



May 6, 2024

The Honorable Anna Caballero
Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 7620
Sacramento CA 95814

**RE: SB 1057 (Menjivar) – Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
As amended 4/25/2024 – OPPOSE
Set for hearing 5/13/2024 – Senate Appropriations Committee**

Dear Senator Caballero:

On behalf of the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the Urban Counties of California (UCC), and the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), we write to jointly express our respectful opposition to SB 1057, by Senator Caroline Menjivar.

Like several bills that have been put before the Legislature in recent years – including [AB 1007](#) (Jones-Sawyer, 2020), [SB 493](#) (Bradford, 2021) and [AB 702](#) (Jackson, 2023) – [SB 1057](#), as recently amended, proposes to make considerable changes to local Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCC), as well as the process for the JJCC's deployment of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funds. These funds were realigned to counties in 2011 and serve as the bedrock of virtually all counties' juvenile justice systems. Notably, with the passage of [SB 823](#) in 2020, counties now bear full responsibility for the entire juvenile justice system at the local level.

More specifically, SB 1057 extensively recasts the composition of the JJCC by (1) requiring that the body be comprised of at least half community representatives and the remainder from governmental entities and (2) inappropriately removing the chief probation officer as the chair of the JJCC and instead specifying that the JJCC with its newly formulated composition shall elect two co-chairs, at least one of whom must be a community representative. Second, this measure confers authority to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) or other state entity with oversight over administration of these funds to determine remedial action or to withhold JJCPA funding if a county fails to establish a JJCC. Third, it establishes a new request for proposal (RFP) process for JJCPA funds under which a local agency other than a law enforcement related agency – with a stated preference for behavioral health-related local agencies – must administer the RFP.

This measure would impose specific meeting frequency for the JJCC; amend and expand the required elements of the comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan developed by the JJCC; expand requirements that programs and strategies funded with JJCPA funds must meet; and require new, detailed reporting to the state about JJCC membership and meeting dates. Each of these new responsibilities constitutes a higher level of service with respect to a realigned program. Under Proposition 30, Article XIII, Section 36(c)(4)(A) of the California Constitution provides that if the state enacts legislation after September 30, 2012 that increases local costs associated with programs or services realigned in 2011, then the state must provide funding to cover those costs; if no state funding is provided, counties have no obligation to deliver the higher levels of service.

To illustrate the extent of the new workload imposed upon counties, we highlight the following elements of the bill that would increase levels of service required of counties and therefore would be subject to the limitations detailed in the paragraph above.

<p>Government Code section 30061(b)(4)(A)</p> <p>▶ Revised and expanded elements of the comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with revised and expanded elements of comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New requirement that assessment of existing services and resources prioritize soliciting direct feedback from various youth cohorts (including “at-promise youth,” as defined, up to age 25) regarding their satisfaction with existing services and resources. ○ New considerations detailed in (ii) describing community challenges and in (iii) reframing the continuum of services and care. ○ New description of the target population proposed for the strategies to be funded in the plan, including a description of the target population’s race, ethnicity, age, gender identity, and ZIP Code of residence. - Incorporation of input from youth and their families and required documentation of the effectiveness, specific objectives, and outcome measures associated with the programs and strategies to be funded.
<p>GC 30061(b)(4)(B)</p> <p>▶ Revised and expanded requirements of programs and strategies to be funded by the comprehensive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with revised and expanded requirements of programs and strategies to be funded by the comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New requirements detailed in (i) regarding measurements of effectiveness and change in focus, including but not limited to modeling

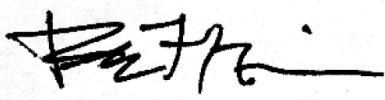
<p>multiagency juvenile justice plan</p>	<p>programs that are healing-centered, culturally competent, restorative, and trauma-informed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prioritizing collaboration with community-based organizations (CBOs). ○ New requirements regarding participant confidentiality in prearrest and prebooking programs and prohibition against information sharing without written consent of youth, parents, or guardians.
<p>GC 30061(b)(4)(C) ► New Request for Proposal (RFP) process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with administering an RFP process for deployment of JJCPA funds, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Procurement process; ○ Review and scoring procedures; ○ Engagement of stakeholders, as specified; ○ Other required considerations, as specified.
<p>GC 30061(b)(4)(D) ► Revised and expanded requirements for annual report to the BSCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with revised and expanded annual reporting requirements to the BSCC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New requirement that descriptions of programs and strategy include evidence supporting the programs and strategies, including feedback from youth participants. ○ Provision of an updated list of JJCC members, with details as specified, along with dates for all council meetings in the preceding fiscal years; ○ Expansion of currently required countywide juvenile justice trend data to include for each of the eight required elements (and any optional elements the county includes beyond those) to include disaggregation by race, ethnicity, gender identity, age, and ZIP code of residence.
<p>GC 30061(b)(4)(G) ► Definition of “at-promise” youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with incorporation of definition of “at-promise” youth meaning young people up to the age of 25 years who are vulnerable to system involvement for various reasons/community circumstances, as defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impact on required new responsibilities in (b)(4)(A) the comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as well as (b)(4)(C) engagement from the county agency overseeing the new RFP process.
<p>Welfare and Institutions Code 749.22</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs associated with changes to composition of JJCC:

<p>► Redraft of WIC 749.22, including changes to the scope, composition, and meeting frequency of the JJCC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Expansion of JJCC to include up to 22 members, depending on local application of new membership formulation.○ Implications of term limits, as specified.○ Reporting requirements to Board of Supervisors regarding participation of CBOs on JJCC.○ Mandated meeting frequency of no fewer than three times per year and associated meeting notice requirements.○ Requirement that JJCC meetings are accessible to public through remote participation and that selected meeting times optimize and encourage public participation.
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These changes may, on their surface, appear to merely enhance transparency and promote more community participation in the crucial work of the JJCC. However, upon closer inspection, SB 1057 would require considerable process changes, enhancements to case management systems to accommodate new data collection requirements, and additional staffing time to meet a variety of the new duties and responsibilities across the board. Lastly, it is important to highlight that if a county is unable to meet the new JJCC composition requirements under this bill – which is a real and challenging concern for many counties, especially in rural regions – the state would be authorized to withhold all JJCPA funds. This troubling provision only harms the youth and young adults in county care, in which case, counties would be further pressed to fill considerable funding gaps for the sustainable delivery of critical services and programs.

For these reasons, CSAC, UCC, and RCRC must therefore respectfully, but firmly oppose this measure. These proposed changes come at a time when neither the state nor the counties have sufficient resources to address their existing workload. Please feel free to contact Ryan Morimune at CSAC (rmorimune@counties.org), Elizabeth Espinosa at UCC (ehe@hbeadvocacy.com), or Sarah Dukett at RCRC (sdukett@rcrcnet.org) for any questions on our associations' perspectives. Thank you.

Sincerely,



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Legislative Representative
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Elizabeth Espinosa
Legislative Representative
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Sarah Dukett
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cc: Members and Consultants, Senate Appropriations Committee