


PUBLIC NOTICE AND AGENDA

County of Shasta
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) – SB823 Subcommittee Meeting
April 14, 2021, 1:30 p.m.

Teleconference & GoTo Meeting Participation Only

Pursuant to Governor's Executive Order N-29-20

Instructions for attending GoTo Meeting/Teleconference Board Meeting appear at the end of the agenda

	Council Members Tracie Neal, CPO, Chair Ben Hannah Kathryn Barton Cindy Lane Laura Stapp Mary Lord Vacant Michael Burke Cindy Vogt Valerie Hartley	Agency Probation District Attorney's Office Public Defender's Office HHSA/Social Services HHSA/Mental Health Shasta County Office of Education Shasta County Superior Court Pathways to Hope California Heritage Youth Build Academy Shasta ILP
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WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

1. PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public will have the opportunity to address the Subcommittee on any issue within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Speakers will be limited to three minutes.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Subcommittee members will review and approve minutes from the February 10, 2021 subcommittee meeting.

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

4. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Subcommittee members will receive an update and review a draft narrative from the services and treatment workgroup.
- B. Subcommittee members will receive an update and review a draft narrative from the retaining youth in the Juvenile System workgroup.
- C. Subcommittee members will discuss the Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP), the DJJ Realignment Plan, and next steps.

5. ACTION ITEMS

6. OTHER ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

7. NEXT MEETING

Identify the next meeting date and time

8. INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS FROM SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

9. ADJOURN

COVID-19 JJCC - SB823 Subcommittee Meeting Information

The JJCC – SB823 Subcommittee meeting will be conducted remotely. Reasonable accommodations will be made for individuals with disabilities.

To participate in a JJCC-SB823 Subcommittee meeting remotely:

1. Join the Go To Meeting at <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/370205693> or dial in at United States: +1 (571) 317-3122 Access Code: 370-205-693
2. Submit public comments in writing electronically before or during the meeting on any matter on the agenda or any matter within the Board's subject matter jurisdiction, regardless of whether it is on the agenda for Board consideration or action. Forward comments to elbertain@co.shasta.ca.us
3. For more details about participating in the JJCC-SB823 Subcommittee meeting during COVID-19 pandemic, or to request accommodation, please contact Erin Bertain at (530) 245-6213 or elbertain@co.shasta.ca.us

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Shasta County will make available to any member of the public who has a disability a needed modification or accommodation, including an auxiliary aid or service, in order for that person to participate in the public meeting. A person needing assistance to attend this meeting should contact Twyla Carpenter at Probation at 530-245-6232 or in person or by mail at 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001, or by email to twcarpenter@co.shasta.ca.us at least two working days in advance. Accommodations may include, but are not limited to, interpreters, assistive listening devices, accessible seating, or documentation in an alternate format. If requested, this document and other agenda and meeting materials can be made available in an alternate format for persons with a disability who are covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Public records that relate to any of the matters on this agenda (except Closed Session items), and that have been distributed to the members of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, are available for public inspection at the Shasta County Probation Department, 2684 Radio Lane, Redding, CA 96001. This document and other Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council documents are available online at www.co.shasta.ca.us. Questions regarding this agenda may be directed to Twyla Carpenter, Staff Services Analyst, at Probation at 530-245-6232 or by e-mail at twcarpenter@co.shasta.ca.us.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)- SB 823 Subcommittee Meeting
 February 10, 2021, 1:30p.m.
 Teleconference & Go To Meeting Participation Only
 Meeting Minutes

MEMBERS	Agency	Present	Absent
Tracie Neal	Probation	X	
Ben Hannah	District Attorney's Office	X	
Kathryn Barton	Public Defender's Office	X	
Cindy Lane	HHSA/Social Services	X	
Laura Stapp	HHSA/Mental Health	X	
Mary Lord	Shasta County Office of Education	X	
Cindy Van-Schooten	Shasta County Superior Court		X
Michael Burke	Pathways to Hope	X	
Cindy Vogt	California Heritage Youth Build Academy	X	
Valery Hartley	Shasta ILP	X	
GUESTS Present		*****	*****
Erin Bertain	Probation		

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. A quorum was present. Introductions were made.

Public Comment

None

Approval of meeting minutes

None

Financial Report

None

Discussion Items

Discuss DJJ Realignment and SB 823

Tracie explained the purpose of this initial meeting was to discuss Senate Bill 823 and DJJ Realignment. Tracie said the intent of SB 823 is to ultimately close the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). She stated intake will close 7/1/21 which means following that date, any youth sentenced to DJJ will remain with the county and no longer be accepted to DJJ. She said DJJ will serve the youth who have been booked prior to this date and will close all three facilities and the fire camp by July 30, 2023.

Tracie provided a brief history of state youth detention facilities. She said youth have been detained by the state since the 1850's. She stated in 1941 the Youth Correctional Authority Act was adopted and later modified to the California Youth Authority (CYA) focusing on a military and camp approach for youth needing detention at the state level. She said by 1996, the population at CYA facilities exceeded 10,000 youth. She explained in 2004, *Farrell v. Allen Consent Decree* was filed with the court resulting in a major overhaul of the entire CYA system. She said in 2004, CYA was reorganized and became the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). She continued by saying in 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191 were signed requiring most youthful offenders to be committed to county facilities, reserving those convicted of the most serious felonies and having the most severe treatment needs for DJJ. She said Facilities began to close due to decreased population and currently there are three facilities and one youth conservation camp with a total population of about 780 individuals. She reported a fact sheet authored by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) estimated the state cost of detention for a DJJ youth at \$317,711 per youth in FY 2017/18.

She discussed proposals from Governor Newsom to either close DJJ or move DJJ to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in an effort to establish an approach that was treatment based. She stated most recently, Governor Newsom included the closure of DJJ as part of his May 2020 Revised Budget and following Legislative Hearings Governor Newsom signed SB 823. She said the announcement was unexpected. Michael Burke noted the significant cost to detain a youth in DJJ of \$317,711. Tracie clarified that even though the state recognizes how much it costs to treat a DJJ youth, they are recommending transferring significantly less funding to the counties while transferring the same level of responsibility.

Tracie talked about the creation of a new state office, the Office of Youth and Community Restoration under DHHS, which will open July 1, 2021, to oversee the treatment/care of the youth and create an Ombudsman. She explained BSCC will still be responsible for the inspection of the facilities. She said a key element of SB 823 is the development of a plan for how these youth will be served at the county level which is one of the main purposes of this subcommittee.

Jeremy Kenyon talked about the offenses for which a youth can be sentenced to DJJ and specified 707(b) offenses, which are the most egregious offenses, are the only charges for which a youth can be sentenced to DJJ.

Carla Stevens discussed JRF Implementation strategies. She indicated, focusing on treatment and rehabilitative services would be the focus of this program. She discussed the JRF physical plant and explained how the DJJ youth would be housed and receive treatment and services. Ben Hanna asked for some clarification about the housing specifically if the DJJ youth would be housed with other JRF youth. Carla answered in the affirmative but specified that the youth would have their own rooms and would be in programming separate from the non-DJJ youth. Tracie Neal said DJJ has a nationally recognized sexual offender treatment program and indicated filling the need for this type of treatment will be a challenge. She reported that Probation is currently exploring the options available with the current medical provider and has issued an RFQ for treatment services.

Tracie talked about SB 823 and the intent to keep youth in the Juvenile Justice system rather than transferring to adult. She indicated this will need to be part of the plan.

Jeremy talked about the current process of DJJ Parole and re-entry planning which includes a Probation Officer being involved in periodic conversations while a youth is in DJJ but not being involved in the treatment. He said currently Probation only becomes involved when a youth has been granted Parole.

He said Probation then supervises the youth until they are scheduled to terminate their Parole, which can be until they are 25 years old.

Tracie shared the estimated allocations for Shasta County for the next 3 years is less than what it currently costs the state to house these youth. She stated BSCC has over \$9 million dollars in grant funds to help with implementation which Shasta County has completed a survey and has expressed interest in applying for with the BSCC.

Chelsey Chappelle asked for volunteers to form a smaller workgroup to discuss ways to keep youth in the juvenile system. Kathryn Barton and Ben Hanna agreed.

Carla Stevens asked for volunteers to form a smaller workgroup to help develop the program especially in regard to treatment. Valerie Hartley, Cindy Vogt, Michael Burke, and Laura Stapp agreed.

Action Items

None

Next meeting schedule

April 14, 2021 – 1:30 p.m.

Individual comments from Subcommittee Members

None

Adjourn

Ben Hannah moved to adjourn the meeting; Cindy Vogt seconded; 9 Ayes; 0 Noes; Motion passed.



Closure of DJJ: Creating a Long-Term Commitment Program in the JRF

SB 823 DJJ Realignment



Agenda

- DJJ Overview
- Key Elements of SB 823
- DJJ Population
- JRF- Implementation Strategies
- Retaining target population in the Juvenile Justice System
- DJJ Parole
- BSCC Grant/Funding
- Next Steps

Purpose and Intent

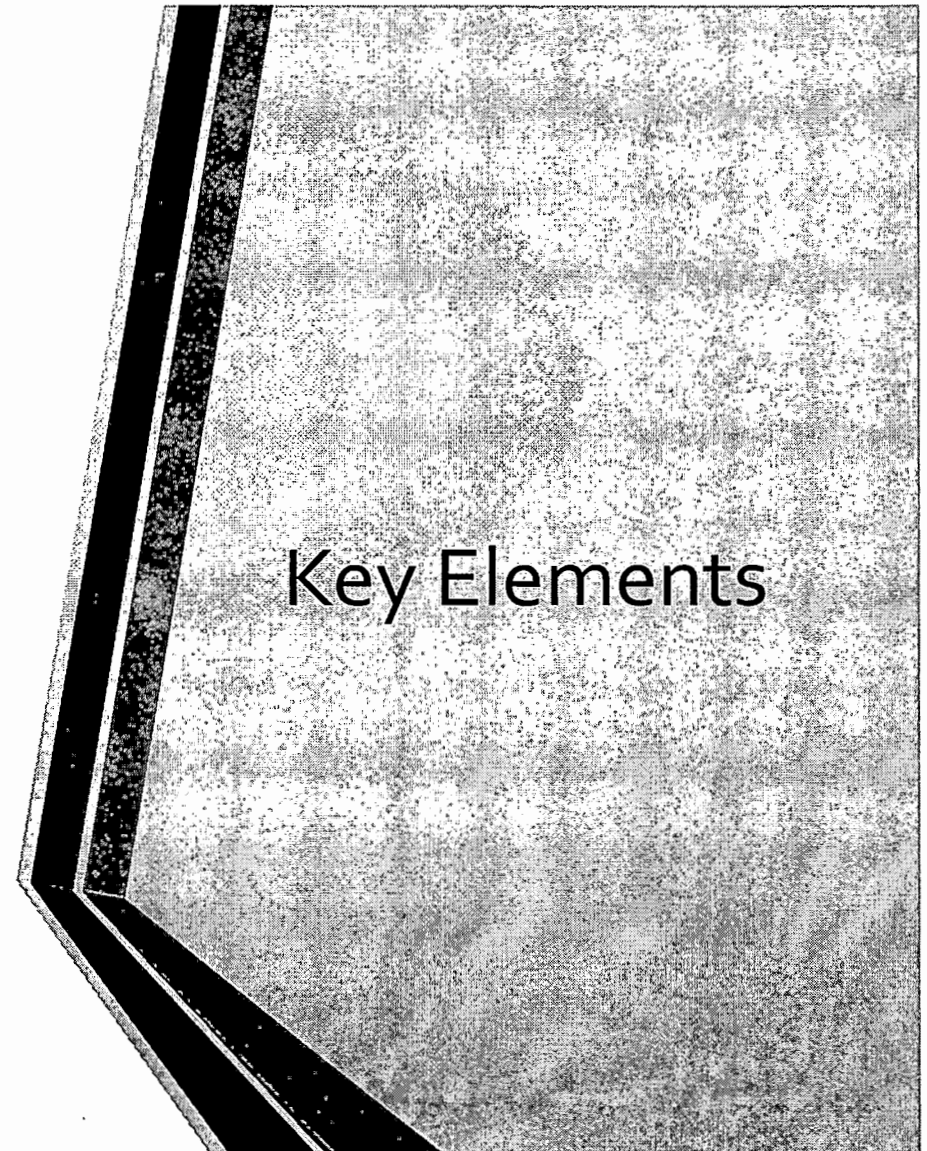
It is the intent of the Legislature to close the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, through shifting responsibility for all youth adjudicated a ward of the court, commencing July 1, 2021, to county government and providing annual funding for county governments to fulfill this new responsibility.

Beginning July 1, 2021, a ward shall not be committed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice

DJJ Overview

- The history of youth detention dates to the 1850's when youth under the age of 20 requiring detention and reform were sent to the state prison at San Quentin and Folsom. Since this time there have been State Reform Schools, Industrial Schools, and State Reformatory's. In 1903 the legislature enacted laws establishing juvenile courts and in 1909 juvenile halls were established. In 1941 the Youth Correctional Authority Act was adopted and later modified to the California Youth Authority (CYA) focusing on a military and camp approach for youth needing detention at the state level. Since 1941, many facilities opened across the state and CYA underwent many changes. By 1996, the population at CYA facilities exceeded 10,000 youth. In 2004, *Farrell v. Allen Consent Decree* was filed with the court resulting in a major overhaul of the entire CYA system. In 2004, CYA was reorganized and became the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). In 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191 was signed requiring most youthful offenders to be committed to county facilities, reserving those convicted of the most serious felonies and having the most serve treatment needs for DJJ. In 2011 under the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2010, DJJ parole supervision was transferred from CDCR to the counties. DJJ Parole Board Hearings remained in place and conducted by the state and when youth were deemed sufficiently rehabilitated the supervision and terms and conditions shifted to county courts and probation departments. These legislative changes and financial incentives for counties reduced DJJ's population from a peak of approximately 10,000 to approximately 1,700. Facilities began to close due to decreased population. Currently there are three facilities and one youth conservation camp with a total population of about 780 individuals. A fact sheet authored by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) estimated the state cost of detention for a DJJ youth at \$317,711 per youth in FY 2017/18.
- During Governor Brown's terms, he frequently discussed the closure of DJJ but also realized the benefits of state facilities. In the Fiscal Year (FY) budget 2019/20, Governor Newsom announced his decision to move DJJ out from under the supervision of CDCR and placed it under the umbrella of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), effective July 1, 2020. The new department would be named the Department of Youth and Community Restoration (DYCR).
- Governor Newsom announced in the May revised FY 20/21 budget to close the state's three DJJ facilities and one camp that housed about 800 young people. Following legislative hearings, Governor Newsom signed SB 823 closing DJJ and realigning the population to counties. In the Governor's January proposed 2021/22 state budget the DJJ closure date is June 30, 2023. No further information is noted in the proposed budget regarding what will happen with the youth that are currently housed in DJJ on June 30, 2023.

- DJJ closes intake on July 1, 2021. DJJ closes on June 30, 2023.
- Creates a new state Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) under the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) starting on July 1, 2021. OYCR to create and oversee Ombudsman.
- Creates a JJCC subcommittee to develop a comprehensive plan (DJJ Realignment Plan) describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the population described in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 (youth who are eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prior to its closure, and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the Juvenile Court based on an offense in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code). (WIC 1995)
- The jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue a ward until the age of 23 years, unless the ward would, in criminal court have faced an aggregate sentence of 7 years or more, in which case the juvenile's court jurisdiction will continue until the ward attains 25 years of age.
- Establishes the age of jurisdiction at age 23 for youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offenses and age 25 for youth adjudicated of offenses that would result in an aggregate sentenced of 7 years or more years in the adult court. Age of jurisdiction is 21 for all other youth. (WIC 208.5).
- Requires any person whose case originated in juvenile court to remain in a county juvenile facility until they turn 25 years of age; except as specified.
- A petition may be filed to house a person who is 19 years of age or older in an adult facility and the court shall hold a hearing, with a rebuttable presumption that the person will be retained in a juvenile facility. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the person will be moved to an adult facility and make written findings of its decision-based criteria outlined in WIC Section 208.5.
- County DJJ Realignment Plan to be considered by the Board of Supervisors.
- County DJJ Realignment Plan to be submitted to the OYCR starting in FY 2022/23.
- Creates a separate jurisdictional by March 2021 for higher need youth.
- By July 1, 2023, the Judicial Council shall develop a matrix of offenses based on classification to be applied by the Juvenile Court setting the baseline confinement also to include a system of positive incentives.
- The Department of Justice (DOJ) to replace the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS). DOJ to submit a replacement plan to the Assembly, Senate, and Public Safety Committees by January 1, 2023.
- BSCC has oversight over the onetime competitive facilities grant in the amount of \$9.6 million. (WIC 2250)



What youth are we talking about?

Youth who have been adjudicated of a 707(b) WIC offense (30 types of crimes)

- Murder
- Arson
- Robbery
- Rape with force, violence, or threat of GBII
- Sodomy by force, violence, or threat of GBII
- A lewd or lascivious act, 268 (b) PC
- Oral Copulation by force
- 269(a) PC
- Kidnapping for ransom, for purpose of robbery, bodily harm
- Attempted murder
- Assault with a firearm or means of force likely to produce GBII

Types of Crimes/Adjudications

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Youth	1	0	0	3	0	3
Crimes/Adjudications	<p>Youth 1: 288(a) PC – Lewd or Lascivious Acts with Child Under the Age of 14 10851(a) VC (2 Counts) Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle 311.11(a) PC – Possession/Control of Child Pornography 2800.1 VC – Evading Police in a Vehicle</p>			<p>Youth 1: 245(b) PC – Assault with a Semi-Automatic Firearm 2800.2(a) VC – Flight from Officer with Wanton Disregard 10851(a) VC – Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle 242 PC – Battery</p> <p>Youth 2: 286(c)(2)(B) Sodomy with a Person Under 14 Year of Age by Force, Violence, Duress, Menace</p> <p>Youth 3: 245(a)(2) PC Assault with A Firearm</p>		<p>Youth 1: 211/212.5/213a PC (3 Counts) Residential Robbery in Concert (Home Invasion Robbery) 12022.7(b) PC (2 Counts)– Special Allegation of Great Bodily Injury – Brain Injury 245(a)(4) PC – (3 Counts) – Assault with Force Likely to Cause Great Bodily Injury 459 PC – First Degree Residential Burglary</p> <p>Youth 2: 136.1(c)(1) PC – Intimidate a Witness/Victim (Dissuade Testimony by Threat) 243.4 PC – Sexual Battery</p> <p>Youth 3: 211 PC First Degree Residential Robbery, Felony. 459 PC 2nd degree Burglary, Felony. 459 PC 2nd degree Burglary, Felony. 487(c) PC Grand Theft of Property Taken from Person, Felony. 594(b)(2)(a) PC Vandalism with damage less than \$400.00, Misdemeanor. 459 PC 2nd degree Burglary, Misdemeanor. 459 PC 2nd degree Burglary, Felony. 10851(a) VC Unlawful Taking of a Vehicle, Felony. 148.9(a) PC False Identification to a Peace Officer, Misdemeanor, 22810(d) PC Minor in Possession of Tear Gas, Misdemeanor.</p>

**JRF:
Implementation
Strategies**

*Work in Progress
Subcommittee's Focus*

JRF Facility

Values and Guiding Principles

Youth Needs

Program/Services

JRF Staffing

Retaining Target population in the Juvenile Justice System

Work in Progress, Subcommittee/Focus

Year	Target	Ending	Stayed in Juvenile	Transferred to Adult	Returned to Washington
2011	2 youth		2 youth		
2012	4 youth		2 youth	3 youth	3 youth
2013	6 youth		3 youth	4 youth	3 youth
2014	2 youth	3 youth			3 youth
2015	0 youth				



DJJ Parole/Re-entry Planning

BSCC Grant/County Funding

- BSCC Grant
- Shasta County Allocation (estimated)
 - Year 1- FY 2021/22 \$250,000
 - Year 2- FY 2022/23 \$522,800
 - Year 3- FY 2023-24 \$866,121

The image features a grayscale, textured background that resembles a fine-grained surface or a halftone pattern. In the bottom-left corner, there is a dark, diagonal shape that looks like a road or a path receding into the distance, with a white dashed line running along its edge. The text "Next Steps" is centered in the middle of the image in a clean, black, sans-serif font.

Next Steps

Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP): treatment overview

Guiding Principles

Youth will be provided the opportunities for change utilizing an integrated treatment model that focuses on the risk and needs of each unique individual. Youth will be provided with education, treatment, and pro-social interventions that are designed to provide each youth the ability to make lasting change and reduce recidivism. Guiding principles when supervising and providing rehabilitative services to the SB 823 population will focus on the **IICF Model** and includes but is not limited to the following:

- **Individualized** treatment
 - Assessment of Risk and Needs
 - Treatment planning based upon assessments
 - Treatment and services that are evidenced-based or best practices
 - Staff training and interventions that promote youth change

- An **Interconnected** model that includes the youth, family or other identified pro-social supports, staff, and community:
 - Establishment of a connection to the community
 - Re-entry planning
 - Focus on secondary educational and/or vocational opportunities
 - Mentors and local leaders to promote cultural and community competency and awareness
 - Culturally responsive
 - Family-centered
 - Family Support

- Promotes Pro-Social **Change** in Attitudes and Behavior
 - Evidence-based or best practices treatment and services
 - Modeling of behavior by staff and providers
 - Mentorship programming
 - Behavior Management System
 - Specialized programming
 - Educational Services
 - Vocational Programs
 - Life Skills Programs

- **Fidelity** with Treatment and Services Provided
 - Review of programs using EBP assessment
 - Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) review
 - On-going training for staff who provide interventions and services
 - Focus on Core Correctional Practices
 - Outcome Evaluation

Program and Services

Utilizing the guiding principles of the JJCC and incorporating the IICF Model, all youth will be provided access to treatment and services that promote and support rehabilitation, a safe, healthy, and secure environment while housed in the JRF, and successful reentry into the community.

The Probation Department is committed to implementing and adhering to the following treatment components:

- Promote Safe, Fair, and Healthy Environments for Youth, Staff, and Families
- Prepare, Equip, Train, Empower, and Support Staff to Provide Effective Services
- Increase Positive Youth and Family Experiences and Outcomes
- Enhance Community Safety

All youth will participate in assessments of risk and needs and individualized treatment plans will be created to support each youth's treatment goals. This will include on-going, periodic assessments and regular review of treatment plan goals, progress, and additional support needed to obtain identified goals. At least bi-annually, the youth's support system will be included in the review of treatment goals to ensure that all important members of the youth team understand how to support the youth. As a youth is reaching the milestones created to explore release on supervision, additional goals will be created to support successful family reunification and reentry into the community. Youth who, after assessment, do not meet the criteria for a specialized program will participate the JRF Core Treatment Program.

Core Treatment Program

An important aspect of the youth's goals while housed in the JRF is to ensure services and supports are offered to successfully promote a safe and healthy living environment where the youth address issues with staff, other residents, family, treatment team, treatment goals; to include frustration or concerns with progress milestones within the program, with respect and an understanding that their concerns will be heard and managed in the best way possible. Additional cognitive behavior interventions will be identified and implemented as needed. This will include the use of tools such a Core Correctional Practices (CCP) that address the quality of interpersonal relationships, effective use of authority, pro-social modeling and reinforcement, and problem-solving skills. It is important to empower our youth the address issues and concerns in a safe and productive way. In addition, the training of staff to use CCP allows detention staff to gain the skills to manage situations before they rise to a crisis or unsafe level and provide consistency when addressing issues. Continued awareness and adaptations to service delivery that focuses on prevention, decision-making, and treatment services to reduce initial contact, that minimizes restraints, and reduces recidivism within the facility will also be implemented.

The JRF will focus on the use of cognitive behavioral methods that promote pro-social thinking and skill replacement. This core program model will focus on developing a case plan that targets dynamic risk factors that are known to contribute to re-offense. These **dynamic risk factors** include:

- Anti-social thoughts and beliefs
- Anti-social personality (coping and self-control skills)

- Anti-social friends
- Family Relationships
- Substance Abuse
- Employment
- Education
- Leisure/Use of free time

Youth will participate in standardized cognitive behavior treatment (CBT) programs that are designed to address each youth's criminogenic needs. Our **IICF Model** includes the youth and their designated team to support progress within the program and successful re-entry into the community.

Objectives of the Core Program Model include:

- Providing a safe, secure, and supportive environment that allows the youth to address their treatment needs.
- Providing individual assessment, case planning and treatment/service opportunities.
- Providing opportunities for youth to learn and reinforce cognitive behavioral skills such as behavior management, self-regulation, coping skills, and problem solving.
- Providing an environment that promotes healthy inter-personal relationships.
- Providing an environment that is trauma informed and makes efforts to reduce further trauma while in custody.
- Providing opportunities for continued education.
- Providing vocational and job-based skills and certifications.
- Providing pro-social programming and support.
- Providing skills that promote successful re-entry into the community.
- Promoting and modeling pro-social values and beliefs.
- Reducing the length of time in custody.
- Reducing the risk to recidivate/re-offend.
- Reducing the risk of youth entering into the adult criminal justice system.

While participating in the program, youth will learn the following:

- Pro-social skills to assist them in becoming responsible members of the community.
- Pro-social thinking and behavioral skills to assist in forming and maintaining positive relationships.
- Pro-social interventions to reduce likelihood of further interactions with the criminal justice system.
- Practical and hands-on skills to promote job-readiness.

All youth will participate in the Core level programming, youth that are assessed as needing additional programming or support of those who must complete treatment based on their offense will be referred for specialized programming as indicated.

Stages of Change

Youth will progress through the program based on individualized treatment measure and utilizing the Stages of Change. These stages include:

- Precontemplation
- Contemplation
- Preparation
- Action
- Maintenance
- Relapse

Staff is expected to work with youth in a way that supports growth and progress through the stages. Staff are an active part of the youth's team and assisting our youth in making progress with their identified treatment goals.

Trauma Informed

The JRF staff are committed to ensuring that approaches to managing and maintaining our youth are conducted with a trauma informed focus. The youth housed in the facility often come from backgrounds where they have experienced significant adversity and trauma that result in high ACE scores. System involvement alone, is traumatic for our youth. Often youth experience an increase in psychological distress that comes from living in a custodial environment. The Probation Department is committed to focusing on programming and services that promotes resilience and assists in building protective factors for our youth. With this, our treatment model will put emphasis on identifying each youth's protective factors; including strengths and continuing to focus on and build each youth's strengths while in custody with the goal of recovery, healing, promoting hope, and ultimately leading productive lives out of the juvenile/criminal justice system.

Responsivity

The Probation Department will continue to seek out and enhance treatment and services using the "Responsivity Principle" which encourages when assigning youth to programs that the treatment/service is responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender. Programming will be offered that focuses on the unique needs of young women in the criminal justice system, to include identifying and regulating emotions, developing healthy relationships and facing and overcoming individual histories. The JRF will continue to participate in activities and celebrations that focus on cultural awareness and will seek program volunteers that are willing to share cultural history, recipes, and activities that will enrich understanding of different people and cultures for the residents in the facility. This is another way we can empower our youth to learn about, and become connected to, their culture and community.

Pro-social activities

Youth will have the opportunity to participate in activities that promote teamwork, vocational skills, pro-social interaction with others as well as teaching proper use of free time. These activities will include but is not limited to:

- Team sports
- Cultural activities
- Gardening (GROW program)
- Art projects

- Book club
- Leaders of Tomorrow program
- LGBTQ GROUP
- ROP Kitchen program/Food Handler Certificates
- Mentoring programs
- Hands-on skills/trades

Medical and Mental Health

Youth will have on-going access to medical and mental health staff specifically hired to support the needs of each youth. Medical and mental health assessments will occur, and interventions initiated as indicated. Contracted staff will be available 24 hours a day to address medical or mental health needs. In addition, should other specialized medical or mental health care be indicated, a treatment plan, to include medication as needed, will be created, implemented, supported, and regularly reviewed by the youth's treatment team.

The Specialized Mental Health Treatment Program will include Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Treatment and other specific interventions and/or treatment methods, including medication management, on a continuum of care that provides individualized treatment plans to stabilize mental health symptoms and as well as target dynamic risk factors that contribute to re-offense. This program will be designed to support the youth in a safe environment, with emphasis on creating a therapeutic setting that reinforces responsible, pro-social behavior. Youth will be referred to this program based upon assessment and need.

Education

Youth, of high-school age, who have not completed high school will continue to attend school with our mainstream JRF residents.

The JRF will also maintain teaching staff with the support of Shasta County Office of Education to provide secondary education for the older youth population. The following will be put in place to support the education of these youth onsite at the JRF, during normal school hours, with educational staff who will provide an appropriate physical and psychological environment to establish and reinforce acceptable youth behavior, attitudes, and social skills:

- Individual and small group instruction
- Educational support and tutoring as needed
- Career development/Hands-on trades
- Life skills/money management
- Support HS GED, if needed
- Work study courses/college introduction
- Support enrollment in secondary online education
- Guidance on vocational training, career, and secondary education

Specialized Programming

Youth will be referred to specialized programming based upon assessment and/or adjudicated offense. The programs may include, but are not limited to:

- Gang Awareness
- Victim Awareness
- Specialized Mental Health Treatment
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Arson Treatment
- Anger Management
- Substance Abuse Treatment

Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System

Prior to 1998, it was the burden of the prosecution to establish a youth was unfit for treatment in the juvenile court. However, Proposition 21, which was enacted by voters in 1998, enacted several presumptions regarding the transfer of youth from the juvenile justice system into the adult criminal justice system; these presumptions are as follows:

- The presumption that a minor with a history of felony offenses or who commits specified serious or violent felonies is unfit for treatment in juvenile court.
- A juvenile 16 years of age or older with two prior felonies committed when 14 years of age or older is presumed unfit for juvenile court.
- A juvenile aged 14 years or older who commits a serious or violent felony is presumed unfit for treatment in juvenile court

Proposition 57, the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016, was designed, in part, to stop the revolving door of crime by emphasizing rehabilitation, especially for youth. This proposition in essence returned the law back to what it was prior to the adoption of Proposition 21 and substantially amended the process in which youth may be transferred to the adult criminal court by eliminating the authority for the prosecution to directly file petitions to the adult court and requiring a hearing in the juvenile court to determine if a transfer in a particular case is appropriate.

Transfer Data

Year	Transfer Cases	Pending	Stayed in Juvenile Court	Transferred to Adult Court	Motion to Withdraw
2016	2 youth		2 youth		
2017	4 youth		2 youth	1 youth	1 youth
2018	6 youth		1 youth	4 youth	1 youth
2019	2 youth	1 youth			1 youth
2020	0 youth				

Under SB 823, there is a presumption that youth should remain in the juvenile justice system and the changes brought to the Juvenile Justice System as a result of SB 823 further addresses the need to have a plan in place to support youth who can be safely maintained in the Juvenile Justice System, and housed in the JRF, to remain under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. It is the intent of the legislation for counties to reduce the number of youth transferred into the adult criminal justice system and to ensure dispositions are to the least restrictive appropriate environment.

Youth will be evaluated on a case by case basis and, while the presumption will remain that a youth remain in the juvenile justice system, consideration will be given to factors such as public safety, the degree of criminal sophistication, the success of previous attempts to rehabilitate the youth when determining whether the youth should remain in the delinquency system or a motion to transfer the case to the adult system should be considered.

Youth who have a petition filed under the transfer process often spend a significant amount of time housed in the JRF averaging from 1 to 4.5 years, with no specific treatment to address the delinquent behavior that brought them in front of the court. They suffer with the emotional toll of a lengthy process with court dates spread over months, sometimes taking more than a year, before a ruling is made regarding a determination of whether they will remain in the juvenile justice system or be tried as an adult in the criminal court system. All of this lengthy transfer process occurs prior to yet another lengthy court (trial) process to determine guilt or innocence in the determined court system. These processes often add trauma to the youth, youth's family, and the victims who are also waiting a very lengthy period of time to have closure of the case.

With the changes in the law under SB 823, youth who commit serious and/or violent offenses (as defined by the law) and remain in the juvenile justice system will no longer be sent to a state operated facility where the community based justice agencies have no control over treatment or length of stay. They will be housed locally and remain the JRF with a treatment team and a local support system. These youth will have treatment and services designed to assist with rehabilitation that addresses each youth's specific risk/needs and service planning designed for successful reentry into our community. They will remain connected to the community and pro-social individuals and supported by a local treatment team while serving their sentence in the facility. It is in the best interest of the community to rehabilitate our youth and provide them the access to treatment and services that support cognitive restructuring and skills to re-enter the community and become a productive member of society.