

Senate Bill No. 1760

CHAPTER 133

An act to add Article 18.7 (commencing with Section 749.2) to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to minors, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor July 10, 1996. Filed with
Secretary of State July 10, 1996.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1760, Lockyer. Juvenile crime enforcement.

Existing law sets forth the powers and duties of the Board of Corrections, as specified.

This bill would create the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program under the authority of the Board of Corrections, as specified, and would specify eligibility requirements for the grants.

The bill would direct the Board of Corrections to award grants that provide funding for 3 years.

The bill would also authorize the Board of Corrections to award up to \$2,000,000 to counties, pursuant to those provisions. The bill would direct the Board of Corrections to develop an interim and a final report on the program, and to submit those reports to the Legislature, on or before March 1, 1999, and March 1, 2001, respectively. The bill would provide for funding for the program from the Budget Act of 1996, thereby making an appropriation.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to reduce the rate of juvenile crime in California, especially violent juvenile crime, it is the intent of the Legislature that grants shall be provided to counties that establish multiagency juvenile justice coordinating councils to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for preventing and effectively responding to juvenile crime. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis to counties that (a) develop and implement a comprehensive, multiagency plan that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency; and (b) demonstrate a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system



of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

SEC. 2. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The threat of juvenile crime poses the most serious crime challenge facing California. The number of juveniles between the ages of 11 and 17 years, the ages of juveniles responsible for 99 percent of juvenile arrests, will increase 33 percent in the next decade. Juvenile arrests rates for violent crime have generally exceeded those for adults.

(b) Out of 1,000 police contacts with juvenile offenders, 100 are referred to probation departments, 50 are accepted for booking at juvenile hall, 25 petitions are filed in juvenile court, 12 cases are heard in court, and six cases result in formal probation.

(c) Between 1983 and 1994, adult and juvenile probation caseloads increased 65 percent while the number of probation officers increased only 25 percent.

(d) Between the 1984–85 and 1990–91 fiscal years, the percentage of county funds allocated to probation departments declined 9 percent, while the percentage allocated to the sheriffs’ departments increased 1 percent and the percentages allocated to the offices of the district attorneys increased 3 percent. Since 1993, while the sheriffs’ departments and the offices of the district attorneys have benefited from Proposition 172 revenues, the probation departments generally have not benefited from those revenues.

(e) Between 8 and 12 percent of juvenile offenders account for 60 percent of juvenile and subsequent adult crime. These repeat offenders are arrested between four and 14 times during their criminal careers. Youth Authority wards typically have been arrested between eight and 33 times.

(f) Responses that are swift and certain after a first offense have been shown to be more effective at deterring juvenile crime than the possibility of detention after multiple offenses.

SEC. 3. Article 18.7 (commencing with Section 749.2) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

Article 18.7. Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability
Challenge Grant Program

749.2. This article shall be known and may be cited as the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program.

749.21. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program shall be administered by the Board of Corrections for the purpose of reducing juvenile crime and delinquency. This program shall award grants on a competitive basis to counties that (a) develop and implement a comprehensive,



multiagency plan that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency; and (b) demonstrate a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

749.22. To be eligible for this grant, each county shall be required to establish a multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council that shall develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The coordinating councils 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. The coordinating councils shall 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 juvenile offenders. 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. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

(a) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services resources which specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(b) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substance sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile alcohol use within the council's jurisdiction.

(c) A local action plan (LAP) for improving and marshaling the resources set forth in subdivision (a) to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency in the areas targeted pursuant to subdivision (b) and the greater community. The councils shall prepare their plans to maximize the provision of collaborative and integrated services of all the resources set forth in subdivision (a), and shall provide specified strategies for all elements of response, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation, to provide a continuum for addressing the identified juvenile crime problem.

(d) Develop information and intelligence sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and to provide data for measuring the success of the grantee in achieving its goals. The



plan shall develop goals related to the outcome measures that shall be used to determine the effectiveness of the program.

(e) Identify outcome measures which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 of population.
- (2) The rate of successful completion of probation.
- (3) The rate of successful completion of restitution and court-ordered community service responsibilities.

749.23. The Board of Corrections shall award grants that provide funding for three years. Funding shall be used to supplement, rather than supplant, existing programs. Grant funds shall be used for programs that are identified in the local action plan as part of a continuum of responses to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. No grant shall be awarded unless the applicant makes available resources in an amount equal to at least 25 percent of the amount of the grant. Resources may include in-kind contributions from participating agencies. In awarding grants, priority shall be given to those proposals which include additional funding that exceeds 25 percent of the amount of the grant.

749.24. The Board of Corrections shall establish minimum standards, funding schedules, and procedures for awarding grants, which shall take into consideration, but not be limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Size of the eligible high-risk youth population.
- (b) Demonstrated ability to administer the program.
- (c) Demonstrated ability to provide and develop a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency that includes prevention, intervention, diversion, suppression, and incapacitation.
- (d) Demonstrated ability to implement a plan that provides a collaborative and integrated approach to juvenile crime and delinquency.
- (e) Demonstrated history of maximizing federal, state, local, and private funding sources.
- (f) Demonstrated efforts to implement a multicounty juvenile justice program.
- (g) Likelihood that the program will continue to operate after state grant funding ends.

749.25. The Board of Corrections may award up to a total of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) statewide, in individual grants not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), on a competitive basis to counties to assist in establishing a multiagency coordinating group or developing a local action plan.

749.26. The Board of Corrections shall create an evaluation design for the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program that will assess the effectiveness of the program. The board shall develop an interim report to be submitted to the Legislature on or before March 1, 1999, and a final analysis of



the grant program in a report to be submitted to the Legislature on or before March 1, 2001.

749.27. Funding for the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program shall be provided from the amount appropriated in Item 5430-101-0001 of the Budget Act of 1996. Up to 5 percent of the amount appropriated in Item 5430-101-0001 of the Budget Act of 1996 shall be transferred upon the approval of the Director of Finance, to Item 5430-001-0001 for expenditure as necessary for the board to administer this program, including technical assistance to counties and the development of an evaluation component.

SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to enable counties to begin to establish juvenile crime enforcement programs pursuant to the guidelines set forth herein as soon as possible, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

