



HISTORY & TIMELINE OF NEW HAVEN RTC

1995	New Haven RTC is founded by two husband and wife couples
1996	New Haven RTC opens its first house in Spanish Fork, Utah. The original house holds 11 students
1997-1998	Staff develop the Values Program The original house is remodeled; New Haven expands from 11 to 14 students
1999	New Haven property expands 6 more acres and builds a schoolhouse
2000	New Haven builds a second residential house on the Spanish Fork campus with capacity for 16 more students The new house is called the East House The original house is renamed the West House
2001	New Haven purchases 10 acres of additional property in Saratoga Springs and opens a third house. Saratoga Springs is initially designed to be a transitional living program with capacity for 18 students In total, New Haven and Saratoga Springs hold 50 students
c. 2002-2003	Saratoga Springs closes its transitional living program. The house reopens as a third New Haven RTC and is renamed the North House. Student census drops dramatically, resulting in staff layoffs
2004	New Haven restructures its executive board members The private equity firm CIC Partners provides expansion capital and strategic support

2006	New Haven acquires more land and builds a fourth house, the Teresa House, on the South Campus. The preexisting houses are renamed to the Sacagawea House (formerly the West House), Roosevelt House (formerly the East House), and Parks House (formerly the North House) CIC Partners, New Haven staff and board members form Solacium Holdings, a financial holding company Solacium purchases New Haven and other TTI programs.
Date unknown	New Haven opens a fifth house, Anthony House, which is attached to Parks House on the North Campus
2007	New Haven remodels and expands the South and North campuses including the ropes course and schoolhouse Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) introduces H.R.5876, Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act. The bill is debated in Congress but further action is postponed Investigations by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reveal thousands of allegations of abuse and dozens of deaths in TTI programs. GAO investigators posing as parents also discover widespread use of deceptive marketing practices
2008	The board of Solacium Holdings is restructured and hires a new CEO The holding company undergoes extensive rebranding and is renamed InnerChange. InnerChange expands to purchase more TTI programs
2009	H.R.911, Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act of 2009 is introduced by Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.). The bill passes the House but does not pass the Senate
2011	S.1667, Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act of 2011 is sponsored by Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa). No further action on the bill is taken by lawmakers

2013-2014	New Haven RTC builds and opens a sixth house, the Nightingale House, on the North Campus
2015	New Haven opens a third campus at Hobble Creek. In total, New Haven now operates seven houses
2017	Rep. Adam Schiff (D-Calif.) introduces H.R.3024, Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act of 2017. The bill is referred to the House Committee on Education and Workforce. No further action is taken. Therapist Jason Scott Calder is arrested after repeatedly abusing a minor at New Haven's Hobble Creek campus New Haven rebrands Hobble Creek as the Earhart House
2018	Jason Scott Calder pleads guilty to multiple felonies. He is sentenced to 5 years to life in prison. InnerChange is purchased by a private equity company, Calo Programs. The two companies merge to form Embark. New Haven closes the Earhart House
2019	The Hobble Creek campus reopens as Potomac Hobble Creek and is later renamed Embark at Hobble Creek. While Hobble Creek is no longer considered part of New Haven, both facilities are subsidiaries of Embark
2021	15 students are sent home from Nightingale House; all 3 therapists leave Students are moved from Anthony House to Nightingale House. Anthony House shuts down. New Haven RTC Voices is formed and launches a website and Instagram account Sen. Mike McKell (R-Utah) introduces S.B.127, legislation that monitors residential programs in the state of Utah. S.B.127 is signed into law, but McKell later admits that the regulations are not sufficient to curtail abuse

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