transportation capacity: in-person adult court hearings will require additional Central Transportation Unit (CTU) staff (13 positions).
- Utilize existing technology for virtual adult court hearings.
- Examine and adhere to the confidentiality statute around sharing of juvenile information with Adult Services staff.

E. Juvenile Court

- Collaborate and coordinate care with assigned Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) for youth with active or pending juvenile court supervision.

F. Staff Training

- Additional staff training will be needed to better equip staff to support and manage transferred juveniles in the following areas:
 - Gang identification/intervention.
 - Transitional Age Youth/Adolescent Development.
 - Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT).
 - Adult court processes.

G. Female Gender Responsive Care and Treatment

- The unique needs of females in the justice system are well documented in literature reviews. Most of the empirical data used to develop evidence-based practices for rehabilitating juvenile offenders came from male-only samples. We know that historically females make up a small percentage of the overall detained population and that programs designed for males are not able to meet the specifics and complexities of the risks females face and specific root causes of females entering the justice system.
- Females must have separate and safe residential space completely apart from the male population; shared space is not an option.
- Simply housing females separately from males does not in and of itself constitute a gender responsive program, although it certainly is a critical component.
- Given the small number of females under the age of 18 in the juvenile and adult justice systems, it is possible to provide more home-like residential treatment for females and provide the necessary dedicated spaces for academic skill development, vocational exploration and career services, individual and group counseling, visiting, dining, inside and outside recreation, and leisure.
- Programming is based on a wellness model that provides avenues to reduce unsafe behaviors, self-harm, and vulnerability for exploitation and criminal influences.

- Capacity is available within the existing network of juvenile residential treatment programs to meet the needs of the small number of female transferred juveniles.

H. Next steps

- Create a Programming and Services Implementation Committee to carry out activities outlined in the above recommendations.

Section III: Pretrial Release/Bonding Out Process

The Working Group formed a Bond Out Subcommittee to address the issue of how transferred juveniles held in a Judicial Branch juvenile facility would have the ability to access the bonding-out process. The subcommittee consisted of representatives of the Judicial Branch Court Operations and Court Support Services Divisions, the Department of Correction (DOC), the Juvenile Public Defenders Offices and the Juvenile State's Attorneys Offices. During the first meeting the logistical difficulties of processing bonds at the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers were discussed. As the result of this discussion, it became clear that the best course was to create an alternative process for transferred juveniles to bond out at another location.

Discussions with the Department of Correction revealed that processing bonds for this population through DOC would require a transferred youth held in a Judicial Branch facility to be transported back to a DOC facility just to process the bond. This would entail a full processing of the defendant, which could take as long as four hours. The committee concluded that this was not a viable option and decided as a group that it needed to continue to strategize about other alternatives to process bonds. Data provided by DOC showed that the numbers are very small: from January 1, 2021 to October 1, 2021, only 6 transferred juveniles were bonded out.

JBCSSD met with the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (State Police) to explore an additional alternative. The Commissioner agreed that the State Police were a viable option and indicated a willingness to participate in a process for bonding out transferred juveniles. The State Police have troop locations across the state and under the proposed process transferred juveniles would be transported by Judicial Branch staff to a State Police location to bond out. The State Police would then process the bond and the transferred juvenile would be released from that location. This will also be beneficial should a transferred juvenile held on bond be located at an alternative site. A preliminary draft agreement with the State Police to effectuate this plan has been initiated.

Section IV. Fiscal Impact Statement/Cost Estimates

See **Appendix B** for cost estimates.

NOTE:

The costs represented in this Implementation Plan are rough estimates and should not be taken as final. More precise cost estimates, for both construction and renovation related activities and programming, will be necessary. The costs associated with the delivery of programs and services as described in Section II are based on the current annual operating expense rate for the Judicial Branch's Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers (\$15.7M). Additional and enhanced programming beyond what is provided in those Centers will add to the cost.

Section V: Proposed Legislative Changes

See **Appendix C** for a draft of the statutory changes required to effectuate this change.

Conclusion

The Judicial Branch is committed to effectively implementing and carrying out the responsibilities of section 13 of Public Act 21-174, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee*. The Branch has collaborated with many individuals to develop the best plan to meet the needs of the State of Connecticut, ensure the safety of its communities, and most importantly provide the transferred juvenile population with the most appropriate housing and programming services needed to equip them for a successful future. The Branch wholeheartedly believes that the best recommendation to effectuate this responsibility has been outlined in this plan.

LIST OF APPENDICES AND ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A.	Workgroup Members
Appendix B.	Implementation Plan Estimated Costs
Appendix C.	Draft Implementation Legislation
Attachment I.	Report – Arnone Review of former CJTS
Attachment II.	CJTS Campus Reconfiguration Study (conducted by DCF)
Attachment III.	CJTS Place Study (conducted by DCF)

Appendix A: Workgroup Members

1. Karl Alston, Assistant Director, Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
2. Leo Arnone, Temporary Administrator, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
3. John Capozzi, Supervising Assistant State's Attorney, Superior Court for Juvenile Matters at Bridgeport
4. Brian Casaghino, Supervising Assistant State's Attorney, Superior Court for Juvenile Matters at Hartford
5. Mark Ciccio, Manager of Administrative Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
6. Jim Connolly, Deputy Director of Delinquency Defense, Office of the Chief Public Defender
7. Jeffrey Davis, Manager of Administrative Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
8. Cathy Foley Geib, Deputy Director, Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
9. Deborah Fuller, Director of Family and Juvenile Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
10. Elizabeth Graham, Executive Director, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
11. Susan Hamilton, Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection, Office of the Chief Public Defender
12. Tasha Hunt, Deputy Director, Juvenile Probation Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
13. Laura Jovino, Director of Facilities, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
14. Brittany Kaplan, Staff Attorney, Judicial Branch External Affairs Division
15. Kathryn Nowak, Accountant, Financial Services, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
16. Patricia Nunez, Program Manager, Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
17. Keith Orrico, Superintendent, Bridgeport Juvenile Detention/Residential Center
18. Daisy Ortiz, Manager of Administrative Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
19. Iliana Pujols, Acting Director, Connecticut Justice Alliance
20. Julie Revaz, Director of Administration, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
21. Joyce Santoro, Director of Financial Services, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division
22. Janessa Stawitz, Classification and Program Officer, Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
23. Bryan Sperry, Deputy Director, Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division
24. Martha Stone, Executive Director, Center for Children's Advocacy
25. The Honorable Dawne Westbrook, Chief Administrative Judge, Juvenile Matters
26. Ron Woodard, Deputy Director, Budget, Financial Services, Judicial Branch Administrative Services Division

Appendix B: Implementation Plan Estimated Costs*

	Former CJTS	New Build	NHJDC
Construction/Renovations	\$22,000,000	\$78,329,899	\$8,000,000
Operating and Staffing	\$18,026,408	\$17,961,408	\$6,179,658
Total	\$40,026,408	\$96,291,307	\$14,179,658

Additional Funding needed for 3rd REGIONS Secure Program**

\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
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*The cost estimates included in this implementation plan are rough estimates and should not be taken as final. More precise cost estimates will need to be developed, particularly for construction and renovation-related activities, for this plan to move forward.

**To complete the ongoing implementation of the REGIONS model for post-adjudicated juveniles, the REGIONS units currently in the Juvenile Detention/Residential Centers will be moved out of the Centers to contracted community-based facilities. Additional funding will be needed for a third REGIONS Secure program.

Appendix C: Implementation Language

Sec. 1. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2026):

Any child who is arrested and detained in a juvenile residential facility pursuant to section 46b-133 on and after July 1, 2026, whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to section 46b-127, shall remain in the custody of the Judicial Department. Any child in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction pursuant to section 46b-127 on July 1, 2026, shall remain in the Commissioner's custody until the child makes bail, upon disposition of such child's case, completion of such child's sentence, or as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. Section 18-73 of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

Any male child convicted of an offense that was transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127, or any male person between the ages of **[sixteen] fifteen** and twenty-one years who is convicted of an offense for which he may be punished by imprisonment for a shorter period than life may be committed to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, if he appears to the trial court to be amenable to reformatory methods. The judge imposing a sentence to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, shall impose a sentence to a definite term of imprisonment therein for a specified period of time; provided in no event shall any sentence under this section be for a term longer than the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense committed or for a term of more than five years. The judge, at the time of imposing any sentence to imprisonment in said institution, may order its suspension after any specified number of months and may place the defendant on probation for the unexpired portion of the sentence. Uniform forms of mittimus for commitments to the John R. Manson Youth Institution, Cheshire, shall be used, which forms shall be prepared by the Judicial Department and furnished by said institution.

Sec 3. Section 18-87 of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

The Commissioner of Correction may transfer any inmate of any of the institutions of the Department of Correction to any other appropriate state institution with the concurrence of the superintendent of such institution or to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch when the Commissioner of Correction finds that the welfare or health of the inmate requires it. When an inmate, after the expiration of his or her sentence, is committed to or otherwise remains in the institution to which he or she was transferred, the expense of his or her treatment and support shall be paid as provided by sections 17b-122, 17b-124 to 17b-132, inclusive, 17b-136 to 17b-138, inclusive, 17b-194 to 17b-197, inclusive, 17b-222 to 17b-250, inclusive, 17b-263, 17b-340 to 17b-350, inclusive, 17b-689b, and 17b-743 to 17b-747, inclusive. No transfer of any person who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. **Except as provided in section 13 of this act, [No] no** transfer of any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch unless the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch finds that such person would benefit from a transfer to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and agrees to accept such person and such person has given such person's written consent to such transfer. Such person transferred to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall be deemed to be committed to the custody of the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall have the power to terminate the commitment and release such person at any time the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch determines such termination and release would be in such person's best interest, and shall have the power to return such person to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction. The transfer of any person under this section to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall not result in the person so transferred being in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch for a total of less than the minimum or more than the maximum term such person would have been in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction had such person not been so transferred.

Sec 4. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 18-98d of the general statutes, as amended by section 21 of Public Act 21-102, is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(a)(1)(A) Any person who is confined to a community correctional center, **a juvenile residential center while awaiting trial for an offense transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127,** or a correctional institution for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1981, and prior to October 1, 2021, under a mittimus or because such person is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail shall, if subsequently imprisoned, earn a reduction of such person's sentence equal to the number of days which such person spent in such facility from the time such person was placed in presentence confinement to the time such person began serving the term of imprisonment imposed; provided (i) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted only once for the purpose of reducing all sentences imposed after such presentence confinement; and (ii) the provisions of this section shall only apply to a person for whom the existence of a mittimus, an inability to obtain bail or the denial of bail is the sole reason for such person's presentence confinement, except that if a person is serving a term of imprisonment at the same time such person is in presentence confinement on another charge and the conviction for such imprisonment is reversed on appeal, such person shall be entitled, in any sentence subsequently imposed, to a reduction based on such presentence confinement in accordance with the provisions of this section. In the case of a fine, each day spent in such confinement prior to sentencing shall be credited against the sentence at a per diem rate equal to the average daily cost of incarceration as determined by the Commissioner of Correction.

(B) Any person who is confined to a community correctional center, **a juvenile residential center while awaiting trial for an offense transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127,** or a correctional institution for an offense committed on or after October 1, 2021, under a mittimus or because such person is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail shall, if subsequently imprisoned, earn a reduction of such person's sentence equal to the number of days which such person spent in such facility from the time such person was placed in presentence confinement to the time such person began serving the term of imprisonment imposed; provided (i) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted

equally in reduction of any concurrent sentence imposed for any offense pending at the time such sentence was imposed; (ii) each day of presentence confinement shall be counted only once in reduction of any consecutive sentence so imposed; and (iii) the provisions of this section shall only apply to a person for whom the existence of a mittimus, an inability to obtain bail or the denial of bail is the sole reason for such person's presentence confinement, except that if a person is serving a term of imprisonment at the same time such person is in presentence confinement on another charge and the conviction for which such imprisonment was imposed is reversed on appeal, such person shall be entitled, in any sentence subsequently imposed, to a reduction based on such presentence confinement in accordance with the provisions of this section. In the case of a fine, each day spent in such confinement prior to sentencing shall be credited against the sentence at a per diem rate equal to the average daily cost of incarceration as determined by the Commissioner of Correction.

Sec 5. Subsection (a) of section 46b-121k of the general statutes is repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(a)(1) The Judicial Branch shall develop a continuum of community-based programs for the reduction of delinquency among juveniles. When appropriate, the Judicial Branch shall coordinate such programs with the Department of Children and Families, **the Department of Correction**, the State Department of Education, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Developmental Services, and any other agencies as necessary.

(2) The continuum of community-based programs shall be designed to address the individual risks and needs of juveniles, shall have the capacity to take into account each juvenile's history, age, maturity and social development, gender, mental health, alcohol or drug use, need for structured supervision and other characteristics, and shall be culturally appropriate, trauma-informed and provided in the least restrictive environment possible in a manner consistent with public safety. The Judicial Branch shall develop programs that provide research and evidence-based skills-training and assistance to promote independent living skills, positive activities and social connections in the juveniles' home communities and to address: (A) Anti-sociality, impulse control and behavioral problems; (B) anger management and nonviolent conflict

resolution; (C) alcohol and drug use and dependency; (D) mental health needs; (E) inappropriate sexual behavior; (F) family engagement; (G) academic disengagement; and (H) technical and vocational training needs.

Sec 6. Subsections (d), (e) and (g) of section 46b-127 of the general statutes are repealed and following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(d) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and section 54-91g. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to **[the effectuation of the transfer] such child's sentencing**. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of eighteen years.

(e) **(1)** Any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court who is detained pursuant to such case shall **[be] remain** in the custody of the **Judicial Department until the child makes bail, turns eighteen, or upon disposition or sentencing of such case.** **[Commissioner of Correction upon the finalization of such transfer.]** A transfer **of such case to the criminal docket of the Superior Court** shall be final **(A) [(1)]** upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket until a motion filed by the state's attorney pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is granted by the court, or **(B) [(2)]** upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket of a transfer ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section until the court sitting for the regular criminal docket orders the case returned to the docket for juvenile matters for good cause shown. Any child whose case is returned to the docket for juvenile matters who is detained pursuant to such case shall **remain [be]** in the custody of Judicial Department.

(2) Custody of any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court and is sentenced in such case following the court or jury rendering a guilty verdict or the entry of a guilty plea shall be transferred to the Commissioner of Correction.

(g) Upon the motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the case of any youth age **fifteen**, sixteen, or seventeen, except a case that has been transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, which is pending on the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters, where the youth is charged with committing any offense or violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed, other than a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, may, before trial or before the entry of a guilty plea, be transferred to the docket for juvenile matters if (1) the youth is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after January 1, 2010, while sixteen years of age, or is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after July 1, 2012, while seventeen years of age, and (2) after a hearing considering the facts and circumstances of the case and the prior history of the youth, the court determines that the programs and services available pursuant to a proceeding in the superior court for juvenile matters would more appropriately address the needs of the youth and that the youth and the community would be better served by treating the youth as a delinquent. Upon ordering such transfer, the court shall vacate any pleas entered in the matter and advise the youth of the youth's rights, and the youth shall (A) enter pleas on the docket for juvenile matters in the jurisdiction where the youth resides, and (B) be subject to prosecution as a delinquent child. The decision of the court concerning the transfer of a youth's case from the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters shall not be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

Sec. 7. Subsections (h) and (j) of section 46b-133 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(h) The detention supervisor of a juvenile residential center in charge of intake shall admit only a child who: (1) Is the subject of an order to detain or an outstanding court order to take

such child into custody, (2) is ordered by a court to be held in detention or custody, [or] (3) is being transferred to such center to await a court appearance, or (4) in the case of a child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, is unable to obtain bail or is denied bail.

(j) In the case of any child held in detention awaiting disposition of a delinquency matter, the order to detain such child shall be for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter, unless, following a detention review hearing, such order is renewed for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter. This subsection shall not apply to any child held in the custody of the Judicial Department solely for charges transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court under section 46b-127.

Sec. 8. Section 54-53 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

Each person detained in a community correctional center or juvenile residential center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court for an offense not punishable by death shall be entitled to bail and shall be released from such institution upon entering into a recognizance, with sufficient surety, or upon posting cash bail as provided in section 54-66, for the detained person's appearance before the court having cognizance of the offense, to be taken by any person designated by the Commissioner of Correction at the institution where the person is detained or by any designee of the Judicial Department. The person so designated shall deliver the recognizance or cash bail to the clerk of the appropriate court before the opening of the court on the first court day thereafter. When cash bail in excess of ten thousand dollars is received for a detained person accused of a felony, where the underlying facts and circumstances of the felony involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, the person so designated shall prepare a report that contains (1) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the detained person, (2) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each person offering the cash bail, other than a person licensed as a professional bondsman under chapter 533 or a surety bail bond agent

under chapter 700f, (3) the amount of cash received, and (4) the date the cash was received. Not later than fifteen days after receipt of such cash bail, the person so designated shall file the report with the Department of Revenue Services and mail a copy of the report to the state's attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged offense was committed and to each person offering the cash bail.

Sec. 9. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 54-53a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(a) No person who has not made bail may be detained in a correctional facility or a juvenile residential center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial for an offense not punishable by death, for longer than forty-five days, unless at the expiration of the forty-five-day period the person is presented to the court having cognizance of the offense. On each such presentment, the court may reduce, modify or discharge the bail, or may for cause shown remand the person to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department. On the expiration of each successive forty-five-day period, the person may again by motion be presented to the court for such purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, any person who has not made bail and is detained in a correctional facility or juvenile residential center pursuant to the issuance of a bench warrant of arrest or for arraignment, sentencing or trial for an offense classified as a class D or E felony, except a person charged with a crime in another state and detained pursuant to chapter 964 or a person detained for violation of parole pending a parole revocation hearing, shall be presented to the court having cognizance of the offense not later than thirty days after the date of the person's detention, unless such presentment is waived by the person. On such presentment, the court may reduce, modify or discharge the bail or may for cause shown remand the person to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department. On the expiration of each successive thirty-day period, the person shall again be presented to the court for such purpose.

Sec. 10. Subsection (i) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(i) **Placement for treatment. Conditions.** The placement of the defendant for treatment for the purpose of rendering the defendant competent shall comply with the following conditions: (1) The period of placement under the order or combination of orders shall not exceed the period of the maximum sentence which the defendant could receive on conviction of the charges against the defendant or eighteen months, whichever is less; (2) the placement shall be either (A) in the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Commissioner of Children and Families or the Commissioner of Developmental Services, except that any defendant placed for treatment with the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services may remain in the custody of the Department of Correction or the Judicial Department pursuant to subsection (p) of this section; or, (B) if the defendant or the appropriate commissioner agrees to provide payment, in the custody of any appropriate mental health facility or treatment program which agrees to provide treatment to the defendant and to adhere to the requirements of this section; and (3) the court shall order the placement, on either an inpatient or an outpatient basis, which the court finds is the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency. If outpatient treatment is the least restrictive placement for a defendant who has not yet been released from a correctional facility, the court shall consider whether the availability of such treatment is a sufficient basis on which to release the defendant on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond. If the court determines that the defendant may not be so released, the court shall order treatment of the defendant on an inpatient basis at a mental health facility or facility for persons with intellectual disability. Not later than twenty-four hours after the court orders placement of the defendant for treatment for the purpose of rendering the defendant competent, the examiners shall transmit information obtained about the defendant during the course of an examination pursuant to subsection (d) of this section to the health care provider named in the court's order.

Sec. 11. Subsection (j) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(j) **Progress reports re treatment.** The person in charge of the treatment facility, or such person's designee, or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services with respect to any defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial

Department pursuant to subsection (p) of this section, shall submit a written progress report to the court (1) at least seven days prior to the date of any hearing on the issue of the defendant's competency; (2) whenever he or she believes that the defendant has attained competency; (3) whenever he or she believes that there is not a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency within the period covered by the placement order; (4) whenever, within the first one hundred twenty days of the period covered by the placement order, he or she believes that the defendant would be eligible for civil commitment pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section; or (5) whenever he or she believes that the defendant is still not competent but has improved sufficiently such that continued inpatient commitment is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency. The progress report shall contain: (A) The clinical findings of the person submitting the report and the facts on which the findings are based; (B) the opinion of the person submitting the report as to whether the defendant has attained competency or as to whether the defendant is making progress, under treatment, toward attaining competency within the period covered by the placement order; (C) the opinion of the person submitting the report as to whether the defendant appears to be eligible for civil commitment to a hospital for psychiatric disabilities pursuant to subsection (m) of this section and the appropriateness of such civil commitment, if there is not a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency within the period covered by the placement order; and (D) any other information concerning the defendant requested by the court, including, but not limited to, the method of treatment or the type, dosage and effect of any medication the defendant is receiving. Not later than five business days after the court finds either that the defendant will not attain competency within the period of any placement order under this section or that the defendant has regained competency, the person in charge of the treatment facility, or such person's designee, or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services with respect to any defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department** pursuant to subsection (p) of this section, shall provide a copy of the written progress report to the examiners who examined the defendant pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

Sec. 12. Subdivisions (1) and (4) of subsection (k) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(k) Reconsideration of competency. Hearing. Involuntary medication. Appointment and duties of health care guardian. (1) Whenever any placement order for treatment is rendered or continued, the court shall set a date for a hearing, to be held within ninety days, for reconsideration of the issue of the defendant's competency. Whenever the court (A) receives a report pursuant to subsection (j) of this section which indicates that (i) the defendant has attained competency, (ii) the defendant will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order, (iii) the defendant will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, (iv) the defendant would be eligible for civil commitment pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section, or (v) the defendant is still not competent but has improved sufficiently such that continued inpatient commitment is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency, or (B) receives a report pursuant to subparagraph (A)(iii) of subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section which indicates that (i) the application for civil commitment of the defendant has been denied or has not been pursued by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or (ii) the defendant is unwilling or unable to comply with a treatment plan despite reasonable efforts of the treatment facility to encourage the defendant's compliance, the court shall set the matter for a hearing not later than ten days after the report is received. The hearing may be waived by the defendant only if the report indicates that the defendant is competent. With respect to a defendant who is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department pursuant to subsection (p) of this section, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall retain responsibility for providing testimony at any hearing under this subsection. The court shall determine whether the defendant is competent or is making progress toward attaining competency within the period covered by the placement order. If the court finds that the defendant is competent, the defendant shall be returned to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Judicial Department, or released, if the defendant has met the conditions for release, and the court shall continue with the criminal proceedings. If the court finds that the defendant is still not competent but that the defendant is making progress toward attaining competency, the court may continue or modify the placement order. If the court finds that the defendant is still not

competent but that the defendant is making progress toward attaining competency and inpatient placement is no longer the least restrictive placement appropriate and available to restore competency, the court shall consider whether the availability of such less restrictive placement is a sufficient basis on which to release the defendant on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond and may order continued treatment to restore competency on an outpatient basis. If the court finds that the defendant is still not competent and will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, the court shall proceed as provided in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection. If the court finds that the defendant is eligible for civil commitment, the court may order placement of the defendant at a treatment facility pending civil commitment proceedings pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (h) of this section.

(4) If, after the defendant has been found to have attained competency by means of involuntary medication ordered under subdivision (2) of this subsection, the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant will not remain competent absent the continued administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unable to provide consent, and after any hearing held pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection and consideration of the supplemental report of the health care guardian, the court may order continued involuntary medication of the defendant if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that: (A) To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, continued involuntary medication of the defendant will maintain the defendant's competency to stand trial, (B) an adjudication of guilt or innocence cannot be had using less intrusive means, (C) the proposed treatment plan is narrowly tailored to minimize intrusion on the defendant's liberty and privacy interests, (D) the proposed drug regimen will not cause an unnecessary risk to the defendant's health, and (E) the seriousness of the alleged crime is such that the criminal law enforcement interest of the state in fairly and accurately determining the defendant's guilt or innocence overrides the defendant's interest in self-determination. Continued involuntary medication ordered under this subdivision may be administered to the defendant while the criminal charges against the defendant are pending and the defendant is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Judicial Department, or the Commissioner of Mental Health

and Addiction Services. An order for continued involuntary medication of the defendant under this subdivision shall be reviewed by the court every one hundred eighty days while such order remains in effect. The court shall order the health care guardian to file a supplemental report for each such review. After any hearing held pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection and consideration of the supplemental report of the health care guardian, the court may continue such order if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the criteria enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision are met.

Sec. 13. Subdivision (4) of subsection (m) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(4) Upon receipt of the written report as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the court shall, upon the request of either party filed not later than thirty days after the court receives such report, conduct a hearing as provided in subsection (e) of this section. Such hearing shall be held not later than ninety days after the court receives such report. If the court finds that the defendant has attained competency, the defendant shall be returned to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Judicial Department, or released, if the defendant has met the conditions for release, and the court shall continue with the criminal proceedings.

Sec. 14. Subsection (o) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(o) **Custody of defendant prior to hearing.** Until the hearing is held, the defendant, if not released on a promise to appear, conditions of release, cash bail or bond, shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department unless hospitalized as provided in sections 17a-512 to 17a-517, inclusive.

Sec. 15. Subsection (p) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(p) **Placement of defendant who presents significant security, safety or medical risk. Defendant remaining in custody of Commissioner of Correction.** (1) This section shall not be construed to require the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to place any

defendant who presents a significant security, safety or medical risk in a hospital for psychiatric disabilities which does not have the trained staff, facilities or security to accommodate such a person, as determined by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services in consultation with the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department**.

(2) If a defendant is placed for treatment with the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services pursuant to subsection (i) of this section and such defendant is not placed in a hospital for psychiatric disabilities pursuant to a determination made by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the defendant shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department**. The Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department** shall be responsible for the medical and psychiatric care of the defendant, and the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall remain responsible to provide other appropriate services to restore competency.

(3) If a defendant remains in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction **or the Judicial Department** pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection and the court finds that the defendant is still not competent and will not attain competency within the remainder of the period covered by the placement order absent administration of psychiatric medication for which the defendant is unwilling or unable to provide consent, the court shall proceed as provided in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (k) of this section. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the court from making any other finding or order set forth in subsection (k) of this section.

Sec. 16. Subsection (r) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(r) **Credit for time in confinement on inpatient basis.** Actual time spent in confinement on an inpatient basis pursuant to this section shall be credited against any sentence imposed on the defendant in the pending criminal case or in any other case arising out of the same conduct in the same manner as time is credited for time spent in a correctional facility **or juvenile residential center** awaiting trial.

Sec. 17. Subsection (d) of section 54-64a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(d) If the arrested person is not released, the court shall order him committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction or the Judicial Department until [he] such person is released or discharged in due course of law.

Sec. 18. Subsection (g) of section 54-76/ of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

(g) Information concerning any such youth in the custody of the Department of Correction or the Court Support Services Division may be disclosed by the department or division to the parents or guardian of such youth.

Sec. 19. Section 54-82m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2026):

In accordance with the provisions of section 51-14, the judges of the Superior Court shall make such rules as they deem necessary to provide a procedure to assure a speedy trial for any person charged with a criminal offense on or after July 1, 1985. Such rules shall provide that (1) in any case in which a plea of not guilty is entered, the trial of a defendant charged in an information or indictment with the commission of a criminal offense shall commence within twelve months from the filing date of the information or indictment or from the date of the arrest, whichever is later, except that when such defendant is incarcerated in a correctional institution or juvenile residential center of this state pending such trial and is not subject to the provisions of section 54-82c, the trial of such defendant shall commence within eight months from the filing date of the information or indictment or from the date of arrest, whichever is later; and (2) if a defendant is not brought to trial within the time limit set forth in subdivision (1) of this section and a trial is not commenced within thirty days of a motion for a speedy trial made by the defendant at any time after such time limit has passed, the information or indictment shall be dismissed. Such rules shall include provisions to identify periods of delay caused by the action of the defendant, or the defendant's inability to stand trial, to be excluded in computing the time limits set forth in subdivision (1) of this section.

Attachment I: Review of Connecticut Juvenile Training School

April 7, 2020

I toured the now closed Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) on 4/7/2020 with John McCarthy from DCF. John has been in charge of overseeing the closed buildings for the last few years. It is important to remember that closed state buildings as a rule deteriorate much faster than when they are utilized every day. This is particularly true of large institutional facilities like CJTS. There are several reasons for this, on the surface the statement seems to be counter intuitive, but there is clear and rational evidence to support this statement. I bring this up only as a cautionary note. CJTS will not wait indefinitely to be used. Even now the facility is showing signs of premature aging and it has only been closed for approximately 2 years. I could identify the reasons and rationale for the above statement if needed but to keep this report somewhat brief, I will leave it here.

The facility has been kept in a state of suspension, some areas are much better than expected and some not so much.

Activity and Education Building

- The Kitchen was an unexpected bright spot. It appeared to have all or most of the kitchen equipment intact and present, ovens, refrigerators, large mixing machines, cooking vats, walk in freezers and dish washing equipment all seemed to be intact. The area was clean and well kept. It did not seem that it would take a great effort to make the kitchen operational. Note I did not actually start the equipment, but I was told that it was operational, with the exception of one walk in refrigeration unit that needed maintenance.
- Dining area is a large well-lit area with ample outside light. It was clean, had folded tables in one area and looked as if it could be in full operation without much of an issue. This area can also be utilized as a multi-function area.
- School is another area that was very well kept. I do not have an exact count of classrooms, but it was built to handle over 200 adolescents in a small classroom setting. At the school's peak it provided vocational classes as well as educational. Small engine repair, basic electronics, food service/culinary, and woodworking were available during its operation. The school did not seem to need much to bring it online.
- Outdoor recreation and gymnasium were also bright spots. The gym appeared to be immediately usable and is very large. Outside the gym is the "football" field. This area could easily be transformed into a large outdoor recreational area. It is completely fenced by a McDougal type security fence, as the full compound is.

The food service area, school and gym are all housed together in one building and acts as the activity hub of the facility's daily operations.

Housing Units

The facility consists of four independent housing units, three of the units holding approximately 70 residents each, and one smaller high security unit holding approximately 36. Each regular housing unit is subdivided into three smaller individual units housing approximately 23 residents. The High Security unit being much smaller. Note the number of rooms in this report is an approximation, I did not count them and did not have a floor plan. DCF staff provided the information.

- Regular housing units and rooms were very clean and appeared to be in good condition. Each room consisted of a single bunk, two open wall cabinets with six open usable shelves, a stool and desk. The floor was carpeted with a low pile commercial type carpet.
- The area outside of the rooms (day room area) was large and contained the officer station and electronics to operate locking systems and communication equipment.
- A small kitchen area and meeting/group therapy areas are attached to each individual unit as well as ample office space for counseling staff.
- Outside of each individual housing unit is a small gym area with a basketball net.

ISSUES

- Locking systems for the rooms are not in operational condition. The computer system that operates the security and locking systems needs an overhaul.
- Some of the computer terminals are missing and would need to be replaced.
- The doors to the rooms automatically lock upon closing and need to be manually opened. This is a clear fire code violation and would need to be addressed before any of the rooms could be used. (Part of systems issue)
- It is unclear if the communication systems are operational as they are operated by the same systems that need upgrading.
- The high security housing unit seems to be in the worst condition regarding its electronics and general appearance. This particular unit was used for extremely dangerous juveniles that needed separation from the general population. It has been closed the longest and would require the most attention to bring online.

Overall, this facility is a great resource for the state of Connecticut. It lends itself to multiple uses as high, medium, and low security operations. Each housing unit could be run as an individual treatment unit, conceptually operating as three or even four unique facilities on one campus. The cost to make that happen would be a fraction of building a new facility.

Emergency Short Term Use

The use of this facility for emergency short term use is much more complicated than looking to use the facility, or part of it, for the long term. To use the facility as a Juvenile Justice Facility, even short term, will require the following issues be resolved.

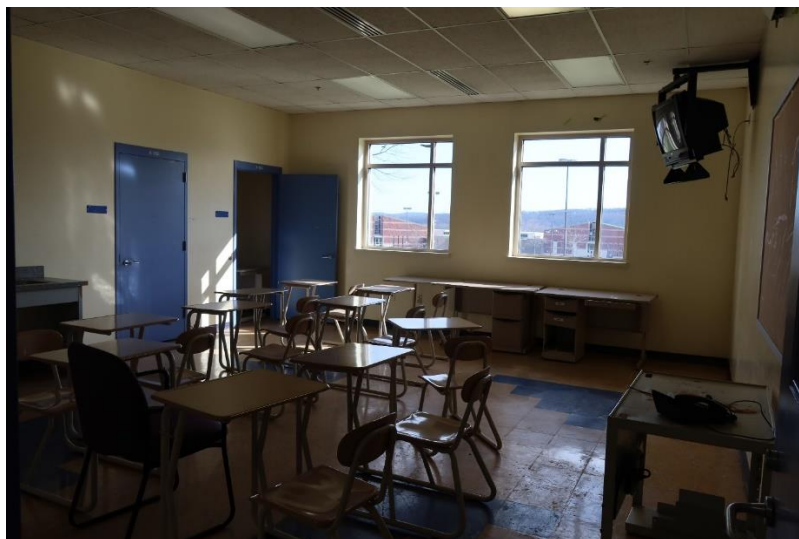
- Funding for a complete review and reprogramming of the central computer system to ensure systems are working.
- The locking cylinders on the room doors may need replacement.
- Food service needs to be resolved and funded, Cook on site or catering services.
- New security staff will be needed and have to be trained and oriented to the facility.
- Support staff, Supervision, Counseling, and Maintenance staff will be needed.
- Medical providers will need to be contracted.
- Education.

Emergency Disaster Housing

For short term disaster planning, if one or more Detention Centers or privately operated centers were suddenly to become unusable and there was no other location to house Juveniles, this facility could be quickly converted to several small dormitories by utilizing the housing units day room areas as dormitories or removing the room doors and reassigning current staffing to the new location. At best this type of action should be reserved for the most severe of emergencies. There are still many logistic issues moving in this direction, but it could be a plan of last resort.

PHOTOS OF THE SITE:







CJTS Campus Reconfiguration Study



CONNECTICUT JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL

MIDDLETOWN • CT • 06457

Prepared by:



DTC, Inc.

2321 Whitney Avenue

Hamden • CT • 06518

ph • 203 239 4200

fax • 203 234 7376

Project No. BI-YS-179

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Executive Summary

DTC was tasked with developing a study to reconfigure the Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) campus. Present and projected future enrollment at CJTS is expected to remain well below the capacity of this facility. Therefore the study worked various scenarios to reduce the number of buildings needed to meet the program needs.

Four options were prepared after consultation with the Agency to understand present building use and suitability for future use. Each option focused on consolidating housing into building 4 and the creation of a main entrance facing O'Brien Drive. A conceptual level opinion of probable construct cost was prepared for each option, as shown below. Each option excluded the cost of program changes and interior improvements except where noted with mechanical and security accommodations.

Option	Description	Cost
1A	Minimum requirements to consolidate CJTS operations in building 4 and 8	1,890,000
1B	Optimal configuration to consolidate CJTS operations in building 4 and 8	7,770,000
2A	Minimum requirements to consolidate CJTS operations in building 2, 4 and 8	1,790,000
2B	Optimal configuration to consolidate CJTS operations in building 2, 4 and 8	8,520,000

Note: Option 1A has a higher construction cost than option 2A due to the addition of a full size basketball court. While consulting with the Agency, it was requested that the smaller campus consolidation have a full size court to allow more juveniles to participate.

Option	Pros	Cons
1A	- Utilize existing utility infrastructure - Minimal construction disruption - Smaller footprint than option 2A	- Shared sally port - Minimal outdoor space - Building 1 space required to maintain security room
1B	- Separate sally port entrance - Fully separated from remainder of campus - Smaller footprint than option 2B	- Minimal outdoor space - Large cost to move security system - Time required to install and switch over new utilities.
2A	- Larger outdoor space - Utilize existing utility infrastructure - Minimal construction disruption	- Shared sally port - Building 1 space required for security room
2B	- Separate sally port entrance - Larger outdoor space - Fully separated from remainder of campus	- Large cost to move security system - Time required to install and switch over new utilities

The unused structures remaining after consolidation are in good condition but require considerable operational costs for maintenance and upkeep while vacant. No specific building reuse strategy has been identified although the existing agency (DCF) and neighboring DMHAS are logical occupants. This suggestion is not meant to preclude interest of other State of Connecticut agencies. If an occupant is not found, "mothballing costs" would be incurred to keep unoccupied buildings in serviceable condition.

Existing Facility Description

Connecticut Juvenile Training School (CJTS) is a 135 bed secure facility providing services to males between the ages of 16 to 20. The facility opened in 2001, operated by the State of Connecticut Department of Children and Families (DCF).

CJTS consists of seven buildings oriented in a campus arrangement on 32 acres located at 1225 Silver Street, Middletown, Connecticut. The campus is bounded by Silver Street to the north, Silvermine Road to the east, O'Brien Drive to the south, and Connecticut Valley Hospital (CVH) to the west. CVH is operated by the State of Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addition Services (DMHAS).

Each building is serves a specific function:

- Building 1 – Facility entry/ Security
- Building 2 – Programs, activities, boys club
- Building 3 – Original school, cafeteria, full court gymnasium, and vocational training – now used for cafeteria and gymnasium only
- Building 4 - Housing
- Building 5 - Housing
- Building 6 – Housing
- Building 8 – New classroom building

Public and employee parking consists of 275 spaces accessed from the main entrance driveway located on Silver Street. Secure entry to the campus is gained through Building 1 adjacent to the parking area. Vehicular access to the interior of the perimeter fence is granted at one location off O'Brien Drive. Gates are oriented in a sally port configuration to maintain continuity of the perimeter fence at all times.

Existing perimeter fencing measures 15 feet in height curving inward toward the campus. Mesh is anti-climb detention type. The top of fence is plain, no barbed or razor wire is used.

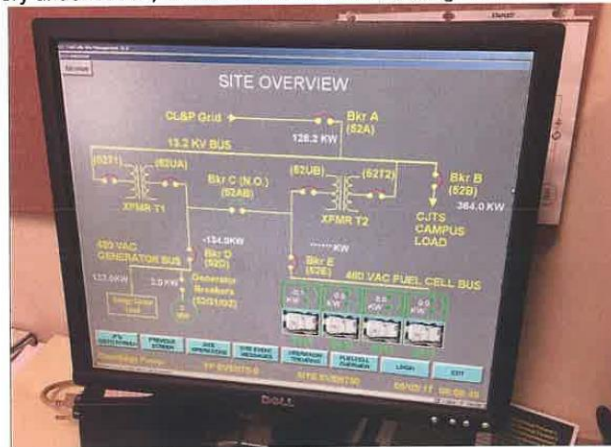
Local topography is hilly requiring the use of retaining walls within the campus to create the current program within available space. Generally, the site was cut into existing grade on the western boundary while the eastern portion of the site was filled. A bituminous concrete driveway is located adjacent to the perimeter fence connecting the parking lot to O'Brien Drive near the vehicular entrance. A similar driveway exists along the western perimeter fence.

Outdoor athletic facilities are provided throughout the campus including a football field, baseball field, three basketball courts, one basketball half-court, and a dirt BMX bike track.

Building utilities follow a central plant type orientation as expected for a campus setting. The following utility services were identified:

- Electrical – Power is provided for the campus by the central energy plant in the energy building located outside the perimeter fence on O'Brien Drive between building 3 and Whiting Forensic Institute. The plant consists of a 400kW Doosan fuel cell, two natural gas generators and a primary metered medium voltage Eversource utility connection. The fuel cell is approximately four years old and uses natural gas from O'Brien Drive as the fuel source. The two natural gas fired backup generators are located inside the energy building and provide 1.3MVA each. The power sources are controlled by the plant operators through a digital interface that can open and close breakers as required. From discussions with staff it was determined that the State of CT paid for and owns the fuel cells, and they are not part of a power purchase agreement. If

significant load were taken away from the energy plant (for example, buildings are no longer supplied by it), the fuel cell may not have enough demand to run at full load, and the generators would be very underloaded, which could cause wet stacking issues.



Energy Plant Electrical Diagram

- Chilled Water for Cooling – Chilled water is provided to the entire campus from the central energy plant. The cooling plant, which has a total cooling capacity of 600-700 tons, consists of two larger electric chillers and one smaller absorption chiller powered by waste heat from the fuel cell. An underground piping distribution loop is used to circulate chilled water to each individual building.
- Hot Water for Heating – Hot water is provided to the entire campus from the central energy plant. The heating plant, which has a total input capacity of 12,250 MBH, consists of two gas-fired boilers. An underground piping distribution loop is used to circulate hot water to each individual building.
- Natural Gas – Service provided to each building for domestic hot water.
- Water – Provided from the CVH campus. Usage is metered at each building.
- Fire Protection – Provided from CVH campus. No fire pumps are necessary due to adequate water pressure.
- Sanitary Sewer – Collected by gravity sewer from each building, combined into a common pipe leaving the campus towards the southeast. Flow is metered prior to discharge. Final destination is the City of Middletown Sanitary Sewer System offsite.
- Storm Sewer – Collected by a network of catch basin inlet and piping discharging to one of two detention basins located outside the perimeter fence. Runoff is pretreated by means of a hydrodynamic separator prior to discharge into each detention basin.
- Fire Alarm – The existing fire alarm system on campus is a networked Simplex system, which connects between all the buildings and reports to a central location. The buildings are connected together via a network of underground wiring through a series of manholes on site.
- Security System – Existing security systems (access control & CCTV) are serviced by Tyco and connect back to a central location in Building 1.

Future Disposition of CJTS Campus

Present and projected future enrollment at CJTS is expected to remain well below the 135 bed capacity of this facility. One of three total housing buildings would serve anticipated need. Consolidation of CJTS into two or three buildings is feasible.

The challenge of consolidating the CJTS lies in maintenance of security and utility services. Consolidation into housing unit 4 creates the smallest practical footprint due to its proximity to support services already provided in buildings 8 and 2. The consequence is disruption of the existing employee and public entrance located at building 1.

Security and fire protection services should be reconstructed to maintain separation between CJTS and the future occupant of the vacated buildings.

The balance of the remaining utilities could be physically maintained in their present condition and cost shared between agencies.

Elements Considered in Development of Alternatives

- Security
- Adaptability of existing buildings to the CJTS mission
- Co-existence with future occupants of unused buildings
- Utility cost sharing
- Operational cost
- Construction cost

Conceptual Site Plans

Four conceptual site plans were prepared after consultation with the Agency to understand present building use and suitability for future use. Each site plan focused on consolidating housing into two of the wings in building 4 and converting the third wing to common uses including the creation of a main entrance facing O'Brien Drive. All four concept plans include a 50 space parking lot off O'Brien Drive for visitor and employee use. Major features of each site plan are described below.

Proposed fencing would be 10ft in height vertical configuration without curve for interior fence, and 15ft in height "Macdougal" curved style juvenile security fence with security sensors for relocated portions of the perimeter fence. Both fence styles would include anti-climb mesh.

Alternative 1A – Minimum Requirements to Consolidate CJTS Operations into Buildings 4 and 8

- Reuse the existing secured vehicle entry. Add two 15ft wide motorized gates after the entry controlled from the guard shack to divert traffic to CJTS or the remainder of the facility.
- Install 10ft interior security fencing along buildings 3 and 2 to segregate buildings 4 and 8 from the remainder of the campus. Install two 15ft wide vehicular gates and one pedestrian gate allowing emergency access between the new CJTS boundary and future occupant.
- Reuse portion of existing perimeter fence along O'Brien Drive. Relocate a portion of the 15ft perimeter fence forming an entry to Building 4.
- Construct 50 space parking lot off O'Brien Drive. Material shall be hot mix asphalt pavement and curbing. Install new site lighting for parking lot.
- Construct concrete sidewalk from parking lot to main entrance at building 4. Install new site lighting from lot to main entrance with bollard style lighting.
- Maintain existing energy plant services for normal & backup power, heating hot water, and chilled water.
- Install new front-end for energy management system in building 4. The existing energy management system front-end is located in building 3, and controls all mechanical equipment in

buildings 1 through 8. The new front-end will control all mechanical equipment in buildings 4 and 8.

- Maintain existing telephone and cable TV services looped around the CJTS campus as-is.
- Install remote security terminal in building 4, existing security station in building 1 remains but renders building 1 unusable by other occupants. This building would need to be locked and secure to ensure the integrity of the security system.
- Stormwater will be collected with traditional inlet and collection pipe. Water should be treated with a hydrodynamic separator prior to discharge into onsite detention and infiltration basin. If this option is selected, the final designer should investigate the possibility of using the existing detention basin to store a portion of this runoff. Topography and soil conditions do not lend themselves to low impact development stormwater management without significant cost.
- Maintain existing networked fire alarm system around the campus, but add a remote annunciator at a location to be determined by the fire department responsible for protecting CJTS.
- Create new full size basketball court at location of existing half-court.

Alternative 1B – Optimal Configuration to Consolidate CJTS Operations into Buildings 4 and 8

- Construct a new secured vehicle entry adjacent to building 8 near building 4. Install a paved driveway between these two structures connecting to the existing building 8 driveway.
- Install 10ft interior security fencing along buildings 3 and 2 to segregate buildings 4 and 8 from the remainder of the campus. Install two 15ft wide vehicular gates and one pedestrian gate allowing emergency access between the new CJTS boundary and future occupant.
- Reuse portion of existing perimeter fence along O'Brien Drive. Relocate a portion of the 15ft perimeter fence forming an entry to Building 4
- Construct 50 space parking lot off O'Brien Drive. Material shall be hot mix asphalt pavement and curbing. Install new site lighting for parking lot.
- Construct concrete sidewalk from parking lot to main entrance at building 4. Install new site lighting from lot to main entrance with bollard style lighting.
- New demarcation point for telephone and data located in building 4.
- Install new boiler plant to serve buildings 4 and 8. New boiler plant will be located in a newly constructed mechanical room within building 4, with piping connections to each buildings' existing hot water system. Underground distribution piping will distribute hot water to building 8. The new boiler plant will consist of four gas-fired condensing boilers with an input of 1,000 MBH each, along with four boiler pumps, two distribution pumps, and associated components.
- Install new chiller plant to serve buildings 4 and 8. The chiller will be located immediately west of building 4, and all other components of the chilled water plant will be located in a newly constructed mechanical room within building 4, with piping connections to each buildings' existing chilled water system. Underground distribution piping will distribute chilled water to building 8. The new chilled water plant will consist of one air-cooled chiller with a capacity of 160-180 tons, along with three distribution pumps and associated components.
- Install new front-end for energy management system in building 4. The existing energy management system front-end is located in building 3, and controls all mechanical equipment in buildings 1 through 8. The new front-end will control all existing and new mechanical equipment in buildings 4 and 8.
- Install new security hub in building 4. Connect to existing devices in building 8, as well as any new security equipment/devices.
- Install new fire alarm control panel in building 4 and connect to existing fire alarm systems in Building 8. Maintain fire alarm loop for remainder of CJTS campus. Connect new panel to telephone system.

- Provide new ~400kW diesel generator with sub-base fuel tank to provide full backup power to both buildings.
- Provide new 13.8kV line to existing transformers that feed buildings 4 and 8.
- Cut existing 480V services that feed buildings 4 and 8. Install a new automatic transfer switch at this location (on building exterior most likely), which will be connected to the 480V service and generator feed, backing up each building with standby power. Relocate existing grounding to new main switches.
- Provide new telephone and cable connection from O'Brien Drive to building 4.
- Establish new telephone and data head end in building 4. Connect to building 8.
- Stormwater will be collected with traditional inlet and collection pipe. Water should be treated with a hydrodynamic separator prior to discharge into onsite detention and infiltration basin. If this option is selected, the final designer should investigate the possibility of using the existing detention basin to store a portion of this runoff. Topography and soil conditions do not lend themselves to low impact development stormwater management without significant cost.
- Create new full size basketball court at location of existing half-court.

Alternative 2A – Minimum Requirements to Consolidate CJTS Operations into Buildings 2, 4 and 8

- Reuse the existing secured vehicle entry. Add two 15ft wide motorized gates after the entry controlled from the guard shack to divert traffic to CJTS or the remainder of the facility.
- Install 10ft interior security fencing along buildings 3 and 5 to segregate buildings 2, 4, and 8 from the remainder of the campus. Install two 15ft wide vehicular gates and one pedestrian gate allowing emergency access between the new CJTS boundary and future occupant.
- Reuse portion of existing perimeter fence along O'Brien Drive. Relocate a portion of the 15ft perimeter fence forming an entry to Building 4.
- Construct 50 space parking lot off O'Brien Drive. Material shall be hot mix asphalt pavement and curbing. Install new site lighting for parking lot.
- Construct concrete sidewalk from parking lot to main entrance at building 4. Install new site lighting from lot to main entrance with bollard style lighting.
- Maintain existing energy plant services for normal & backup power, heating hot water, and chilled water.
- Install new front-end for energy management system in building 4. The existing energy management system front-end is located in building 3, and controls all mechanical equipment in buildings 1 through 8. The new front-end will control all mechanical equipment in buildings 4 and 8.
- Maintain existing telephone and cable TV services looped around the CJTS campus as-is.
- Install remote security terminal in building 4, existing security station in building 1 remains but renders building 1 unusable by other occupants. This building would need to be locked and secure to ensure the integrity of the security system.
- Stormwater will be collected with traditional inlet and collection pipe. Water should be treated with a hydrodynamic separator prior to discharge into onsite detention and infiltration basin. If this option is selected, the final designer should investigate the possibility of using the existing detention basin to store a portion of this runoff. Topography and soil conditions do not lend themselves to low impact development stormwater management without significant cost.
- Maintain existing networked fire alarm system around the campus, but add a remote annunciator at a location to be determined by the fire department responsible for protecting CJTS.

Alternative 2B – Optimal Configuration to Consolidate CJTS Operations into Buildings 2, 4 and 8

- Construct a new secured vehicle entry adjacent to building 8 near building 4. Install a paved driveway between these two structures connecting to the existing building 8 driveway.
- Install 10ft interior security fencing along buildings 3 and 5 to segregate buildings 2, 4, and 8 from the remainder of the campus. Install two 15ft wide vehicular gates and one pedestrian gate allowing emergency access between the new CJTS boundary and future occupant.
- Reuse portion of existing perimeter fence along O'Brien Drive. Relocate a portion of the 15ft perimeter fence forming an entry to Building 4
- Construct 50 space parking lot off O'Brien Drive. Material shall be hot mix asphalt pavement and curbing. Install new site lighting for parking lot.
- Construct concrete sidewalk from parking lot to main entrance at building 4. Install new site lighting from lot to main entrance with bollard style lighting.
- New demarcation point for telephone and data located in building 4.
- Install new boiler plant to serve buildings 2, 4, and 8. New boiler plant will be located in a newly constructed mechanical room within building 4, with piping connections to each buildings' existing hot water system. Underground distribution piping will distribute hot water to buildings 2 and 8. The new boiler plant will consist of five gas-fired condensing boilers with an input of 1,000 MBH each, along with five boiler pumps, two distribution pumps, and associated components.
- Install new chiller plant to serve buildings 2, 4, and 8. The chiller will be located immediately west of building 4, and all other components of the chilled water plant will be located in a newly constructed mechanical room within building 4, with piping connections to each buildings' existing chilled water system. Underground distribution piping will distribute chilled water to buildings 2 and 8. The new chilled water plant will consist of one air-cooled chiller with a capacity of 220-250 tons, along with three distribution pumps and associated components.
- Install new front-end for energy management system in building 4. The existing energy management system front-end is located in building 3, and controls all mechanical equipment in buildings 1 through 8. The new front-end will control all existing and new mechanical equipment in buildings 2, 4, and 8.
- Install new security hub in building 4. Connect to existing devices in buildings 2 and 8, as well as any new security equipment/devices.
- Install new fire alarm control panel in building 4 and connect to existing fire alarm systems in Buildings 8 and 2. Maintain fire alarm loop for remainder of CJTS campus. Connect new panel to telephone system.
- Provide new ~500kW diesel generator with sub-base fuel tank to provide full backup power to all three buildings.
- Provide new 13.8kV line to existing transformers that feed buildings 8, 4 and 2.
- Cut existing 480V services that feed buildings 8,4 and 2. Install a new automatic transfer switch at this location (on building exterior most likely), which will be connected to the 480V service and generator feed, backing up each building with standby power. Relocate existing grounding to new main switches.
- Provide new telephone and cable connection from O'Brien Drive to building 4.
- Establish new telephone and data head end in building 4. Connect to buildings 2 and 8.
- Stormwater will be collected with traditional inlet and collection pipe. Water should be treated with a hydrodynamic separator prior to discharge into onsite detention and infiltration basin. If this option is selected, the final designer should investigate the possibility of using the existing detention basin to store a portion of this runoff. Topography and soil conditions do not lend themselves to low impact development stormwater management without significant cost.

Decentralized Utilities

Presently the CJTS campus is served by a central utility plant for hot and chilled water serving heating and cooling systems at each building. Consolidating the campus requires a cost-sharing agreement with future occupants of the remainder of the campus as a minimum requirement. This agreement would outline the terms and conditions of hot and chilled water service provided to each structure and payment of costs associated with operation and maintenance of this system.

The optimal configuration consists of a new boiler plant in building 4, and new chiller located outside of building 4 with the remaining chilled water components in building 4. Buried piping would be routed to buildings 2 and 8.

Rerouting of Electrical, Backup Power, Telephone, Data, and Fire Alarm

Utility power and telephone is available off O'Brien Drive and would be utilized in the optimal configuration.

Relocation of Building Security

Campus security is the responsibility of a third-party vendor. Tyco is the current vendor performing this service. Building security for the entire CJTS campus presently reports to a central location in Building 1. This structure does not lend itself for reuse in the future mission of CJTS in part because of its distance from Buildings 2, 4, and 8.

Both site plans under the minimal scenario require isolation of the central security station in Building 1 rendering this structure unavailable to future occupants. A remote station would be constructed in building 4 maintaining connection to the existing central station.

The optimal scenarios require construction of a new central station in building 4 and reconstruction of the entire campus security system. Significant time and cost would be incurred under this scenario. Tyco was consulted in developing these costs.

Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

A conceptual level opinion of probable construct cost was prepared for each site plan described above. Uniformat II was used to assign costs to major work elements. Due to the conceptual nature of these plans, a 30% design contingency was held to account for unknowns. Contractor overhead and profit was assumed to be 15% and one year of escalation at 3.5% was applied to the total cost.



Photograph 1 – Building 8 and Perimeter Fence



Photograph 2 –Retaining wall with Straight Fence. Secured Vehicular Entry in Background (Left)



Photograph 3 – Building 2 (Left), Building 8 (Center), Building 4 (Right)



Photograph 4 – Building 4 (Left), Building 8 (Right)

APPENDIX A

COST ESTIMATES

Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 1A

LEVEL 2 GROUP ELEMENTS		Ratio		Element			Project Area (sf)	122,960		
Level 3 Elements		Qty/NSA	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost per Unit (sf)		%	
G10	SITE PREPARATION					72,295.00	0.59		5.91%	
G1010	Site Clearing	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00			
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations	0.04	5,000.0	sf	5.65	28,255.00	0.23			
G1030	Site Earthwork	0.02	1,980.0	cy	22.24	44,040.00	0.36			
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal	0.00	0.0	cy	-	0.00	0.00			
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					498,445.00	4.05		40.76%	
G2010	Roadways	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00			
G2020	Parking Lots	0.13	16,100.0	sf	5.25	84,525.00	0.69			
G2030	Pedestrian Paving	0.02	2,010.0	sf	12.00	24,120.00	0.20			
G2040	Site Development	0.01	970.0	lf	375.88	364,600.00	2.97			
G2050	Landscaping	0.17	21,000.0	sf	1.20	25,200.00	0.20			
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					179,000.00	1.46		14.64%	
G3010	Water Supply	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G3020	Sanitary Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G3030	Storm Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	104,000.00	0.85			
G3040	Heating Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G3050	Cooling Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G3060	Fuel Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	75,000.00	0.61			
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					473,000.00	3.85		38.68%	
G4010	Electrical Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00			
G4020	Site Lighting	0.00	0.0	ea	-	42,000.00	0.34			
G4030	Site Communications & Security	0.00	0.0	lf	-	430,000.00	3.50			
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	1,000.00	0.01			
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					0.00	0.00		0.00%	
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00			
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00			
Construction Cost without Design Allowance						1,222,740.00	9.94		100.00%	
Z50	DESIGN ALLOWANCE				30.00%	366,822.00	2.98			
Construction Cost with Design Allowance						1,589,562.00	12.93		130.00%	
Z60	OVERHEAD & PROFIT				15.00%	238,434.30	1.94			
Z6010	Overhead				10.00%	158,956.20	1.29			
Z6020	Profit				5.00%	79,478.10	0.65			
Construction Cost without Inflation						1,827,996.30	14.87		149.50%	
Z70	INFLATION ALLOWANCE				3.50%	63,979.87	0.52			
Construction Cost						1,891,976.17	15.39		154.73%	

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 1A

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G	SITWORK & UTILITIES					
G10	SITE PREPARATION					
G1010	Site Clearing				0.00	
	-					
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations				28,255.00	
	Removal of Bituminous Concrete Paver	5,000.0	sf	5.00	25,000.00	
	Removal of Chain Linke Fence	325.0	lf	7.00	2,275.00	
	Removal of 15' Curved Chain Link Fenc	140.0	lf	7.00	980.00	
G1030	Site Earthwork				44,040.00	
	Earthwork	1,780.0	cy	18.00	32,040.00	
	Utility Trench Excavation & backfill	200.0	cy	10.00	2,000.00	
	Soil Erosion & Sediment Control	1.0	ls	10,000.00	10,000.00	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal					
	-					
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					
G2010	Roadways				0.00	
	-					
G2020	Parking Lots				84,525.00	
	HMA Road	16,100.0	sf	5.00	80,500.00	
	HMA Curb	575.0	lf	7.00	4,025.00	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving				24,120.00	
	Concrete Sidewalk	2,010.0	sf	12.00	24,120.00	
G2040	Site Development				364,600.00	
	10ft Chain Link Fence - Anti-climb	970.0	lf	180.00	174,600.00	
	15ft Curved Chain Link Fence	250.0	lf	360.00	90,000.00	
	Pedestrian Gate	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling	2.0	ea	10,000.00	20,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling, Motorized	2.0	ea	20,000.00	40,000.00	
	Basketball Court	1.0	ea	35,000.00	35,000.00	
G2050	Landscaping				25,200.00	
	Loam & Seed	21,000.0	sf	1.20	25,200.00	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					
G3010	Water Supply					
	-					
G3020	Sanitary Sewer					
	-					
G3030	Storm Sewer				104,000.00	
	Trench Excavation & backfill	400.0	cy	10.00	4,000.00	
	Infiltration/detention basin	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Storm System	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
G3040	Heating System & Distribution					
	-					
G3050	Cooling System & Distribution					
	-					
G3060	Fuel Distribution					
	-					
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities				75,000.00	
	Energy Management System / DDC	1.0	ls	75,000.00	75,000.00	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					
G4010	Electrical Distribution					
	-					

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 1A

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G4020	Site Lighting				42,000.00	
	Fixtures, poles, bases	6.0	ea	3,500.00	21,000.00	
	Walkway fixtures	5.0	ea	1,200.00	6,000.00	
	Conduit, wiring & install	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
G4030	Site Communications & Security				430,000.00	
	Phone System in Building 1	1.0	ea	80,000.00	80,000.00	
	Data System in Building 1	1.0	ea	40,000.00	40,000.00	
	Tyco Security Work	1.0	ea	310,000.00	310,000.00	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities				1,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Annunciator	1.0	ea	1,000.00	1,000.00	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels					
-	-					
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment					
-	-					

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 1B

Project Area (s) 105,420

LEVEL 2 GROUP ELEMENTS		Ratio Qty/NSA	Element			Cost per Unit (sf)	%	
Level 3 Elements			Quantity	Unit	Rate			Cost
G10	SITE PREPARATION					127,045.00	1.21	2.53%
G1010	Site Clearing	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations	0.05	5,170.0	sf	6.48	33,515.00	0.32	
G1030	Site Earthwork	0.04	4,210.0	cy	22.22	93,530.00	0.89	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal	0.00	0.0	cy	-	0.00	0.00	
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					634,925.00	6.02	12.64%
G2010	Roadways	0.10	10,920.0	sf	5.00	54,600.00	0.52	
G2020	Parking Lots	0.16	16,900.0	sf	5.24	88,525.00	0.84	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving	0.04	4,100.0	sf	12.00	49,200.00	0.47	
G2040	Site Development	0.01	850.0	lf	471.29	400,600.00	3.80	
G2050	Landscaping	0.33	35,000.0	sf	1.20	42,000.00	0.40	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					1,600,700.00	15.18	31.87%
G3010	Water Supply	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3020	Sanitary Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3030	Storm Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	104,000.00	0.99	
G3040	Heating Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	513,700.00	4.87	
G3050	Cooling Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	765,500.00	7.26	
G3060	Fuel Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	217,500.00	2.06	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					2,660,600.00	25.24	52.97%
G4010	Electrical Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	277,500.00	2.63	
G4020	Site Lighting	0.00	0.0	ea	-	56,100.00	0.53	
G4030	Site Communications & Security	0.00	275.0	lf	8,385.45	2,306,000.00	21.87	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	21,000.00	0.20	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					0.00	0.00	0.00%
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
Construction Cost without Design Allowance						5,023,270.00	47.65	100.00%
Z50	DESIGN ALLOWANCE				30.00%	1,506,981.00	14.30	
Construction Cost with Design Allowance						6,530,251.00	61.95	130.00%
Z60	OVERHEAD & PROFIT				15.00%	979,537.65	9.29	
Z6010	Overhead				10.00%	653,025.10	6.19	
Z6020	Profit				5.00%	326,512.55	3.10	
Construction Cost without Inflation						7,509,788.65	71.24	149.50%
Z70	INFLATION ALLOWANCE				3.50%	262,842.60	2.49	
Construction Cost						7,772,631.25	73.73	154.73%

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 1B

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G	SITEWORK & UTILITIES					
G10	SITE PREPARATION					
G1010	Site Clearing				0.00	
	-					
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations				33,515.00	
	Removal of Bituminous Concrete Paven	5,170.0	sf	5.00	25,850.00	
	Removal of Concrete Pavement and We	750.0	sf	7.00	5,250.00	
	Removal of Chain Link Fence	115.0	lf	7.00	805.00	
	Removal of 15' Curved Chain Link Fenc	230.0	lf	7.00	1,610.00	
G1030	Site Earthwork				93,530.00	
	Earthwork	2,960.0	cy	18.00	53,280.00	
	Cut to Waste	1,775.0	cy	10.00	17,750.00	
	Utility Trench Excavation & backfill	1,250.0	cy	10.00	12,500.00	
	Soil Erosion & Sediment Control	1.0	ls	10,000.00	10,000.00	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal					
	-					
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					
G2010	Roadways				54,600.00	
	HMA Road	10,920.0	sf	5.00	54,600.00	
G2020	Parking Lots				88,525.00	
	HMA Road	16,900.0	sf	5.00	84,500.00	
	HMA Curb	575.0	lf	7.00	4,025.00	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving				49,200.00	
	Concrete Sidewalk	4,100.0	sf	12.00	49,200.00	
G2040	Site Development				400,600.00	
	10ft Chain Link Fence - Anti-climb	850.0	lf	180.00	153,000.00	
	15ft Curved Chain Link Fence	410.0	lf	360.00	147,600.00	
	Pedestrian Gate	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling	2.0	ea	10,000.00	20,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling, Motorized	2.0	ea	20,000.00	40,000.00	
	Basketball Court	1.0	ea	35,000.00	35,000.00	
G2050	Landscaping				42,000.00	
	Loam & Seed	35,000.0	sf	1.20	42,000.00	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					
G3010	Water Supply					
	-					
G3020	Sanitary Sewer					
	-					
G3030	Storm Sewer				104,000.00	
	Trench Excavation & backfill	400.0	cy	10.00	4,000.00	
	Infiltration/detention basin	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Storm System	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
G3040	Heating System & Distribution				513,700.00	
	Boilers, Pumps, Piping, Etc.	1.0	ls	513,700.00	513,700.00	
G3050	Cooling System & Distribution				765,500.00	
	Chiller, Pumps, Piping, Etc.	1.0	ls	765,500.00	765,500.00	
G3060	Fuel Distribution					
	-					
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities				217,500.00	
	Energy Management System / DDC	1.0	ls	217,500.00	217,500.00	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 1B

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G4010	Electrical Distribution				277,500.00	
	400kW Genset, Pad, Fuel	1.0	ea	225,000.00	225,000.00	
	Generator Feeders	2.0	ea	5,000.00	10,000.00	
	13.8kV Conduit & Wire	1.0	ea	7,500.00	7,500.00	
	ATS/Main Switches	2.0	ea	12,500.00	25,000.00	
	Utility Pole & Riser	1.0	ea	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	Relocate Grounding	2.0	ea	2,500.00	5,000.00	
	Demolition of Existing Distribution	1.0	ea	2,500.00	2,500.00	
G4020	Site Lighting				56,100.00	
	Fixtures, poles, bases	9.0	ea	3,500.00	31,500.00	
	Walkway fixtures	8.0	ea	1,200.00	9,600.00	
	Conduit, wiring & install	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
G4030	Site Communications & Security				2,306,000.00	
	Establish Phone Demark in Building 4	1.0	ea	25,000.00	25,000.00	
	Phone Wiring to Building 8	1.0	ea	20,000.00	20,000.00	
	Establish CATV Demark in Building 4	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	CATV Wiring to Building 8	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Establish Data Headend in Building 4	1.0	ea	150,000.00	150,000.00	
	Data Wiring to Building 8	1.0	ea	25,000.00	25,000.00	
	Concrete encased ductbank (4 Conduits	275.0	lf	240.00	66,000.00	
	Tyco Security Work	1.0	ea	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities				21,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Ctrl Panel & Assoc	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Annunciator	1.0	ea	1,000.00	1,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Conn to Bldg 8 & Prog	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels					
-	-					
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment					
-	-					

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 2A

Project Area (sf) 201,660

LEVEL 2 GROUP ELEMENTS		Ratio Qty/NSA	Element			Cost per Unit (sf)	%	
Level 3 Elements			Quantity	Unit	Rate			Cost
G10	SITE PREPARATION					45,295.00	0.22	3.91%
G1010	Site Clearing	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations	0.00	0.0	sf	-	3,255.00	0.02	
G1030	Site Earthwork	0.01	1,780.0	cy	23.62	42,040.00	0.21	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal	0.00	0.0	cy	-	0.00	0.00	
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					463,445.00	2.30	39.96%
G2010	Roadways	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G2020	Parking Lots	0.08	16,100.0	sf	5.25	84,525.00	0.42	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving	0.01	2,010.0	sf	12.00	24,120.00	0.12	
G2040	Site Development	0.00	970.0	lf	339.79	329,600.00	1.63	
G2050	Landscaping	0.10	21,000.0	sf	1.20	25,200.00	0.12	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					179,000.00	0.89	15.43%
G3010	Water Supply	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3020	Sanitary Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3030	Storm Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	104,000.00	0.52	
G3040	Heating Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3050	Cooling Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3060	Fuel Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	75,000.00	0.37	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					472,000.00	2.34	40.70%
G4010	Electrical Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G4020	Site Lighting	0.00	0.0	ea	-	42,000.00	0.21	
G4030	Site Communications & Security	0.00	0.0	lf	-	430,000.00	2.13	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					0.00	0.00	0.00%
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
Construction Cost without Design Allowance						1,159,740.00	5.75	100.00%
Z50	DESIGN ALLOWANCE				30.00%	347,922.00	1.73	
Construction Cost with Design Allowance						1,507,662.00	7.48	130.00%
Z60	OVERHEAD & PROFIT				15.00%	226,149.30	1.12	
Z6010	Overhead				10.00%	150,766.20	0.75	
Z6020	Profit				5.00%	75,383.10	0.37	
Construction Cost without Inflation						1,733,811.30	8.60	149.50%
Z70	INFLATION ALLOWANCE				3.50%	60,683.40	0.30	
Construction Cost						1,794,494.70	8.90	154.73%

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 2A

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G	SITWORK & UTILITIES					
G10	SITE PREPARATION					
G1010	Site Clearing				0.00	
	-					
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations				3,255.00	
	Removal of Chain Linke Fence	325.0	lf	7.00	2,275.00	
	Removal of 15' Curved Chain Link Fenc	140.0	lf	7.00	980.00	
G1030	Site Earthwork				42,040.00	
	Earthwork	1,780.0	cy	18.00	32,040.00	
	Soil Erosion & Sediment Control	1.0	ls	10,000.00	10,000.00	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal					
	-					
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					
G2010	Roadways				0.00	
	-					
G2020	Parking Lots				84,525.00	
	HMA Road	16,100.0	sf	5.00	80,500.00	
	HMA Curb	575.0	lf	7.00	4,025.00	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving				24,120.00	
	Concrete Sidewalk	2,010.0	sf	12.00	24,120.00	
G2040	Site Development				329,600.00	
	10ft Chain Link Fence - Anti-climb	970.0	lf	180.00	174,600.00	
	15ft Curved Chain Link Fence	250.0	lf	360.00	90,000.00	
	Pedestrian Gate	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling	2.0	ea	10,000.00	20,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling, Motorized	2.0	ea	20,000.00	40,000.00	
G2050	Landscaping				25,200.00	
	Loam & Seed	21,000.0	sf	1.20	25,200.00	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					
G3010	Water Supply					
	-					
G3020	Sanitary Sewer					
	-					
G3030	Storm Sewer				104,000.00	
	Trench Excavation & backfill	400.0	cy	10.00	4,000.00	
	Infiltration/detention basin	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Storm System	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
G3040	Heating System & Distribution					
	-					
G3050	Cooling System & Distribution					
	-					
G3060	Fuel Distribution					
	-					
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities				75,000.00	
	Energy Management System / DDC	1.0	ls	75,000.00	75,000.00	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					
G4010	Electrical Distribution					
	-					
G4020	Site Lighting				42,000.00	
	Fixtures, poles, bases	6.0	ea	3,500.00	21,000.00	
	Walkway fixtures	5.0	ea	1,200.00	6,000.00	

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 2A

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
	Conduit, wiring & install	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
G4030	Site Communications & Security				430,000.00	
	Phone System in Building 1	1.0	ea	80,000.00	80,000.00	
	Data System in Building 1	1.0	ea	40,000.00	40,000.00	
	Tyco Security Work	1.0	ea	310,000.00	310,000.00	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities					
-	Fire Alarm Annunciator	1.0	ea	1,000.00	1,000.00	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels					
-	-					
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment					
-	-					

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 2B

Project Area (sf) 184,160

LEVEL 2 GROUP ELEMENTS		Ratio Qty/NSA	Element			Cost per Unit (sf)	%	
Level 3 Elements			Quantity	Unit	Rate			Cost
G10	SITE PREPARATION					128,830.00	0.70	2.34%
G1010	Site Clearing	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations	0.02	3,030.0	sf	9.97	30,200.00	0.16	
G1030	Site Earthwork	0.03	4,720.0	cy	20.90	98,630.00	0.54	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal	0.00	0.0	cy	-	0.00	0.00	
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					621,525.00	3.37	11.29%
G2010	Roadways	0.06	10,920.0	sf	5.00	54,600.00	0.30	
G2020	Parking Lots	0.09	16,900.0	sf	5.24	88,525.00	0.48	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving	0.02	4,100.0	sf	12.00	49,200.00	0.27	
G2040	Site Development	0.01	970.0	lf	399.18	387,200.00	2.10	
G2050	Landscaping	0.19	35,000.0	sf	1.20	42,000.00	0.23	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					1,917,100.00	10.41	34.83%
G3010	Water Supply	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3020	Sanitary Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3030	Storm Sewer	0.00	0.0	lf	-	104,000.00	0.56	
G3040	Heating Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	708,800.00	3.85	
G3050	Cooling Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	886,800.00	4.82	
G3060	Fuel Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	0.00	0.00	
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	217,500.00	1.18	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					2,836,000.00	15.40	51.53%
G4010	Electrical Distribution	0.00	0.0	lf	-	353,500.00	1.92	
G4020	Site Lighting	0.00	0.0	ea	-	56,100.00	0.30	
G4030	Site Communications & Security	0.00	0.0	lf	-	2,400,400.00	13.03	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities	0.00	0.0	sf	-	26,000.00	0.14	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					0.00	0.00	0.00%
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment	0.00	0.0	sf	-	0.00	0.00	
Construction Cost without Design Allowance						5,503,455.00	29.88	100.00%
Z50	DESIGN ALLOWANCE				30.00%	1,651,036.50	8.97	
Construction Cost with Design Allowance						7,154,491.50	38.85	130.00%
Z60	OVERHEAD & PROFIT				15.00%	1,073,173.73	5.83	
Z6010	Overhead				10.00%	715,449.15	3.88	
Z6020	Profit				5.00%	357,724.58	1.94	
Construction Cost without Inflation						8,227,665.23	44.68	149.50%
Z70	INFLATION ALLOWANCE				3.50%	287,968.28	1.56	
Construction Cost						8,515,633.51	46.24	154.73%

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration

Study Phase - Option 2B

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
G	SITEWORK & UTILITIES					
G10	SITE PREPARATION					
G1010	Site Clearing				0.00	
	-					
G1020	Site Demolition and Relocations				30,200.00	
	Removal of Bituminous Concrete Pavement	3,030.0	sf	5.00	15,150.00	
	Removal of Concrete Pavement and Walls	1,620.0	sf	7.00	11,340.00	
	Removal of Chain Link Fence	300.0	lf	7.00	2,100.00	
	Removal of 15' Curved Chain Link Fence	230.0	lf	7.00	1,610.00	
G1030	Site Earthwork				98,630.00	
	Earthwork	2,960.0	cy	18.00	53,280.00	
	Cut to Waste	1,775.0	cy	10.00	17,750.00	
	Utility Trench Excavation & backfill	1,760.0	cy	10.00	17,600.00	
	Soil Erosion & Sediment Control	1.0	ls	10,000.00	10,000.00	
G1040	Hazardous Waste Removal					
	-					
G20	SITE IMPROVEMENTS					
G2010	Roadways				54,600.00	
	HMA Road	10,920.0	sf	5.00	54,600.00	
G2020	Parking Lots				88,525.00	
	HMA Road	16,900.0	sf	5.00	84,500.00	
	HMA Curb	575.0	lf	7.00	4,025.00	
G2030	Pedestrian Paving				49,200.00	
	Concrete Sidewalk	4,100.0	sf	12.00	49,200.00	
G2040	Site Development				387,200.00	
	10ft Chain Link Fence - Anti-climb	970.0	lf	180.00	174,600.00	
	15ft Curved Chain Link Fence	410.0	lf	360.00	147,600.00	
	Pedestrian Gate	1.0	ea	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling	2.0	ea	10,000.00	20,000.00	
	Vehicle Gates - Rolling, Motorized	2.0	ea	20,000.00	40,000.00	
G2050	Landscaping				42,000.00	
	Loam & Seed	35,000.0	sf	1.20	42,000.00	
G30	SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES					
G3010	Water Supply					
	-					
G3020	Sanitary Sewer					
	-					
G3030	Storm Sewer				104,000.00	
	Trench Excavation & backfill	400.0	cy	10.00	4,000.00	
	Infiltration/detention basin	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Storm System	1.0	ea	50,000.00	50,000.00	
G3040	Heating System & Distribution				708,800.00	
	Boilers, Pumps, Piping, Etc.	1.0	ls	708,800.00	708,800.00	
G3050	Cooling System & Distribution				886,800.00	
	Chiller, Pumps, Piping, Etc.	1.0	ls	886,800.00	886,800.00	
G3060	Fuel Distribution					
	-					
G3090	Other Site Mechanical Utilities				217,500.00	
	Energy Management System / DDC	1.0	ls	217,500.00	217,500.00	
G40	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES					
G4010	Electrical Distribution				353,500.00	

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Level III Elemental Cost Estimate

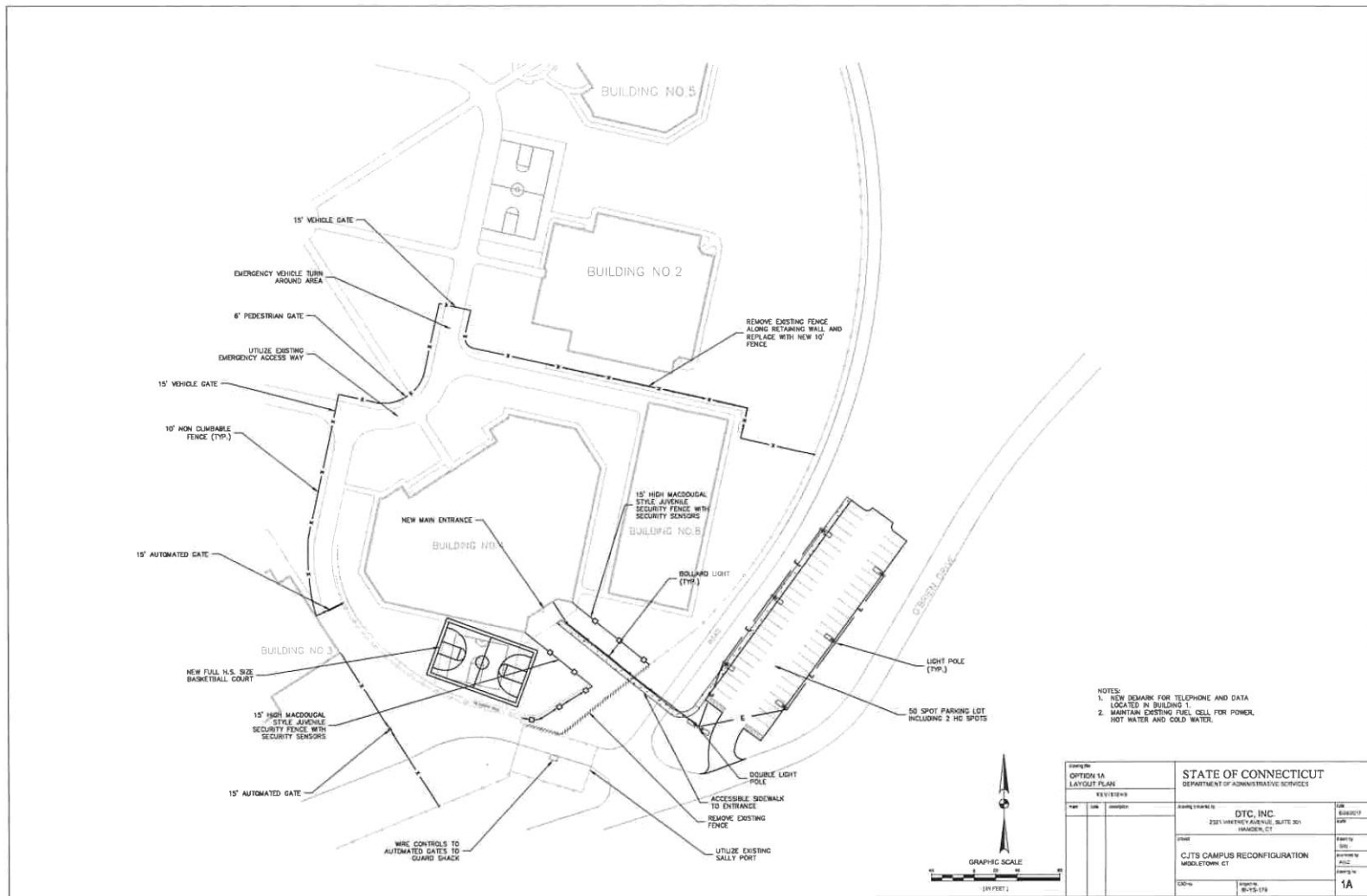
Project: BI-YS-179 CJTS Campus Reconfiguration
Study Phase - Option 2B

Input Code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Output Code
	500kW Genset, Pad, Fuel, Breakers	1.0	ea	275,000.00	275,000.00	
	Generator Feeders	3.0	ea	5,000.00	15,000.00	
	13.8kV Conduit & Wire	1.0	ea	12,500.00	12,500.00	
	ATS/Main Switches	3.0	ea	12,500.00	37,500.00	
	Utility Pole & Riser	1.0	ea	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	Relocate Grounding	3.0	ea	2,500.00	7,500.00	
	Demolition of Existing Distribution	1.0	ea	3,500.00	3,500.00	
G4020	Site Lighting				56,100.00	
	Fixtures, poles, bases	9.0	ea	3,500.00	31,500.00	
	Walkway fixtures	8.0	ea	1,200.00	9,600.00	
	Conduit, wiring & install	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
G4030	Site Communications & Security				2,400,400.00	
	Establish Phone Demark in Building 4	1.0	ea	25,000.00	25,000.00	
	Phone Wiring to Building 8 & 2	2.0	ea	20,000.00	40,000.00	
	Establish CATV Demark in Building 4	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	CATV Wiring to Building 8 & 2	2.0	ea	5,000.00	10,000.00	
	Establish Data Headend in Building 4	1.0	ea	150,000.00	150,000.00	
	Data Wiring to Building 8 & 2	2.0	ea	25,000.00	50,000.00	
	Concrete encased ductbank (4 Conduits	460.0	lf	240.00	110,400.00	
	Tyco Security Work	1.0	ea	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
G4090	Other Site Electrical Utilities				26,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Ctrl Panel & Assoc	1.0	ea	15,000.00	15,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Annunciator	1.0	ea	1,000.00	1,000.00	
-	Fire Alarm Conn to Bldg 8/2 & Prog	2.0	ea	5,000.00	10,000.00	
G90	OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					
G9010	Services and Pedestrian Tunnels					
-	-					
G9090	Other Site Systems & Equipment					
-	-					

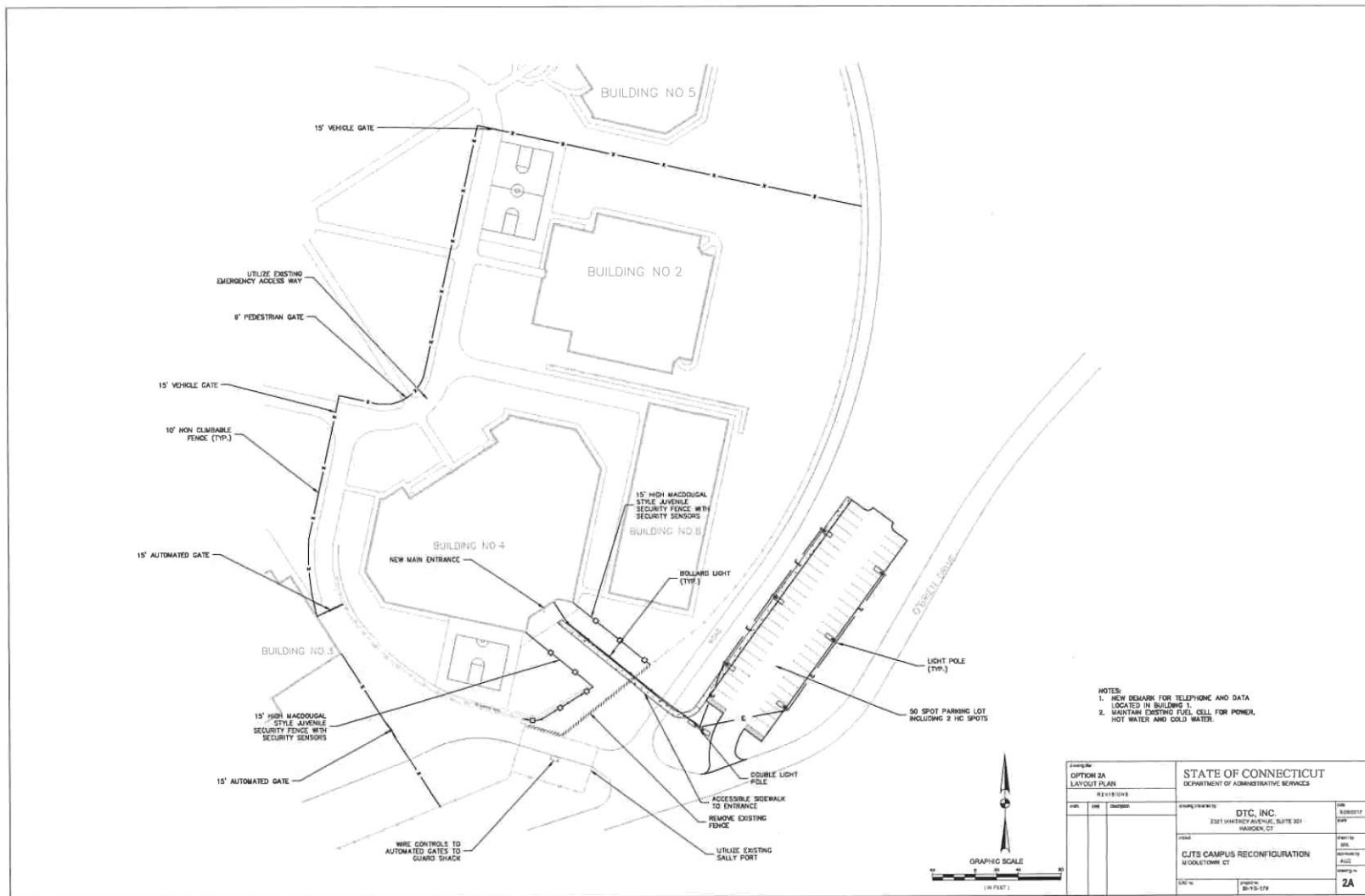
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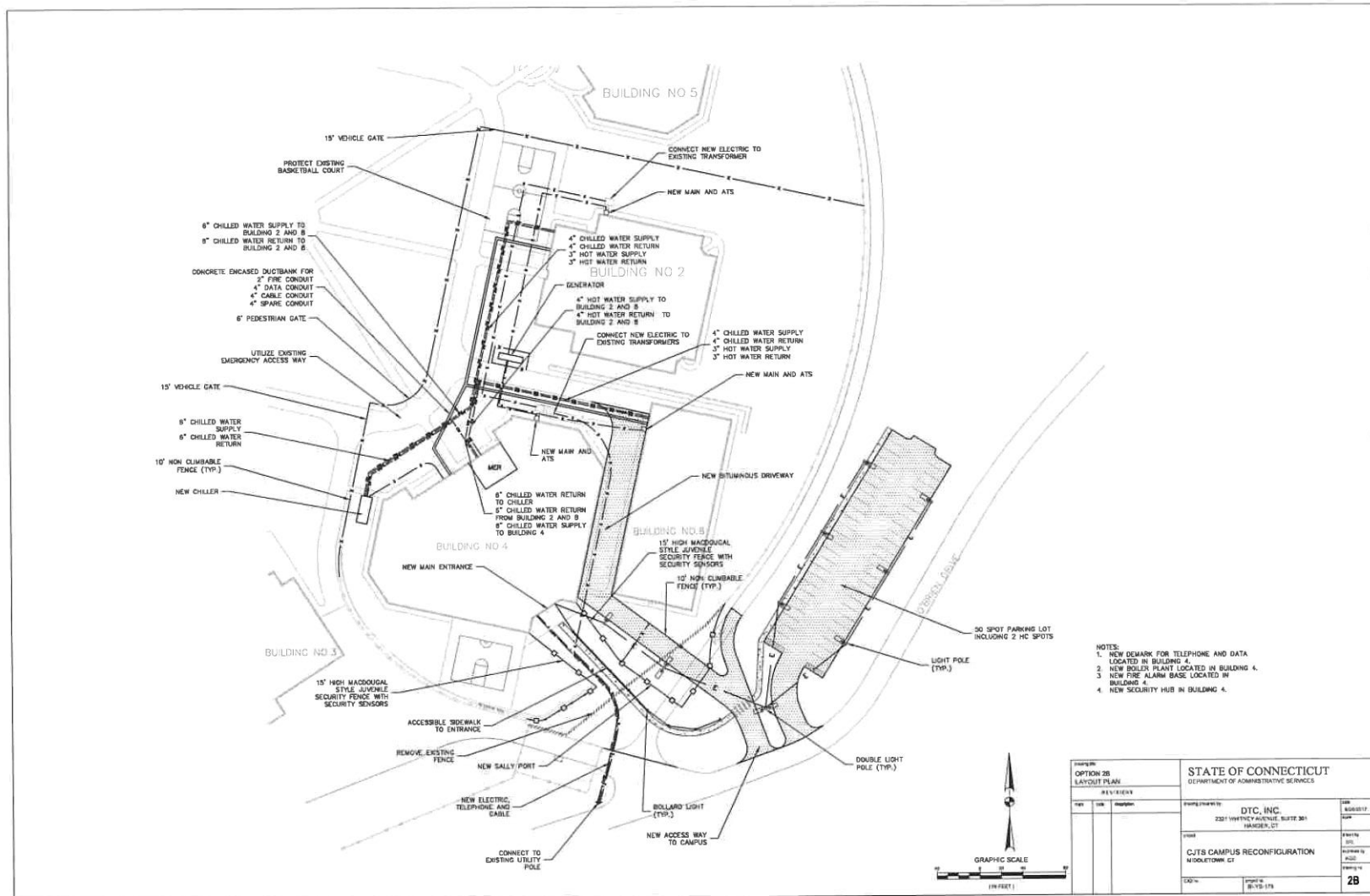
APPENDIX B

CONCEPT LAYOUT PLANS



OPTION 1A LAYOUT PLAN			STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	
DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED BY	DATE
			DTC, INC.	08/08/19
			2251 WHEATY AVENUE, SUITE 301	
			BRANDEN, CT	
			PROJECT	08/08/19
			C/JTS CAMPUS RECONFIGURATION	
			WOLFSTOWN, CT	
			PROJECT NO.	1A
			DATE	08-15-19





Attachment III: CJTS Place Study (conducted by DCF)



+ *et jts place study*
experience mapping report

INTRODUCTION

This study was commissioned by the Connecticut Department of Children and Family services in December 2015 to investigate the present architectural quality and functionality of the Connecticut Juvenile Training School in Middletown CT, and to identify and assess potential strategies for improvement of the campus as a whole.

The process of leading the students and staff in a collaborative effort to explore and re-conceptualize their architectural environment to be more "safe, secure and therapeutic" "while providing opportunity for growth and success" aligns with the mission and fundamental goals of the DCF. At the same time, the process has collaboratively created an assessment of the current facility and discovered strategies for improving both the life and activities of those at the school. This document, which is the record of the material developed with members of CT JTS over the course of two interactive workshops, hopes to present preliminary descriptions and potential next steps for the realization of projects which accomplish the renovations and improvements for the facility.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Joette Katz, Commissioner
Department of Children and Families

William Rosenbeck, Superintendent
CJTS

Chris Repillo, CJTS

Scott Bosley, CJTS

Mark Davis, CJTS

Francisco Camacho, CJTS

Marcos Soto, CJTS

Abby Anderson, CJTS

Patti Maroney, OPM

Aaron Clark, CJTS

Hector Glyar, CJTS

Denise Landry, DCF

Eileen Devine

Marta Cunita

Lineite Gaynechal

Please confirm
participants

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Building 1 - Exploration

Facility Grounds - Exploration

Building 3 - Exploration

Building 4 - Exploration

Building 2 - Exploration

Building 8 - Exploration

Workshop 2: Idea Synthesis

Building 1 - Ideas

Facility Grounds - Ideas

Building 3 - Ideas

Building 4 - Ideas

Building 2 - Ideas

Building 8 - Ideas

CJTS - Workshop Conclusion/Summary

Project Summary: Preliminary Pricing
Items

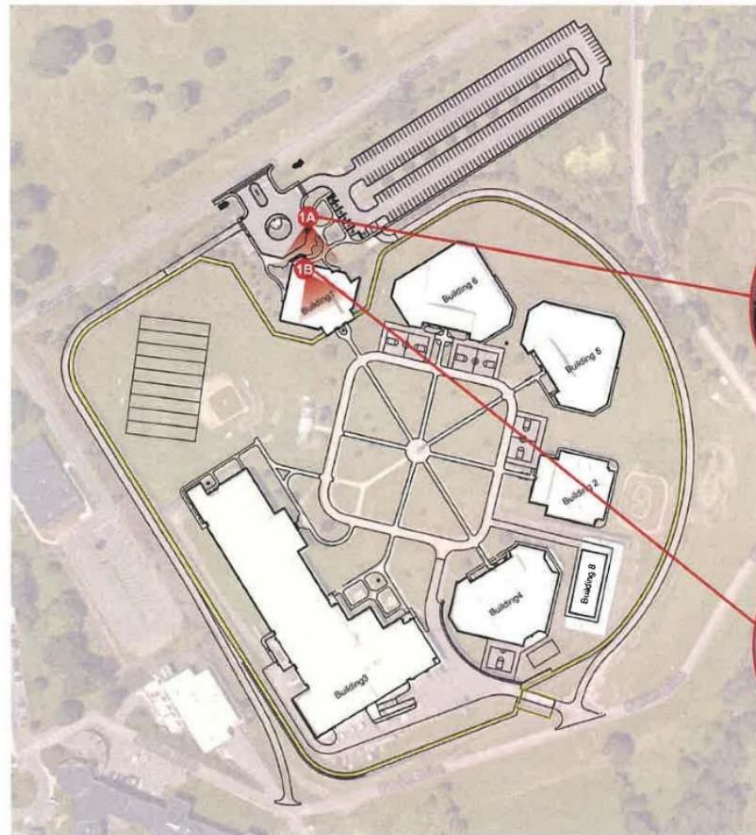


Workshop 1 - Experience Mapping: Exploration

Members of the workshop were asked to write down descriptive words about their experience of each space as well as record some initial thoughts. At the end of each exploration exercise members were asked to relay summaries of their negative and positive feelings and thoughts. When we reassembled as a group we voted on the thoughts and feelings recorded. The following pages contain the summary of the descriptive words and thoughts about the spaces that were voted on by the group and reflect an accurate depiction of the space experience.

Connecticut Juvenile Training School





Building 1 - Exploration

BUILDING 1

Building 1 is important on the CJTS campus because it contains the main visitor and staff entrance and functions as the public face to the facility. It is the place where visitors and family members can go to visit the students, and it is the first thing that staff experience on their way to work.



1A. Main Entrance

Descriptive words:

"HARD, COLD, SHARP, ORDERLY, DIVIDED, BARREN"

Initial Thoughts:

"Could use some bright colors."

"Clean/Well maintained - Could use some landscaping/plants/sign."



1B. Main Lobby - Visitors Entrance

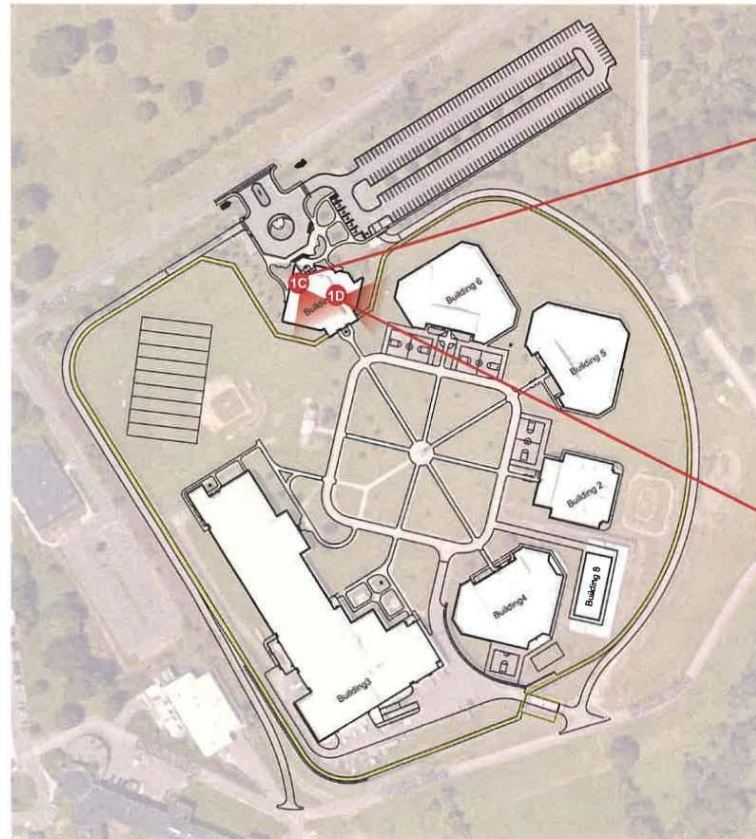
Descriptive words:

"COLD, INTIMIDATING, COLORLESS, PRISON-LOOK, NO WARMTH, DINGY"

Initial Thoughts:

"Add colors, signs, and better instructions for visitors and parents."

"Needs more color and positive messaging."



BUILDING 1

1C. Staff Entrance

Descriptive words:
"FUNCTIONAL, PRISON-LIKE, NOT-RECEPTIVE, SMALL, UNIFORM"

Initial Thoughts:
"Needs color/art. Needs to be more welcoming for staff so that they don't feel like they are going into an institution."

"Needs a message board"

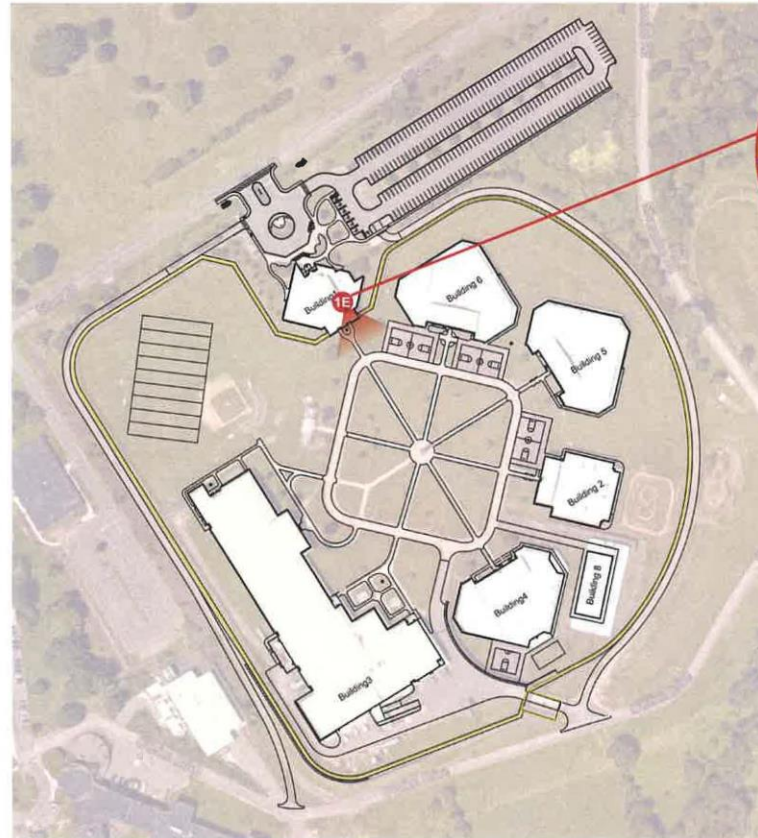
1D. Family/Visitor Room

Descriptive words:
"OPEN, BLAND, SIMPLE, HARD EDGED, UNINVITING."

Initial Thoughts:
The carpet could be replaced or add colorful rugs

"Could the seating be set up to be friendlier to parent/child visits?"

BUILDING 1



1E. Baby Elmo Room

Descriptive words:

"CUTE, HOSPITAL-LIKE, INNOCENT, FUN, COLORFUL."

Initial Thoughts:

"Carpeting would make it warmer for children."

"Needs some softer furniture."

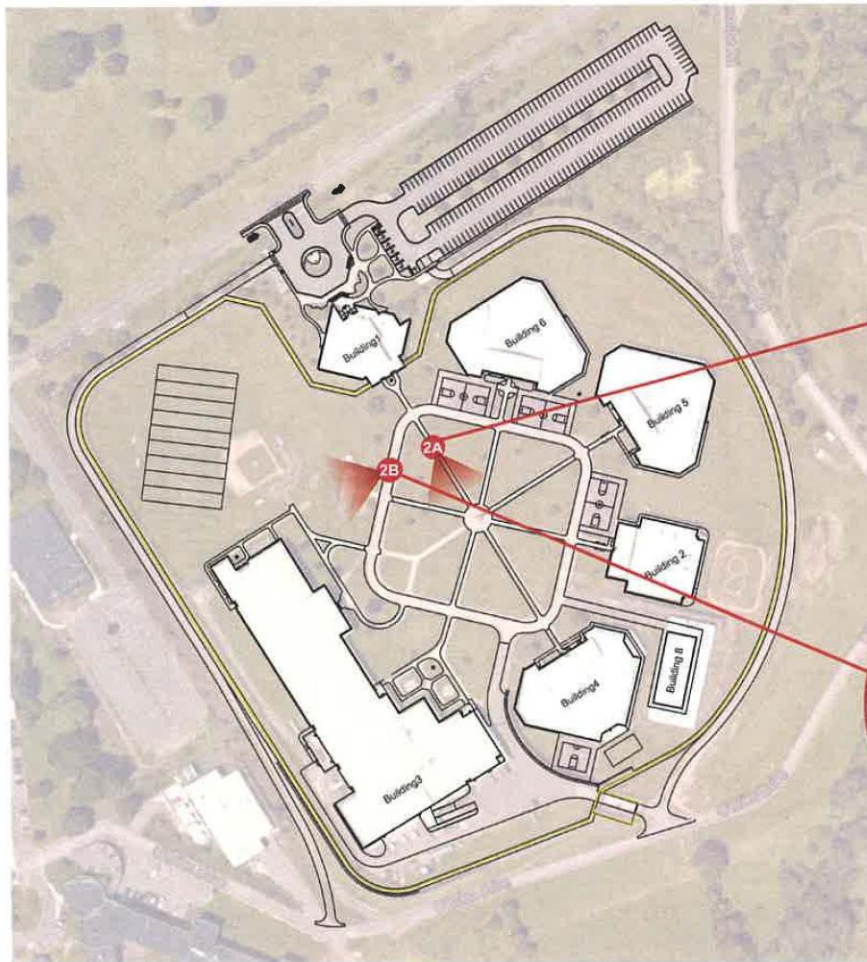
Workshop 1 - Building 1 - Experience Summary

"I loved the colors in the baby Elmo room, and the thoughtful and touching artwork in the family room."

"Sallyport makes it feel like a prison"

"I found the color scheme (purple and grey) and the lack of soft surfaces in the visitor's area depressing."

It was clear from the group discussion about Building 1 that, while the spaces served their function, they seemed to lack warmth and a welcoming character. The main entrance appeared gray, dreary, and did not provide adequate signage or positive messaging. Although there was some fine student artwork displayed on the walls in the visitor and family room, the overall color, tone and mood of the space was dull, cold, and hard. Both the visitor family and the baby elmo room lacked adequate soft surface to provide a comfortable setting for exchange between students and visiting family members.



Facility Grounds - Exploration

FACILITY GROUNDS

The CTJS facility is organized in a campus-like fashion. The various buildings face inward and provide outdoor areas for play, exercise, and socialization. There are a number of amenities on campus including a greenhouse, ballfields, and outdoor art installations.



2A. Grounds/ Building Exteriors

Descriptive words:

"CAMPUS-LIKE, ORGANIZED, NICE, BEAUTIFUL, UNIQUE"

Initial Thoughts:

"The campus has a nice human scale."



2B. Greenhouse

Descriptive words:

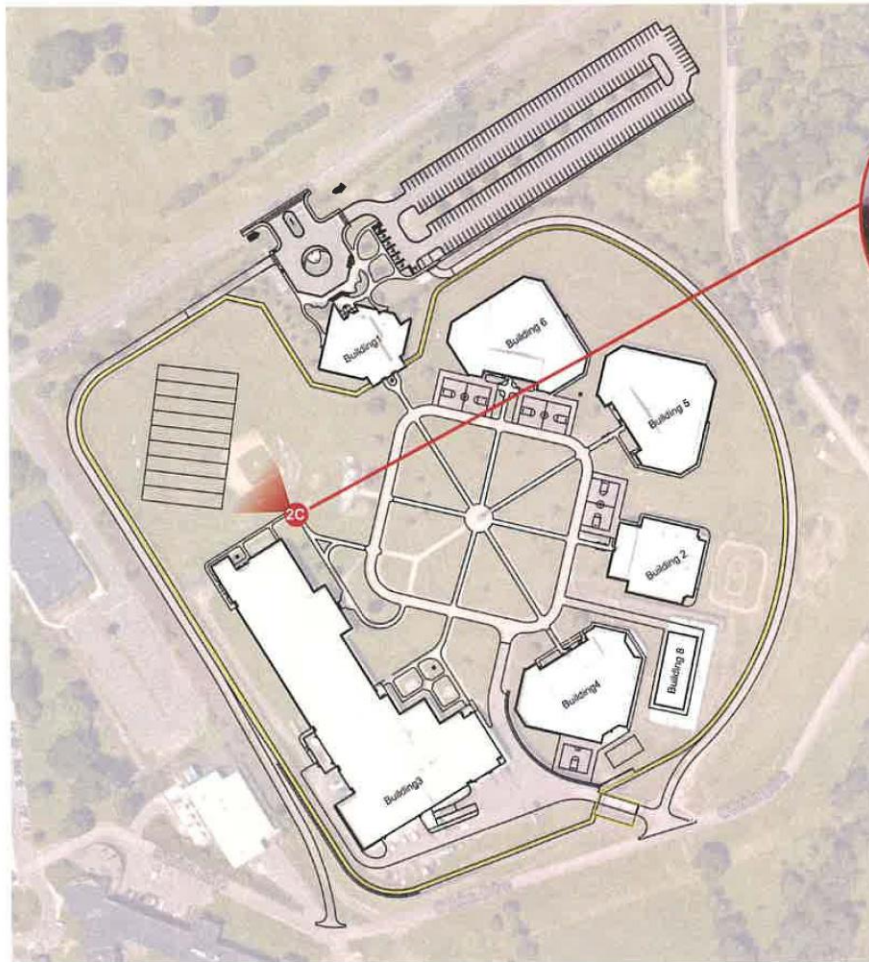
"BEAUTIFUL, CALMING, UNEXPECTED, WARM, USEFUL"

Initial Thoughts:

"Symbolizes Potential for growth."

"Wonderful addition to the CTJS programming."

FACILITY GROUNDS



2C. Ball Fields

Descriptive words:

"WELL-USED, INSPIRING, ENERGIZING,
NORMAL, OPEN."

Initial Thoughts:

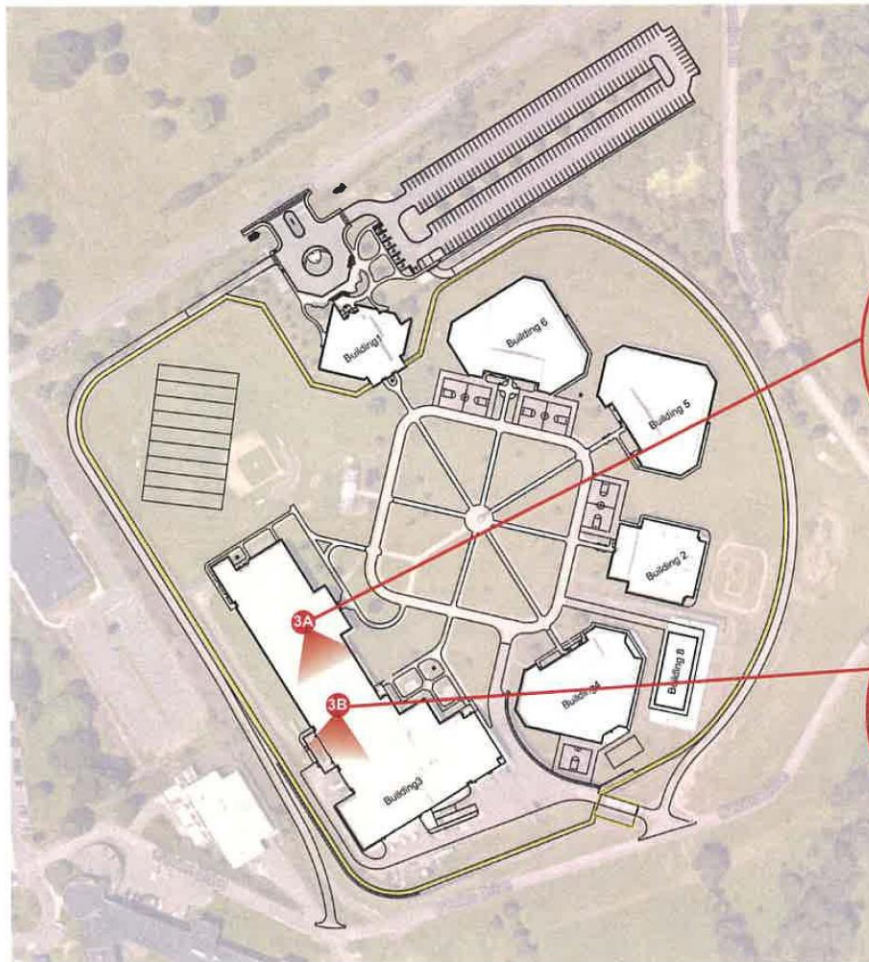
"Promotes normal teenage activity."

"Need for seating/lighting."

Workshop 1 - Facility Grounds - Experience Summary

"Beautiful, open, campus that does not feel correctional."

Overall the feedback from touring the facility grounds was very positive. There were some general comments about better lighting, shade, and seating around the ball fields, and a general desire to mask the fence in some areas, but aesthetically the campus design is working well. The interior space of the campus creates the feeling of a safe and calm environment.



Building 3 - Exploration

BUILDING 3

Building 3 has many functions but it is primarily used as a school, complete with a cafeteria and a library, and it also contains "receiving"- which is the intake unit at the back of the building that students first arrive at when they are brought to the facility for the first time.



3A. Classrooms/Hallways

Descriptive words:

"NORMAL, WARM, BRIGHT, CLEAN, INVITING, COLORFUL"

Initial Thoughts:

"The artwork and murals in the hallway are super warm/fun."

"The classrooms look like they are well equipped to teach."



3B. Library

Descriptive words:

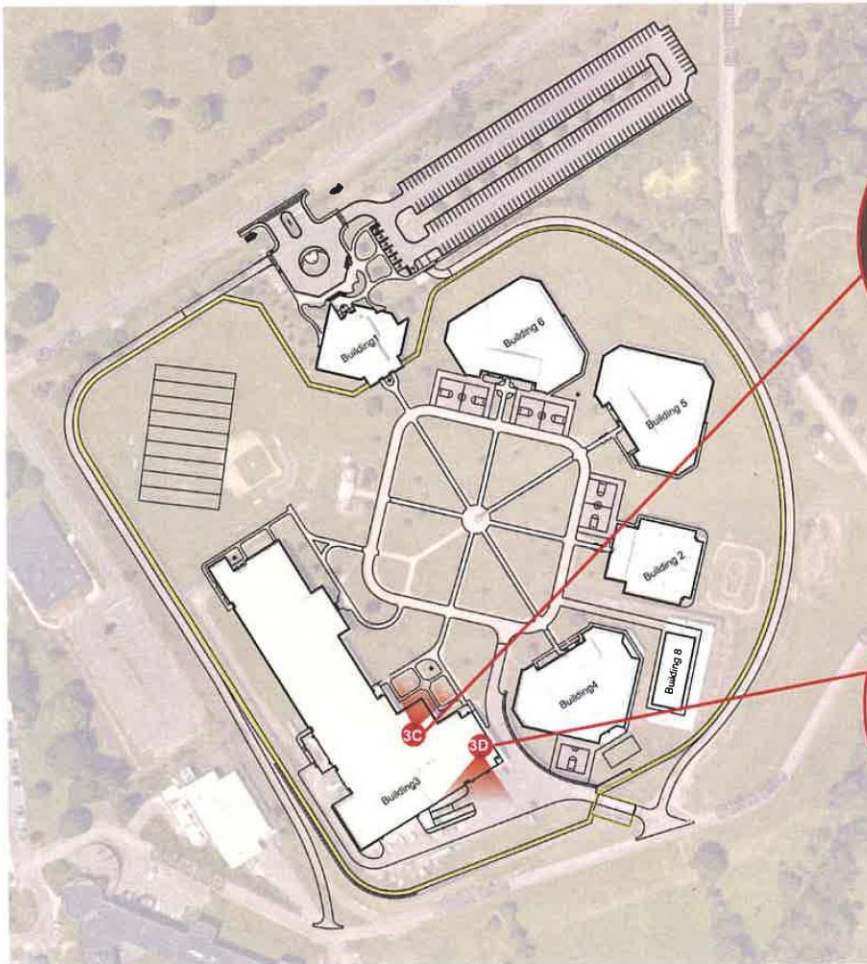
"CALM, COLORFUL, INVITING, COMFORTABLE, QUIET"

Initial Thoughts:

"Terrific Space/Inviting for children."

"Plenty of resources. Books in order. Comfortable seating."

BUILDING 3



3C. Cafeteria

Descriptive words:

"AIRY, CHURCHY, LIGHT-FILLED, BRIGHT, COLORFUL"

Initial Thoughts:

"Clean, colorful, and reminds me of a typical school cafeteria."

"The tall colored windows are beautiful and calming."



3D. Receiving area

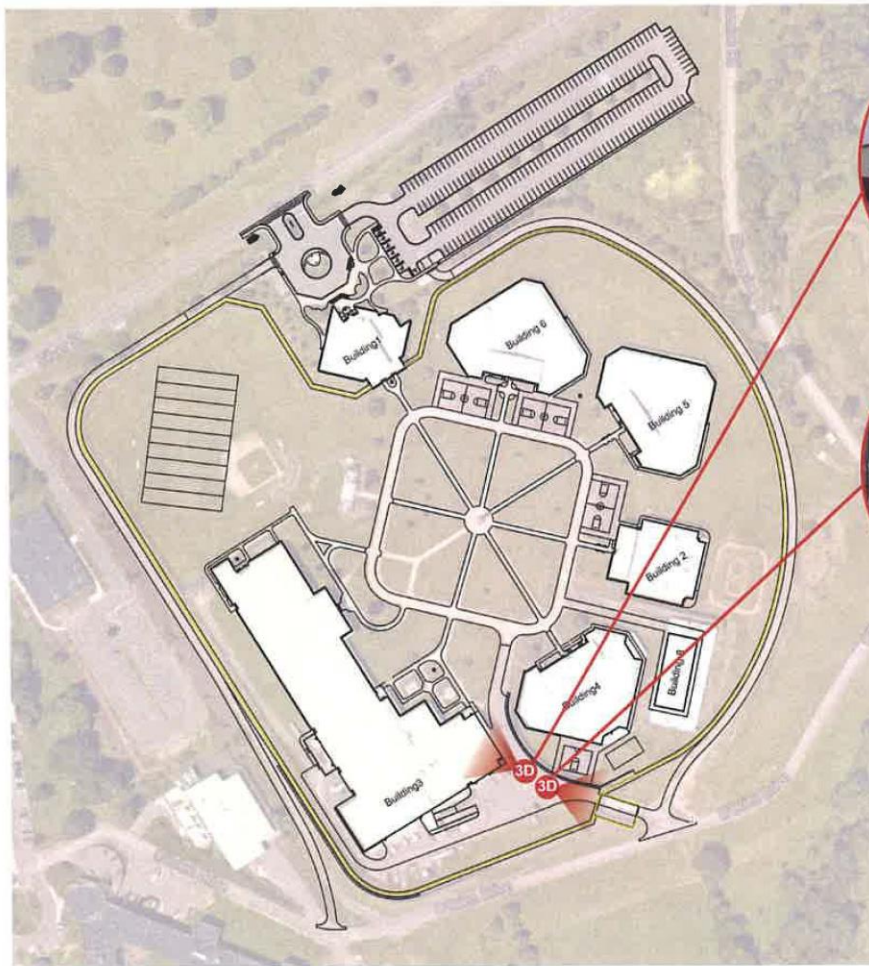
Descriptive words:

"ABRUPT, HOLDING, SAD, SCARY, COLD."

Initial Thoughts:

"It would be nice to update the desk/entry to be less cold/sterile"

BUILDING 3



3D. Receiving area - Continued
Descriptive words:

"VERY MILITANT, STERN, SCARY,
INTIMIDATING, PRISON"

Initial Thoughts:

"The gates and the entryway on the
receiving side of the building are very
prison-like"



"Receiving area is intimidating and the
back gate is scary. Intake area sets a
tone."

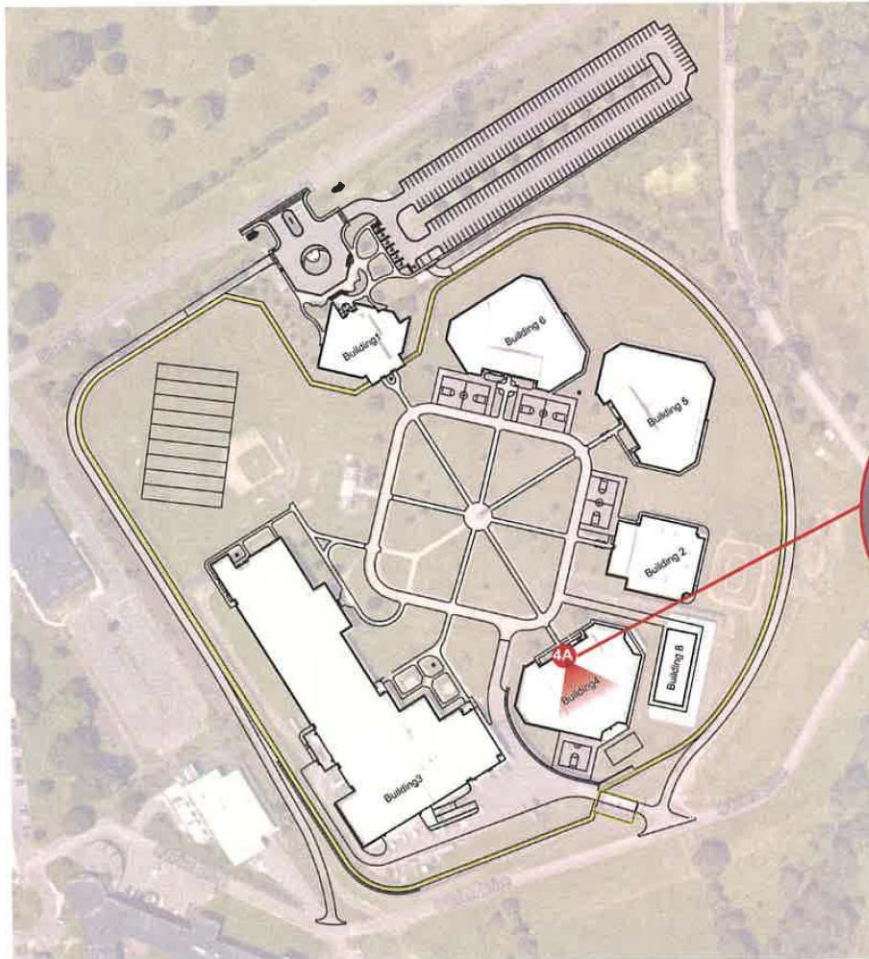
Workshop 1 - Building 3 - Experience Summary

"The light and space in cafeteria was very calming"

"Receiving - sickening"

The group that toured building 3 was met by a startling contrast between the pleasant atmosphere of the school facilities and the "tone" of the intake and receiving area. In general the school portion of the building felt warm, inviting and calming. The tall colorful windows in the cafeteria and the quiet and peaceful atmosphere in the library were notably pleasant. The intake and receiving area of the building had a much more stern and "prison-like" character.

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Building 4 - Exploration

BUILDING 4

Building 4 is one of the residential units that contains the living quarters for the students. Like all the residential buildings it contains some recreation, support spaces, and offices for the staff. The building is organized into 3 wings, or "pods", that have student rooms in rows along the inside of the exterior wall and face inwards on a communal space where the students can socialize and work with staff. The residential units are extremely important to the mission and function of the school because, besides the time spent at the school building and doing extracurricular activities. The residential building is where the students spend much of their time at CTJS.

**4A. ENTRY/HALLWAYS****Descriptive words:**

"UNIFORM, STRICT, DEPRESSING, NEEDS COLOR, DARK, NOT APPEALING"

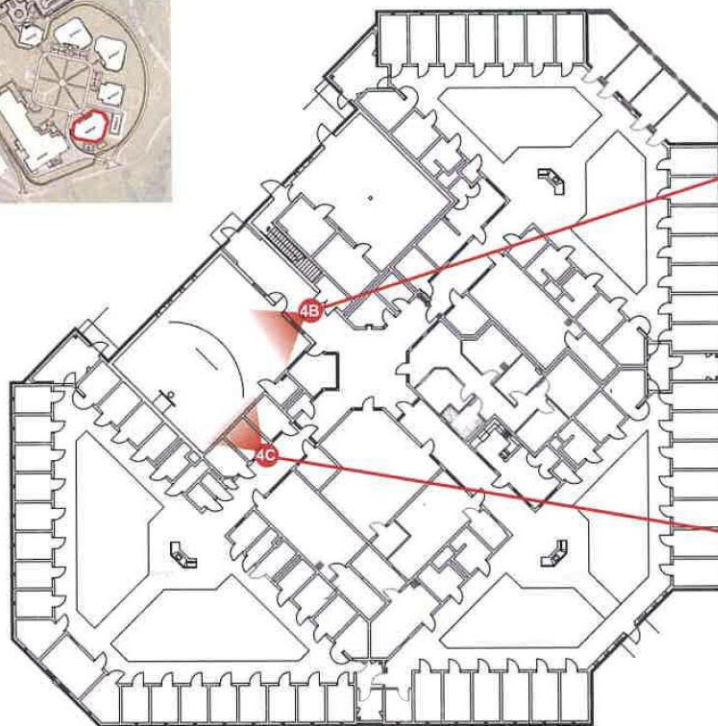
Initial Thoughts:

"Not kept up with/maintained. Needs color and decoration."

"No welcome signs of any kind."

"Door needs to be painted."

BUILDING 4



4B. Recreation Space

Descriptive words:

"NO COLOR, SCUFFED-UP, RESTRICTIVE
SERVES ITS PURPOSE, FUNCTIONAL,
WINDOWS COVERED."

Initial Thoughts:

"Needs wood flooring"

"Could use some sports banners to be
more appealing"



4C. Comfort Room

Descriptive words:

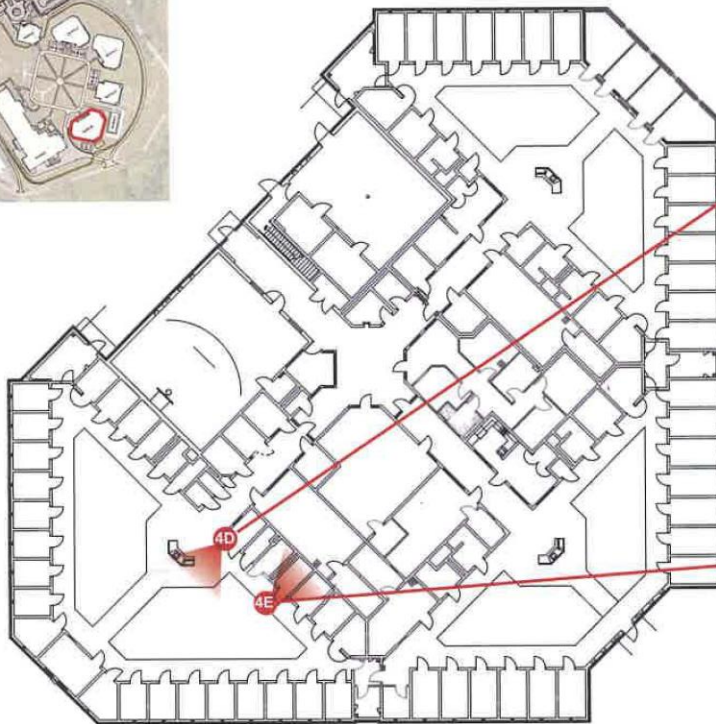
"SMALL, COLORFUL/BRIGHT, TIGHT, TOO
BUSY, PACKED."

Initial Thoughts:

"Glad this exists. Too small to be relaxing
- very confined. No views of outdoors/
natural light. Anyway to cover cinder
blocks?"

"Contradictory, comforting aspects meets
brick walls."

BUILDING 4



4D. Communal space

Descriptive words:

"OPEN, SPARCE, CORRECTIONAL, STARK, IMPERSONAL"

Initial Thoughts:

"To large to be comfortable."

"Staff at desk setup is not inviting. No art or bright colors. No space for relaxing - looks like a waiting room."

"Not homey at all."



4E. Showers

Descriptive words:

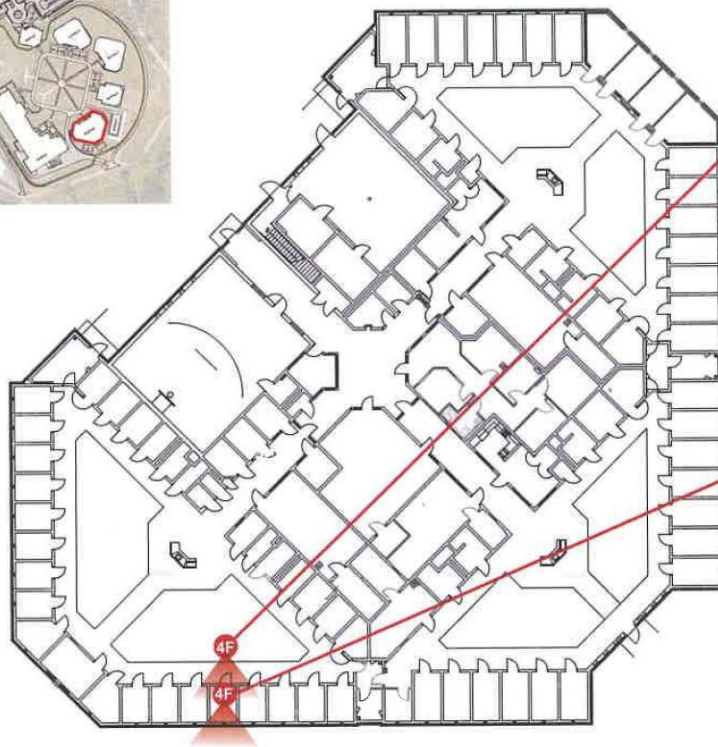
"DEPRESSING, OLD, DINGY, NOT VERY PRIVATE, SMELLY."

Initial Thoughts:

"Hard to make seem clean"

"Not very private."

BUILDING 4



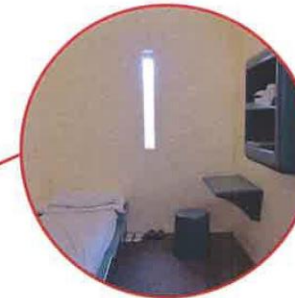
4F Individual Rooms

Descriptive words:

"SLIT WINDOW, SAD, IMPERSONAL, SMALL, COLORLESS, COLD."

Initial Thoughts:

"Depressing/Small. Window is ridiculous. - too small by far. Is there a way to make suicide proof furniture less childlike looking??"



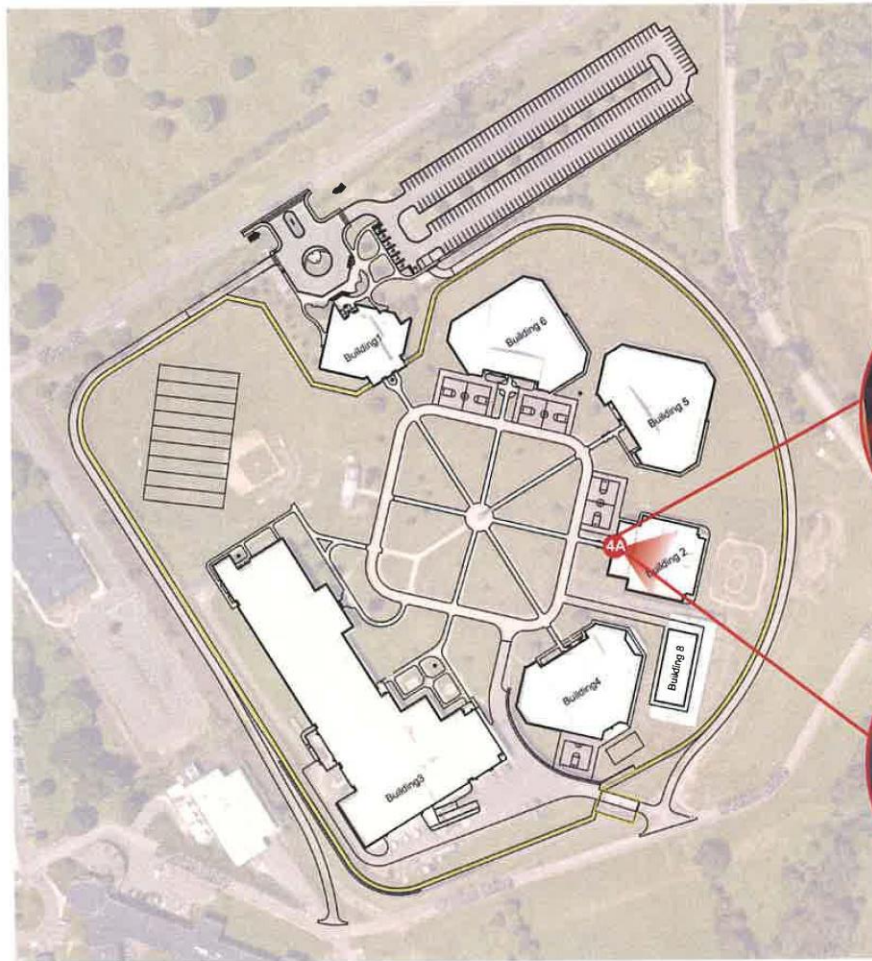
"Could the students get their own colorful rugs to brighten the space and personalize it?"

"Needs bigger windows and better lighting."

"Individual rooms and the showers are depressing and make it very clear that this is a prison. The windows are demoralizing. Overall impression is hard, severe, and institutional."

Workshop 1 - Building 4 - Experience Summary Comments

Of the buildings that we toured as a group, building 4 elicited the most negative feedback. The negative comments and discussion centered primarily on the individual student rooms. The student "cells" had a distinctly correctional and institutional feel, poor lighting, and older looking furniture that is in need of an update.



Building 2 - Exploration

BUILDING 2

Building 2, or "Boys Club", primarily provides space for recreational and extracurricular activities. There is classroom space, a music room, and a comfortable, safe, atmosphere and setting for the students to socialize and play games with each other. The staff that were in our group were clear to point out that entrance into Boys club is earned by the students - meaning that it is viewed as a privilege to utilize and a student's behavior determines their access to it.

**4A. Entry/Hallways****Descriptive words:**

"COLORFUL, LESS-INDUSTRIAL, WELCOMING, FUN, CLEAN"

Initial Thoughts:

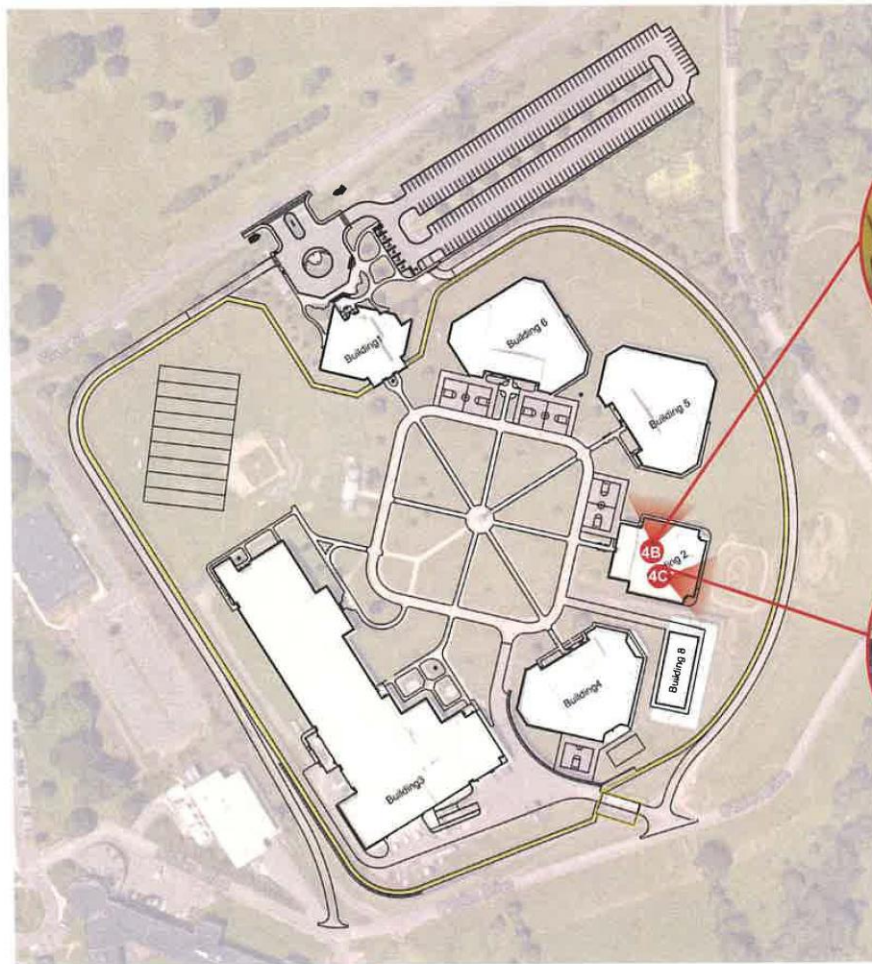
"Nice pictures outside, dumpsters could be designated farther away from the entrance."



"Sunbursts in windows are nice. More color- more inviting than other buildings. Trash right near the front of the building - seems disrespectful. Does it smell in summer?"

"Great use of artwork inside. Garden looks like it has been ignored. Could use some

BUILDING 2



4B. Music Rooms/Classrooms

Descriptive words:

"COLORFUL, HAPPY, CHEERY,
APPEALING, ENGAGING."

Initial Thoughts:

"Looks like the place to be!"

"Lots of equipment. Good art and color."

"Maybe get a donation of other
instruments."



4C. Recreation Room

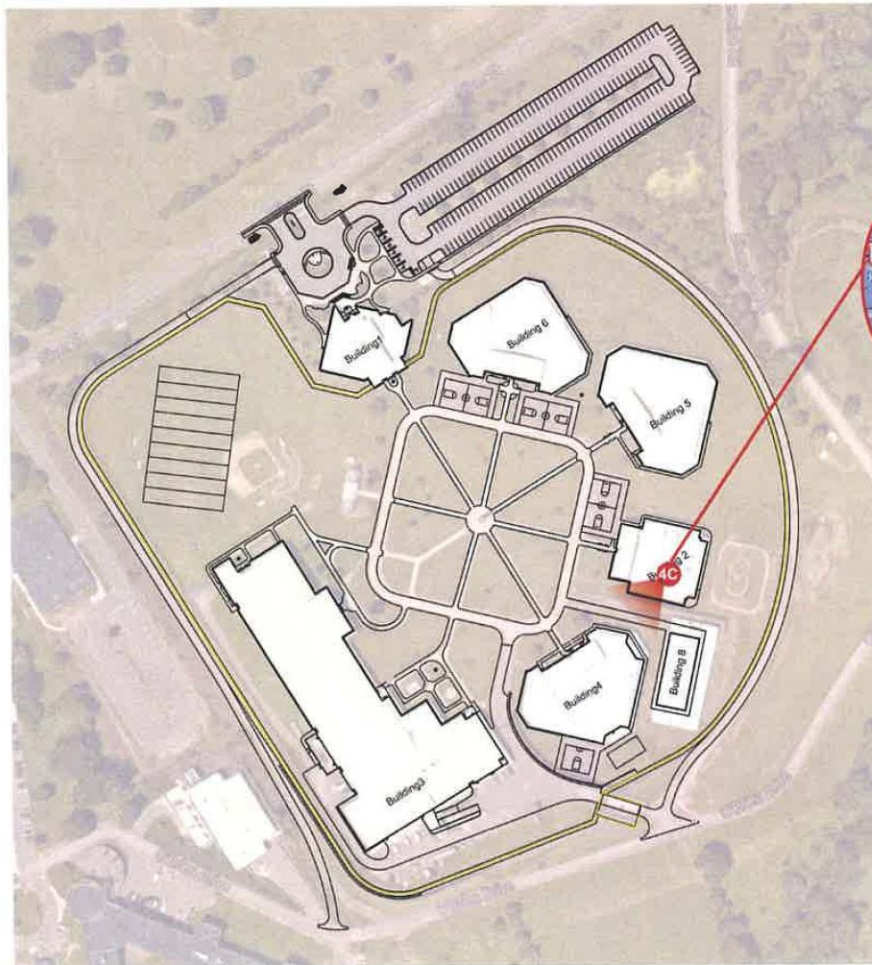
"SOFTER, INVITING, ORGANIZED BUT
STILL FUN, ENGAGING."

Initial Thoughts:

"Great use of space. Chairs make the
room feel homey. Artwork is awesome.
Rest of the units can benefit from this
type of set-up..

"Sets a different tone than the living
unit. Softer colors, softer furniture.
Microwave, fridge, and plants make it
look like kids are trusted."

BUILDING 2



4C. Recreation Room - Contin.

"SOFTER, INVITING, ORGANIZED BUT STILL FUN, ENGAGING."

Initial Thoughts:

"Boys club has a home like feeling."

"Soft furniture w/wood. Wood brings nice natural element. Plants and more variety of furnishings make less institutional."

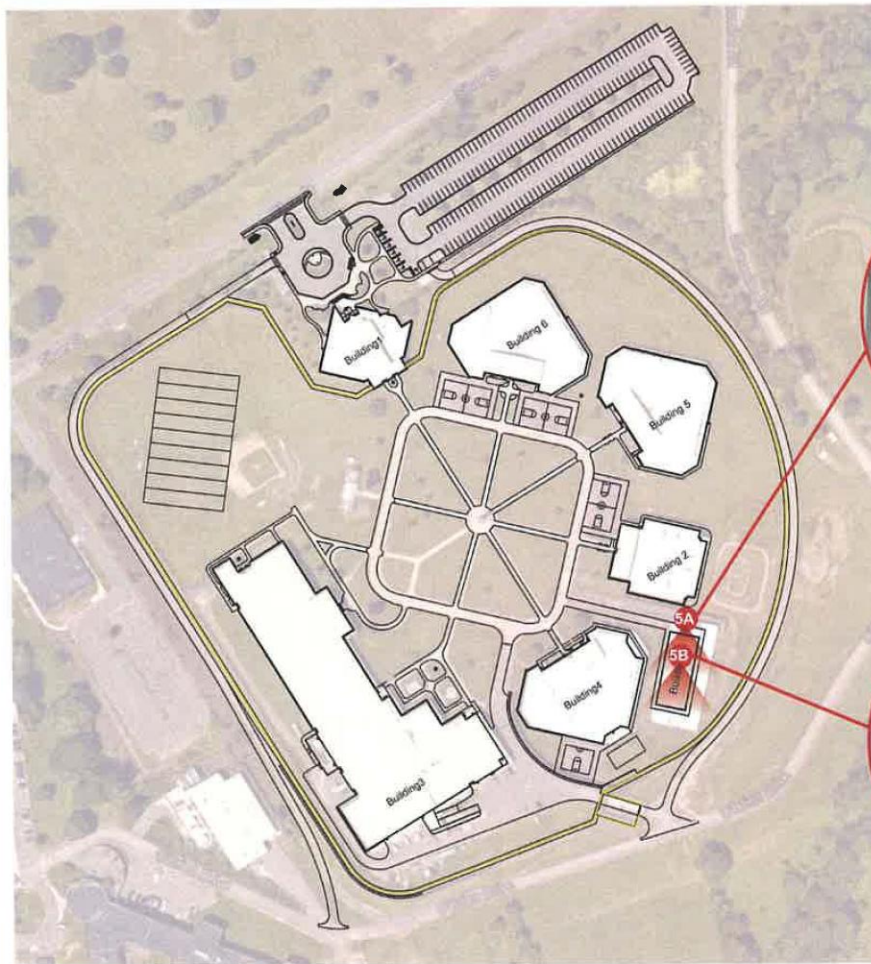
"Basketball court has lots of color. More friendly than building 1"

"Control panel kills the relaxing/positive vibe."

Workshop 1 - Building 2 - Experience Summary

"Creative use of art on the walls and windows, and cloth furniture!"

The group had very little negative feedback about boys club. The space seemed soft, kind, and calming. The lighting was good and the furnishings were more like what you would find in a home-like atmosphere. Overall, the resounding thought was how could the residential units could be more like Building 2.



Building 8 - Exploration

BUILDING 8

Building 8 is a newer building at CJTS that serves as a technology center and provides classroom space where teachers and staff can work with the students.

5A. Building Approach/Entry

Descriptive words:

"HARD-TO-FIND, UNIQUE, SET APART, TECHNOLOGY CENTER."

Initial Thoughts:

"Looks hidden, can't find door, maybe put in a sign."

"Grass looks like it has been ignored. Walkway to building could use some plant life."

5B. Main Corridor

"LIGHTING, SKYLIGHTS, BRIGHT, VARIED SHAPES, EDUCATIONAL, DESIGNED."

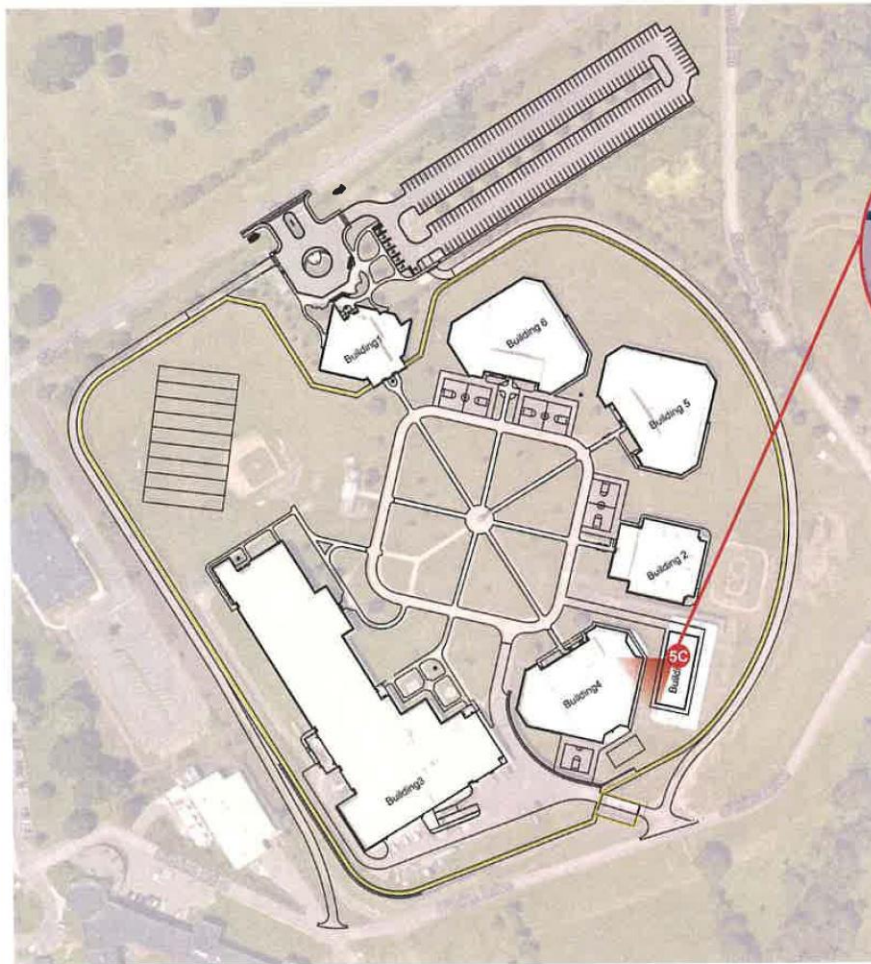
Initial Thoughts:

"Does not look like a hospital or a prison. Roof line in the hall - gives it a nice feel."

"Awesome color on floor - designed"

"Very appealing and new. Good architectural design."

BUILDING 8



5C. Classrooms

Descriptive words:

"WARM, ENGAGING, LEARNING, ENVIRONMENT, BRIGHT COLORS, ADJUSTABLE FURNITURE."

Initial Thoughts:

"Feels like a regular high school. Good technology. Bathroom is nice."

"Classroom desks felt good to sit in. Teachers have done great work in giving their rooms the feeling of a regular classroom."

Workshop 1 - Building 8 Experience Summary

The experience of Building 8 was favorable. The group noted its well-balanced color scheme, bright and calming interior, and its adequate and exemplary furnishings, decor, and technology. The only negative comments that were relayed about building 8 were related to its difficult to find and oddly designed entryway, and the lack of adequate exterior landscaping.



Workshop 2 - Experience Mapping Synthesis & Solution Ideation.

During the second workshop, the group began analyzing the observations, feelings, and comments that were collected by the group during the first workshop. By breaking into teams and looking hard at the way people had responded to their experience of the different buildings and spaces on campus, each team was able to recognize both the positive and negative aspects of the facility and to develop thoughtful and informed solutions to the problems they saw.

At the end of the second workshop we had the teams present what they had uncovered and thought about each of the buildings and spaces to the rest of the group. After the presentations were made, everyone had a chance to vote on what they felt were the most important things to change at CTJS.

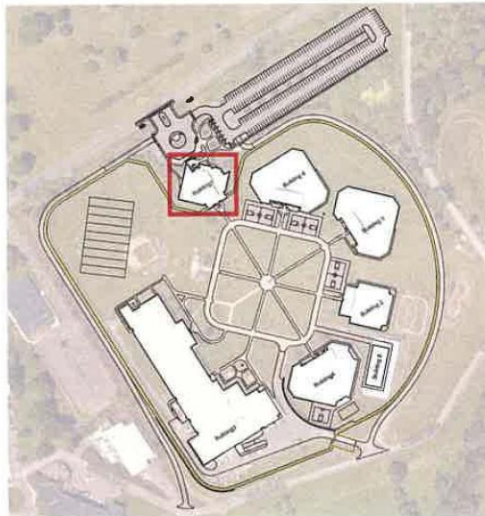
The following pages contain a summary of the ideas generated by the group during workshop 2.



Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 1 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

BUILDING 1

Small:

"At the main entrance, paint the center dividing wall a bright colors and indicate the entrances with better signage."

"Stencil inspirational quotes over the newly painted walls and paint/refinish the front desk with a brighter color."

"Include an information bulletin board at the staff entrance"

"In the visitor & family room, purchase a bookshelf and fill it with games (cards, board games...etc) to give the students something to do with visitors and their family members during visitations. Separate the seating into individualized areas to support more private family and friend interaction. Paint the walls and display images of student activities."

Medium:

"Move the Baby Elmo Room to a place with a window and enlarge it. Carpet the floor and buy some soft furniture and soft surfaces - like teddy bears - for the children."

"Put fun, patterned, carpet in the waiting room and visitor/family room and provide comfy spaces, real tables, and more -soft- comfortable chairs. Make everything less prison-like, and more home-like. Consider purchasing area rugs to add splashes of color to the room."

Enlarge the private meeting rooms in the visitor and family room.

Big:

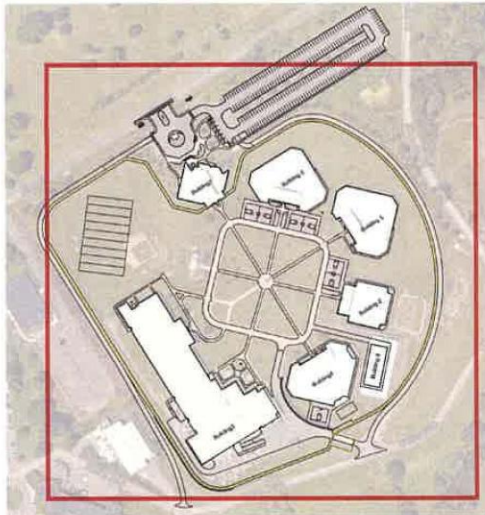
Replace ceiling and lighting in the main entrance lobby, waiting area, and the visitor and family room.

Replace and enlarge windows in the visitor and family room and plant a flower garden outside in front of the new, bigger, windows.

Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible immediately but are, nevertheless, on the wish list.



Facility Grounds - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

FACILITY GROUNDS

Small:

- "Rename/Rebrand buildings to be more attractive than "building 1", "building 2"...etc."
- "Update plantings around campus with new perennials."

Medium:

- "Plant seeds all around the facility to increase plant life and improve grass."
- "Create a calming rock garden, water feature, and fish pond."
- "Set up an oversized, outdoor, chessboard."
- "Bring in sand and create a volleyball court."
- "Add better outdoor seating and lighting around the ball fields."

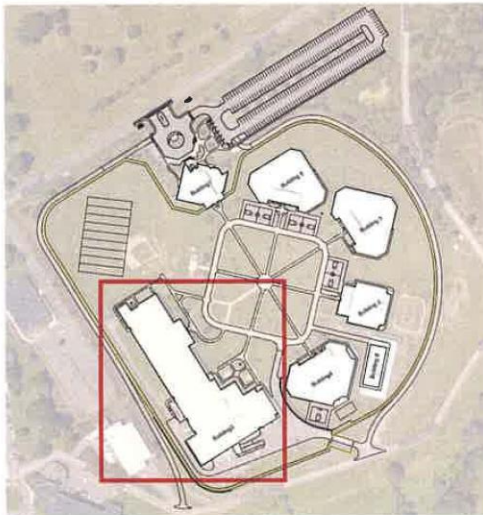
Big:

- "Build outdoor swimming pool."
- "Add track around baseball field."
- "Plant plantings and ivy around the perimeter fence to soften it and make it look less prison-like."

Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 3 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

BUILDING 3

Small:

- "Paint the receiving intake gate into the facility a brighter color that is less intimidating."
- "Paint the entry facade into the receiving intake unit a fun color."
- "Remove or muffle the mechanical lock 'pop' sound on the receiving intake doors."
- "Hang welcoming banner on the receiving intake fence."

Medium:

- "Add windows on the entry facade and vestibule into the receiving intake unit."
- "Put landscaping around the intake entryway to soften it and add some nice exterior lighting."
- "Redo the desk and flooring in the receiving intake to make it more medical than institutional."

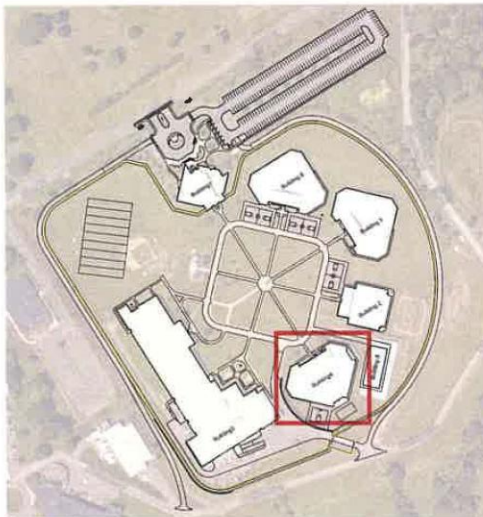
Big:

- "Completely redo the gate, entry sequence, and lobby at the intake unit so that it is still secure but beautiful, and not institutional."

Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 4 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

BUILDING 4

Small:

- "Hang up welcome signs and inspirational quotes on the walls at the entryway."
- "Move the trash bins away from the entry"
- "Remove or muffle mechanical "pop" sound from doors."
- "Paint the residential unit communal space, individual student rooms, and doors, different, warmer, colors. Consider developing a unique color scheme for each unit."



Medium:

- "Enlarge the comfort room and move it to a new location where it will have a window and access to natural light."



- "Re-design the residential student rooms to include added levels of comfort: Enlarge the window, provide better lighting, update the furnishings with softer and more attractive furniture, consider including small colorful rugs to personalize the room. This could be done in phases and students could "graduate" into better rooms based on behavior."

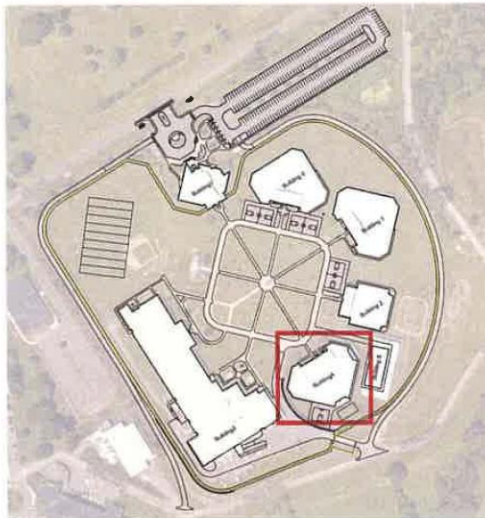
- "Get rid of the residential unit control consoles, replace with a less institutional looking system."

- "Add a wood headboards to the student beds."

Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 4 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas -Continued

BUILDING 4

Medium - Continued.

"Remove a few unused rooms in the residential units to gain access to natural light and views in the communal space. Double up some rooms to provide work, study, reading, and meeting areas."

"Install athletic mats and hang up some colorful banners in the half courts."

"Replace all furniture in residential units with softer and more homelike, preferably cloth, furniture."



Big:

"Add colored mosaic tiles to the residential unit shower rooms."

"Add a nicer finish than concrete block to the walls in the student rooms. Consider a smooth white high impact resistant gypsum concrete."

"Update all lighting in residential unit with fixtures that make it more like a home than a prison."

"Build an attractive kitchenette in each of the residential unit communal spaces. Consider integrating the current console functions into the kitchenette area."



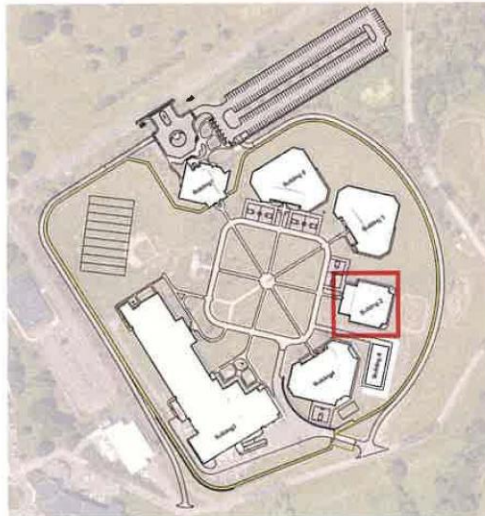
"Create sitting alcoves in the residential unit with games, cloth furniture, wood paneling, and good lighting."

"Look into using some of the unused space in the residential buildings into space for vocational programs like car repair, oil change, etc."

Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 2 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

BUILDING 2

Small:

"Move trash bin away from the entry."

"Improve paint scheme to include a more adult color palette - not baby blues - look into using warm golds, rusts, and eggplant-like colors similar to what you might find in a coffee shop."



Medium:

"Add artwork to the white acoustic panels."

"Empty and repurpose the center 'control room' into usable space."

Big:

"Blast out a couple rooms to get windows into the boy's club recreation room."

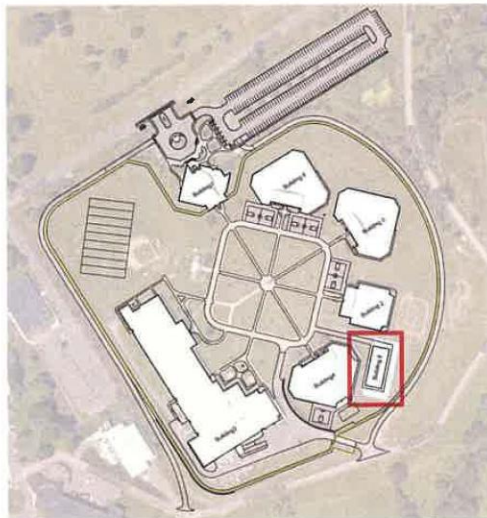
"Make alcoves by combining a couple of rooms and taking off the doors for cozy sitting areas or game rooms - have windows and homelike finishes."



Solution Ideation - Strategy

The feedback and ideas were organized into 3 categories -

1. "Small" - Ideas that could be addressed on a very small budget and completed in a short period of time.
2. "Medium" - Ideas that seem reasonable to accomplish with a moderate time frame and budget.
3. "Big" - Ideas that may not be feasible right away but are nevertheless on the wish list.



Building 8 - Small, Medium, and Big Ideas

BUILDING 8

Small:

- "Plant some grass seed to revive the landscaping around the entryway."
- "Landscape the entry pathway with climbing flowers/vines along the fence."

Medium:

- "Blend mechanical vent by entry into the façade, or look into relocating it."
- "Hang student made tapestries or baffles from the ceiling to help with the acoustics."
- "Have a 'home of the Hawks' or similarly themed logo design competition for signage and let the students paint a logo in the foyer."

Big:

- "Install some exterior signage to indicate building entry more clearly."
- "Design new building approach and build an attractive new architectural awning and vestibule to improve the building entry sequence."

Positive Feedback for CTJS

In addition to developing ideas about how to improve the facility, the group also was encouraged to share the positive observations regarding what is great about CTJS.

"School Areas/ Classrooms/ Library/ Cafeteria; Therapy Rooms; Recreational Space!"

"The people here care about the boys and the work that they do."

"Students feel safe and taken care of."

"Credit Retrieval in School"

"Grounds are well kept @ CJTS - beautiful."

"Campus-like facility (separate buildings, outside activity areas, etc.)"

"How they treat the kids."

"Open setting; Buildings are nice."

"School that is rich in programming and staffing to support youth"

"This! :)The people that care."

"The Boys club (building 2) nice because it has a less institutional feel. The plant and soft furnishing are homelike."

"Students have the opportunity to be in a structured and safe environment where they can work on improving their behaviors and earn credits to help them graduate from school."

Connecticut Juvenile Training School - Workshop Conclusion Summary.

This document contains an extensive analysis of the current quality and function of the facilities at CJTS and a plethora of excellent, strategic, and sensitive suggestions on improvements that could potentially be made. Many of the suggestions may be somewhat beyond the scope of what the facility can currently provide, but they are still extremely valuable in that they are all aligned with the mission and fundamental goal of the Connecticut Department of Children and Family services to provide a "safe, secure, and therapeutic environment."

It is hoped that this document, and the collaborative workshopping process that inspired it, will be carried into the future and used as a guide for subsequent improvements to the CTJS campus and the service that it provides in the lives of its students.



Connecticut Juvenile Training School

PRE-PRICING ITEMS

Below are some preliminary cost estimates for the pertinent items that were discussed during the workshoping process. These are preliminary numbers that can be used as a basis for further development in generating a strategic plan for the improvement of the environmental quality at CTJS and advancing its mission.

PRELIMINARY PRICING ITEMS

New Carpeting for Family Visitor Room	\$5/SQFT	3,000 SQFT	15,000
New Carpeting For Residential Communal Space	\$5/SQFT	4,000 SQFT	20,000
New Carpeting for Residential Student Rooms	\$5/SQFT	1,600 SQFT	8,000
General Painting - Main Lobby and Staff entrance	\$2/SQFT	800 SQFT	1,600
General Painting - Visitor Room	\$2/SQFT	1,200 SQFT	2,400
General Painting - Residential Units	\$2/SQFT	3,500 SQFT	7,000
General Painting - Receiving Area Entry	\$2/SQFT	800 SQFT	1,600
General Painting - Receiving Gate/Fence	\$2/SQFT	800 SQFT	1,600
Specialty Painting - Stenciled Graphics - Main Lobby			600
Specialty Painting - Stenciled Graphics - Receiving Entry			600
CJTS Graphic Banner on Receiving gate fence			400
Student Room Window expansion - 4'x4' window			400
New/Updated Furniture in Student Rooms			40,000
Demo walls in Visitor Family Room too enlarge Meeting Room			4,000
New GWB walls in Visitor Family Room for Enlarged Meeting Room			1,800
Demo Partition Wall Between Units for Double Rooms			8,000
Update Millwork @ Main Entry Lobby			8,000
Update Millwork @ Receiving Area Entrance Desk			8,000
Update Millwork @ Residential Unit Control			12,000
Bookshelves/Millwork in Visitor Room			8,000
Kitchenette in Communal space of living Unit (Millwork)			16,000
Tile on Residential Unit Showers			15,000
High impact Gypsum Coating in Student Rooms			24,000
Purchase Games/Activities for Family Visitor Room			500
New Lighting in Residential Unit (Warmer/human scale)			10,000
Landscaping @ Receiving Entrance			20,000
Landscaping @ Main Lobby Entrance			20,000
Protective Athletic Mats on Half Courts	\$400/MAT	20 MATS	8,000
Move Trash Bins @ Building Entrances (New Concrete Pad)	\$5/SQFT	1200 SQFT	6,000
Furniture for Work/Study Area in Residential Spaces	\$500/PIECE	10 PIECES	5,000
Furniture for Residential Communal Space	\$500/PIECE	50 PIECES	25,000
Colorful Mats/Rugs for Residential Units	\$100/RUG	40 RUGS	4,000
Colorful Mats/ Rugs for Visitor Room	\$150/RUG	8 RUGS	1,200
Drop Ceiling/Sound Absorption in Student Rooms	\$ 500 /ROOM	20 ROOMS	10,000
New Lighting in Student Rooms	\$100/FIXTURE	100 FIXTURES	10,000
New Lighting in Main entrance lobby	\$200/FIXTURE	30 FIXTURES	6,000
Staff Message/Bulletin Board for Staff Entrance	\$200/BOARD	1 BOARD	200
Relocate Baby Elmo Room to Location w/ Window	\$1500/WINDOW	1 WINDOW	1,500
Relocate Comfort Room to Location w/ Window	\$1500/WINDOW	1 WINDOW	1,500

NEEDS BETTER FORMATTING &
COST CONFIRMATION

TOTAL:

+ *Thank You.*

Appendix E: Projected Operating Expenses

Judicial Branch						
Cost of Juveniles in Residential Centers						
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023						
SID	SID Description		Juvenile Residential Center, Bridgeport	Juvenile Residential Center, Hartford	Transportation Svcs Middletown	Transportation Svcs New Haven
10010 Total Fixed	Personal Services		9,146,902	9,232,532	1,217,408	1,087,869
10020 Total Fixed	Other Expenses		571,218	1,208,132	57,383	81,120
10020 Total Variable	Other Expenses		99,870	93,964	4,260	7,744
12105 Total Fixed	Juvenile Alt Incarceration		216,580	113,210	0	0
12105 Total Variable	Juvenile Alt Incarceration		1,153,171	1,069,051	0	0
12616 Total Fixed	Juvenile Justice Outreach Svc		0	50,952	0	0
12616 Total Variable	Juvenile Justice Outreach Svc		1,190,570	864,828	0	0
43327 Total Fixed	INFRA REPAIR & IMPROVEMENTS		0	11,000	0	0
43570 Total Fixed	ALT, RENOVATE & IMPROVE BLDGS		9,371	0	0	0
43573 Total Fixed	SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS		45,140	0	0	0
Grand Total			12,432,822	12,643,670	1,279,052	1,176,732
	Total Fixed Cost	80%	9,989,212	10,615,827	1,274,792	1,168,989
	Total Variable Cost	20%	2,443,611	2,027,843	4,260	7,744
	Based on Daily Pop. Average		70			
	Yearly Detention Total		\$27,532,277			
	Total cost /365 days		\$75,431			
	Avg Yearly Cost per Juvenile		\$393,318			
	Avg Daily Cost per Juvenile		\$1,077.58			

Programming			
		DBT	included in daily rate
		Education	
		Medical	
		Mental Health	
		Prescription	
		Dental	
		Prosocial/Enrichment	
		Restorative Justice	
		Behavior Motivation	
		Ombudsperson	
		Summer Enrichment	
		Tablets	\$88,000
		Reintegration Mentors and Family Support Specialists for REGIONS Units (Bdpt & Htfd)	\$1,200,000
		Enhanced Vocational Programming	\$1,000,000
		Subtotal	\$2,288,000
Support Services			
		CQI	included in daily rate
		ACA	
		NCCHC	
		Materials (Handbooks, pamphlets, etc.)	
		Staff Training	
		Transportation (CTU) (13 Senior JDO's @ \$71,458)	\$928,954
		Subtotal	\$928,954

Appendix F: DOC Mental Health Assessment Scores and Descriptions

- **MH5 Assessment:** Crisis level mental disorder (acute conditions, temporary classification). Requires 24-hour nursing care. Examples include but are not limited to acute psychosis, severe depression, suicidal ideation, suicidal gestures or attempts, and overwhelming anxiety. Moreover, these inmates can be actively suicidal or self-mutilators. They require suicide watch, 15-minute watch or one-to-one monitoring.
- **MH4 Assessment:** Mental Health disorder severe enough to require specialized housing or ongoing intensive mental health treatment; usually on psychotropic medications. Examples: Individuals with chronic schizophrenia or bipolar disorders with frequent psychotic exacerbations, who need medication and assistance with activities of daily living; Individuals with borderline personality disorder with frequent suicidal gestures or episodes of self-mutilation, who, due to chronic mood instability and impulsiveness, require daily contact and support; Mentally retarded individuals in need of assistance with activities of daily living and self-care.
- **MH3 Assessment:** Mild or moderate mental health disorder may or may not be on psychoactive medication. Examples: Individuals with chronic schizophrenia or bipolar disorder who are compliant with medications and may have periodic psychotic exacerbations requiring hospitalization yet are able to function in a general population setting; Individuals with major depression who may have a history of suicidal behavior and need supportive services and/or medications and may require periodic hospitalizations; Individuals with personality disorders, e.g. borderline personality disorder and require supportive services and crisis intervention to prevent self-mutilation or suicidal gestures.
- **MH2 Assessment:** History of mental health disorder that is not currently active or needing treatment; or current mild mental health disorder, not requiring treatment by a mental health professional. Examples: Individuals with a history of mental health treatment for adjustment disorder, depression, anxiety, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, phobias, eating disorders, brief psychotic episodes, post-traumatic stress disorder, or developmental disorders with no current symptoms and no need for medication or follow-up services.
- **MH1 Assessment:** These individuals have no mental health history or current need and may be characterized as emotionally stable. Examples: Individual denies any mental health history, denies any suicidal ideation or suicide attempts with no evidence of anxiety, depression, or psychosis.

Appendix G: JBCSSD Under-18 Caseflow through Adult Court

Question(s) Posed:

As part of the effort to update the report to the Legislature on the transfer of under-18 youth from DOC to the Judicial Branch, the following questions were raised by the Working Group:

- A. # of < 18 year olds processed in adult court annually?
 - # released from court on conditional release
 - # released from court on surety bond
 - # released from court to IPS (intensive pretrial supervision)
- B. # of < 18 year olds released pretrial from MYI/YCI annually?
 - # discharged on conditional release
 - # discharged on surety bond
 - # discharged to IPS (intensive pretrial supervision)
 - # sentenced to Adult Probation Supervision
 - What kinds of conditions they are released on?

Methodology:

JBCSSD examined the number of arrests for under-18 youth using CRMVS court data, CMIS Pretrial Services data, and DOC daily census data, from 2017 through 11/15/2023. **Note that the surety bond discharge data requested in item B is not available.**

Results:

Table 1 describes the arraignment outcome of all under-18 youth processed in Adult Court. Almost nine out of every 10 arrests are released by the PD on a Misdemeanor summons or released on a PTA by the police prior to arraignment.

1. All Under-18 Arrests in Adult Court (Docket Numbers), by Arraignment Outcome

	Calendar Year						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
Misdemeanor Summons	84	100	46	51	57	49	43
Released by PD	740	648	551	435	511	513	480
Non-Financial Release	4	6	14	3	5	5	7
Posted Financial	17	21	14	14	14	12	10
Detained at Arraignment	31	35	41	42	42	59	44
	876	810	666	545	629	638	584

Intensive Pretrial Services (IPS) is a supervision by Probation during the pretrial process. Table 2 looks at the number of youth placed on IPS at arraignment.

2. IPS Orders at Arraignment/Release

Calendar Year						
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
4	1	1	2	10	13	20

Roughly half of MYI youth are discharged while unsentenced. Table 3 describes the overarching release outcomes for unsentenced youth at MYI.

3. Outcomes for Unsented Youth at MYI

	Calendar Year						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
Discharged	51	58	56	39	30	46	40
Convert to Sentenced	27	28	25	9	9	9	15
Turned 18	23	32	18	22	26	28	27
	101	118	99	70	65	83	82

When looking more closely at the circumstances of discharge from MYI among those unsentenced youth, the majority of these discharges occur at a continuance, indicating that many releases stem from bond reductions. A small number of youth are released at a sentencing event, likely to a “time served” outcome.

4. Discharge Detail for Unsented Youth at MYI

	Calendar Year						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
Discharged/Continued	39	39	35	24	27	41	32
Discharged/Sentenced	12	19	21	15	3	5	8
	51	58	56	39	30	46	40

When unsentenced youth are discharged from MYI, they may have different involvement with Pretrial Services or Adult Probation at JB-CSSD. Table 5 looks at the number of discharges with pretrial conditions in place at the time of discharge, as well as the those discharged to probation supervision. It is evident that, when comparing these figures to those in table 4, that the vast majority of continued cases emerge to pretrial conditions, and that in recent years that tends to include Intensive Pretrial Supervision (IPS).

5. CSSD Involvement for Unsented Discharges from MYI

	Calendar Year						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
Pretrial Conditions	24	19	31	28	17	30	29
IPS	11	5	11	8	14	29	26
Probation	3	9	11	4	1	1	2

Table 6 looks at the types of pretrial conditions in place when youth are discharged pretrial from MYI. Most common conditions are IPS and electronic monitoring.

6. Condition Types for Unsented Discharges from MYI

	Calendar Year						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 YTD
IPS	11	5	11	8	14	29	26
Pretrial Supervision (Call in)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Placement	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Electronic Monitoring	8	8	13	15	3	1	2
ABHS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Conditions	4	3	5	3	-	-	1