

## CCJBH Juvenile Justice Meeting Minutes

Friday, September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023

12:45 PM - 2:45 PM

In-Person and MS Teams Webinar

**Workgroup Purpose:** The workgroup discussed the implementation of Senate Bill (SB) 823 at both the state and local levels.

### **Councilmember Advisors:**

Mack Jenkins, *Chief Probation Officer, Retired, San Diego County*

Danitza Pantoja, *Psy.D., Coordinator of Psychological Services, Antelope Valley Unified School District*

### **CCJBH Staff:**

Staff Members Present: Brenda Grealish, *Executive Officer, Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health (CCJBH)*, Elizabeth Vice, Kamilah Holloway, Jessica Camacho-Duran and Emily Grichuhin

## **I. Welcome & Introductions**

Ms. Grealish provided an overview of the workgroup's purpose and the agenda. Dr. Danitza Pantoja greeted everyone, mentioning her appointment by Speaker Rendon.

## **II. Office of Youth and Community Restoration**

Miguel Garcia, *Regional Specialist, County Coordination Unit, System Change and Equity Division, Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)*

Senate Bill (SB) 823, signed in July 2020, led to the closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) effective June 30, 2023. As a result, local county facilities now accommodate youth up to age 25, with approximately 450 youth participating in local county programs statewide. OYCR is committed to providing statewide leadership for court-involved youth. It adopts a health-oriented, evidence-based, healing approach, underpinned by an understanding of adolescent development. Recently, OYCR was established in the California Health and Human Services Agency. OYCR's vision is to foster a healthy California where all youth are responsible, thriving, and engaged community members. Its mission centers on promoting trauma-responsive, culturally informed services for juvenile justice-involved youth, aiding their successful transition into adulthood. OYCR is comprised of four divisions:

1. **The System Change and Equity Division:** Offers technical assistance (TA) to all 58 counties, focusing on equity and systems change. This division works to improve policies and practices that reduce disparities among youth of color in the

system. It also provides TA on promising practices and evidence-based healing, offering trauma-responsive, culturally respectful, gender-specific, and less restrictive programming for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

2. **The Ombudsperson Division:** Functions as an independent problem-solver, investigating complaints and working towards resolving them for all parties involved.
3. **The Data and Research Division:** Gathers and disseminates juvenile justice data and practices. Its goal is to support the development of robust county-level programs and ensure consistent treatment of youth, tailored to their individual needs.
4. **The Health Policy Division:** Assists stakeholders with the implementation of policies aimed at enhancing physical and behavioral health services. This division strives to reduce or eliminate symptoms, supporting overall wellness and healthy living for youth in the juvenile justice system.

OYCR has established various committees and workgroups to enhance its operations. These include the Child Welfare Council Youth Justice Committee, the Youth Advisory Board, the Community-Based Organization (CBO) Capacity Development Workgroup, and the OYCR Education Advisory Committee. Additionally, OYCR has hosted numerous listening sessions to gather broader input. As of March 2023, there were 45 facilities offering Secure Youth Treatment Facilities (SYTF) programs within 36 counties. Yuba County operates a physical facility with a tri-county agreement with Colusa and Sutter Counties. OYCR has visited all 36 counties that have planned or are operating a SYTF.

In partnership with the Vera Institute of Justice and four California counties – Imperial, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego – OYCR has launched the End Girls' Incarceration in California Action Network. This initiative aims to address the disparities driving the incarceration of girls, a critical issue of race and gender equity. Girls and gender-expansive youth of color, particularly Black, Native American, and Latina youth, have been largely overlooked in juvenile justice reforms.

Another key initiative, Education Leads the Way, focuses on ensuring that youth experiencing long stays in SYTFs receive education comparable to their community-based peers. OYCR's current initiatives to enhance support within facilities include Special Education, AB 1354 Transition Plans, SB 114, the OYCR County Office of Education Needs Survey, Rising Scholars, the Prison Education Project, and the OYCR Education Advisory Committee.

Additional OYCR efforts encompass California Tribal Families Coalition listening sessions and trainings, family engagement services at Pine Grove Conservation Camp in collaboration with the Anti-Recidivism Coalition, an Evidence-Based Program

Compendium with the RAND Corporation, and publications from the Ombudsperson Division, such as the Youth Bill of Rights.

Furthermore, OYCR has released funding opportunities focused on CBO capacity building, intensive transitional services for youth with acute mental or behavioral health needs, and less restrictive program innovation.

### **III. Chief Probation Officers of California**

Rosie McCool, *Deputy Director, Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC)*

Ms. McCool explained the statewide perspective on the implementation of SB 823 for juvenile justice reform. She showed the statistics of the juvenile probation population in 2021, which was a total of 31,500, right before SB 823 was implemented. Ms. McCool reviewed the history of juvenile justice reforms over the past couple of decades, highlighting the significance of prior reforms. For example, SB 81 in 2007 laid the foundation for restricting court-ordered placements into the DJJ for the most serious offenders. This led to a shift in serving the majority of offenders at the local level through county probation departments and various partnerships with community groups and county agencies to provide appropriate services and support for youth. Ms. McCool then discussed developments from 2019 to the present, including the population of youth in detention in 2019, which was 4,500, and the population of youth in DJJ, which was 700. She noted that SB 823 was passed in 2020 but it became effective in July 2021. There was also SB 92, which led to the creation of SYTFs designed for young people who would have otherwise been ordered to DJJ. DJJ closed on June 30, 2023, and approximately 250 youth returned to their counties under supervision or periods of confinement and commitment. During transition hearings, many youth were ordered into SYTFs, with a smaller number placed in less restrictive programs.

Ms. McCool presented data on the varying lengths of stay for different youth offenses at DJJ. Prior to SB 823, the average stay in local facilities ranged from nine months to one year. A significant shift occurred with SB 823, as the Judicial Council developed a new sentencing matrix, which became effective in July 2023. This matrix outlines baseline terms for youth ordered into SYTFs based on their committed offenses.

Under this matrix, youth are eligible for a status review hearing every six months. During these hearings, their term can be reduced, contingent upon their progress within the SYTF and adherence to their individual rehabilitation plan. Ms. McCool also shared statistics from the first year of SYTF implementation, July 1, 2021, to June, 30, 2022. In that period, 229 youth were ordered into SYTF, five of whom served in SYTFs in another county, and 41 were committed to DJJ. She highlighted the need for specialized treatment, noting that approximately 366 youth had motions to transfer, and 42 youth had their cases moved to criminal court during this time.

Ms. McCool emphasized the importance of this data, stating it provides valuable context for stakeholders, despite being only from the first year of implementation.

Ms. McCool discussed the local juvenile justice continuum, with a particular focus on youth involved in the most serious offenses under SB 823. She outlined some of the options available during the court process, including juvenile halls, camps, and ranches. For those ordered into a SYTF, 36 counties have a unit or designated space within an existing facility. County probation departments are actively working to establish SYTFs and enhance programming, while simultaneously developing less restrictive programs for youth transitioning through SYTFs. She emphasized the importance of community partnerships and relationships in developing these programs and contracting services. Additionally, Ms. McCool highlighted a current focus on expanding and developing supportive housing for individuals on community supervision who have completed their term in an SYTF.

Regarding the implementation of SB 823, Ms. McCool described three approaches being adopted by counties. The first involves expanding within the county itself, by designating a unit within their juvenile facility. This might mean allocating a few spaces within an existing facility, depending on its size or layout. The second approach is for a county to establish a unit within their facility and partner with another county for SYTF services. This strategy allows counties to address the diverse needs of young individuals by accessing programming in a partner county. The third option is collaboration between counties, particularly for those without a juvenile facility. These counties must work with others to ensure that necessary services are provided when a young person is ordered to an SYTF by their courts.

County probation departments and chiefs are employing various methods to implement SB 823 effectively, including:

- Weekly implementation calls have been established, offering a platform for probation staff and others to share information, discuss challenges in implementation, and collaborate.
- Informational workshops are provided to probation departments to convey essential details regarding the implementation of SB 823.
- A training series with in-depth sessions on SB 823 is conducted to enhance understanding and preparedness.
- OYCR, DJJ, the Judicial Council, and other stakeholders collaborated to address the challenges in transitioning youth from DJJ to juvenile facilities and the community, with OYCR and CPOC providing technical assistance (TA) to counties.

Counties face various challenges while implementing SB 823, although efforts are ongoing to ensure the successful integration of young people who returned from DJJ into juvenile facilities, including sustaining programming for those ordered into SYTF from the county. Work is being done in compliance with Title 15 and Title 24 regulations, paying special attention to the age range of individuals, including those over 18 and up to 25. Service gaps, particularly in high-end mental health services, require counties to partner with the state, as access to state hospitals is not as direct as it was with DJJ.

There's also a push to develop gender-specific programming to meet the unique needs of young individuals. Another key goal is to enhance and expand educational opportunities. This includes collaborating with community colleges, four-year universities, and private institutions to offer educational and career technical programs. Recognizing that not every young person is inclined towards college, there is a focus on including trade associations in career technical education opportunities. Facility modernization is another area of focus, with efforts to secure additional funding to improve facilities for longer-term commitments, aiming to create therapeutic and home-like environments. This goes hand in hand with developing less restrictive programs and more effective services.

#### **IV. SB 823 County Implementation Partners**

##### **i. Shasta County Probation**

Chief Tracie Neal, *Shasta County Probation*

Chief Neal outlined Shasta County's role as one of the larger facilities in the north state, serving surrounding counties and with a population of just under 200,000. Historically, the county had three to five youth at DJJ and an average of 16 individuals per year appearing in juvenile court for 707(b) offenses. When DJJ closed, three youth returned to Shasta County and were placed in the SYTF. Additionally, there were four youth already in the SYTF and four more awaiting orders. As these numbers increase, challenges have arisen. Shasta County, a participant in the SB 81 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Funding Program, boasts a modern juvenile rehabilitation facility that is nearly ten years old. A strong collaborative effort exists between the juvenile division, community supervision, and the juvenile rehabilitation facility, ensuring a continuum of care for youth, whether in the facility or the community. The juvenile division in Shasta County features a large treatment area with a computer lab, providing additional resources for secure track youth. The collaboration between divisions enhances services for this population.

As one of the larger facilities in the north state, Shasta County holds contracts with several northern counties for detaining youth, offering various services such as transitional custody, Rivers Edge Academy, and secure track. Currently, Shasta County has no youth in a secure track program, but it remains an option for counties seeking both custody and treatment services to aid in the transitional process.

Shasta County's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) played a critical role in supporting the implementation of SB 823. With the introduction of SB 823, the JJCC became more active in program development, bringing together various partners, including CBOs, the County Office of Education (COE), the school system, and behavioral health teams. The secure track program in Shasta County adheres to specific guiding principles, such as individualized treatment, an interconnected community involving family and prosocial individuals, promoting social change, and

maintaining fidelity to evidence-based practices. The program emphasizes the importance of delivering treatment models according to the curriculum. Shasta County also has a rehabilitative treatment team with diverse members to provide comprehensive services for the youth and their families, ensuring successful transitions into young adulthood and back into the community.

Chief Neal detailed the different aspects of the Shasta County team. A Juvenile Detention Officer works between the facility and within the juvenile division, supporting the three-youth transitioned back from DJJ upon its closure. A Deputy Probation Officer III is specifically assigned to this group of youth, closely working with them and their families. A Juvenile Detention Officer III oversees the custodial aspect of the program. Peer Support Staff, collaborating with the Shasta County Health and Human Services Agency, offer support and assistance. The contracted Behavioral Change Manager focuses on trauma-informed care, restorative justice practices, Thinking for a Change, social skills, employment assistance, job applications, mock interviews, substance abuse treatment, etc., working with youth during custody and aftercare. An Education Program Coordinator, contracted with Shasta COE, focuses on providing secondary education, vocational support, life skills, money management, and resume building for secure track youth who have received a high school diploma. Secure track youth use the Community Smart Center to access various resources related to education, vocational support, and other needs. Additionally, the Rising Scholars allocation from Shasta College supports the program coordinator in offering online community college opportunities. Two secure track youth are currently engaged in online community college courses, and others are involved in vocational programs. The Secure Track Living Room, a dedicated space designed for secure track youth, resembles a living room with comfortable chairs and recreational items. Shasta County also has a partnership with a local farm, offering a comprehensive farm program that includes gardening, goats, and chickens. Youth participate in various activities, including a farm stand for the community, earning college credits and a stipend. There is also a culinary project led by the secure track youth themselves.

Chief Neal shared stories of success in the secure track program, particularly with individualized treatment. She discussed a case involving a Native American youth with involuntary manslaughter charges. The program focused extensively on cultural furloughs, restorative justice, and victim empathy projects, supporting the youth's successful transition to the mainstream school setting. Despite initial challenges, the youth is now thriving academically, actively participating in sports, and showing positive outcomes, demonstrating the effectiveness of personalized and culturally sensitive interventions in the secure track program.

Some of the next steps in the secure track program include developing additional daily step-downs, establishing more milestones for youth, and introducing a tiered step-down approach tailored to individual needs. The program is also working on

securing transitional housing for youth without family ties or suitable living situations. Chief Neal discussed plans for a tattoo removal program for youth who acquired tattoos through poor decision-making. The county has allocated funds for expanding a west recreation yard specifically for secure track, which will include workshops and vocational training buildings. Despite having a relatively new facility, Chief Neal emphasized the need for additional funding to create space for evolving program needs. She mentioned Remi Vista, a short-term residential treatment facility in the community that provides sex offender treatment, and the partnership they have to mirror the treatment within the facility for youth in the secure track. Lastly, the county is working on two large mural projects to enhance the facility's environment and make it more homelike for the youth, collaborating with local artists.

Shasta County is nearing capacity in its STYF with almost ten youth, and they're actively collaborating with justice partners. Chief Neal expressed concern about the increasing frequency with which justice partners are directing youth into the STYF. Historically, Shasta County managed 707(b) offenses using various approaches besides commitment. The county aims to work with justice partners to reestablish a balance, emphasizing the importance of using community-based approaches for youth who have committed such offenses. This shift is necessary to maintain the capacity to support surrounding counties if the need arises, ensuring they can be good partners in the broader region.

## ii. **Merced County Probation**

Chief Kalisa Rochester, *Merced County Probation*

Chief Rochester noted that Merced is a medium-sized county with about 200,000 residents. Between 2016 and 2020, Merced County committed 24 youth to DJJ, including 22 males and two females. In response to the closure of DJJ, Chief Rochester urged the SB 823 Sub-Committee to focus on the root causes of youth incarceration and invest in better behavioral health care in juvenile facilities. Prior to DJJ's closure, the county's behavioral health department provided one clinician for services, limited by staffing constraints. To enhance mental health care, the county used general funds to employ two clinicians, one supervising clinician, and a substance use counselor from WellPath in the facility. Previously, there was a disconnection in administering medication and providing psychiatric services, as different groups were involved. Merced County streamlined this by making WellPath the sole provider for both medical and behavioral health care, creating a fully integrated clinical team that operates seven days a week, offering 24-hour medical care. This initiative was supported by approximately \$1 million in General Funds.

The SB 823 Sub-Committee, which includes OYCR representatives, holds quarterly meetings dedicated to developing and maintaining the SB 823 plan. The Sub-Committee emphasized education, especially for the older population nearing high school completion. They secured a post-secondary education grant through the

Board of State and Community Corrections for Solar Technology. In partnership with Merced City Schools, a teacher helps youth get solar certified before leaving the county's care. Merced County employs a full-time Job Development and Training Technician to survey youth interests, guiding investment in support for SB 823 youth. A full-time academic tutor assists six youth attending community college who received the Guardian Scholar Grant, while a part-time College Transition Advisor offers additional support. These positions, funded through Merced COE, complement other resources such as Warehouse and Logistics Training and a culinary program for step-down youth. A full-time Probation Program Specialist focuses on in-facility programming. The ratio of program staff to juvenile security officers signifies a significant shift from traditional probation department approaches. Merced also hosts family paint nights and movies under the stars to promote family reunification and engagement. Tablets provided in the facility allow youth to conduct video visits, send messages, and access emails during free time. Prosocial activities embedded in the tablets contribute to court reports. Merced has invested in transitional housing for youth exiting the facility who lack suitable living arrangements. They are also in talks with OYCR to implement a transitional housing step-down program similar to Shasta County's. The Pathway's to Success Program uses credible messengers both in the facility and community.

Currently, Merced County houses five secure-track youth. Two were transferred back from DJJ, one is from Mendocino County with severe mental health needs, and two were recently committed. A youth pending transfer to Fresno County highlights Merced County's lack of a contracted provider for sexual offender counseling. Historically, only two females were committed to DJJ by Merced County, leading to the decision not to build infrastructure for the female population, but a contract with another county for female-based services is being discussed.

Merced County plans to use Facility Improvement Funds to upgrade a dedicated wing in the facility, intending to enlarge rooms, increase window sizes, add window seats, and install modesty panels in restrooms. However, the funding is insufficient for all desired improvements, and securing a contractor and project manager has been challenging. The county aims to build a vocational building onsite to reduce the need for off-site transportation, enabling more vocational training for youth who cannot yet leave the facility.

Two Deputy Probation Officers in the facility work directly with SYTF youth, supported by peer support specialists. The treatment modality focuses on well-being, family stability, education, training, and employment, with an emphasis on early family reunification and engagement. Tablets help maintain family connections and keep youth technologically current. The Ink Off Me tattoo removal program is available post-release, along with a contract with the Anti-Recidivism Coalition (ARC) and Pine Grove Conservation Camp. The Rise to Higher Grounds Mobile Café, a step-down program, allows youth to work in different county buildings,



earning wages deposited into bank accounts set up through the local credit union and the Department of Workforce Investment. Starting in the culinary café, youth earn their Food Handlers Card before moving to the mobile café, using their earnings to support their community transition. Merced County is keen to develop more step-down programs like this.

### **Councilmember Discussion**

**Q:** Chief Neal stated the SB 823 data relies on historical trends, which is crucial for Shasta County since its historical data shows only three to five youth. However, this is significant because the county's funding allocation is based on these figures, and they are expecting to have ten youth by the end of the calendar year. Chief Neal highlighted the need to reevaluate the funding stream and allocation to enable Shasta County to continue its innovative work in this area.

**Q:** Dr. Pantoja asked what OYCR is doing with respect to family engagement (e.g., working with families, family reunification, working with the California Department of Education Multi-Tiered System of Support Model)?

**A:** Mr. Garcia said OYCR is holding frequent listening sessions in the community and the Ombudsman Office is available to hear concerns about programming. With the closing of DJJ, the Pine Grove Conservation Camp is a step-home option for all counties, but some counties don't have transportation to get to the location. So, OYCR has allocated funding to build a more robust relationship with the Pine Grove Conservation Camp and the Anti Recidivism Coalition to provide transportation for families to facilities outside their county's jurisdiction and provide lodging for the family. Mrs. Alani Jackson stated OYCR is recruiting for a Family Engagement Specialist to inform OYCR on the needs statewide.

**Q:** Dr. Pantoja inquired about the duration of support provided by peers to youth once they reenter the community. She asked Chief Rochester whether this duration is dependent on the needs of the youth or if there is a set time frame for the program.

**A:** Chief Rochester clarified that the duration of peer support varies for each youth as it is tailored to their individual needs. Peer supporters within the facility will have the opportunity to work with youth in the developing Pathways to Success for Juveniles program. Chief Rochester also noted that some youth have substantial family support. In such cases, the program aims to strike a balance by providing appropriate levels of service without overwhelming them.

**Q:** Dr. Pantoja shared that Google offers a number of free certifications and classes online.

**Q:** Chief Jenkins expressed concerns that the shift towards a health-based focus for youth in the justice system might inadvertently minimize the impact on victims. He

raised the issue that this approach could lead to a lack of acknowledgment that the youths' actions have created victims. He inquired about the collective or individual approaches being taken to recognize and address the experiences of victims impacted by the acts committed by these youths.

- A:** Mrs. Jackson stated OYCR is in the process of establishing a Restorative Justice Workgroup. Additionally, they have a member specializing in victim services and restorative justice on their Youth Justice Committee of the Child Welfare Council. This member is Kasey Halcón, the Deputy County Executive for Santa Clara County.
- A:** Ms. McCool noted that the rule of court acknowledges the impact on victims, emphasizing its importance in the work that probation departments undertake. She explained that probation officers assess progress in Individual Rehabilitation Plans and make recommendations to the court based on treatment progress. She highlighted that victim services are a crucial part of probation's mission. To maintain a balance in their work, many probation departments are exploring restorative justice practices. These practices aim to address the needs of both the young person and their family while remaining mindful of the victims impacted by the crimes.
- A:** Chief Neal stressed Shasta County's commitment to involving victims in the judicial process. She referenced an earlier story about a young Native American man, emphasizing the extensive work undertaken due to reluctance from his cultural community to accept him back. In cases where victims are willing, Shasta County facilitates restorative chats and panels, which are included in the youth's six-month reviews. Regular communication with victims is maintained to ensure their voices are heard. Chief Neal highlighted that prioritizing the victims' perspectives is not only a focus in Shasta County, but also a priority for chiefs across the state.
- Q:** Chief Jenkins shared his experiences working with parents of murdered children, emphasizing that these families never forget their experiences. He then directed a question to Ms. McCool regarding the role of the JJCC at the statewide level. His inquiry specifically pertained to the closure of DJJ and the council's collaboration with OYCR. Chief Jenkins commended the establishment of the JJCC, describing it as a 'brilliant' initiative for uniting the justice system with community partners to collaboratively seek solutions for youth entering the juvenile justice system.
- A:** Ms. McCool affirmed the significant role of the JJCC in the context of SB 823 implementation. She referenced the Welfare and Institutions Code 1995, which mandates each county to form a sub-committee within the JJCC to develop a plan for SB 823 implementation. The statute outlines the planning process and specifies the sub-committee's composition, including the requirement of three community members. The SB 823 Sub-Committee, in collaboration with probation departments,

has been instrumental in developing the SB 823 plans, guiding probation departments in their implementation efforts. Ms. McCool added that the SB 823 Sub-Committee continues to meet, actively seeking feedback from the community and system partners, such as behavioral health services and schools.

**Q:** Chief Jenkins highlighted that individualized treatment and case planning, driven by thorough assessments, represent best practices for services. He then asked Chief Neal and Chief Rochester to elaborate on the types of assessments used to develop these individualized approaches for the youth.

**A:** Chief Rochester explained that understanding a youth's criminogenic needs is a primary focus for probation. To this end, they conduct the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment to determine the best cognitive behavioral treatment approaches. Additionally, the clinical team, in collaboration with Wellpath, carries out cognitive assessments. A dedicated team then utilizes these assessments to inform the delivery of cognitive behavioral therapy, group therapy, and individual therapy tailored to the youth's needs. Probation shares the PACT assessments with this team to ensure comprehensive treatment planning. This plan, developed collaboratively by a multidisciplinary team including the Merced County Office of Education, Wellpath, medical treatment providers, and probation officers, is then presented to the court for approval.

**A:** Chief Neal stated they do individualized assessments to determine top needs, target interventions, and evaluate the dosage to ensure it is appropriate for long-term behavioral change. Placer County re-assesses and tracks progress through the criminal thinking scale to evaluate change .

**\*\*\*Public Comment\*\*\***

**Q:** A participant emphasized the importance of aligning efforts in the community with the juvenile justice population to foster less restrictive environments. They highlighted the necessity of a continuum of care and the critical need to invest equal energy and focus on agencies responsible for regulation, licensing, and funding of these practices. The participant pointed out that the substance use delivery system has not been adequately responsive to step-down models or pre-trial diversion practices. Despite the bold reforms made in the juvenile justice system over the past 10-15 years in California, there has been a significant decline in the availability of wraparound services in the community. This decline is particularly concerning given the increasing demand and intent for diversion programs.

**A:** Ms. McCool explained that there are various types of less restrictive programs available, and as courts grow more comfortable with these alternatives, an array of options can be explored. She mentioned programs within secure settings that permit youth to temporarily leave for school or work purposes. Additionally, there are less

restrictive programs either contracted out to external providers or operated by the county. She emphasized that these programs are not monolithic; rather, they will be structured on a tier-based system, offering different levels of restriction based on individual needs and circumstances.

- A:** A participant commented that one of the most successful programs was in Orange County that provided wraparound services to youth on an outpatient basis.
- A:** Chief Rochester said Merced County provides targeted outpatient services for youth and they contract with Aspiranet, who provides a 24-hour response that encourages parents to not call the police, but instead contact the provider to send out a parent-partner, dedicated clinician, or counselor to assist the youth in crisis.
- Q:** Chief Jenkins requested a tour of the facilities in Shasta County and Merced County.
- A:** Chief Rochester and Chief Neal welcomed CCJBH's visit.

#### **V. Announcements**

The next [Full Council Meeting](#) will be October 27, 2023, from 2:00-4:30 PM. The next [Juvenile Justice Workgroup](#) will be November 17, 2023, from 12:45-2:45 PM and the [Diversion/Reentry Workgroup](#) will be November 17, 2023, from 3:00-5:00 PM.

#### **VI. Adjourn**