



**Administration of Justice Policy Committee**  
**125<sup>th</sup> CSAC Annual Meeting**  
**Thursday, December 5, 2019 · 9:45 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.**  
**Hilton San Francisco Union Square · Imperial A**  
**333 O'Farrell Street · San Francisco, California**

**Supervisor Alfredo Pedroza, Napa County, Chair**  
**Supervisor Kelly Long, Ventura County, Vice Chair**

- 9:45 a.m.      I. **Welcome and Introductions**  
*Supervisor Alfredo Pedroza, Napa County, Chair*  
*Supervisor Kelly Long, Ventura County, Vice Chair*
- 9:50 a.m.      II. **Juvenile Justice Presentation**  
*David Steinhart, Director of the Commonwealth Juvenile Justice Program*
- 10:30 a.m.     III. **Presentation of CSAC Juvenile Hall Workgroup Toolkit**  
*Supervisor Alfredo Pedroza, Napa County, Chair*  
*Jessica Devencenzi, Legislative Representative, CSAC*
- 10:50 a.m.     IV. **ACTION ITEM: Approval of the Juvenile Hall Toolkit**  
*Supervisor Alfredo Pedroza, Napa County, Chair*  
*Supervisor Kelly Long, Ventura County, Vice Chair*
- 11:05 a.m.     V. **ACTION ITEM: Year in Review and Administration of Justice 2020  
Priorities**  
*Supervisor Alfredo Pedroza, Napa County, Chair*  
*Supervisor Kelly Long, Ventura County, Vice Chair*  
*Jessica Devencenzi, CSAC Legislative Representative*  
*Joe Krahn, Paragon Government Relations*  
*Stancia Boatner, CSAC Legislative Analyst*
- 11:15 a.m.     VI. **Adjournment**

## **ATTACHMENTS**

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### **Presentation of CSAC Juvenile Hall Workgroup Toolkit**

Attachment One ..... Memo on Juvenile Hall Utilization Workgroup

### **Administration of Justice Year in Review and 2020 Legislative Priorities**

Attachment Two ..... Memo on AOJ Year in Review and 2020  
Legislative Priorities

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**Presentation of CSAC Juvenile Hall Workgroup Toolkit**  
**Attachment One**  
Memo on Juvenile Hall Utilization Workgroup



February 4, 2019

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**To: Administration of Justice (AOJ) Policy Committee Members**

**From: Jessica Devencenzi, Legislative Representative  
Stanicia Boatner, Legislative Analyst**

**Re: Workgroup on Juvenile Hall Utilization**

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**Background:** Juvenile justice in California has undergone a variety of reforms in the past decade. In the 1990s, the state began to shift responsibility for juvenile offenders to the counties. Then, in 2007, the juvenile offender population was realigned and counties were only able to commit the most serious offenders to state juvenile facilities. In the past decade, county probation departments throughout California have focused on rehabilitation efforts aimed at keeping youth out of local juvenile detention facilities. These efforts have led to a drastically lower juvenile offender population and an increase in the number of vacant beds in local juvenile detention facilities. In fact, according to data provided to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), in August 2018 there were over 5,000 vacant juvenile hall beds across the state. These vacancies have led a number of counties to contemplate different uses of these beds.

**Existing CSAC Platform Policy:** CSAC has a robust juvenile justice section of the AOJ platform, which includes facility standards, bail, rehabilitation and the use of jury trials for juveniles.

**Action:** CSAC will create a working group that will be comprised of County Supervisors and County Administrative/Executive Officers that represent rural, suburban and urban counties, as well as representatives from the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC). Specifically, the working group will include:

- Four County Administrative/Executive Officers;
- Three County Supervisors; and,
- Three Chief Probation Officers.

**The Goal:** The working group will meet over the next several months to discuss the use of local juvenile detention facility beds throughout California. The working group will consult with juvenile justice experts to help inform the discussion. By January 2020, the working group will complete a report and tool-kit that outlines possible options for how counties can move forward in this area. This report will, additionally, include comprehensive information about the history of California's juvenile justice system, legislative changes that have impacted the juvenile offender population, and juvenile justice programming. The report will be presented to the AOJ committee upon its completion.

**Contacts:** Please contact Jessica Devencenzi ([jdevencenzi@counties.org](mailto:jdevencenzi@counties.org) or 916/650-8131), or Stanicia Boatner ([sboatner@counties.org](mailto:sboatner@counties.org) or 916/650-8116) for additional information.

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**Administration of Justice Year in Review and 2020 Legislative  
Priorities**

**Attachment Two**

Memo on AOJ Year in Review and 2020 Legislative Priorities



November 13, 2019

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To: CSAC Administration of Justice Policy Committee

From: Jessica Devencenzi, Legislative Representative  
Stanicia Boatner, Legislative Analyst

Re: **Administration of Justice Year in Review and 2020 Legislative Priorities**

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During the first year of the 2019-20 legislative session, a large number of bills were introduced that would have had a significant impact on counties. In this memo, please find a review of 2019 highlights as well as priorities for the coming 2020 session.

### **2019 Legislation**

#### **Chaptered Bills:**

**AB 206 (Chiu).** This bill provides limited immunity from lawsuits and other claims associated with the property owner or public entities' participation in the lead abatement program. CSAC supported this measure.

**AB 597 (Levine).** This bill extends authorization for the use of flash incarceration for individuals on probation or mandatory supervision until January 1, 2023. CSAC supported this measure.

**AB 1390 (Stone).** This legislation expands eligibility for the youth deferred entry of judgment pilot program to defendants who are older than 21 years of age but under 25 years of age at the time of the offense with approval of the multidisciplinary team established by the county. CSAC supported this measure.

#### **Vetoed Bills:**

**SB 284 (Beall).** This bill would have increased the fee charged to counties to send a youth to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Given that the final decision as to where youth are placed following adjudication is one decided by a juvenile court judge, CSAC argued that this legislation would do little to prevent youth from being sent to DJJ and instead result in significant financial impacts on counties. CSAC, additionally, argued that this fiscal impact, especially in smaller counties, will negatively impact counties and the progress we have made to enhance services and could put programming for youth in jeopardy. CSAC opposed this measure.

**AB 1477 (Gloria).** This legislation would have adjusted the distribution of civil penalties recovered by governmental entities in Unfair Competition Law actions. CSAC opposed this measure.

#### **Two Year Bills:**

**SB 144 (Mitchell).** This legislation would eliminate a number of criminal justice fees charged by both the county and the courts. CSAC opposes this legislation unless sustainable funding is provided to back-fill the loss of revenue resulting from eliminating counties' ability to charge

criminal justice related fees. Moreover, CSAC has argued that, in order for the elimination of fee authority to be achieved, there must be consideration of the fiscal implications. And, after much discussion, Senator Mitchell chose to make SB 144 a two-year bill so that counties can determine the fiscal impact of the legislation.

**AB 516 (Chiu).** This bill would delete the authority of local governments to remove or immobilize a vehicle that has five or more parking tickets and to require a warning before towing when a vehicle has been left more than five days in violation of a local ordinance. CSAC has expressed concerns on this measure.

**AB 964 (Medina).** This bill would require *all* local detention facilities provide in-person visitation. For existing correctional facilities that do not provide in-person visitation, these facilities must comply with these requirements by January 1, 2025. This measure creates a new and costly mandate on counties –as such, CSAC opposes this legislation. CSAC will continue to work in opposition to this legislation in the coming year.

### **2020 Legislative Priorities**

**Criminal Justice Fine and Fees.** For decades, the Legislature has funded a wide array of criminal justice programs using fine and fee revenue. As numerous and diverse programs and reforms have been enacted by the State, many of which are tied to an associated fee or fine as a funding source, counties rely on the current funding structure now in place. Funding is critical to ensuring counties can continue to carry out a number of these programs. However, as fines and fees continue to increase, a number of offenders fail to meet these obligations. CSAC will continue to work with our county partners to ensure that the counties have the funding necessary to support local programs.

**Trial Court Security.** Trial court security was realigned to the counties as part of 2011 Criminal Justice Realignment. In some counties the amount of funding that was provided to the counties has not kept up with increased personnel and security costs. Trial court security has been a CSAC priority for a number of years. CSAC staff has worked closely with the California State Sheriffs Association (CSSA) to make Trial court security more functional. CSAC and CSSA have had a number of meetings with the Administration, Judicial Council, budget and legislative staff. CSAC and CSSA will remain engaged on this issue and work with the Administration, Legislature and stakeholders to approve the appropriate ongoing funding levels for new court security costs

**Bail Reform.** The California Money Bail Reform Act was signed into law in August 2018. This new law changes the current money bail system to a risk-based system. It would have become effective October 1, 2019, but there is a referendum pending and it delays implementation until after the 2020 election. CSAC will work closely with the Administration, Judicial Council and the Chief Probation Officers (CPOC) to help ensure that counties have the funding necessary for planning, should the law become effective and a county chooses to contract with Judicial Council to handle the pre-trial assessments and supervision.

**Juvenile Justice.** Juvenile justice in California has undergone a variety of reforms in the past decade. These reforms have led to a lower population and an increase in the number of vacant beds in juvenile facilities. CSAC will work with stakeholders to look at long term solutions for utilization of these vacant beds and work to ensure that there is funding for these alternatives.

## **2020 Federal Priorities**

**State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).** The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) remains a key source of federal justice funding for many California counties. CSAC will continue to serve as a lead advocate in efforts to protect and enhance SCAAP funding and will continue to urge Congress to pass a long-term SCAAP reauthorization. It should be noted that the Trump administration has proposed a series of program modifications that *could* bar California's counties from applying for SCAAP awards beginning with the fiscal year 2020 application cycle. CSAC is continuing to monitor this situation closely and will respond accordingly.

In addition, CSAC will continue to advocate for maximum program resources for other key federal justice programs, including the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).