



Child Welfare Council Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) Committee Meeting

February 24, 2021

California Health and Human Services Agency
Person Centered. Data Driven.

WebEx Meeting Protocol for the Committee Members

- Meeting is being recorded
- OYCR COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
 - Stay **ON MUTE** when not speaking
 - Members can use the chat to provide additional comments
 - Members can always send additional comments and suggestions to staff at Stephanie.welch@chhs.ca.gov

WebEx Meeting Protocol for OYCR Committee Meeting

○ MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC:

- Lines will be unmuted
- Public comment will be at the end of the meeting
- Please provide your name and affiliation before making comments
- Please keep comments to no more than 3 minutes.

THANK YOU



Welcome and Introductions

Honorable Stacy Boulware Eurie, Superior
Court, County of Sacramento

Heather Bowlds, Psy. D, Director (A), Division of
Juvenile Justice

California Health and Human Services Agency
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OYCR Committee Meeting Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Opening Comments (2:00 PM)**
- 2. Background and Status Updates (2:15 PM)**
- 3. Member Discussion and Next Steps (3:20 PM)**
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- 6. Public Comment (3:45 PM)**
- 7. Adjourn**



Background and Status Updates

Stephanie Welch, MSW, Deputy Secretary of Behavioral Health
Heather Bowlds, Psy. D, Director (A), Division of Juvenile Justice
Brian Richart, Chief, El Dorado County Probation
Sue Burrell, Policy & Training Director, Pacific Juvenile Defender
Center & Elizabeth Calvin, Senior Advocate, Human Rights Watch

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Background: The Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)

SB 823 repealed previous provisions that would have created the Department of Youth and Community Restoration and the provisions that would have transferred the responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to CHHS.

The statute established the OYCR within CHHS, effective July 1, 2021.

Establishing the OYCR at CHHS better aligns with research and best practices that focus on rehabilitation and support the delivery of trauma-informed and developmentally appropriate services to youth and young adults in juvenile justice system.

Background: The Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)

SB 823 directed the Children Welfare Council (CWC) to establish a committee to advise and provide recommendations to the OYCR.

In December 2020 the CWC established the OYCR committee

OYCR committee will advise on the policies, programs and approaches that improve youth outcomes, reduce youth detention, and reduce recidivism.

The OYCR will providing staffing support to this CWC committee.

Background: The Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)

The statute outlines the responsibilities of the OYCR:

- Promote trauma responsive, culturally informed service
- Identify and disseminate best practices and assess efficacy of programs
- Reviewing local Juvenile Justice Realignment Grants to ensure they contain all necessary elements and if not we will offer TA to support plan improvements
- Develop policy recommendations to improve outcomes and integrate programs and services to support delinquent youth
- Establish and operate Ombudsperson roles and functions

Status: The Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)

CHHS submitted a Budget Change Proposal requesting resources for staff and contract services to fulfill the duties outlined in statute:

- Executive Leadership and Legal Counsel
- County Coordination Unit
- Policy, Research & Operations Unit
- Administrative Support
- Contract Funds to Procure Subject Matter Expertise

Status: Facilities Grants


- SB 823 directed the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to issue \$9.6 million one-time in Youth Programs and Facilities Grants
- Grants will provide resources for infrastructure related needs and improvements to assist counties in the development of a local continuum of care.
- BSCC recently recommended that \$4 million be dedicated to four projects to develop regional hubs to serve youth in 3 high-needs areas (females, sex offenders, serious mental illness).
- The remaining \$5.12 million will be distributed pro rata to all counties to support infrastructure and improvements needed to serve their in-county population of realigned youth.

Status: Facilities Grants (2)

- The BSCC is requesting broad input from all stakeholders and interested parties about the needs and priorities that should be addressed by the \$9.6M
- Written Public Comment is due March 8th
- A working group will develop the RFA, which will be brought back to the BSCC Board for approval at the April 8, 2021 meeting.
- Recommendations on awards to counties would be made at the June 10, 2021 BSCC meeting.
- For more information about the survey findings that led to the recommendations, please review the [Survey Summary Findings](#)

Updates from DJJ

- Governor Newsom's 2020-21 State Budget transfers responsibility for managing all youthful offenders from the State to local jurisdictions.
- Under Budget Trailer Bill SB823, intake of new juvenile offenders will stop July 1, 2021.
- Throughout this process, known as Realignment, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is committed to supporting our staff and continuing to serve the youth under our care by providing programs for successful reentry into the community.
- SB 823 has repealed previous legislation moving the DJJ into the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) as the Department of Youth and Community Restoration (YCR).
- The Governor's 2021-22 Budget proposes further amending SB 823 to set a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities.



SB 823: How are County Probation Departments Preparing for Implementation

FEBRUARY 2021

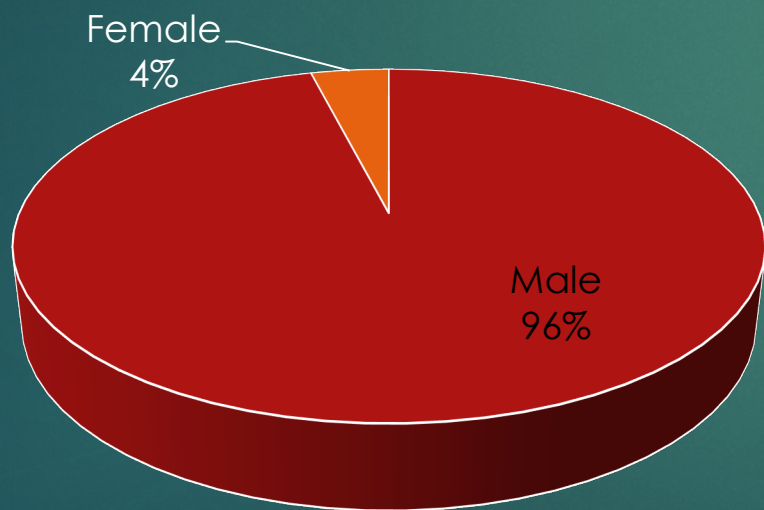
Principles and Considerations for Local Implementation

- ❑ Counties have collective interest in ensuring youth have access to high quality programming to meet their needs
- ❑ Leading Values:
 - Consistency and fidelity across all programs in each county operating a secure treatment facility
 - Avoid net widening
 - Prevent increase in adult commitments
- ❑ Goal: Develop improved replacement in juvenile justice service continuum
- ❑ Intended Outcomes: Instill confidence in youth, families, justice-system partners, other stakeholders that meaningful, effective services exist

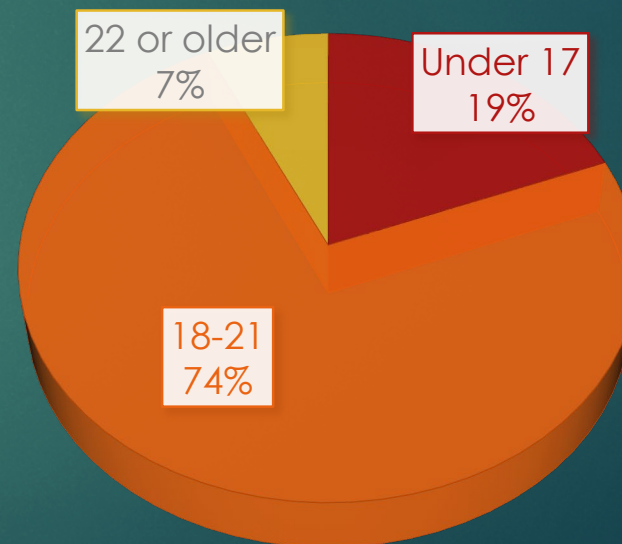
DJJ Demographics

FY 18/19 686 youth

DJJ POPULATION: GENDER
(2019)



DJJ POPULATION: AGE
(2019)



Average length of stay

Average Length of Stay for
All Youth Released in 2019:

28 months

Range:

21 - 48 Mos.

Releases: Average Length of Stay		
Offense Group	Length of Stay (Releases 2016-2019)	Average Length of Stay (2019)
Aggravated Assault	9-42 months	22 months
Arson	21-27 months	21 months
Assault w/ Intent to Murder	11-48 months	42 months
Burglary 1st Degree	14 – 45 months	39 months
Carjacking	8-43 months	30 months
Extortion/Kidnapping	20-47 months	41 months
Manslaughter (inc vehicular)		42 months
Murder 1st Degree		48 months
Murder 2nd Degree		30 months
Rape (Forcible)		44 months
Robbery (Enhanced)	3 – 42 months	25 months
Robbery (Other)	8-46 months	25 months
Sex Offenses (Other)	6-45 months	31 months

specialized POPULATIONS

DJJ ADMISSIONS STATEWIDE

SPECIALIZED POPULATION	18/19 ADP	2018 INTAKE	2019 INTAKE
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR TREATMENT	88	35	27
YOUNG WOMEN	27	14	13

specialized POPULATIONS (2)

DJJ EDUCATION SERVICES STATEWIDE

EDUCATION FY 2018/19		
ENROLLED HIGH SCHOOL	288	42%
ENROLLED VOCATIONAL PROGRAM	430	63%
ENROLLED COLLEGE	190	28%

We want to create a seamless continuum, but we don't want the realigned population to absorb all of the resources available to the rest of the continuum.—nor do we want the scope of this population to grow.

LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM

Realigned
DJJ
Population
(1% of juvenile
justice pop)

lower criminogenic need

higher criminogenic need

This population tends to be older and has longer lengths of stay.

County Planning

TWO TYPES OF SECURE TREATMENT FACILITIES TO SERVE YOUTH

GENERAL

- ▶ Operate non-specialized secure treatment facilities for youth with high needs (who otherwise would have been ordered to DJJ) to include, but not be limited to, following core components:
 - ▶ Education
 - ▶ Vocational
 - ▶ Mental health (non-specialized, non-acute)
 - ▶ Medical and Dental
 - ▶ Family Engagement
 - ▶ Reentry/aftercare planning

SPECIALIZED

- ▶ *Provide all the programs and services as “general” service facilities but have additional programming specializing in three areas:*
 - ▶ *Serving youth ordered due to a sex offense(s)*
 - ▶ *Serving female youth*
 - ▶ *Serious mental illness*

Counties Fall Into Three Categories

PARTNER

Contract with Host counties for youth ordered into secure treatment disposition

HOST

Serve youth from own AND other counties

INDEPENDENT

Serve own youth only

Implementation considerations

- ▶ Remove or mitigate barriers presented by county borders for the deepest end of the juvenile justice continuum
- ▶ Incentivize collaboration to provide similar level of service delivery backed by research
- ▶ Avoid establishing too few or too many individual county programs
- ▶ Equalize access for all youth previously sent to DJJ, regardless of jurisdiction
- ▶ Support program capacity availability to replace the loss of the state level piece of the continuum

SB 823: Additional Legislative Changes Underway

To the Child Welfare Council
Advisory Subcommittee on
OYCR

February 24, 2021

Elizabeth Calvin, Human Rights Watch
Sue Burrell, Pacific Juvenile Defender Center

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH



S.B. 823 Intent

- Keep youth close to families and communities
- Close DJJ and fund counties to provide:
 - Public health approaches to support positive youth development
 - Continuum of community-based approaches and practices
- Reduce transfer to the adult system
- Handle cases in least restrictive environment
- Eliminate racial and ethnic disparities
- Reduce incarceration
- Stop using private correctional facilities & out of state placements
- Create a state office of youth justice: The Office of Youth and Community Restoration

Broad Brush:

Three things
happening at
once

Move towards closure of DJJ and
shift responsibility to counties

Office of Youth and Community
Restoration (OYCR) opens

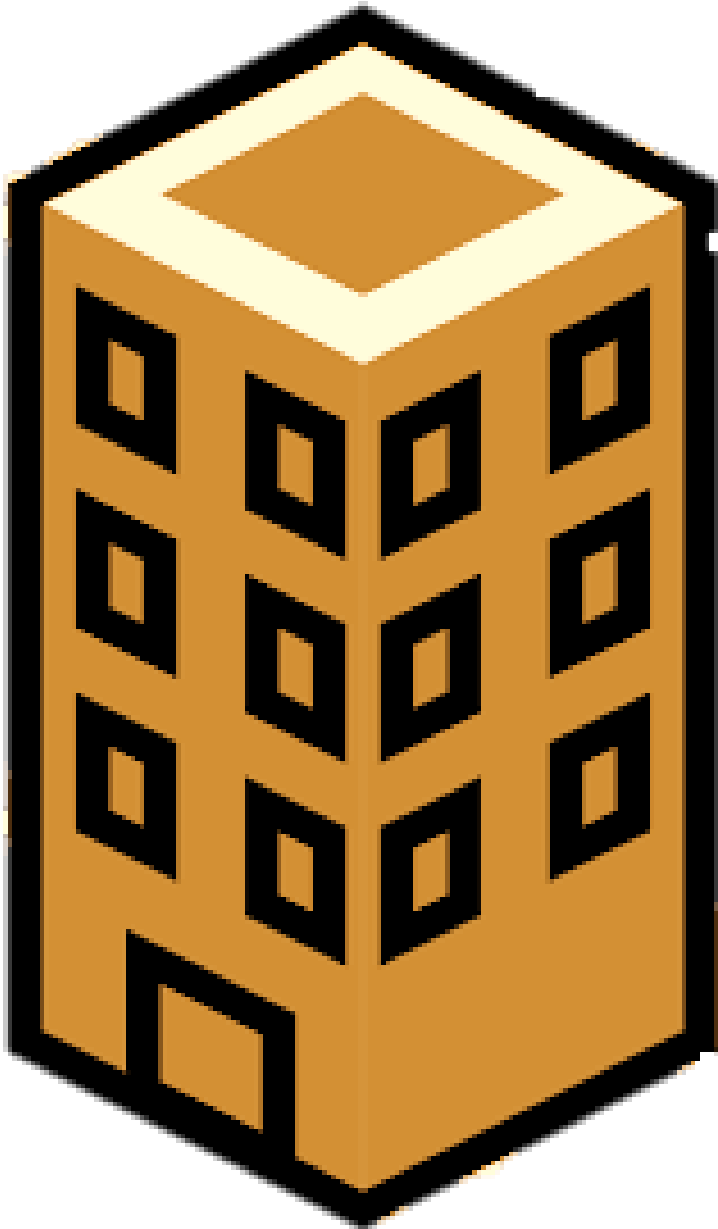
Counties develop plans



“Secure Disposition Track”

*SB 823 set March 2021 as the
deadline for legislation*

- One clear goal: Provide a credible alternative to DJJ to prevent transfer.
- Drafting is currently underway.



Limits on Who Can Be Placed in a “Secure Youth Treatment Facility”

- Age 14+ and adjudicated for 707(b) offense and unsuitable for less restrictive option
- Court to consider offense, youth’s history, whether the secure treatment program is appropriate and least restrictive, and characteristics of the youth
- Court sets baseline term (using DJJ guidelines for now; Judicial Council to develop a new matrix by 7/1/23)
- Youth can be held to age 23, or age 25 if sentence would be 7+ years in adult court

Secure Track

(continued)

- Within 30 days rehabilitation plan submitted; input from diverse professionals
- Plan meets individual needs & is trauma-informed, evidence-based, culturally responsive
- Progress reviews each six months & baseline term can be modified downward
- Youth may be moved to a less restrictive placement
- Discharge hearing at end of baseline or modified term

Secure Track (continued)

- Court can order up to one additional year if substantial risk of imminent harm
- Court supervises provision of probation services; youth can be returned to custody for material noncompliance with terms
- Court can modify secure treatment track commitment (like 779 for DJJ)
- Secure treatment facilities may be stand alone or a unit within another facility, or operated by contract with another county
- Must meet Title 15 & 24 standards & BSCC will add standards as needed by 7/1/23, and inspect the secure treatment facilities beginning 7/22

Additional Improvements

- **Extended jurisdiction to replace W & I Code 1800**
 - Governor, legislature, & stakeholders to develop replacement process by 7/1/21
 - Would take effect 7/1/22
 - Provides extension of confinement for youth who are determined to be dangerous because of mental or physical condition
- **Sight/sound separation and jail removal**
 - Clarify that youth may be held in juvenile facility up to 25
 - Clarify sight/sound rules for mixing of under 18 juveniles
 - Allow probation to house youth convicted in adult court if finish sentence before age 25



Q & A with Members

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Member Discussion & Next Steps

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Public Comment

Stephanie Welch, MSW, Deputy Secretary

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Adjourn

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