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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: June 21, 2012

Title	Agenda Item Type
Criminal Law: Judicial Council Appointment to Board of State and Community Corrections	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	June 21, 2012
Recommended by	Date of Report
Executive and Planning Committee Hon. Douglas P. Miller, Chair	June 13, 2012
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Executive Summary

The Executive and Planning Committee recommends that the Judicial Council appoint the Hon. Steven Jahr (Ret.) to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The BSCC, commencing July 1, 2012, was established by Senate Bill 92 (Stats. 2011, Ch. 36). The BSCC is an entity independent of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and is composed of 12 members including a judge appointed by the Judicial Council. This will be the first Judicial Council appointment to the BSCC.

Recommendation

The Executive and Planning Committee recommends that the Judicial Council appoint the Hon. Steven Jahr (Ret.) for a term ending July 1, 2015, to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

Previous Council Action

The council has made no previous appointments to the BSCC; this will be the council's first appointment to the BSCC.

Rationale for Recommendation

BSCC Mission and Responsibilities

The mission of the BSCC includes: "providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This mission shall reflect the principle of aligning fiscal policy and correctional practices, including, but not limited to prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation, to promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county and is consistent with the integrated statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal justice populations." (Pen. Code, § 6024(b).)

The duties of the BSCC include seeking the advice of stakeholders and subject matter experts, collecting and maintaining data, and evaluating the impact of policies enacted in the state. The BSCC makes recommendations for improving policy, provides technical assistance related to evidence-based programs and practices, and identifies promising practices from other jurisdictions. The BSCC is responsible for collecting and analyzing data related to each county's criminal justice realignment plan and providing an annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the implementation of those plans.

The BSCC is the successor entity to the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) which is abolished effective July 1, 2012. The BSCC absorbs the previous functions of the CSA as well as certain other programs previously administered by the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA). Additionally, it assumes the roles of the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) and the Office of Gang and Youth Violence Policy (OGYVP).

The BSCC acts as the supervisory board of state planning pursuant to federal acts such as the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the federal Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. It establishes the priorities for the use of the federal funds pursuant to these acts, approves of their expenditures, and evaluates the program recipients of the funding.

Other core functions previously associated with CSA that now fall under the jurisdiction of the BSCC include:

- Establishing minimum standards for local adult and juvenile correctional facilities including facilities and employment and training of personnel;

- Inspection of local detention facilities;
- Administrating funding for local facility construction;
- Administrating grant programs that address crime and delinquency; and,
- Providing studies relative to public safety.

The Governor’s Proposed 2012-13 State Budget (January 5, 2012) further specifies the duties of the BSCC and allocates \$109.2 million for BSCC operations and local assistance programs. These include the following from CSA: Board Administration and Program Support, Corrections Planning and Grant Programs, Local Facilities Standards and Operations, and Standards and Training for Local Corrections. The Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program, and California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP) Initiative all transfer to the BSCC from CalEMA. Additionally, \$8.9 million is provided to the BSCC to assist counties in the development of their criminal justice realignment plans and realignment training. As noted in the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 5 March 22, 2012, Agenda, “The Board will be critical to the implementation and success of the 2011 public safety realignment.”

BSCC Membership

The BSCC consists of 12 members including the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, who shall serve as Chair; the Director of the Division of Adult Parole Operations for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; a judge appointed by the Judicial Council; a community provider of rehabilitative services appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly; a community provider or advocate with expertise in effective programs, policies, and treatment of at-risk youth and juvenile offenders appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules; and two sheriffs, two chief probation officers, a chief of police, a county supervisor or administrator, and a public member all appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. (Pen. Code, § 6025 (a).) The term of the member appointed by the Judicial Council shall expire on July 1, 2015; successive members shall hold terms for 3 years, each term to commence on the expiration date of the predecessor. (Pen. Code, § 6025 (b).)

Because appointment of a sitting judge to the BSCC creates a risk of violating article VI, section 17 of the California Constitution, which prohibits a sitting judge from holding another public office, the Executive and Planning Committee recommends appointment of a retired judge rather than a sitting judge. This will also ensure that the judicial branch is represented on the BSCC.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Public comment has not been solicited on this recommendation.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The BSCC will be staffed by employees of the BSCC. The appointee receives no compensation but shall be reimbursed from the BSCC budget for expenses incurred in the performance of BSCC duties. (Pen. Code, § 6025.1)

Attachments

1. Penal Code §§ 6024-6031.6.
2. Board of State and Community Corrections Summary of New Responsibilities per SB 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011) with related Penal Code (PC) Sections, prepared by CSA.
3. Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 5 March 22, 2012, Agenda.

PENAL CODE

SECTION 6024-6031.6

6024. Commencing July 1, 2005, there is hereby established within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation the Corrections Standards Authority. As of July 1, 2005, any reference to the Board of Corrections refers to the Corrections Standards Authority. As of that date, the Board of Corrections is abolished.

6024. (a) Commencing July 1, 2012, there is hereby established the Board of State and Community Corrections. The Board of State and Community Corrections shall be an entity independent of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. As of July 1, 2012, any references to the Board of Corrections or the Corrections Standards Authority shall refer to the Board of State and Community Corrections. As of that date, the Corrections Standards Authority is abolished.

(b) The mission of the board shall include providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This mission shall reflect the principle of aligning fiscal policy and correctional practices, including, but not limited to prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation, to promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county and is consistent with the integrated statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal justice populations.

(c) (1) The board shall regularly seek advice from a balanced range of stakeholders and subject matter experts on issues pertaining to adult corrections, juvenile justice, and gang problems relevant to its mission. Toward this end, the board shall seek to ensure that its efforts (1) are systematically informed by experts and stakeholders with the most specific knowledge concerning the subject matter, (2) include the participation of those who must implement a board decision and are impacted by a board decision, and (3) promote collaboration and innovative problem solving consistent with the mission of the board. The board may create special committees, with the authority to establish working subgroups as necessary, in furtherance of this subdivision to carry out specified tasks and to submit its findings and recommendations from that effort to the board.

(d) The board shall act as the supervisory board of the state planning agency pursuant to federal acts. It shall annually review and approve, or review, revise, and approve, the comprehensive state plan for the improvement of criminal justice and delinquency and gang prevention activities throughout the state, shall establish priorities for the use of funds as are available pursuant to federal acts, and shall approve the expenditure of all funds pursuant to such plans or federal acts, provided that the approval of those expenditures may be granted to single projects or to groups of projects.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature that any statutory authority conferred on the Corrections Standards Authority or the previously abolished Board of Corrections shall apply to the Board of State and Community Corrections on and after July 1, 2012, unless expressly repealed by the act which added this section. The Board of State and Community Corrections is the successor to the Corrections

Standards Authority, and as of July 1, 2012, is vested with all of the authority's rights, powers, authority, and duties, unless specifically repealed by this act.

(f) For purposes of this chapter, "federal acts" means the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the federal Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, and any act or acts amendatory or supplemental thereto.

6025. (a) Commencing July 1, 2005, the Corrections Standards Authority shall be composed of 19 members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or his or her designee, who shall be designated as the chairperson, and four of whom shall be subordinate officers of the secretary. At least one subordinate officer shall be a manager or administrator of a state correctional facility for adult offenders, and at least one subordinate officer shall be a manager or administrator of a state correctional facility for juvenile offenders. The remaining 14 members shall be appointed by the Governor after consultation with, and with the advice of, the secretary, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The gubernatorial appointments shall include all of the following:

(1) A county sheriff in charge of a local detention facility which has a Corrections Standards Authority rated capacity of 200 or less inmates.

(2) A county sheriff in charge of a local detention facility which has a Corrections Standards Authority rated capacity of over 200 inmates.

(3) A county supervisor or county administrative officer.

(4) A chief probation officer from a county with a population over 200,000.

(5) A chief probation officer from a county with a population under 200,000.

(6) A manager or administrator of a county local detention facility.

(7) An administrator of a local community-based correctional program.

(8) Two public members, at least one of whom shall represent the interests of crime victims.

(9) Four rank and file representatives: one juvenile probation officer who is a first-line supervisor or lower rank, with a minimum of five years of experience as a juvenile probation officer; one deputy sheriff who is a sergeant or lower rank, with a minimum of five years of experience in an adult correctional facility; one state parole officer or parole agent; and one person with a minimum of five years experience working in a state adult correctional facility.

(10) A representative of a community-based youth service organization.

(b) The terms of the members appointed by the Governor shall expire as follows: seven on July 1, 2007, and seven on July 1, 2008. Successor members shall hold office for terms of three years, each term to commence on the expiration date of the predecessor. Any appointment to a vacancy that occurs for any reason other than expiration of the term shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term. Members are eligible for reappointment.

(c) The authority shall select a vice chairperson from among its members. Ten members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

(d) When the authority is hearing charges against any member, the individual concerned shall not sit as a member of the board for the period of hearing of charges and the determination of recommendations to the Governor.

(e) If any appointed member is not in attendance for three consecutive meetings the authority may recommend to the Governor that the member be removed and the Governor may make a new appointment,

with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the remainder of the term.

6025. (a) Commencing July 1, 2012, the Board of State and Community Corrections shall be composed of 12 members, as follows:

(1) The Chair of the Board of State and Community Corrections, who shall be the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(2) The Director of the Division of Adult Parole Operations for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

(3) A county sheriff in charge of a local detention facility which has a Corrections Standards Authority rated capacity of 200 or less inmates, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(4) A county sheriff in charge of a local detention facility which has a Corrections Standards Authority rated capacity of over 200 inmates, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(5) A county supervisor or county administrative officer. This member shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(6) A chief probation officer from a county with a population over 200,000, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(7) A chief probation officer from a county with a population under 200,000, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(8) A judge appointed by the Judicial Council of California.

(9) A chief of police, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(10) A community provider of rehabilitative treatment or services for adult offenders, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

(11) A community provider or advocate with expertise in effective programs, policies, and treatment of at-risk youth and juvenile offenders, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(12) A public member, appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

(b) The terms of the members appointed by the Governor shall expire as follows: three on July 1, 2014, and four on July 1, 2015, as specified by the Governor. The term of the member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules shall expire on July 1, 2014. The term of the member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly shall expire on July 1, 2015. The term of the member appointed by the Judicial Council shall expire on July 1, 2015. Successor members shall hold office for terms of three years, each term to commence on the expiration date of the predecessor. Any appointment to a vacancy that occurs for any reason other than expiration of the term shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term. Members are eligible for reappointment.

(c) The board shall select a vice chairperson from among its members, who shall be either a chief probation officer or a sheriff. Seven members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

(d) When the board is hearing charges against any member, the individual concerned shall not sit as a member of the board for the period of hearing of charges and the determination of recommendations to the Governor.

(e) If any appointed member is not in attendance for three meetings in any calendar year, the board shall inform the appointing authority, which may remove that member and make a new appointment, as provided in this section, for the remainder of the term.

6025.1. Members of the board shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. For purposes of compensation, attendance at meetings of the board shall be deemed

performance by a member of the duties of his state or local governmental employment.

6025.5. The Director of Corrections, Board of Prison Terms, the Youthful Offender Parole Board, and the Director of the Youth Authority shall file with the Board of Corrections for information of the board or for review and advice to the respective agency as the board may determine, all rules, regulations and manuals relating to or in implementation of policies, procedures, or enabling laws.

6025.6. The Board of Corrections may delegate any ministerial authority or duty conferred or imposed upon the board to a subordinate officer subject to those conditions as it may choose to impose.

6026. The Corrections Standards Authority shall be the means whereby the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may correlate its individual programs for adults and youths under its jurisdiction.

6027. It shall be the duty of the Board of Corrections to make a study of the entire subject of crime, with particular reference to conditions in the State of California, including causes of crime, possible methods of prevention of crime, methods of detection of crime and apprehension of criminals, methods of prosecution of persons accused of crime, and the entire subject of penology, including standards and training for correctional personnel, and to report its findings, its conclusions and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature at such times as they may require.

6027. (a) It shall be the duty of the Board of State and Community Corrections to collect and maintain available information and data about state and community correctional policies, practices, capacities, and needs, including, but not limited to, prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation, as they relate to both adult corrections, juvenile justice, and gang problems. The board shall seek to collect and make publicly available up-to-date data and information reflecting the impact of state and community correctional, juvenile justice, and gang-related policies and practices enacted in the state, as well as information and data concerning promising and evidence-based practices from other jurisdictions.

(b) Consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 6024, the board shall also:

(1) Develop recommendations for the improvement of criminal justice and delinquency and gang prevention activity throughout the state.

(2) Identify, promote, and provide technical assistance relating to evidence-based programs, practices, and innovative projects consistent with the mission of the board.

(3) Receive and disburse federal funds, and perform all necessary and appropriate services in the performance of its duties as established by federal acts.

(4) Develop comprehensive, unified, and orderly procedures to

ensure that applications for grants are processed fairly, efficiently, and in a manner consistent with the mission of the board.

(5) Cooperate with and render technical assistance to the Legislature, state agencies, units of general local government, combinations of those units, or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions in matters relating to criminal justice and delinquency prevention.

(6) Conduct evaluation studies of the programs and activities assisted by the federal acts.

(7) Identify and evaluate state, local, and federal gang and youth violence suppression, intervention, and prevention programs and strategies, along with funding for those efforts. The board shall assess and make recommendations for the coordination of the state's programs, strategies, and funding that address gang and youth violence in a manner that maximizes the effectiveness and coordination of those programs, strategies, and resources. The board shall communicate with local agencies and programs in an effort to promote the best practices for addressing gang and youth violence through suppression, intervention, and prevention.

(8) The board shall collect from each county the plan submitted pursuant to Section 1230.1 within two months of adoption by the county boards of supervisors. Commencing January 1, 2013, and annually thereafter, the board shall collect and analyze available data regarding the implementation of the local plans and other outcome-based measures, as defined by the board in consultation with the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the California State Sheriffs Association. By July 1, 2013, and annually thereafter, the board shall provide to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the implementation of the plans described above.

(c) The board may do either of the following:

(1) Collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of criminal justice in the state.

(2) Perform other functions and duties as required by federal acts, rules, regulations, or guidelines in acting as the administrative office of the state planning agency for distribution of federal grants.

6028. Upon request of the Board of Corrections or upon his own initiative, the Governor from time to time may create by executive order one or more special commissions to assist the Board of Corrections in the study of crime pursuant to Section 6027. Each such special commission shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of any such special commission shall serve without compensation, except that they shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The executive order creating each special commission shall specify the subjects and scope of the study to be made by the commission, and shall fix a time within which the commission shall make its final report. Each commission shall cease to exist when it makes its final report.

6028.1. Each such special commission may investigate any and all matters relating to the subjects specified in the order creating it. In the exercise of its powers the commission shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) A witness at any hearing shall have the right to have present at such hearing counsel of his own choice, for the purpose of advising him concerning his constitutional rights.

(b) No hearing shall be televised or broadcast by radio, nor shall any mechanical, photographic or electronic record of the proceedings at any hearing be televised or broadcast by radio.

6028.2. The Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency may furnish for the use of any such commission such facilities, supplies, and personnel as may be available therefor.

6028.3. All such special commissions shall make all their reports and recommendations to the Board of Corrections. The Board of Corrections shall consider such reports and recommendations, and shall transmit them to the Governor and the Legislature, together with its own comments and recommendations on the subject matter thereof, within the first 30 days of the next succeeding general or budget session of the Legislature. The Board of Corrections shall also file copies of such reports with the Attorney General, the State Library and such other state departments as may appear to have an official interest in the subject matter of the report or reports in question.

6028.4. The Governor shall report to each regular session of the Legislature the names of any persons appointed under Section 6028 together with a statement of expenses incurred.

6029. (a) The plans and specifications of every jail, prison, or other place of detention of persons charged with or convicted of crime or of persons detained pursuant to the Juvenile Court Law (Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 200) of Division 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) or the Youth Authority Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1700) of Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), if those plans and specifications involve construction, reconstruction, remodeling, or repairs of an aggregate cost in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), shall be submitted to the board for its recommendations. Upon request of any city, city and county, or county, the board shall consider the entire program or group of detention facilities currently planned or under consideration by the city, city and county, or county, and make a study of the entire needs of the city, city and county, or county therefor, and make recommendations thereon. No state department or agency other than the board shall have authority to make recommendations in respect to plans and specifications for the construction of county jails or other county detention facilities or for alterations thereto, except such recommendations as the board may request from any such state department or agency.

(b) As used in this section, "place of detention" includes, but is not limited to, a correctional treatment center, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, which is operated by a city, city and county, or county.

6029.1. (a) There is hereby created the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. Moneys in the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund shall be expended by the Board of Corrections as specified in this section to assist counties to finance jail construction. Moneys in the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund shall be available for encumbrance without regard to fiscal years, and notwithstanding any

other provision of law, shall not revert to the General Fund or be transferred to any other fund or account in the State Treasury except for purposes of investment as provided in Article 4 (commencing with Section 16470) of Chapter 3 of Part 2 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. All interest or other increment resulting from such investment shall be deposited in the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund, notwithstanding Section 16305.7 of the Government Code.

(b) As used in this section, "construction" shall include, but not be limited to, reconstruction, remodeling, replacement of facilities, and the performance of deferred maintenance activities on facilities pursuant to rules and regulations regarding such activities as shall be adopted by the Board of Corrections.

(c) The Board of Corrections shall provide financial assistance to counties from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund according to policies, criteria, and procedures adopted by the board pursuant to recommendations made by the appropriate subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Criminal Procedure and the Assembly Committee on Public Safety and after consulting with a representative sample of county boards of supervisors and sheriffs.

(d) In performing the duties set forth in this section, the Board of Corrections and the policy committees of the Legislature shall consider the following:

(1) The extent to which the county requesting aid has exhausted all other available means of raising the requested funds for the capital improvements and the extent to which the funds from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund will be utilized to attract other sources of capital financing for county jail facilities;

(2) The extent to which a substantial county match shall be required and any circumstances under which the county match may be reduced or waived;

(3) The extent to which the county's match shall be based on the county's previous compliance with Board of Corrections standards;

(4) The extent to which the capital improvements are necessary to the life or safety of the persons confined or employed in the facility or the health and sanitary conditions of the facility;

(5) The extent to which the county has utilized reasonable alternatives to pre- and post-conviction incarceration, including, but not limited to, programs to facilitate release upon one's own recognizance where appropriate to individuals pending trial, sentencing alternatives to custody, and civil commitment or diversion programs consistent with public safety for those with drug- or alcohol-related problems or mental or developmental disabilities.

6029.5. The Board of Corrections is authorized to expend money from the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund, created pursuant to Sections 4412 and 6029.1, on joint use correctional facilities housing county and state or federal prisoners or any combination thereof in proportion to the county benefit.

6030. (a) The Corrections Standards Authority shall establish minimum standards for state and local correctional facilities. The standards for state correctional facilities shall be established by January 1, 2007. The authority shall review those standards biennially and make any appropriate revisions.

(b) The standards shall include, but not be limited to, the following: health and sanitary conditions, fire and life safety, security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, treatment of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities, and personnel training.

(c) The standards shall require that at least one person on duty at the facility is knowledgeable in the area of fire and life safety procedures.

(d) The standards shall also include requirements relating to the acquisition, storage, labeling, packaging, and dispensing of drugs.

(e) The standards shall require that inmates who are received by the facility while they are pregnant are provided all of the following:

(1) A balanced, nutritious diet approved by a doctor.

(2) Prenatal and postpartum information and health care, including, but not limited to, access to necessary vitamins as recommended by a doctor.

(3) Information pertaining to childbirth education and infant care.

(4) A dental cleaning while in a state facility.

(f) The standards shall provide that at no time shall a woman who is in labor be shackled by the wrists, ankles, or both including during transport to a hospital, during delivery, and while in recovery after giving birth, except as provided in Section 5007.7.

(g) In establishing minimum standards, the authority shall seek the advice of the following:

(1) For health and sanitary conditions:

The State Department of Health Services, physicians, psychiatrists, local public health officials, and other interested persons.

(2) For fire and life safety:

The State Fire Marshal, local fire officials, and other interested persons.

(3) For security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, and treatment of persons confined in correctional facilities:

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, state and local juvenile justice commissions, state and local correctional officials, experts in criminology and penology, and other interested persons.

(4) For personnel training:

The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, psychiatrists, experts in criminology and penology, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, state and local correctional officials, and other interested persons.

(5) For female inmates and pregnant inmates in local adult and juvenile facilities:

The California State Sheriffs' Association and Chief Probation Officers' Association of California, and other interested persons.

6030. (a) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall establish minimum standards for local correctional facilities. The standards for state correctional facilities shall be established by January 1, 2007. The board shall review those standards biennially and make any appropriate revisions.

(b) The standards shall include, but not be limited to, the following: health and sanitary conditions, fire and life safety, security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, treatment of persons confined in state and local correctional facilities, and personnel training.

(c) The standards shall require that at least one person on duty at the facility is knowledgeable in the area of fire and life safety procedures.

(d) The standards shall also include requirements relating to the acquisition, storage, labeling, packaging, and dispensing of drugs.

(e) The standards shall require that inmates who are received by the facility while they are pregnant are provided all of the following:

(1) A balanced, nutritious diet approved by a doctor.

(2) Prenatal and postpartum information and health care,

including, but not limited to, access to necessary vitamins as recommended by a doctor.

(3) Information pertaining to childbirth education and infant care.

(4) A dental cleaning while in a state facility.

(f) The standards shall provide that at no time shall a woman who is in labor be shackled by the wrists, ankles, or both including during transport to a hospital, during delivery, and while in recovery after giving birth, except as provided in Section 5007.7.

(g) In establishing minimum standards, the authority shall seek the advice of the following:

(1) For health and sanitary conditions:

The State Department of Health Services, physicians, psychiatrists, local public health officials, and other interested persons.

(2) For fire and life safety:

The State Fire Marshal, local fire officials, and other interested persons.

(3) For security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, and treatment of persons confined in correctional facilities:

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, state and local juvenile justice commissions, state and local correctional officials, experts in criminology and penology, and other interested persons.

(4) For personnel training:

The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, psychiatrists, experts in criminology and penology, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, state and local correctional officials, and other interested persons.

(5) For female inmates and pregnant inmates in local adult and juvenile facilities:

The California State Sheriffs' Association and Chief Probation Officers' Association of California, and other interested persons.

6031. (a) The Board of Corrections shall inspect each local detention facility in the state biennially.

(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 1997.

6031.1. Inspections of local detention facilities shall be made biennially. Inspections of privately operated work furlough facilities and programs shall be made biennially unless the work furlough administrator requests an earlier inspection. Inspections shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Health and safety inspections conducted pursuant to Section 101045 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Fire suppression preplanning inspections by the local fire department.

(c) Security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, treatment of persons confined in the facilities, and personnel training by the staff of the Board of Corrections.

Reports of each facility's inspection shall be furnished to the official in charge of the local detention facility or, in the case of a privately operated facility, the work furlough administrator, the local governing body, the grand jury, and the presiding judge of the superior court in the county where the facility is located. These reports shall set forth the areas wherein the facility has complied and has failed to comply with the minimum standards established pursuant to Section 6030.

6031.2. The Board of Corrections shall file with the Legislature on December 30, in each even-numbered year, reports to the Legislature which shall include information on all of the following:

(a) Inspection of those local detention facilities that have not complied with the minimum standards established pursuant to Section 6030. The reports shall specify those areas in which the facility has failed to comply and the estimated cost to the facility necessary to accomplish compliance with the minimum standards.

(b) Information regarding the progress and effectiveness of the standards and training program contained in Sections 6035 to 6037, inclusive.

(c) Status of funds expended, interest earned, actions implementing the prerequisites for funding, any reallocations of funds pursuant to Sections 4497.04 to 4497.16, inclusive, and a complete listing of funds allocated to each county.

(d) Inmate accounting system data to be maintained on an annual basis by the sheriff, chief of police, or other official in charge of operating the adult detention system in a county or city, including all of the following:

(1) Average daily population of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners classified according to gender and juvenile status.

(2) Jail admissions of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners, booking charge, date and time of booking, date and time of release, and operating expenses.

(3) Detention system capital and operating expenses.

6031.3. The Board of Corrections is authorized to apply for any funds that may be available from the federal government to further the purposes of Sections 6030 to 6031.2, inclusive.

6031.4. (a) For the purpose of this title, "local detention facility" means any city, county, city and county, or regional facility used for the confinement for more than 24 hours of adults, or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors.

(b) In addition to those provided for in subdivision (a), for the purposes of this title, "local detention facility" also includes any city, county, city and county, or regional facility, constructed on or after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement, regardless of the length of confinement, of adults or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors.

(c) "Local detention facility" also includes any adult detention facility, exclusive of any facility operated by the California Department of Corrections or any facility holding inmates pursuant to Section 2910.5, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 3410) of Title 2 of, Chapter 9.2 (commencing with Section 6220) of Title 7 of, Chapter 9.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Title 7 of, or Chapter 9.6 (commencing with Section 6260) of Title 7 of, Part 3, that holds local prisoners under contract on behalf of cities, counties, or cities and counties. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as affecting or authorizing the establishment of private detention facilities.

(d) For purposes of this title, a local detention facility does not include those rooms that are used for holding persons for interviews, interrogations, or investigations, and are either separate from a jail or located in the administrative area of a law enforcement facility.

6031.5. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "correctional personnel" means either of the following:

(1) Any person described by subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 830.5, 830.55, 831, or 831.5.

(2) Any class of persons who perform supervision, custody, care, or treatment functions and are employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of the Youth Authority, any correctional or detention facility, probation department, community-based correctional program, or other state or local public facility or program responsible for the custody, supervision, treatment, or rehabilitation of persons accused of, or adjudged responsible for, criminal or delinquent conduct.

6031.6. (a) Any privately operated local detention facility responsible for the custody and control of any local prisoner shall, as required by subdivision (a) of Section 1208, operate pursuant to a contract with the city, county, or city and county, as appropriate.

(b) (1) Each contract shall include, but not be limited to, a provision whereby the private agency or entity agrees to operate in compliance with all appropriate state and local building, zoning, health, safety, and fire statutes, ordinances, and regulations, and with the minimum jail standards established by regulations adopted by the Board of Corrections, as set forth in Subchapter 4 (commencing with Section 1000) of Chapter 1 of Division 1 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations.

(2) The private agency or entity shall select and train its personnel in accordance with selection and training requirements adopted by the Board of Corrections as set forth in Subchapter 1 (commencing with Section 100) of Chapter 1 of Division 1 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations.

(3) The failure of a privately operated local detention facility to comply with the appropriate health, safety, and fire laws, or with the minimum jail standards adopted by the Board of Corrections, may constitute grounds for the termination of the contract.

(c) Upon the discovery of a failure of a privately operated local detention facility to comply with the requirements of subdivision (b), the local governmental entity shall notify the director of the facility that sanctions shall be applied or the contract shall be canceled if the specified deficiencies are not corrected within 60 days.

Board of State and Community Corrections
 Summary of New Responsibilities per SB 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011)
 with related Penal Code (PC) Sections

Goal
Improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies to manage criminal and juvenile justice populations – PC 6024(b)
Duties
1. Provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance – PC 6024(b)
1.1 Seek advice and include participation from stakeholders and subject matter experts – PC 6024(c)(1)
1.2 Develop recommendations to improve criminal justice, delinquency and gang prevention activity throughout the state – PC 6027(b)(1)
1.3 Identify, promote, and provide technical assistance re: evidence-based programs, practices, and innovative projects – PC 6027(b)(2)
1.4 Cooperate with and render technical assistance to the Legislature, state agencies, units of local government, combinations of those units, or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions in matters re: criminal justice and delinquency prevention – PC 6027(b)(5)
2. Promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California’s adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems – PC 6024(b)
2.1 Promote collaboration and innovative problem solving – PC 6024(c)(1)
2.2 Conduct evaluation studies of the programs and activities assisted by the federal acts – PC 6027(b)(6)
2.3 Identify, evaluate, assess, make recommendations to coordinate state, local, and federal gang and youth violence suppression, intervention, and prevention programs, strategies, and funding to maximize effectiveness – PC 6027(b)(7)
2.4 Communicate with local agencies and programs in an effort to promote the best practices to address gang and youth violence through suppression, intervention, and prevention – PC 6027(b)(7)
3. Align fiscal policy and correctional practices, including prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation – PC 6024(b)
3.1 Promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county consistent with the above stated goal – PC 6024(b)
3.2 Act as the supervisory board of the state planning agency pursuant to federal acts – PC 6024(d)
3.3 Annually review/revise/approve the comprehensive state plan for federal funds to improve criminal justice and delinquency and gang prevention activities throughout the state – PC 6024(d)
3.4 Establish priorities and approve the expenditures for federal funds available pursuant to federal acts – PC 6024(d)
3.5 Receive, disburse federal funds, and perform all necessary and appropriate services established by the federal acts – PC 6027(b)(3)
3.6 Develop comprehensive, unified, and orderly procedures to ensure applications for grants are processed fairly, efficiently, and consistent with the board’s mission – PC 6027(b)(4)
4. Data collection and reporting – PC 6027
4.1 Collect and maintain available information and data about state and community adult and juvenile correctional policies, practices, capacities, and needs, including gang problems – PC 6027(a)
4.2 Seek to collect and make publicly available up-to-date data and information reflecting the impact of state and community correctional, juvenile justice, and gang-related policies and practices enacted in the state as well as information and data re: promising and evidence-based practices from other jurisdictions – PC 6027(a)
4.3 Collect from each county the Community Corrections Program Plan within two months of adoption by the board of supervisors – PC 6027(b)(8)
4.4 Commencing 1/1/13, and annually thereafter, collect and analyze data re: implementation of the county plans and other outcome-based measures, as defined by the board in consultation with the AOC, CPOC, and CSSA – PC 6027(b)(8)
4.5 By 7/1/13, and annually thereafter, the board shall provide to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the implementation of the county plans – PC 6027(b)(8)
4.6 In addition, the Board <u>may</u> (1) collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of criminal justice in the state or (2) perform other functions and duties as required by federal acts, rules, regulations, or guidelines in acting as the administrative office of the state planning agency for distribution of federal grants – PC 6027(c)

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5

Agenda

Senator Loni Hancock, Chair
Senator Joel Anderson
Senator Lois Wolk



Thursday, March 22, 2012
9:30 a.m. or Upon Adjournment of Session
Room 113

Consultant: Joe Stephenshaw

<u>Item Number and Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5225 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (1) Division of Juvenile Justice Realignment	4
5227 Board of State and Community Corrections (1) Establishment of the Board of State and Community Corrections	7

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Panel for Division of Juvenile Justice

Panel 1

Amy Jarvis, Department of Finance
Mike Minor, Chief Deputy Secretary, Division of Juvenile Justice
Tor Tarantola, Legislative Analyst's Office

Panel 2

Daniel Macallair, MPA, Executive Director, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice
David Steinhart, Director of the Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program
Linda Penner, Chief Probation Officer, Fresno County

Panel for the Board of State and Community Corrections

Panel 1

Andrea Scharffer, Department of Finance
Robert Takeshta, Executive Director (A), Corrections Standards Authority
Tor Tarantola, Legislative Analyst's Office

Panel 2

Sharon Aungst, Director, The Partnership for Community Excellence, California Forward
Kathy Jett, Consultant, The Partnership for Community Excellence, California Forward
Elizabeth Howard Espinosa, Legislative Representative, California State Association of Counties
Karen Pank, Executive Director Chief Probation Officers of California

CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (5225)

Departmental Overview. Effective July 1, 2005, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) was created pursuant to the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2005 and Chapter 10, Statutes of 2005 (SB 737, Romero). All departments that previously reported to the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency (YACA) were consolidated into CDCR and include YACA, the California Department of Corrections, Youth Authority, Board of Corrections (now the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA)), Board of Prison Terms, and the Commission on Correctional Peace Officers' Standards and Training (CPOST). Effective July 1, 2012, Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011(SB 92, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) creates the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"). At that time, the BSCC will supersede the CSA.

According to the department's website, its mission is to "enhance public safety through the safe and secure incarceration of offenders, effective parole supervision, and rehabilitative strategies to successfully reintegrate offenders into our communities."

The CDCR is responsible for the incarceration, training, education, and care of adult felons and non-felon narcotic addicts, as well as juvenile offenders. The CDCR also supervises and treats adult and juvenile parolees (juvenile parole is in the process of being realigned to counties). Until June 30, 2012, the department is responsible for setting minimum standards for the operation of local detention facilities and selection and training of law enforcement personnel, as well as provides local assistance in the form of grants to local governments for crime prevention and reduction programs.

The department operates 33 adult prisons, including 8 reception centers (7 male and 1 female), a central medical facility, a treatment center for narcotic addicts under civil commitment, and a substance abuse facility for incarcerated felons. The CDCR also operates three juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, CDCR operates dozens of adult and juvenile conservation camps, the Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center, and nearly 200 parole offices, as well as contracts to house inmates in several in-state and out-of-state correctional facilities. However, due to the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, the department is altering its contract bed mix.

Budget Overview. The Governor's Budget proposes \$8.9 billion and 58,528.2 positions for the CDCR in 2012-13. The table on the following page shows CDCR's total operational expenditures and positions for 2010-11 through 2012-13.

Division of Juvenile Justice Realignment

Background. The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), originally known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), was created by statute in 1941 and began operating in 1943, providing training and parole supervision for juvenile and young adult offenders.

In a reorganization of the California corrections agencies in 2005, the CYA became the DJJ within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Currently, the DJJ receives its youthful offender population from both juvenile and adult court referrals.

The DJJ carries out its responsibilities through three divisions: the Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Division of Juvenile Programs, and the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations. The Juvenile Parole Board, an administrative body separate from DJJ, determines a youth's parole readiness.

Youths committed directly to the DJJ do not receive determinate sentences. A youth's length of stay is determined by the severity of the committing offense and their progress toward parole readiness; however, the DJJ is authorized to house youths until age 21 or 25, depending upon their commitment offense.

The DJJ also provides housing for youths under the age of 18 who have been sentenced to state prison. Youths sentenced to state prison may remain at DJJ until age 18, or if the youth can complete his or her sentence prior to age 21, the DJJ may house him or her until released to parole.

The vast majority of youthful offenders are now directed to county programs, enabling direct access and closer proximity to their homes, families, social programs and services, and other support systems. Those youths directed to the DJJ have been convicted of the most serious and violent crimes and/or are most in need of the specialized treatment services necessary for their success. DJJ youth represent approximately one percent of the 225,000 youth arrests each year.

Governor's Proposal. The Governor proposes that DJJ will stop intake of new juvenile offenders effective January 1, 2013, eventually transferring the responsibility for managing all youthful offenders to local jurisdictions. The Governor's proposal includes \$10 million in 2011-12 to support local governments in planning for the realignment of the remaining DJJ population. Absent realignment, DJJ's proposed budget is \$199 million for 2012-13.

The Governor has delayed charging counties \$125,000 per juvenile offenders committed to DJJ, pursuant to the current-year trigger.

Staff Comment. Previous efforts to realign the state’s juvenile justice responsibilities to local jurisdictions have been successful. Since reaching a high of 10,122 in 1996, the number of youths committed to the DJJ by juvenile and superior courts has steadily declined. The budget reports that DJJ’s average daily population will be 1,149 in 2012-13. This reduction in population has led to the closing of the majority of DJJ facilities. Today the DJJ operates three facilities (two in Stockton and one in Ventura) and one fire camp.

The drastic decline in population began in the mid to late 1990s and continued through the last decade due to the following factors:

- Counties received increased federal funding to build additional treatment facilities.
- *Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)*, enacted changes in fees counties paid to house youths in DJJ facilities based upon the classification of a youths commitment offense.
- *Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007, (SB 81, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) and Chapter 257, Statutes of 2007, (AB 191, Committee on Budget)*, restricted juvenile court commitments to cases that were violent offenses as specified in Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or sex offenses as specified in Section 290 of the Penal Code.
- *Chapter 729, Statutes of 2010, (AB 1628, Blumenfield)*, transferred youth parole responsibilities to county probation, eliminating DJJ parole by June 30, 2014.

Along with the increased responsibility, the state has provided locals with resources to house and treat juvenile offenders, including the following sources that are all ongoing, except the local jail construction funds:

(dollars in millions)

Source	Amount
Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Grants	\$107.1
Juvenile Probation Funding	151.8
Juvenile Camp Funding	29.4
SB 81/AB 191 and AB 1628 Realignment	104.1
Local Jail Construction	\$300

A recent report by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice notes that several counties, such as San Bernardino, Napa, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Francisco and Santa Cruz, have implemented innovative local practices for rehabilitation of serious youth offenders. The report further notes that some of these counties are seeing reductions in recidivism rates. Additionally, according to the California Department of Justice’s most recent report on crime statistics, juvenile arrest rates have decreased from 2005-2010.

What is an appropriate level of state juvenile justice responsibility. If the Governor's proposal to realign responsibility for all juvenile offenders in California is adopted, California may be the only state without state sanctions for juvenile offenders. DJJ's current population, although small in numbers, is comprised of our state's highest risk juvenile offender population. Representatives of probation officers have noted that they do not have the capacity to treat many of the youth that are sent to DJJ because of the severity of their treatment need (many have acute mental health or sexual behavioral symptoms) nor do they want to house these youth with the population that is currently kept locally due to management concerns.

On the other hand, some have questioned the state's ability to house and provide adequate services for juvenile offenders. DJJ is currently under a consent decree as a result of the *Farrell v. Cate* lawsuit, which was initiated with a complaint surrounding conditions in the juvenile justice system that was filed in state court in January 2003. Six remedial plans were developed and have guided improvements (a Special Master in the *Farrell* case has filed periodic reports detailing the changes in conditions). However, there is continuing debate as to whether the DJJ can ever reach full *Farrell* compliance.

Counties are currently implementing changes to absorb the impact of the 2011 public safety realignment. Per the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, which requires that certain low-level felony offenders serve their time locally and shifts the majority of the state's parole population to local jurisdictions, counties are currently dealing with a significant increase in public safety responsibilities. Probation departments are in the process of creating and implementing new supervision strategies and adjusting workforces accordingly. Given this huge shift in responsibility that local probation departments are currently dealing with, the Legislature must consider impacts that realigning the state's juvenile population at this time may have on the implementation of the 2011 public safety realignment.

Potential hurdles. Stakeholders and the Administration have acknowledged issues related to realigning DJJ's population, including statutory issues, that remain unresolved. These include; 1) age of jurisdiction, counties can only retain wards up to the age of 21, while DJJ retains wards to the age of 25, 2) court commitment changes, establishing a process for changes in commitment status, 3) the potential increase in Direct Files of juveniles in adult court, and 4) potential sight and sound barriers required for inmates under the age of 18, if they are housed in adult institutions. Until resolution to many of these issues becomes clearer, it may be premature to provide locals with \$10 million in planning funding, as the budget proposes.

Recommendation. No action. The Administration is expected to update the proposal for May Revise.

Board of State and Community Corrections (5227)

Issue 1 – Establishment of the Board of State and Community Corrections

Background. Originally, the Board of Corrections (BOC) was established in 1944 as part of the state prison system. Effective July 1, 2005, as part of the corrections agency consolidation, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) was created within CDCR by bringing together the BOC and the Correctional Peace Officers Standards and Training (CPOST) commission. The reorganization consolidated the duties and functions of the BOC and CPOST and entrusted the CSA with new responsibilities.

The CSA works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities and for the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel. The CSA also inspects local adult and juvenile detention facilities, administers funding programs for local facility construction, administers grant programs that address crime and delinquency, and conducts special studies relative to the public safety of California's communities.

The CSA currently operates using a four divisional structure:

- **Facilities Standards and Operations Division.** The Facilities Standards and Operations Division works in collaboration with local corrections agencies to maintain and enhance the safety, security, and efficiency of local jails and juvenile detention facilities.
- **Corrections Planning and Programs Division.** The Corrections Planning and Programs Division plans, develops, and administers programs in collaboration with local and State corrections agencies to enhance the effectiveness of correctional systems and improve public safety.
- **Standards and Training for Corrections Division.** The Standards and Training for Corrections Division works in collaboration with State and local corrections and public/private training providers in developing and administering programs designed to ensure the competency of State and local corrections professionals.
- **County Facilities Construction Division.** The County Facilities Construction Division works in collaboration with State and local government agencies in administering funding for county detention facility construction projects, for the purpose of enhancing public safety and conditions of confinement.

Legislation associated with the 2011 Budget Act abolished the CSA and established the new Board of State and Community Corrections (Board) as an independent entity, effective July 1, 2012. The Board will absorb the previous functions of the CSA as well

as other public safety programs previously administered by the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA). Specific statutory changes include:

- Abolish the CSA within CDCR and established the Board as an independent entity.
- Transfer the powers and duties of the CSA to the Board.
- Transfer certain powers and duties that currently reside with CalEMA to the Board.
- Eliminate the California Council on Criminal Justice and assigned its powers and duties to the Board.
- Reestablish CPOST within CDCR.

The Board will provide statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California’s adult and juvenile criminal justice system. Particularly important in the next several years will be coordinating with and assisting local governments as they implement the realignment of many adult offenders to local government jurisdictions that began in 2011. The Board will guide statewide public safety policies and ensure that all available resources are maximized and directed to programs that are proven to reduce crime and recidivism among all offenders.

The new Board will be an entity independent from CDCR. The Board will continue to be chaired by the Secretary of CDCR, and its vice-chair will be a local law enforcement representative. The Board will have 12 members, streamlined from both its immediate predecessor (CSA), with 19 members, and its former predecessor (BOC), which had 15 members. Members will reflect state, local, judicial, and public stakeholders.

Governor’s Proposal. The Governor’s Budget proposes \$109.2 million (\$16.9 million General Fund and \$92.2 million other funds) for the state operations and local assistance programs included under the Board. The funding is comprised of resources transferred from the CSA and CalEMA and will allow the Board to operate as an independent entity. Below is a chart summarizes the proposed funding and program structure of the Board, including resources transferred from CDCR and Cal EMA.

The Governor’s Budget also includes trailer bill language to clarify the Board’s authority for administration of certain federal funds.

(dollars in millions)

	Funding	Positions
Program 10 - Board Administration and Program Support	\$1.99	19.0
Program 15 - Corrections Planning and Grant Programs	\$81.26	23.5
Program 20 - Local Facilities Standards and Operations	\$3.81	20.0

Program 25 - Standards and Training for Local Corrections	\$22.19	13.0
Board Total	\$109.16	75.5
From CDCR	- \$63,191	-68.5
From CalEMA	- \$45,970	-8.5
Net Total of the Establishment of the Board	\$0	-1.5

Beside the core CSA functions, outlined above, the proposal includes \$253,000 from CDCR for administrative functions and the transfer of \$8.9 million from CDCR to assist counties with the implementation of the 2011 public safety realignment. The Board is to administer these funds, in consultation with the Department of Finance. Of the \$8.9 million, \$7.9 million is to be distributed to counties for the Community Corrections Partnership to develop realignment implementation plans and the remaining \$1 million is to provide state-wide training to counties.

Programs that will transfer from CalEMA include:

- **Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program** - The U.S. Congress established the JAG program in the 2005 Omnibus Appropriations package. California's JAG program recipients include local criminal justice agencies, which utilize the grant to address apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders who violate state and local laws. California's JAG program also funds the California Counter Drug Procurement Program.
- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program** - The RSAT Program is designed to assist state and local government agencies in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities and to provide community-based aftercare services for offenders.
- **California Gang Reduction, Intervention, and Prevention (CalGRIP) Initiative** - The CalGRIP Initiative provides Restitution Fund grants to cities using a local collaborative effort for anti-gang activities.

Lastly, CSA and Cal EMA provided grants directly to local public safety agencies, including: Citizen's Option for Public Safety (COPS); Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Grants; Booking Fees, Small and Rural Sheriffs Grants; Juvenile Probation Funding; California Multi-Jurisdictional Methamphetamine Enforcement Team; California Gang Violence Suppression Program; Multi-Agency Enforcement Consortium; Rural Crime Prevention; Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement; and the High Technology Theft Apprehension and Prosecution Program. Funding for these programs was realigned to locals as part of the 2011 public safety realignment. However, if it is determined that state level administration requirements remain for any of these programs, the Board would fulfill those responsibilities.

Staff Comment. The Board will be critical to the implementation and success of the 2011 public safety realignment. One of the key drivers in establishing the Board was the need for a state/local body that could serve as the backbone of California's public safety continuum. To facilitate local success, California needs to strategically coordinate support, foster local leadership, target resources and provide technical assistance. Per statute, the Board will be charged with "providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems. This mission shall reflect the principle of aligning fiscal policy and correctional practices, including, but not limited to prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation, to promote a justice investment strategy that fits each county and is consistent with the integrated statewide goal of improved public safety through cost-effective, promising, and evidence-based strategies for managing criminal justice populations."

The Board also will have the duty to "collect and maintain available information and data about state and community correctional policies, practices, capacities, and needs, including, but not limited to, prevention, intervention, suppression, supervision, and incapacitation, as they relate to both adult corrections, juvenile justice, and gang problems. The Board shall seek to collect and make publicly available up-to-date data and information reflecting the impact of state and community correctional, juvenile justice, and gang-related policies and practices enacted in the state, as well as information and data concerning promising and evidence-based practices from other jurisdictions."

Within these responsibilities, the Board will play a key role in collecting, maintaining, and reporting data regarding the 2011 public safety realignment. Such data will be critical in understanding how resources should be allocated and how program success is ultimately measured.

It is worth noting that there is significant interest in researching and reporting on aspects of the 2011 public safety realignment from within academic and private foundation communities. One project of note, The Partnership for Community Excellence (The Partnership) established by California Forward, seeks to develop a "hub" to coordinate efforts to assist local governments in implementing public safety realignment. The Partnership notes that the state has not provided any direction or assistance to counties in developing integrated strategies to reduce costs and improve outcomes. This effort highlights the urgency for the Board to assume its responsibilities in ensuring that California has an efficient and effective approach to public safety in a time of such momentous change.

Recommendation. Approve the Board of State and Community Corrections proposal and trailer bill language. Adopt budget bill language requiring the Board to report quarterly on progress of the transition, including; workload analysis, backlogs and/or gaps, and staff vacancies.