

MEMBERS

Christopher Hansen
Chief Probation Officer

Linda Connelly
Community Based Org.

Lesli Caldwell
Public Defender

Randy Fenn
Interim Chief, Fairfield
Police

Krishna Abrams
District Attorney

Gerald Huber
Director, Health &
Social Services

Julie Hilt
Member of the Public

Erin Hannigan
Board of Supervisors,
District 1

Leticia De La Cruz
Mental Health Svcs.
Admin., Behavioral
Health Division

Lissette Estrella-
Henderson
Superintendent of
Schools , Solano County

Tom Ferrara
Sheriff/Coroner

**SOLANO COUNTY
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
AGENDA**

Wednesday, November 15, 2017
Solano County Administration Center – Room 6004
675 Texas Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

1:30 p.m. Meeting

PURPOSE STATEMENT – Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

The mission of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council is to 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 membership of the coordinating council is outlined in California Welfare and Institutions Code 749.22 and 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 community-based organizations providing services to minors.

This agenda shall be made available upon request in alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42U.S.C.sec12132) and the Ralph M. Brown Act (Cal.Govt.Code sec.54954.2). Persons requesting a disability-related modification or accommodation should contact Tami Robinson, 475 Union Street, Fairfield CA 94533 (707.784.7564) during regular business hours, at least 24 hours prior to the time of the meeting.

ITEM

- 1. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS**
- 2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES (April 12, 2017)**
- 4. OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT**

STAFF

Chief Hansen

Pursuant to the Brown Act, each public agency must provide the public with an opportunity to speak on any matter within the subject matter of the jurisdiction of the agency and which is not on the agency's agenda for that meeting. Comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes per speaker. By law, no action may be taken on any item raised during public comment period although informational answers to questions may be given and matter may be referred to staff for placement on future agenda.

Discussion

STAFF

**5. Probation Initiatives
(No Action)**

Kelley Baulwin-Johnson
Amy Potter

The committee will receive an update regarding current initiatives at the JDF and in field services.

**6. California Child Family Services Review (CFSR)
(No Action)**

Adrienne Chambers
Aaron Crutison

The committee will receive a presentation from Probation/CWS regarding the components of the CFSR.

**7. Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED) Report
(No Action)**

Khalid Samarrae
Chief Hansen

The committee will receive a presentation from the W. Burns Haywood Institute regarding the findings and recommendations outlined in the RED report.

**8. Juvenile Justice Action Plan (JJAP) Update
(Action Item)**

Chief Hansen
Donna Robinson

The committee will receive information regarding the recommendations outlined in the JJAP report. Consider a recommendation to establish a subcommittee and chair person to work on the identified recommendations from the committee.

Closing Comments

Chief Hansen

*The next regular session meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, April 18, 2018, 1:30pm-3:30pm at the CAC Conference Room 6004.

ADJOURNMENT

**Solano County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
Spring Meeting
April 12, 2017**

Present: JJCC Committee Members

Chris Hansen, Probation Department
Linda Connelly, Community Based Organization
Lesli Caldwell, Public Defender
Randy Fenn, Fairfield Police
Mary Smith, District Attorney's Office Rep.
Christopher Cassels, Health and Social Services Rep.
Julie Hilt, Member of the Public
Erin Hannigan, Board of Supervisors
Leticia De La Cruz, Mental Health
Lissette Estrella-Henderson, Solano County Office of Education
Tom Ferrara, Sheriff's Office

Non-Member Participants

Bill Ewing, Vacaville Unified School District
Agustina Diaz, Probation Department
Rosalind Reid, JJDPC
Angie Avlonitis, FSUSD
Kristen Witt, FSUSD
Joel Quiban, Probation Department
Kelly Dwyer, BOS Aide
Katherine Kellum, Mental Health
Josette Lacey, BOS Aide
Jennifer Hamilton, BOS Aide
Dean Farrah, Superintendent of JDF
Amy Potter, Probation
Cynthia Phillips, JJDPC
Lisa Wamble, Probation Department
Donna Robinson, Probation Department

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:30p.m. Chief Hansen welcomed and requested introduction of members.

Approval of Agenda

Lesli Caldwell made a motion to approve the agenda. Motion seconded by Linda Connelly. No opposition. Motion carried (11-0).

Approval of Minutes

Sheriff Ferrara made a motion to approve the Minutes. Motion seconded by Lesli Caldwell. No opposition. 1 Abstention. Motion carried (10-0).

Public Comments

An opportunity was provided for members of the public to address the committee on matters not listed on the agenda. No Comments were presented.

All information presented was accompanied by a PowerPoint entitled “*Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Meeting – April 12, 2017*”

Juvenile Justice coordinating Council Overview

Donna Robinson gave an overview of the goals and responsibilities of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). The JJCC is outlined in Welfare and Institutions Code 749.22. The responsibilities of the JJCC are to provide oversight and approval of the County’s Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Action Plan and to approve Solano County Probation Department’s JJCPA/YOBG plans. JJCPA funds are used for programs/services geared towards reducing juvenile crime and delinquency. YOBG funds are used to respond to treatment needs for youth to include mental health and substance abuse. YOBG funds are also used to support youth who are no longer eligible for commitment to DJJ.

Juvenile Justice Action Plan Update

Julie Truschell and Stacie Moore gave a presentation detailing the process for putting together and updating the Juvenile Justice Action Plan to include the demographics, existing continuum of care, the analysis of continuum of care, evidence based practices,

the role of the JJCC in oversight and technical assistance, next steps, timelines and finalizing of the report. The Council was asked to review the draft report and provide edits to Tami Robinson by May 1, 2017 which will be forwarded to Julie and Stacie. There will be a “special meeting” on June 14, 2017 for voting members to approve the final plan.

JJCPA and YOBG plan

Donna Robinson gave an update regarding the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) plans for FY17/18. The JJCPA funding stream consists of the DRC, LCA Contract and staffing. The YOBG funding stream consists of placement services, staffing, Mental Health/Psychiatric services at JDF (CFMG), Aldea Services (JDF and field services), HealthRight 360, the electronic monitoring program and the assessment tool subscription. The committee was asked to consider a recommendation to approve the plan as presented.

Supervisor Hannigan made a motion to approve the plans. Motion seconded by Sheriff Ferrara. No opposition. Motion carried (11-0).

Early Intervention Program Update

The committee was given a status update regarding the Juvenile Community Accountability Program (JCAP) and the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Program (MIOCR).

JCAP is a collaboration between the Solano County Probation Department (SCPD) and the Solano County Bar Association (SCBA), designed to provide a timely intervention for appropriate juvenile offenders. The goal of the program is to divert youth from the formal Juvenile Court process and improve their life outcomes by preventing deeper penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.

The Juvenile MIOCR diversion program is designed to provide early intervention services to non-serious juvenile offenders experiencing mental health issues. The goal of the program is to divert these youth from formally entering the Juvenile Justice System by providing them with necessary mental health services, while holding them accountable for their delinquent behavior and promoting their participation in school and pro-social activities.

Probation Update

Earl Montilla gave an overview of the Department's Juvenile Probation Model as detailed below:

Screen for Diversion: The department has enhanced the use of diversion programs to keep as many youth as possible from formally entering the Juvenile Court system. All of the research in the field points to diversion programs being the most effective in reducing recidivism for youth. Probation has a Felony & Misdemeanor Diversion program, and some of the local police departments, specifically Vacaville and Fairfield, have diversion programs. The primary goal of all of these diversion programs is to keep as many youth out of formal involvement in the Juvenile Justice System as possible.

Intake: The Department updated the booking criteria at JDF effective 02/01/17. The goal is to make sure appropriate youth are being booked into the facility and identify those that can be dealt with on an out of custody basis. Additionally, we screen the youth booked into the facility in order to determine which ones can be released to their parent/guardian versus those that need to be detained pending their Court Hearing. The Department is also continuing to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute to update the Detention Screening Tool (DST), which we are hoping to field test in June 2017. We are also looking at updating the procedures for releasing youth from JDF. The goal is to get youth out of custody faster, once it has been determined that they do not need to remain in custody pending their Court Hearing. We hope to implement the new screening and release procedures after the conclusion of the DST field test.

Court & Assess: As a result of our efforts to screen more youth for diversion and to limit the youth eligible to be detained at JDF, fewer youth are being referred to the Juvenile Court. However, generally speaking, the youth that are referred to Court may be higher risk or pending more serious charges. Therefore, the Department wants to ensure we are conducting appropriate assessments on youth referred from the Court for a dispositional report. We are looking at transitioning to a new juvenile assessment tool, the Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) in late June. The goal will be to use the YLS/CMI tool to assist with making appropriate recommendations to the Juvenile Court, especially as it relates to the types of services the youth will receive under probation supervision.

Case Management: The Department's goal is to focus supervision services on higher risk youth. We don't want to over-supervise low risk youth because they already have protective factors in place that make them low risk. Over-supervising low risk youth can disrupt their protective factors and actually increase their risk of recidivism. For youth that do require case management and supervision services, we want to improve the

quality of interaction between the Supervising DPO and the youth through the use of Motivational Interviewing and Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (EPICS) skills. We want our officers to collaborate with youth and their parents on the development of their case plan and ensure they are being referred to appropriate services to address their treatment needs. The Juvenile Division has been working with our consultant, Julie Truschel, on the development of our new Juvenile Supervision Policy, P-200, which we hope to pilot starting in August 2017.

Services & Aftercare: The Department wants to ensure that supervision and services are being provided to youth commensurate to their assessed risk level and treatment needs. The higher the risk and needs, the more supervision and services the youth should receive. We are continuing to work with our contracted treatment providers to ensure they are providing appropriate services. We are continuing to examine gaps and barriers to services and strategies to address those issues. We also want to do a better job of transitioning youth off of supervision through a step down process. As we reduce supervision over time, we want to refer youth to services and resources in the community that can assist them to be successful and achieve their long term goals once their probation supervision ends. However, we still want our officers to be available as a resource for youth who have completed probation, to the extent possible. This includes assisting youth with getting their record sealed or linking them to community based resources.

Committee Comments

The Council will hold a “Special Meeting” for the executive members to vote on the proposed Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Action Plan on June 14, 2017 at 12:00 pm at the CAC Conference Room 6004.

The next regular session meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, October 18, 2017, 1:30pm-3:30pm at the CAC Conference Room 6004.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 3:25pm.



Solano County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Meeting

November 15, 2017





Welcome & Introductions



Probation Initiatives

Current Initiatives-JDF

Based on investment in Youth and Staff

- * Intake process/DST
 - Booking criteria
 - Screening tool

- * Programs
 - Challenge academy
 - Programming staff
 - Education

- * Staff development
 - Trainer Development Course
 - CBT 2.0

Current Initiatives-Field Services

Based on a Behavior Change Model

- * **Diversion**
 - JCAP
 - MIOCR
 - Felony/Misd Diversion

- * **Community Supervision**
 - YLS-CMI
 - P-200
 - Treatment Services

- * **Placement/Reentry**
 - CCR/ABI2
 - Embedded Social Worker
 - Aftercare



California Child Family Services Review (CFSR)

California – Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR)

- * The California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR) System was formed as a result of the passage of the Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act (AB 636) in 2001 and modeled after the Federal CFSR. The C-CFSR was designed to improve outcomes for children in the child welfare system while holding county and state agencies accountable for the outcomes achieved.

Components

- * Peer Quality Case Review (PQCR)
 - Peers from other counties review case files and records and identify strengths and areas needing improvement
- * County Self Assessment (CSA)
 - CWS and Probation reviews comments in the PQCR as well as performance in the federal performance measures
- * System Improvement Plan (SIP)
 - CWS and Probation develops a plan to improve performance in the federal performance measures identified in the CSA

Every 5 years

County Self Assessment (CSA)

- Comprehensive review of the child welfare and probation placement programs, from prevention and protection through permanency and aftercare including demographics, Child Welfare and Probation population, Agency characteristics, infrastructure, systemic factors and community agencies and services.
- In-depth analysis of CFSR and State Outcome Measures including Data Reports.
- Guides the county to determine focus areas to expand efforts to maximize positive outcomes for children and families.
- Provides rationale for use of funds from Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention and Treatment (CAPIT), Community-Based Child Abuse Programs (CBCAP), and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)

System Improvement Plan (SIP)

- Operational agreement between the CDSS and the county.
- Based on information regarding performance on outcome measures and systemic factors as well as gaps in services obtained during the CSA.
- Provides strategies and justification for how the county will improve their system of care for children and families
- Identifies how programs and services funded with CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds will address priority needs within the CWS continuum.

Annually

SIP Progress Report

- Re-evaluates data reports and progress on identified CFSR outcome measures from SIP
- Provides a written analysis of current performance to determine whether the SIP strategies are achieving the desired results.
- Opportunity to amend or modify the SIP strategies as necessary.

OCAP Report

- Annual reporting on performance and outcomes for the CAPIT/ CBCAP/ PSSF programs.

Quarterly

CFSR Data Reports

- Data utilized in the C-CFSR represent the children and families receiving child welfare services in California.
- Outcome-based data focused on core safety, permanency and well-being measures for each county's child welfare and probation placement youth populations.

Case Review data

- Beginning in August 2015, Child Welfare Services and Probation agencies began conducting qualitative case reviews
- These qualitative reviews inform ongoing CQI processes through direct interviews of stakeholders, file review, and focus on identification of service gaps and training needs.

PQCR

Probation

Strengths

- Engagement with youth and providers
- DPO's care about the youth they supervise
- DPO's work hard at helping youth achieve independence (ABI2)

Challenges

- Lack of parent involvement/engagement
- Many youth did not achieve permanency
- More coordination with CWS for crossover youth

CSA SUMMARY

CWS

Strengths

- Safety Organized Practice
- Collaboration with Community & County Partners
- Staff Recruitment & Retention Strategies

Challenges

- Placement with Relatives/NREFM
- Placement Options for better Placement Stability
- Comprehensive Staff Development Infrastructure

* Gaps

- Lack of Housing Placement Options & Housing Program for Parents and Children
- Culturally Informed Support Services for Families

CSA SUMMARY

Probation

- Collaboration among Solano County partner agencies is a strength
- Relatively small number of youth in placement
- Youth enter congregate care between the ages of 15-17 which makes achieving permanency difficult

SIP Strategies

Probation

This SIP focuses on improving one outcome area and one systemic area:

- P2-Permanency in 12-23 months for youth entering foster care
- Systemic factor-Agency collaboration (out of county providers)

SIP Strategies

CWS

This SIP focuses on improving two outcome areas and one systemic area:

- P1-Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care
- P5-Placement stability
- Systemic factor- Staff Training



Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED) Report

Solano County: Pathways to Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Youth Justice System



The W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI)

Our Mission

- The Burns Institute works to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in the youth justice system by building data-driven community-centered responses to youthful misbehavior that are equitable and restorative.

Components of BI's Work

- Site Based Management
- Community Justice Network for Youth (CJNY)
- Policy
- Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

Our Expertise

- Facilitate community and system stakeholders through a data-driven process to examine and improve system decision-making that impacts youth.
- Worked with over 75 jurisdictions nationwide to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the youth justice system

What are “Racial and Ethnic Disparities?”

1. Over-representation of youth of color in the justice system

- * Mathematical comparison of percentages or rates of involvement for youth of color vs. White youth

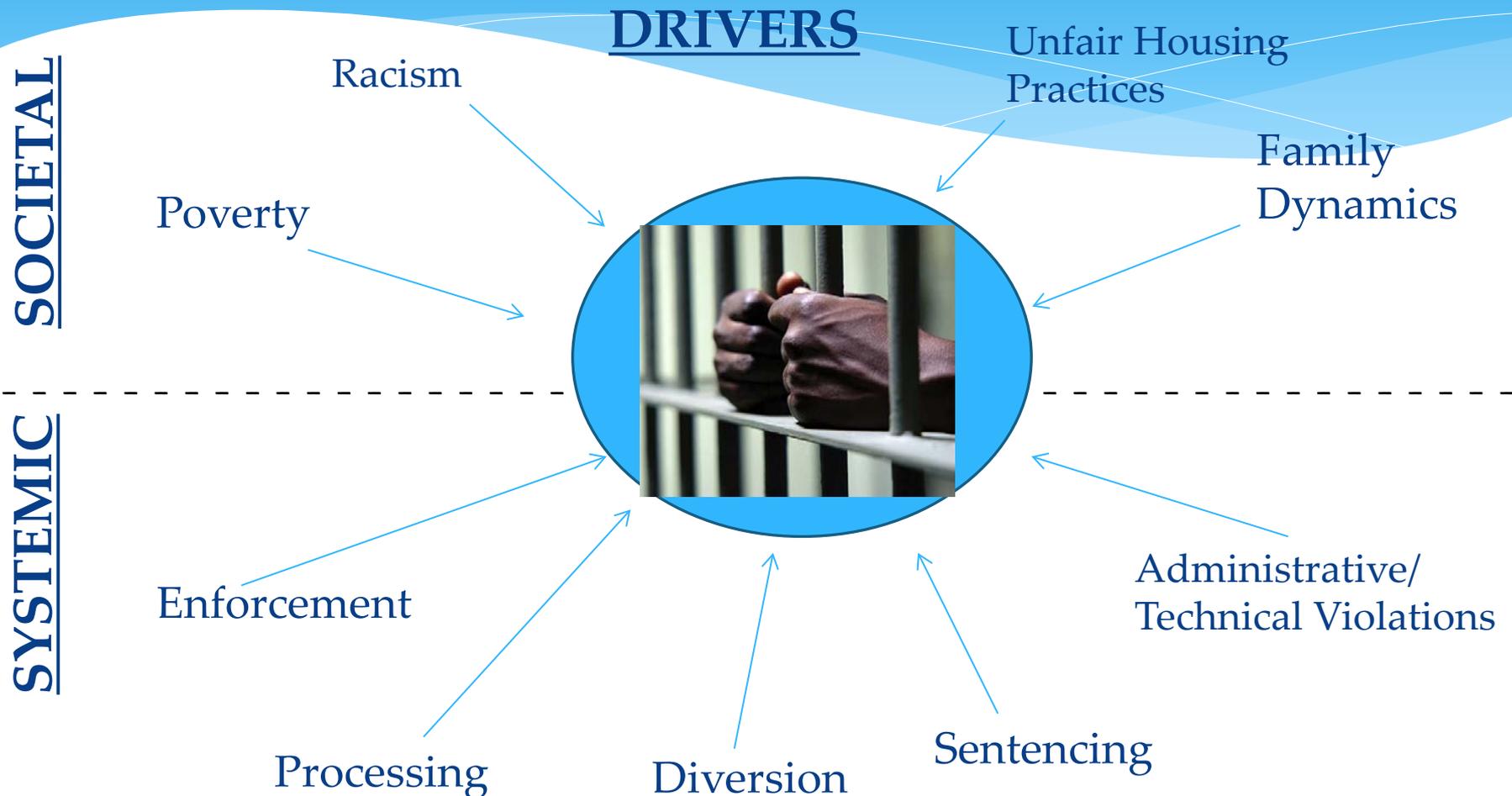
2. Disparate treatment of youth of color

- * Different treatment for similar behavior

3. Unnecessary entry into the justice system and/or deeper penetration into the justice system by youth of color

- * Criminalization of normal adolescent behavior
- * Misbehavior in school leading to justice system involvement

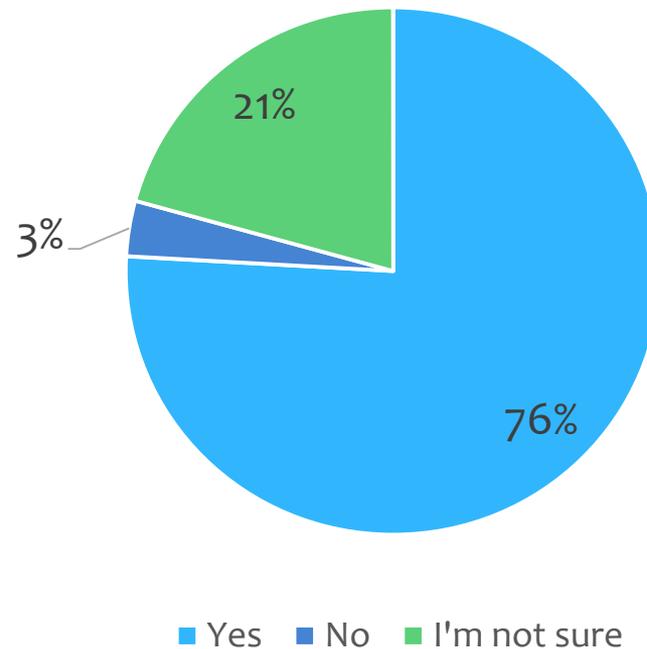
Lessons Learned: Focus on What You Can Control



How Stakeholders Define R.E.D. & Whether They Believe it Exists

- * Stakeholders interviewed and surveyed articulated various definitions of R.E.D.:
 - * Disproportionality
 - * Inappropriate Contact
 - * Blatant and Implied Racism
 - * Differential Treatment

Do you believe R.E.D. exist in Solano County's youth justice system?



Beliefs About *Why* Disparities Exist

- * **34% of respondents** do not believe or do not know whether system policies & practices contribute to R.E.D.
- * The majority of stakeholders cited **issues beyond their control** as drivers of R.E.D.:
 - * Poverty; arrests;
 - * school-based referrals;
 - * blatant and implicit bias; and
 - * poor parenting.

“The minorities are more likely to engage in criminal behavior or be arrested for minor offenses than other races and there is a difference in services and opportunities offered to low income minorities in there communities.”

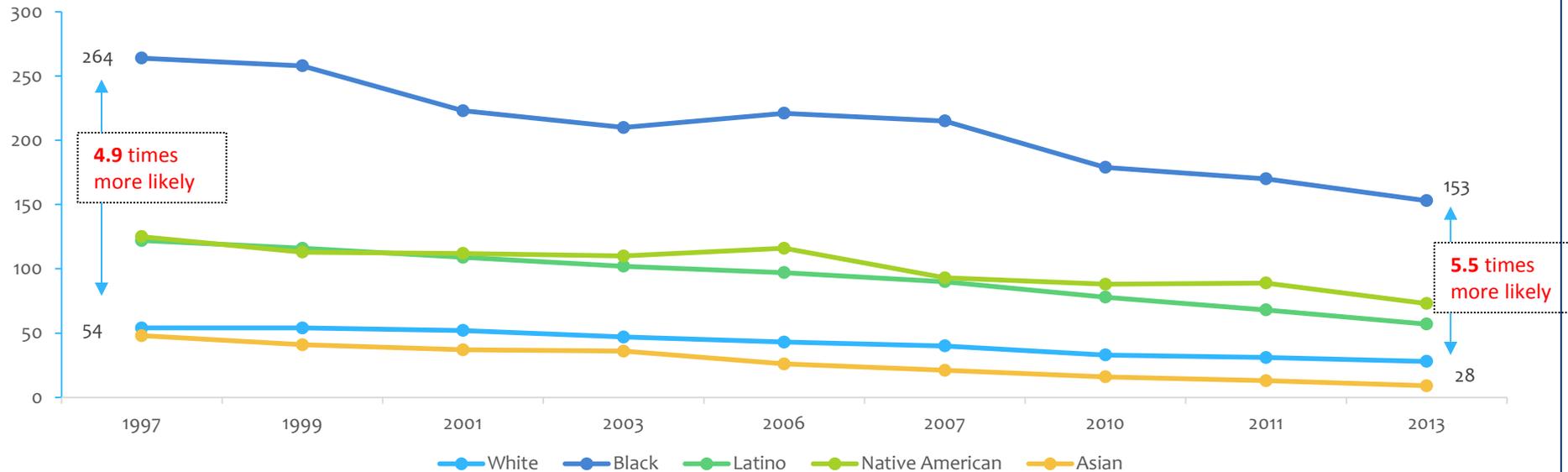
Readiness Assessment Consultation (RAC) Findings

- * **Understanding R.E.D. (RAC, pages 6 to 10)**
 - * Convene a collaborative body comprised of key system and community stakeholders who will be responsible for overseeing the local R.E.D. reduction effort.
- * **Collaboration (RAC, pages 6 to 10)**
 - * Strong commitment to collaboration throughout the County
 - * Engagement and representation of law enforcement within several committees
- * **Community Engagement (RAC, pages 16 to 20)**
 - * 83% of survey respondents indicated that community could play a critical role through participation in local collaborative bodies focused on reducing R.E.D
 - * Transportation barriers for indigent families living in the County must be thoroughly considered in light of efforts to address R.E.D. countywide.
- * **Data Capacity and Utilization (RAC, pages 22 to 34)**
 - * Excellent team of dedicated IT staff at Probation
 - * Need to institutionalize a practice of using data disaggregated by race and ethnicity to inform decision making

For full list of Recommendations see RAC, pages 36 to 38.

NATIONAL DETENTION RATES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY: ONE DAY COUNT (1997-2013)

National One Day Count Detention Rates (1997-2013)
(per 100,000 youth in population)



	1997	1999	2001	2003	2006	2007	2010	2011	2013	Percent Change (1997-2013)
White	54	54	52	47	43	40	33	31	28	-48%
Black	264	258	223	210	221	215	179	170	153	-42%
Latino	122	116	109	102	97	90	78	68	57	-53%
Native American	125	113	112	110	116	93	88	89	73	-42%
Asian	48	41	37	36	26	21	16	13	9	-81%
Total	95	94	88	82	82	78	65	61	54	-44%

Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., and Puzanchera, C. (2015) "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>

BI Strategy for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

1. Identify Disparities

- * Identify whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist

2. Identify, Analyze and Strategize around a “Target Population”

- * Identify target population to focus the work.
- * “Dig deeper” into target population to learn more about policy, practice, and/or procedure and other factors contributing to disparities.
- * Strategize around how policy, practice, and/or procedure change might result in reductions in disparities.
- * Pilot or adopt policy change

3. Measure Progress

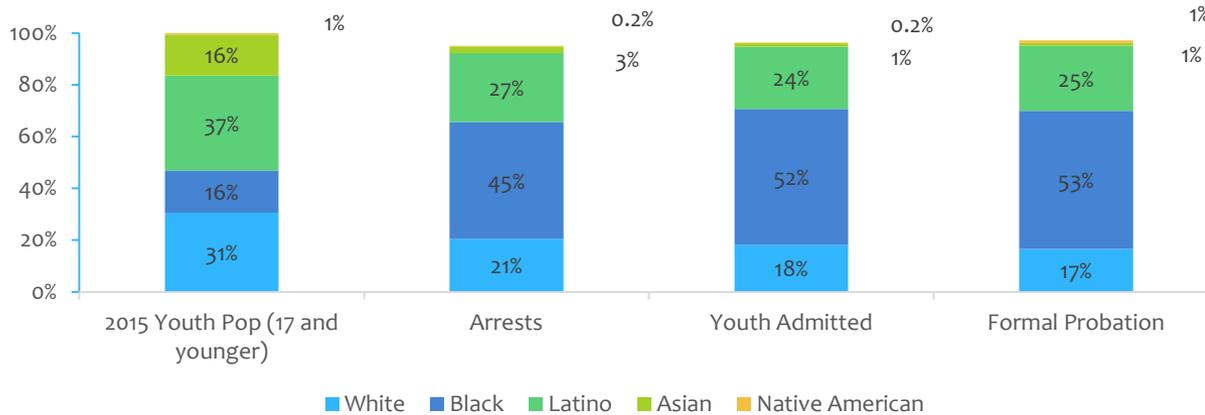
- * Monitor Effectiveness of Policy Change
- * Document changes in disparities

Ongoing process



Step One: Identify Disparities in Solano County

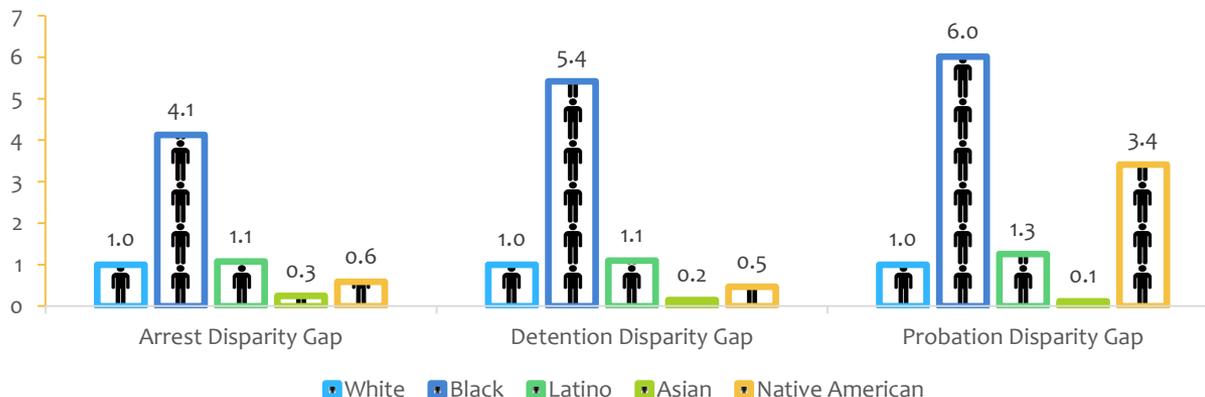
Solano County: Disproportionality in Youth Justice (2016)



Overrepresentation:

- Black youth are overrepresented at all decision points

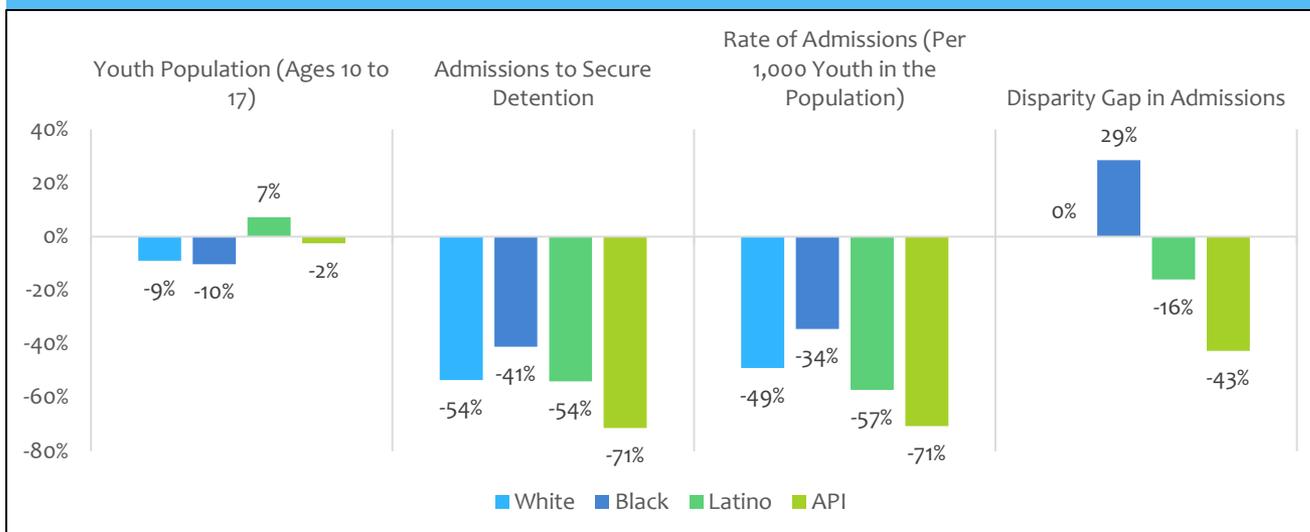
Solano County: Disparity Gaps in System Involvement (2016)



Disparity Gap:

- Black and Latino youth are more likely to be system involved

Solano County: Trends in Admissions to Secure Detention (Percent Change 2012 to 2016)



How to read:

- Youth Population** – between 2012 and 2016 the youth population for White youth decreased by 9%, for Black youth decreased by 10%, for Latino youth increased by 7%, and for Asian/Pacific Islander youth decreased by 2%
- Admissions to Secure Detention (raw numbers)** – between 2012 and 2016 the number of admissions to secure detention for White youth decreased by 54%, for Black youth by 41%, for Latino youth by 54%, and for API youth by 71%
- Rate of Admissions** (per 1,000 youth in population) – between 2012 and 2016 the rate of admissions to secure detention for White youth decreased by 49%, for Black youth by 34%, for Latino youth by 57%, and for API youth by 71%
- Disparity Gap in Admissions** (comparison of Youth of Color to White youth) – between 2012 and 2016 the disparity gap in admissions increased by 29% for Black youth, decreased by 16% for Latino youth, and decreased by 43% for API youth

Solano County Trends in Admissions to Secure Detention (2012-2016)		White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
Youth Population (10 to 17)	2012	15184	8184	15414	7333	250	46365
	2016	13815	7348	16540	7151	249	45103
	% Change	-9%	-10%	7%	-2%	0%	-3%
Admissions to Secure Detention	2012	254	577	339	42	25	1237
	2016	118	340	156	12	22	648
	% Change	-54%	-41%	-54%	-71%	-12%	-48%
Rate per 1,000 Youth	2012	16.7	70.5	22.0	5.7		
	2016	8.5	46.3	9.4	1.7		
	% Change	-49%	-34%	-57%	-71%		
Disparity Gap	2012	1.0	4.2	1.3	0.3		
	2016	1.0	5.4	1.1	0.2		
	% Change	0%	29%	-16%	-43%		

Contact Information

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Juvenile Justice Action Plan (JJAP) Update

Recommendations

- * Implement a JDF screening tool that objectively measures youth risk to self and others, allowing for release from custody after arrest.
- * Provide youth referred to Diversion programs with differing levels of contract requirements based on differing levels of risk.
- * Form a committee to design and create data reporting practices for member agencies.



Closing Comments