Introduced by Senator Menjivar

February 8, 2024

An act to amend Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 30061 of the Government Code, and to repeal and add Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juveniles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1057, as amended, Menjivar. Juveniles. Juvenile justice coordinating council.

Under existing law, there is established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. Existing law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Existing law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law requires a county or city and county to submit a report to the board of supervisors and the board to assess the effectiveness of the programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded under these provisions and specifies the information to be included in the report.

This bill would require a county or city and county to establish a juvenile justice coordinating council in order to obtain funding under these provisions. The bill would require the board to evaluate if a county

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or a city and county has complied with the requirements of these provisions and would authorize the board or any state agency overseeing the administration of these funds to determine an appropriate remedial action or to withhold funding if a county or city and county fails to create a juvenile justice coordinating council. The bill would revise required components of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to, among other things, additionally require a plan to include an assessment of existing community-based youth development services, identification and prioritization of areas of the community that are vulnerable to court system involvement due to high rates of poverty and the incarceration of at-promise youth's family members, among other things, and a description of the target population funded under these provisions. The bill would require assessments to prioritize soliciting direct feedback on youth participants' satisfaction with existing services and resources. The bill would require programs and strategies funded under these provisions to, among other things, be modeled on healing-centered, restorative, trauma-informed, and positive youth development approaches and in collaboration with community-based organizations. The bill would prohibit the sharing of personally identifying information across agencies without informed, voluntary, revocable, and written consent of youth participants or their parents or legal guardians. The bill would require a council to include additional information in its annual report to the board of supervisors and the board relating to their programs, including data on youth participants and council members.

The bill would require the local agency overseeing requests for proposals for funds under these provisions to engage with community stakeholders, as specified, and take into account the county's juvenile justice plan and equity funding across the county. The bill would authorize any local agency to oversee the request for proposals except for a law enforcement-related agency, with preference for behavioral health-related local agencies.

Existing law requires a juvenile justice coordinating council to consist of certain members, including, but not limited to, the chief probation officer, as chair, and a representative from the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, and the sheriff's department, among others.

This bill would revise and recast those membership provisions, and instead require each county juvenile justice coordinating council to, at a minimum, consist of at least 50% community representatives with the remainder of the seats allocated to representatives from governmental

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agencies, as specified. The bill would require the council to include an at-promise youth, as defined, and either a person with experience in the juvenile court system or a system-impacted family member. The bill would require a council to select 2 cochairs from amongst its members, at least one of whom shall be a community representative. The bill would require a council to meet no less than 3 times per year and announce its meetings at least 10 days in advance of a meeting.

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over minors who are between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who have violated a federal, state, or local law or ordinance, as specified, and over minors under 12 years of age who have been alleged to have committed specified crimes. Existing law authorizes a juvenile court to adjudge a person under these circumstances to be a ward of the court.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

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(1) The grant administration under the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), which was created under the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Chapter 353 of the Statutes of 2000), requires that each county establish a juvenile justice coordinating council (Council) that consists of representatives from a variety of local agencies and community groups to ensure the county's multiagency juvenile justice plan is collaborative and comprehensive. A 2020 audit by the California State Auditor found that 20 percent of counties lacked a Council entirely. Of those counties that did complete plans, the California

State Auditor found that counties generally made limited revisions to their plans over the past 20 years despite significant changes to the juvenile justice landscape.

(2) The Councils were intended to guide the implementation of JJCPA funds to support community-run prevention and intervention programs that would include meaningful planning and program assessments. Many of the Councils have fallen short of the original vision to support positive youth development in community settings

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and reduce youth involvement in the court system. The use of JJCPA funds on law enforcement salaries and benefits, including net-widening with excessive probation supervision, is contradictory to the act's original intent of investment in collaborative, community-based services.

- (3) To be aligned with the purpose of the JJCPA, programs and strategies created by the Councils and funded under the JJCPA should be primarily focused on preventing young people from entering the criminal legal system through developing a nonpunitive, community-based, healing-centered, culturally competent, restorative, trauma-informed approach that is supported by key stakeholders, which is critical to reducing collateral consequences for justice-involved youth and saving taxpayer dollars.
- (4) The Council's juvenile justice plans and subsequent allocation of JJCPA funds do not reflect the drastically changing landscape of California's youth justice system or research on best practices to support youth. Since 2000, youth arrests have declined by over 80 percent. California has also seen a 66-percent decline in referrals to probation since 2006. Research shows that many at-promise youth are in the free community; therefore, the juvenile justice plans, programs, and strategies should reflect this changing landscape by investing in community-based solutions and services.
- (5) Comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plans should focus on creating nurturing environments conducive to healthy youth development. An analysis of multiple studies of system-involved youth shows significantly higher adverse childhood experience (ACE) scores, overrepresentation of minority youth, and documented associations between these ACEs and increased behavioral, legal, mental health, substance abuse, pregnancy, victimization, and educational problems. Arrest, court hearings, detention, and incarceration are inherently stressful, and can exacerbate trauma symptoms.
- (6) "State Strategies to Address the Needs of Justice-Involved Youth Impacted by Collateral Consequences" (February 2023) by the National Governors Association found that justice-involved youth face a diverse range of collateral consequences that can have both immediate and long-term negative and adverse impacts on their well-being and the well-being of their families.

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(7) The Justice Policy Institute's "Sticker Shock 2020: The Cost of Youth Incarceration" (July 2020) provides that extensive research reveals that secure youth incarceration increases the likelihood of recidivism and harms educational attainment, lifetime wages, and future health outcomes for youth. In 2020, California spent an average of \$833 per day per youth in confinement, which is equivalent to spending \$308,259 per year per youth. Prevention and intervention services for youth development are more cost effective to be administered through community-based services rather than through law enforcement agencies and incarceration.

- (b) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to include strong community representation on each Council, including at-promise youth, people and families impacted by the juvenile court system, and community-based service providers, to ensure that juvenile justice plans primarily focus on providing healing-centered, culturally competent, restorative, community-based programs and services that reduce and avoid young people's engagement with law enforcement, including programs and services administered by or overseen by law enforcement agencies.
- SEC. 2. Section 30061 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 30061. (a) There shall be established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA), to receive all amounts allocated to a county for purposes of implementing this chapter.
- (b) In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for the implementation of this chapter, the county auditor shall allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. The moneys shall be allocated as follows:
- (1) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the county sheriff for county jail construction and operation. In the case of *the Counties of* Madera, Napa, and Santa-Clara Counties, *Clara*, this allocation shall be made to the county director or chief of corrections.
- (2) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the district attorney for criminal prosecution.
- (3) Thirty-nine and seven-tenths percent to the county and the cities within the county, and, in the case of *the Counties of* San Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, and Contra Costa Counties, Costa, also to the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley

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Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community 1 2 Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, 3 and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services 4 District, in accordance with the relative population of the cities 5 within the county and the unincorporated area of the county, and the Broadmoor Police Protection District in the County of San 6 7 Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District and the 8 Stallion Springs Community Services District in Kern County, the County of Kern, the Lake Shastina Community Services District 10 in Siskiyou County, the County of Siskiyou, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District in Contra Costa 11 12 County, the County of Contra Costa, as specified in the most recent 13 January estimate by the Demographic Research Unit of the 14 Department of Finance, and as adjusted to provide, except as 15 provided in subdivision (i), a grant of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. For a 16 17 newly incorporated city whose population estimate is not published 18 by the Department of Finance, but that was incorporated prior to 19 July 1 of the fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA 20 is to be made, the city manager, or an appointee of the legislative 21 body, if a city manager is not available, and the county 22 administrative or executive officer shall prepare a joint notification 23 to the Department of Finance and the county auditor with a population estimate reduction of the unincorporated area of the 24 25 county equal to the population of the newly incorporated city by 26 July 15, or within 15 days after the Budget Act is enacted, of the 27 fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA is to be made. 28 No A person residing within the Broadmoor Police Protection 29 District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion 30 Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina 31 Community Services District, or the Kensington Police Protection 32 and Community Services District shall not also be counted as residing within the unincorporated area of the County of San 33 34 Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, or Contra Costa, or within any city located 35 within those counties. Except as provided in subdivision (i), the 36 county auditor shall allocate a grant of at least one hundred 37 thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. 38 Moneys allocated to the county pursuant to this subdivision shall 39 be retained in the county SLESA, and moneys allocated to a city

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pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in a SLESA established in the city treasury.

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- (4) Fifty percent to the county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice—plan plan, as provided in this paragraph. In order to be eligible for funding under this paragraph, a county or city and county shall establish a juvenile justice coordinating council with membership described in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The juvenile justice plan shall be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county with the membership described in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. county. If a county or city and county fails to establish a juvenile justice coordinating council, the Board of State and Community Corrections or any state agency overseeing the administration of these funds shall have the authority to determine appropriate remedial action or withhold the funding provided under this paragraph. The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually by the council. juvenile justice coordinating council. The plan or updated plan-may, at the discretion of the county or city and county, shall be approved by the county board of supervisors. The plan or updated plan shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board Board of State and Community Corrections that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive *multiagency* juvenile justice-multiagency plan to be developed under this chapter paragraph with the form for submission of the annual Youthful Offender Block Grant plan that is required to be developed and submitted pursuant to Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (A) The *comprehensive* multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:
- (i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. community-based youth development services and resources that specifically center at-promise youth, youth involved in the juvenile court system, and their families. Assessments shall prioritize soliciting direct feedback on youth participants' satisfaction with existing services and resources.

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(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use. are vulnerable to court system involvement due to high rates of poverty, a lack of educational and employment opportunities, racial discrimination, the incarceration of an at-promise youth's family members, and a high prevalence of community violence and crime.

- (iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of-responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders. care to prevent and respond to young people experiencing juvenile court system involvement that is modeled on a framework of positive youth development and demonstrates a healing-centered, culturally competent, restorative, community-based, collaborative, and integrated approach for at-promise youth and youth involved in the juvenile court system.
- (iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.
- (iv) A description of the target population for the program strategies that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this paragraph, including a description of the target population's race, ethnicity, age, gender identity, and ZIP Code of residence.
- (v) Input from at-promise youth, youth involved in the juvenile court system and their families, and a description of the programs and strategies that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph, including documentation of their effectiveness, specific objectives, and outcome measures.
- (B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements *Programs* and strategies proposed to be funded under this chapter paragraph shall satisfy all of the following requirements:
- (i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention,

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suppression, and incapacitation. creating positive youth development outcomes, helping young people avoid engagement with law enforcement agencies, and reducing community violence and crime. These programs and approaches shall be modeled on healing-centered, culturally competent, restorative, trauma-informed, and positive youth development approaches.

- (ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate. appropriate, and prioritize collaboration with community-based organizations.
- (iii) Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies. programs and strategies funded by this paragraph, while still protecting participant confidentiality in prearrest and prebooking diversion programs. Personally identifying information shall not be shared across agencies without the informed, voluntary, revocable, and written consent of youth participants, or their parents or legal guardians on behalf of minors.
- (C) The local agency overseeing the request for proposals process for funds provided under this paragraph shall engage community stakeholders, including, but not limited to, at-promise youth, youth involved in the juvenile court system and their families, and the juvenile justice coordinating council in the process of selecting which entities to which to distribute funds. The local agency shall take into account the county's juvenile justice plan and equity of funding across the county in the final selection of proposals to be funded. The local agency overseeing the request for proposals process for funds provided under this paragraph may be any county agency that is not a law enforcement-related agency, with preference for behavioral health-related local agencies.

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(D) To assess the effectiveness of programs, strategies, and system enhancements programs and strategies funded pursuant to this paragraph, the juvenile justice coordinating council of each county or city and county shall submit by October 1 of each year a report to the county board of supervisors and to the Board of State and Community Corrections on the programs, strategies, and system enhancements programs and strategies funded pursuant

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to this chapter. paragraph. The report shall be in a format specified by the board Board of State and Community Corrections that consolidates the report to be submitted pursuant to this chapter with the annual report to be submitted to the board Board of State and Community Corrections for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program, as required by subdivision (c) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The report shall include all of the following:

- (i) An updated description of the programs, strategies, and system enhancements programs and strategies that have been funded pursuant to this chapter paragraph in the immediately preceding fiscal year. Descriptions shall include evidence supporting the programs and strategies, including feedback from youth participants.
- (ii) An accounting of expenditures during the immediately preceding fiscal year for each—program, strategy, or system enhancement program and strategy funded pursuant to this chapter. paragraph.
- (iii) A description and expenditure report for—programs, strategies, or system enhancements programs and strategies that have been cofunded during the preceding fiscal year using funds provided under this—chapter paragraph and Youthful Offender Block Grant funds provided under Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1950) of Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (iv) An updated list of juvenile justice coordinating council members, including their assigned seat and profession, if applicable, and dates for all council meetings in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

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(v) Countywide juvenile justice trend data available from existing statewide juvenile justice data systems or networks, as specified by the Board of State and Community Corrections, including, but not limited to, arrests, diversions, petitions filed, petitions sustained, placements, incarcerations, subsequent petitions, and probation violations, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender identity, age, and ZIP Code of residence, and including, in a format to be specified by the board, Board of State and Community Corrections, a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements programs and strategies funded pursuant

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to this-chapter paragraph have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in the report. (D)

(E) The board Board of State and Community Corrections shall, within 45 days of having received the county's report, post on its internet website the report and a description or summary of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements programs and strategies that have been supported by funds made available to the county under this chapter. paragraph.

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- (F) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall compile the local reports and, by March 1 of each year following their submission, make a report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing the programs, strategies, and system enhancements programs and strategies and related expenditures made by each county and city and county from the appropriation made for the purposes of this paragraph. The annual report to the Governor and the Legislature shall also summarize the countywide trend data and any other pertinent information submitted by counties indicating how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements programs and strategies supported by funds appropriated under this-chapter paragraph have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the trends identified. The board of State and Community Corrections may consolidate the annual report to the Legislature required under this paragraph with the annual report required by subdivision (d) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program. The annual report shall be submitted pursuant to Section 9795, and shall be posted for access by the public on the internet website of the board. Board of State and Community Corrections.
- (G) As used in this paragraph, "at-promise youth" means young people up to 25 years of age, inclusive, who are vulnerable to court system involvement due to high rates of poverty, a lack of educational and employment opportunities, racial discrimination, the incarceration of one or more of their family members, and a high prevalence of community violence and crime.
- (c) Subject to subdivision (d), for each fiscal year in which the county, each city, the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community

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Services District, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District receive moneys pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the county, each city, and each district specified in this subdivision shall appropriate those moneys in accordance with the following procedures:

- (1) In the case of the county, the county board of supervisors shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to provide frontline law enforcement services, other than those services specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b), in the unincorporated areas of the county, in response to written requests submitted to the board by the county sheriff and the district attorney. Any request submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall specify the frontline law enforcement needs of the requesting entity, and those personnel, equipment, and programs that are necessary to meet those needs.
- (2) In the case of a city, the city council shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief of police of that city or the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that city.
- (3) In the case of the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within Kern County, the County of Kern, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within Siskiyou County, the County of Siskiyou, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within Contra Costa County, the County of Contra Costa, the legislative body of that special district shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that special district.
- (d) For each fiscal year in which the county, a city, or the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within—Kern County, the County of Kern, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within—Siskiyou County, the County of Siskiyou, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within—Contra

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Costa County the County of Contra Costa receives any moneys pursuant to this chapter, in no event shall the governing body of any of those recipient agencies subsequently alter any previous, valid appropriation by that body, for that same fiscal year, of moneys allocated to the county or city pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b).

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- (e) For the 2011–12 fiscal year, the Controller shall allocate 23.54 percent of the amount deposited in the Local Law Enforcement Services Account in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (b), and shall allocate 23.54 percent for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).
- (f) Commencing with the 2012–13 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).
- (g) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b). The Controller shall allocate funds in monthly installments to local jurisdictions for public safety in accordance with this section as annually calculated by the Director of Finance.
- (h) Funds received pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be expended or encumbered in accordance with this chapter no later than June 30 of the following fiscal year. A local agency that has not met the requirement of this subdivision shall remit unspent SLESA moneys received after April 1, 2009, to the Controller for deposit in the Local Safety and Protection Account, after April 1, 2012, to the Local Law Enforcement Services Account, and after July

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1, 2012, to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities
Subaccount. This subdivision shall become inoperative on July 1,
2015.

- (i) In the 2010–11 fiscal year, if the fourth quarter revenue derived from fees imposed by subdivision (a) of Section 10752.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code that are deposited in the General Fund and transferred to the Local Safety and Protection Account, and continuously appropriated to the Controller for allocation pursuant to this section, are insufficient to provide a minimum grant of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction, the county auditor shall allocate the revenue proportionately, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b). The county auditor shall proportionately allocate, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), all revenues received after the distribution of the fourth quarter allocation attributable to these fees for which payment was due prior to July 1, 2011, until all minimum allocations are fulfilled, at which point all remaining revenue shall be distributed proportionately among the other jurisdictions.
- (j) The county auditor shall redirect unspent funds that were remitted after July 1, 2012, by a local agency to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount pursuant to subdivision (h), to the local agency that remitted the unspent funds in an amount equal to the amount remitted.
- SEC. 3. Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.

749.22. To be eligible for this grant, each county shall be required to establish a multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council that shall develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The coordinating councils shall, at a minimum, include the chief probation officer, as chair, and one representative each from the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, the sheriff's department, the board of supervisors, the department of social services, the department of mental health, a community-based drug and alcohol program, a city police department, the county office of education or a school district, and an at-large community representative. In order to carry out its duties pursuant to this section, a coordinating council shall also include representatives from nonprofit

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community-based organizations providing services to minors. The board of supervisors shall be informed of community-based organizations participating on a coordinating council. The coordinating councils shall develop a comprehensive, multiagency plan that identifies the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of male and female juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youths who are persons described in Section 602. Counties may utilize community punishment plans developed pursuant to grants awarded from funds included in the 1995 Budget Act to the extent the plans address juvenile crime and the juvenile justice system or local action plans previously developed for this program. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

- (a) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services resources which specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.
- (b) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substance sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile alcohol use within the council's jurisdiction.
- (c) A local action plan (LAP) for improving and marshaling the resources set forth in subdivision (a) to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency in the areas targeted pursuant to subdivision (b) and the greater community. The councils shall prepare their plans to maximize the provision of collaborative and integrated services of all the resources set forth in subdivision (a), and shall provide specified strategies for all elements of response, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation, to provide a continuum for addressing the identified male and female juvenile crime problem, and strategies to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youths who are persons described in Section 602.

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(d) Develop information and intelligence-sharing systems to
ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and to provide
data for measuring the success of the grantee in achieving its goals.
The plan shall develop goals related to the outcome measures that
shall be used to determine the effectiveness of the program.

- (e) Identify outcome measures which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) The rate of juvenile arrests.
 - (2) The rate of successful completion of probation.
- (3) The rate of successful completion of restitution and court-ordered community service responsibilities.
- 12 SEC. 4. Section 749.22 is added to the Welfare and Institutions 13 Code, to read:
 - 749.22. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
 - (1) "At-promise youth" means young people up to 25 years of age, inclusive, who are vulnerable to court system involvement due to high rates of poverty, a lack of educational and employment opportunities, racial discrimination, the incarceration of one or more of their family members, and a high prevalence of community violence and crime.
 - (2) "Community representative" means an individual who is currently or formerly justice system-involved, a system-impacted family member, or a representative from a nonprofit, community-based organization that provides services to youth and that does not include law enforcement employees or staff.
 - (b) To be eligible for a grant under this article, each county shall be required to establish a juvenile justice coordinating council that shall develop and implement a continuum of care to prevent and respond to young people experiencing juvenile court system involvement that is modeled on a framework of positive youth development and demonstrates a healing-centered, restorative, community-based, collaborative, and integrated approach for at-promise youth and youth involved in the juvenile court system.
 - (c) (1) A juvenile justice coordinating council shall, at a minimum, consist of at least 50 percent community representatives and the remainder of seats shall be allocated to representatives from governmental agencies.

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(2) The juvenile justice coordinating council shall include an 2 at-promise youth, and either a person with experience in the 3 juvenile court system or a system-impacted family member. The 4 juvenile justice coordinating council may include 5 representative each from the public health department, the district 6 attorney's office, the county probation department, the public defender's office, the board of supervisors, the county department 8 of social services, the county department of mental or behavioral health, a community-based drug and alcohol program, a city police 10 department, the county office of education or a school district, and the county department of children, youth, and families, if one exists. 12 If a county board of supervisors or a county's juvenile justice 13 coordinating council's bylaws establish term limits, all individuals 14 of the council, including cochairs, shall be subject to these term 15 limits.

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- (3) A juvenile justice coordinating council shall elect two cochairs from among its members, at least one of whom shall be a community representative.
- (4) The board of supervisors shall be informed of any community-based organizations participating on a juvenile justice coordinating council.
- (d) A juvenile justice coordinating council shall meet no less than three times per year and announce meetings at least 10 days in advance. A juvenile justice coordinating council shall make meetings accessible to the public through remote participation, such as streaming and remote call-in options, and shall choose meeting times that optimize and encourage public participation.
- (e) A juvenile justice coordinating council shall develop a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan pursuant to Section 30061 of the Government Code that identifies the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of care for at-promise youth, youth involved in the juvenile court system, and their families.

SECTION 1. Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

602. (a) Except as provided in Section 707, any minor who is between 12 years of age and 17 years of age, inclusive, when the minor violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is SB 1057 — 18 —

within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court.

- (b) Any minor who is under 12 years of age when the minor is alleged to have committed any of the following offenses is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court:
 - (1) Murder.

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- (2) Rape by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
- (3) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
- 12 (4) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.
- 14 (5) Sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.