



COMMISSIONER HANDBOOK

Riverside County
Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention Commission

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INTRODUCTION

The Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Executive Committee welcome new commissioners. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJJPC) and commissioners serve important functions in California's juvenile justice system. This handbook is intended as a resource to assist new commissioners in learning what the JJJPC is, its mandates and responsibilities and in fulfilling commissioner roles.

The first document in this handbook is the Riverside County JJJPC Bylaws. Bylaws are the rules and procedures governing the county specific commission. This document highlights the purpose of the commission, establishes the mission and essentially covers the goals and job duties for each commissioner.

Next a history of the Riverside County JJJPC is provided to show the background, changes, and growth of the JJJPC throughout the years. Although the main focus of the JJJPC has always been juvenile justice, this history reveals some of the issues juveniles faced as early as July 1910 and how the JJJPC influenced solutions for these issues such as establishment of a detention home.

The California Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) is the legal basis (power and mandate) given by the state legislature to create an entity outside of the corrections/detention agency to routinely inspect institutions and to report on how people within that facility are treated. A copy of the specific WIC sections regarding JJJPC is provided to help new commissioners understand where the legal jurisdiction has originated. Penal Code Sections 6024 and 6027 were amended as of July 1, 2012 to abolish the Corrections Standards Authority and created the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). However, the WIC sections have not been amended to reflect the same changes. When reading the WIC sections provided, please note any reference to Corrections Standards Authority or Board of Corrections is now handled by the BSCC. Additional resources regarding programs and services can be obtained from the BSCC's website at www.bscc.ca.gov.

There is an abundance of websites focusing on data and juvenile justice issues. However, in order to not overwhelm new commissioners with too much information, this handbook has been designed to give a quick snapshot of the Riverside County JJJPC website and other county websites. Continued training is offered to all commissioners throughout the year at each local monthly meeting and in September at the annual California Probation, Parole and Corrections Association (CPPCA) conference.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDPC) is to inquire into the administration of juvenile court law within Riverside County. To assure the highest standards of care and services for the youth within the juvenile justice system, and to engage in activities designed to prevent juvenile delinquency by coordinating on a countywide basis with community agencies.

The JJDPC is dedicated to the promotion of an effective juvenile justice system operated in an environment of credibility, dignity, fairness, and respect for the youth of Riverside County.

BYLAWS

BYLAWS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJRPC) is to inquire into the administration of juvenile court law within Riverside County (county). To assure the highest standards of care and services for the youth within the juvenile justice system, and to engage in activities designed to prevent juvenile delinquency by coordinating on a countywide basis with community agencies.

The JJRPC is dedicated to the promotion of an effective juvenile justice system operated in an environment of credibility, dignity, fairness, and respect for the youth of Riverside County.

ARTICLE I ESTABLISHMENT

The provisions of the California Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), Part 1 of Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 2, commencing with Section 225 through Section 231 established the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). The California Welfare and Institutions Code, Part 1 of Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 2, commencing with Section 232 through Section 236 established the Delinquency Prevention Agency or Department. Riverside County Ordinance No. 515, dated September 11, 1967, designated the Juvenile Justice Commission to serve ex-officio as the Delinquency Prevention Commission. Combining the two commissions created a single commission known as Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (commission).

These bylaws are intended to supplement the governing provisions of state law and to aid the commission in more effectively discharging its statutory duties and responsibilities. If one part of these bylaws is found to be invalid because it conflicts with state law, no other part of these bylaws shall be affected by such finding of invalidity.

ARTICLE II STATUTORY DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

The commission has the following statutory duties and authority:

1. Annually inspect all county juvenile halls and placement facilities. If assigned by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, the commission shall annually inspect any jail or lockup facilities within the county used for confinement of any minor for more than twenty-four (24) hours. The commission shall report the results of such inspection in writing to the presiding judge of the juvenile court and to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). (WIC §229)

2. Make recommendations and decide if those recommendations will be made public. (WIC §230)
3. Inquire into the operation of any group home in the county that serves juvenile court wards or dependent children, and review the safety and well-being of the wards and dependent children. (WIC §229.5)
4. Consult with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) concerning the operation and maintenance of the juvenile halls. (WIC §1760.7)
5. Inquire into the administration of juvenile justice in a broad sense, including, but not limited to, operations of the juvenile court, probation department, social services agency and any other agencies involved with juvenile delinquency or dependency. (WIC §§229, 232, 233, 235)
6. At the commission's discretion, hold hearings relevant to the administration of juvenile court law. (WIC §229)
7. Assure needed services for the children and youth of the county are identified, developed, and provided. (WIC §§229, 230, 232, 234, 235.)
8. Coordinate on a countywide basis the work of governmental and nongovernmental organizations engaged in activities designed to prevent juvenile delinquency. (WIC §233)
9. Advise the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) concerning security, rehabilitation programs, recreation, and treatment of persons confined in correctional facilities. (Pen. Code, §6030(g)(3))

ARTICLE III MEMBERS

1. The commission shall consist of not less than seven (7) and no more than fifteen (15) citizens. Two or more of the members shall be persons who are between fourteen (14) and twenty-one (21) years of age, provided there are available persons between fourteen (14) and twenty-one (21) years of age who are able to carry out the duties of a commission member in a manner satisfactory to the presiding judge of the juvenile court. (WIC §225)
2. All members of the commission shall be residents of Riverside County. The commission's membership should be representative of the different geographical areas throughout the county.
3. A successor shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the juvenile court upon a vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission and upon the term expiration of office of any member. (WIC §225) The commission through the membership committee shall make recommendations to the presiding judge of the juvenile court for membership on the commission. Referrals for consideration and review by the membership committee may be made by community groups, elected or appointed public officials or by private citizens.

4. Recruitment for appointments to the commission shall be conducted by the Riverside County Probation Department. After the recruitment, the commission's membership committee will review and interview all applications received. The membership committee will submit recommendations for appointment to the commission to the presiding judge of the juvenile court.
5. Adult member appointment to the commission shall be for a term of four years (WIC §225) and limited to serving two consecutive four-year terms. If the appointment is to fill an unexpired term, the appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term of his/her predecessor.
6. A youth member appointment to the commission shall be for a term of four years (WIC §225) and limited to two consecutive two-year terms while between the ages fourteen (14) and twenty-one (21). A youth member may be appointed as an adult member upon reaching the age of twenty-one (21) if a vacancy exists. Youth members shall serve in the same capacity as any other member.
7. The clerk of the court of the appointing judge shall immediately notify each person appointed a member and thereupon such person shall appear before the appointing judge and qualify by taking an oath to faithfully perform the duties of a member of the commission. The qualifications of each member shall be entered in the juvenile court record. (WIC §227)
8. Each member shall sign an oath of confidentiality upon taking the oath of office. Commissioners shall agree to keep commission matters, juvenile records, cases observed, investigation specifics, and inspection reports confidential. Commissioners also agree to use the authority of the commission only in the interest of the youth of the county, and to use discretion, diligence, and integrity in conducting the business of the commission. Members shall not use their status to exert undue influence or obtain favors from any group, agency, or organization on behalf of themselves or any youth.
9. A member desiring to resign from the commission shall submit his/her resignation in writing to the commission chairperson, who will forward a copy to the presiding judge of the juvenile court.
10. Attendance of members shall be taken and recorded in the minutes at all commission meetings. Any member who accumulates three unexcused absences from meetings during the fiscal year shall be considered as having resigned from the commission. Excused absences are within the discretionary authority of the commission executive committee.
11. Members shall participate in one or more inspections of juvenile facilities, one or more any jail or lockup used for confinement for more than 24-hours of any minor, (WIC §229) and one or more group home facilities per year (WIC §229.5).
12. Members shall work in teams of two or more when representing the commission or in gathering information, except when the chairperson of the commission or his/her designee speaks for the commission. Members shall identify themselves and display

photo identification cards issued by Riverside County Probation Department when representing the commission. Identification cards shall be returned to Riverside County Probation Department at the expiration of each member's term.

13. All public appeals, applications, complaints and other communications concerning the business of the commission shall be referred to the commission chairperson for investigation and reporting to the full commission. Failure to adhere to this policy may constitute a cause for removal from the commission or standing committee. Any member of the commission may be removed for good cause upon a majority vote of the commission members.
14. Members shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Each member shall submit to the Riverside County Probation Department a mileage and supplies report, with original receipts (no copies) attached. Such reimbursement shall be made by the county of appointment or, in lieu of such actual and necessary expenses the board of supervisors may provide the members of the commission be paid not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per meeting not exceeding two meetings per month. (WIC §231)

ARTICLE IV OFFICERS

1. The officers of the commission shall be chairperson, vice chairperson and secretary. The officers of the commission shall serve one-year terms beginning July 1st and ending June 30th each year. Officers may be removed from office at anytime, with cause, by a majority vote of the commission members.
2. No member shall hold more than one office at a time and no member shall be eligible to serve more than two full consecutive years in the same office.
3. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the chairperson, all of the powers and duties of the chairperson shall be assumed by the vice chairperson for the remainder of the chairperson's original term.
4. If the vice chairperson or secretary positions become vacant, the chairperson may appoint a member of the commission to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of office.
5. The commission chairperson shall be the chief spokesperson on behalf of the commission. Press or media release(s) of information or public statements on behalf of the commission shall be issued only by the commission chairperson or his/her designee. All press or media contacts shall be referred to the chairperson. Individual members acting in their own individual capacities have no authority to commit the commission to any policy determination or course of action unless the commission has previously authorized or subsequently ratified such act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent members from expressing themselves as individuals, but such action should, where appropriate, include a disclaimer that such expression is made in an individual capacity and not as an official statement for the commission.

ARTICLE V EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The executive committee shall consist of the chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and chairperson of each standing committee, defined as Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committees. The immediate past chairperson shall be an ex-officio member of the executive committee for a period of one year.
2. The executive committee shall have responsibility for general supervision of the obligations, duties, and affairs of the commission as enumerated in statute and elsewhere in these bylaws between regular meetings.
3. The executive committee shall keep a record of its meetings, and shall report on its proceedings as requested by the commission.

ARTICLE VI COMMISSION

1. The commission shall establish protocols for the inspection of all Riverside County juvenile facilities based upon the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) standards. In addition, the commission shall establish protocols for the annual inspection of any jails or lockup facilities used for confinement for more than twenty-four (24) hours of any minor (WIC §229), including police departments, sheriff's office, and court offices based upon the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) standards. These protocols shall establish the commission member selection methods for inspection duties and the evaluative criteria to be used in connection with the performance of inspections. In addition to the protocols, the commission shall:
 - A. Require at least two commissioners designated to conduct inspections, interviews or investigations at each enumerated facility.
 - B. Cause the inspection of each enumerated facility no less frequently than once a year along with the preparation of reports on findings and recommendations for approval by majority vote of the members. Copies of reports shall be sent to the presiding judge of the juvenile court, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and others as required or as determined by the commission.
 - C. Monitor all facilities' compliance with applicable federal and state law and regulations.
 - D. Monitor progress in addressing areas of concern that may arise regarding facilities holding or detaining minors.
 - E. Arrange for training and scheduling of the commissioners to conduct the annual inspection of publicly administered facilities where minors are detained and privately administered facilities as needed.

2. It shall be the further duty of the commission to:

- A. At the discretion of the commission, conduct public hearings on matters relevant to the implementation and administration of juvenile court law.
- B. Cause the investigation of petitions brought to the commission on behalf of residents of the various facilities, or their parents or guardians.
- C. Work cooperatively with all agencies, public and private, whose purpose is to assure the welfare of juveniles.
- D. Perform any tasks assigned by the juvenile court.
- E. Work cooperatively with all agencies, public and private, whose purposes are to prevent delinquency.
- F. Commission business and the business of its committees shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present. The voting results shall be recorded in the minutes. Abstentions shall be recorded as such.
- G. The commission shall adopt a plan of action which shall set goals and objectives for the year and a method for final summary of projects. The commission shall provide written notice of all proposed work projects and proposed action plans to the presiding judge of the juvenile court.
- H. The commission shall annually present during the June meeting a written review covering the previous year's goals and objectives, and commission activities for approval by majority vote of the members present. Copies of this report shall be sent to the presiding judge of the juvenile court and to others as determined by the commission.
- I. The commission shall annually present during the July meeting the following:
 - 1. An annual action plan which shall set goals and objectives of the commission for the new year, including a statement of the goal, description of proposed service, measurable objectives, evaluation design, the responsible committee and recommended sources of funding (if appropriate).
 - 2. Establishment of ad hoc or special committees for the next fiscal year, i.e., membership, grants, legislation, annual dinner and awards, budget, public relations and training.
- J. The commission shall select winners from the list of nominees submitted by appropriate agencies for the awards presented at the commission's annual award dinner.

ARTICLE VII MEETINGS

1. The regular commission meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month unless otherwise ordered by the chairperson or the executive committee. No meeting shall be held in August. These meetings may be open to the public, at the discretion of the executive committee. In the event the meeting day falls on a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of the month, at the discretion of the chairperson.
2. The location and time of meetings shall be established by the commission. A schedule of meeting times, dates and places shall be announced by the chairperson. Efforts will be made to rotate the meeting sites throughout the county.
3. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson or the executive committee. At the discretion of the commission, special meetings may be open to the public, called at anytime, at any place within Riverside County and designated in a public notice announcement.
4. One more than fifty percent (50%) of the membership shall constitute a quorum for commission or committee business.
5. The chairperson shall preside at all commission meetings at which he/she is present. The chairperson shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as usually pertain to the office of chairperson, and have additional powers as granted by the commission.
6. The vice chairperson shall preside at all commission meetings in the absence of the chairperson, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him/her by the commission.
7. In the event of the absence, disability, or refusal to act of the chairperson and the vice chairperson at any commission meeting the members present may elect, by majority vote, a chairperson pro tem for that meeting.
8. Agenda preparation is the responsibility of the chairperson and/or the commission secretary with the assistance of the support staff provided by Riverside County Probation Department. Any member may submit agenda items five (5) days before the meeting.
9. Requests from non-members to discuss a matter before the commission should be received ten (10) days prior to the meeting date.
10. Written requests or an oral petition concerning a youth's welfare shall be presented at a commission meeting. The presiding judge of the juvenile court shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of papers at a specified hearing.
11. The support staff provided by Riverside County Probation Department shall take minutes of all commission meetings, while the commission secretary shall keep a

copy of the minutes from all commission meetings including executive committee meetings. Attendance of members shall be taken and recorded in the minutes and all votes shall be taken and recorded in the minutes, with abstention recorded as such. Copies of all minutes shall be provided to the presiding judge of the juvenile court.

ARTICLE VIII INSPECTION OF FACILITIES

The commission shall use the standard report supplied by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for all of its facility inspections. After the review and approval of the commission, a copy of each report shall be submitted to the presiding judge of the juvenile court, chief probation officer and the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

ARTICLE IX COMMITTEES

1. The executive committee shall be the only standing committee.
2. Ad hoc and special committees may be established by the chairperson as needed to perform task force functions on any matter within the jurisdiction of the commission. Each special committee shall define its work plan and submit its findings in writing to the chairperson.
3. No action by any committee, standing, special, or ad hoc, shall be initiated without an affirmative vote by a majority of the committee and the approval of the executive committee or the whole commission.

ARTICLE X PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall guide the commission in all matters to which said rules are applicable and in which said rules are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order that the commission may adopt.

ARTICLE XI AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

These bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the commission by a two-thirds approval vote of a quorum of commission members provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at the previous regular commission meeting and is listed on the agenda as a subject for discussion. All previous bylaws are hereby superseded.

Adopted by the commission this 8th day of October, 2013.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY JJDPC HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION [Known as the Probation Committee until 1961]

PROBATION PRACTICES WERE ESTABLISHED:

Probation practices were established in the state of Massachusetts in 1841 by John Augustus, a shoemaker, who is considered the *Father of Probation*. The idea caught on and shortly thereafter Massachusetts began a move to formalize the probation procedure. They experimented with voluntary probation, child protection and prisoner aide societies. In 1880, the Massachusetts legislators enacted the first statewide probation law.

A little known fact, however, is that in 1872 California enacted a law that was the forerunner of a more formal probation law. This law authorized the court, after conviction and before sentence being pronounced, to receive testimony "either in mitigation or aggravation of the punishment to be imposed." In 1903, the California state legislature passed a measure which rewrote the 1872 statute.

This statute empowered the court to appoint probation officers to supervise those placed on probation. Two years later legislation was passed to create the position of county probation officer with salaries fixed by law.

1907 GROUP OF CITIZENS APPOINTED

On September 24, 1907, Riverside County Superior Court Judge F.E. Densmore appointed a group of citizens to select a county probation officer. This group would become the probation committee. At that first meeting of seven people, the following was recorded in the minutes:

"Mrs. Button (President) took the Chair. The subject of selection of a probation officer was fully discussed...the chair was directed to appoint a committee of three to look into the matter. The matter of a detention home for young offenders was discussed and it was moved that a committee of three be appointed to procure a detention home."

At the next meeting of the probation committee in October 1907, the name of Mr. B.W. Handy was submitted. Judge Densmore promptly confirmed his appointment as Riverside County Probation Officer. Mr. Handy wasted no time in assuming his duties.

Several months after taking up his responsibilities, he said:

“When I entered upon my duties as probation officer, I found conditions that needed immediate attention, such as breaking up groups or colonization of boys by giving attention to the boys who are loafing on the streets. As a rule I find boys willing to work.... I also find that truancy in schools is the beginning of a serious wrong doing...”

On September 28, 1909, after much searching, the probation committee recommended the Board of Supervisors establish a detention home in the Arlington area of Riverside, adjacent to the county hospital.

On July 10, 1910, the detention home was completed. The probation committee recommended Mr. and Mrs. S.B. Wilkins as superintendent and matron. After Mr. Wilkins's death, Mrs. Wilkins took her husband's place as superintendent and held that position for twenty-five years.

1913 SAD CASES OF INCORRIGIBILITY AND VICE

In 1913, M.M. Pentoney, secretary of the probation committee, reported that the committee held six regular and two called meetings. This was reported:

“There have been many sad cases of incorrigibility and vice come before the committee during the past year, and when we think that we are dealing with the characters of the coming men and women there comes to us a new impetus to greater effort. Webster well said ‘if we work upon marble it will crumble to dust. If we write upon bronze, time will efface it, but immortal truth fixed upon a young life and soul will never perish, but grower brighter with time.’

We must admit as a committee that there is vice and immorality existing in our city that must take eternal vigilance to meet it successfully. In ninety percent of all cases handled in the past year the cause could be attributed directly to the homes...

It has been no uncommon thing to have parents come to the probation officer begging him to take charge of their boys and girls of the tender age of nine and twenty years, admitting that they could do nothing whatever with them. Something is wrong in the administration of these homes.”

In that year, 104 cases were handled by the probation department; two were committed to George Junior Republic, two to Lone Industrial School, two were adopted, and thirty-five were settled out of court.

At the time of the report, ten children were in the probation “home” near General Hospital. The cost of water from October 1912 to December 1913 was \$59.00,

electricity was \$31.10 and fuel was \$131.77. Poultry was kept on the place and the eggs produced have paid for all the bread used on the place.”

During these years the probation committee was involved in determining dispositions of the unfortunate ones (child welfare). George C. Ross was the Riverside County Probation Officer mentioned in the following report excerpt. An excerpt from the committee reports that in the month of May 1913:

“A certain child, a girl, was upon the streets of this city, selling flowers on the streets and in the buildings. The reason for calling attention to this child was to find out who she was, where her parents lived, and have her kept at home. This request was made plain to the said officer in the presence of several members of this committee. This request was entirely ignored, to the end that this child was assaulted by a man with the result that she was infected by a disease, and a doctor who discovered this to be the fact notified a member of this committee. An investigation was made which showed a condition most horrible. The man was arrested, tried, and sent to state prison for five years. We believe this terrible case could have been entirely averted if the probation officer had performed his duty after he had been informed of it before any wrong had been committed. We received no aid at all from the probation officer in this case.”

Two months later, the following was reported:

“...a case was brought to the attention of the probation officer where a young girl had been implicated in wrongdoing. Several boys were suspected and were called before the probation officer and arrangements were made by the officer whereby these boys were to report to him for a certain length of time. The officer, in bringing the girl up for a hearing, used no tact or care in his manner of approaching her and exposed the whole affair to a large number of other girl employees, to the extent that the superintendent of the establishment complained to a member of this committee of the committee of the officer’s lack of tact and discretion. There was no effort on the part of the officer at any time to do anything with these boys and the officer made known to one member of this committee that he had received boxes of cigars from these boys as a token of good fellowship and appreciation for keeping them out of trouble.”

“In numerous instances we have requested the officer to investigate certain cases with the object of finding out conditions that would affect children we are desirous of assisting or aiding, and in most instances these requests have been ignored. Inasmuch as we believe he is deficient in interest, tact and energy in accomplishing the best results,

for child welfare, we do not feel it is incumbent upon us as a probation committee to continue his services in such office.”

In February 1914, the probation committee met and took the following action:

“Whereas, we as the county probation committee, acting under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California relating to the appointment of County Probation Officers, (Section 13 and 14), and having the right and authority to appoint or to dismiss such officer, do hereby resolve that the present Probation Officer George C. Ross, of Riverside County, State of California, be dismissed from the duties of such office. That a statement setting forth some instances of failure to perform the duties of such officer be attached hereto. Signed by this committee and that same together with a copy of this resolution be presented to the Superior Judge in and for the said County of Riverside, California, recommending the dismissal of said George C. Ross as such officer.”

1915 C. W. MATHEWS APPOINTED

On January 22, 1915, C. W. Mathews, president of the probation committee, became the county probation officer. The following month the committee was apprised of a pledge-signing campaign that “has been going on at Grant School against the use of cigarettes. The leader, George Hiller, has signed and promised to do better. The teachers are reported to be desirous of cooperating in any way.”

On June 5, 1915, the juvenile court law passed by the state provided that a detention home should be built in each county, the law also provided a plan for management of the home.

The law read:

“It shall be the duty of the probation committee to exercise a friendly supervision and visitation over the wards of the juvenile court, when so directed by the court, to furnish court information. “

“The probation committee shall also have control and management of the internal affairs of any detention home or branch detention home heretofore or hereafter established by the county board of supervisors. The members of the probation committee shall serve without compensation.”

Some of the members of the committee at that time were Griffith, Moss, Rutherford, Robinson and Pentoney.

During the next two years the committee minutes reflected the concerns with overseeing the detention home and dealing with the dispositions of minors. It was noted in the Probation Committee report of 1917-1918 that the superintendent’s salary was \$900 per year. The detention home required five cows to supply sufficient milk, cream

and butter for the home. With milk at 10-cents a quart, the committee felt that the acquisition of the cows would be a saving to the county and furnish work and valuable education to some of the boys.

Mrs. Pentoney, a member of the committee, became a deputy probation officer and was succeeded by Mrs. Edna Kennedy Bursk at a salary of \$25 per month.

In November 1917, the probation committee inspected the swimming hole at the detention home.

From 1910 to 1918, the probation department handled 398 cases.

Probation committee members attended a social agencies conference in May 1919, where it was revealed that there was an increase of delinquencies all over the state. Eighty percent of potential delinquency was to be found in the grades below sixth. Of all state prison inmates, ninety percent were delinquents during their youth.

1919 MABLE ENGLISH APPOINTED

Mable English was appointed to replace the resigning deputy probation officer Edna Bursk in May 1919.

In the 1919 annual report, the statement was recorded:

“...there is universal freedom among young people that was unheard of twenty years ago and in this connection I desire to call attention to some recent theatrical programs and film productions seen in local theaters. They are vulgar and suggestive but supported by large audience and the public press. As a result of these modern methods of amusements, together with free and uncontrolled use of the automobile, the barrier (to anti-social) behavior is down and liberty becomes license...”

In 1920, it was recommended that “a girl has gotten out of control and recommended that she be placed at the California School for Girls at Ventura.”

The average stay in the detention home was 28 days for boys and 39 days for girls.

Racial categories were delineated in the early 1930's. One Annual report contained the following in the detention home:

200	Americans
64	Mexicans
11	Italians
3	Negroes
4	Jews
19	Indians

1935 ELEANOR CHAPMAN APPOINTED

On August 13, 1935, Eleanor Chapman was appointed a deputy probation officer.

On October 27, 1937, the probation committee recommended that a 17-year-old boy brought in for driving while intoxicated, resisting an officer and not amenable to juvenile court, be transferred to the road camp in November when he reaches his 18th birthday.

1945 PLANNING FOR A REHABILITATIVE TYPE RANCH FOR BOYS

In 1945, planning for a rehabilitative type ranch for boys in Riverside County began by F.H. Butterfield, Chief Probation Officer of Riverside County, Bert R. Van Horn Chief Deputy Probation Officer, Riverside County and O.K. Morton, Judge of the Juvenile Courts of Riverside County. The idea was accepted by the probation committee, board of supervisors, judges and grand jury and other interested citizens.

On October 16, 1947, 353 acres were purchased from Walter and Gladys Caden for \$32,000.00. An ordinance was passed by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for the purpose of establishing a juvenile forestry camp.

Twin Pines Ranch got its name from the name of Dale Carlton's ranch known as Twin Pines and for the creek that runs through the ranch by the same name.

1947 TWIN PINES RANCH ESTABLISHED AND OPENED JANUARY 1, 1948

On December 30, 1947 Ralph E. Johnson was appointed the first superintendent of Twin Pines Ranch and on January 1, 1948, the ranch was officially opened.

The following are extracted from a letter written by County Probation Officer Bert R. Van Horn to a concerned citizen on January 31, 1956:

“Prior to 1944, there were two deputy probation officers in addition to the county probation officer to conduct all investigations, write all reports, make all court appearances, transport and supervise all children who came to the attention of the Juvenile Court in Riverside County.”

“In 1945, when F. Harold Butterfield became County Probation Officer, four Deputy Probation Officers were added to staff.”

“With the support and recommendation of the probation committee, Twin Pines Ranch in the mountains above Banning, California, officially opened on January 1, 1948.”

1952 RIVERSIDE JUVENILE HALL BOND ISSUED PASSED

1955 RIVERSIDE JUVENILE HALL COMPLETED AND OPENED

County Probation Officer Bert R. Van Horn's 1956 letter also noted: "In 1952, with the assistance of the grand jury, probation committee and well over 100 appearances before interested groups by the probation staff, a bond issue was passed providing funds for the building of a new juvenile hall. This hall was completed and opened in August of 1955. It is located on Harrison Street in Riverside."

1961 PROBATION COMMITTEE BECAME THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

On September 15, 1961, the probation committee became the Juvenile Justice Commission as provided under Section 225 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code. Section 229 of this code outlined the duties of the commission. Delinquency Prevention was referred to under Section 232 and the Delinquency Prevention Commission was established under Section 233.

1967 RIVERSIDE COUNTY JJDPC WAS ESTABLISHED

On September 11, 1967, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, under the Ordinance 515, ordained that the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) be designated to serve ex officio as the Delinquency Prevention Commission (DPC) of the County of Riverside. Membership on the Juvenile Justice Commission shall automatically result in membership on the Delinquency Prevention Commission. This commission shall be known as the Riverside County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDPC). Further, the county probation officer shall provide necessary staff service, including fiscal, on its behalf as may be necessary or required.

The Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) mandates the commission be comprised of fifteen citizens, two of which may be between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. Their terms of office are for four years, with reappointment available. Members are appointed by the Juvenile Presiding Judge of Riverside Superior Court.

1980 RIVERSIDE COUNTY JJDPC PARTICIPATED AND SPONSORED VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Since 1980, the Riverside County JJDPC has participated and sponsored various programs and activities. Some of which are as follows:

- Youth Diversion Teams throughout Riverside County
- Town hall meetings on problems concerning youth
- Status offender seminars
- Child abuse conferences
- Establishment of community schools
- Delinquency prevention network meetings
- Juvenile justice system advisor grant
- Commission newsletter
- Commission annual report

Participation in the following boards and committees:

- Youth Accountability Boards
- CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates)
- School attendance review boards
- Operation SafeHouse, Inc.
- Healthier Communities project
- Teen Summit
- Regional youth education facility
- The Children's Network
- California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association
- Child Protection Committee
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
- Restorative Justice Steering Committee

JJDPC LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The JJDPC's legal responsibilities include:

- Inspect, no less than once a year, any publicly administered institution, jail or lockup used for the confinement of any minor, and may inspect group homes that house wards or dependents of the Juvenile Court.
- Nominate the Chief Probation Officer of Riverside County, whose appointment is then subject to the Superior Court Judge and Juvenile Court Judge's approval along with the Riverside County Board of Supervisor's approval.
- Inquire into the administration of Juvenile Court law and hold hearings when appropriate.
- Coordinate activities of governmental organizations designed to prevent juvenile delinquency.

JJDPC AWARDS AND ANNUAL AWARD DINNER

Since 1980, the JJDPC has been proud to present awards to outstanding men, women and youth of Riverside County at its Annual Awards Dinner. The following awards are presented:

- Outstanding Institutional Workers (aka Bert R. Van Horn Memorial Award)
- Volunteer Award
- Juvenile Probation Officer Award
- Public/Private Partnership Award
- Foster Home Parent Award
- Shelter Home Parent Award
- Community Youth Service Award
- Youth Awards

This history was compiled by Commissioner Dorothy Gates on April 8, 1986.

This history was updated by Lois Brown, support staff secretary, on August 23, 2002.

WELFARE AND INSTITUTION CODE

Following sections are copied from Leginfo.ca.gov website at www.leginfo.ca.gov on April 29, 2014.

SECTION 225

225. In each county there shall be a juvenile justice commission consisting of not less than 7 and no more than 15 citizens. Two or more of the members shall be persons who are between 14 and 21 years of age, provided there are available persons between 14 and 21 years of age who are able to carry out the duties of a commission member in a manner satisfactory to the appointing authority. Each person serving as a member of a probation committee immediately prior to September 15, 1961, shall be a member of the juvenile justice commission and shall continue to serve as such until such time as his or her term of appointment as a member of the probation committee would have expired under any prior provision of law. Upon a vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission and upon the expiration of the term of office of any member, a successor shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court with the concurrence of the judge of the juvenile court or, in a county having more than one judge of the juvenile court, with the concurrence of the presiding judge of the juvenile court for a term of four years. When a vacancy occurs for any reason other than the expiration of a term of office, the appointee to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor. Appointments may be made by the presiding judge of the superior court, in the same manner designated in this section for the filling of vacancies, to increase the membership of a commission to the maximum of 15 in any county which has a commission with a membership of less than 15 members. In any county in which the membership of the commission, on the effective date of amendments to this section enacted at the 1971 Regular Session of the Legislature, exceeds the maximum number permitted by this section, no additional appointments shall be made until the number of commissioners is less than the maximum number permitted by this section. In any case, such county's commission membership shall, on or after January 1, 1974, be no greater than the maximum permitted by this section.

SECTION 226

226. In lieu of county juvenile justice commissions, the boards of supervisors of two or more adjacent counties may agree to establish a regional juvenile justice commission consisting of not less than eight citizens, and having a sufficient number of members so that their appointment may be equally apportioned between the participating counties. Two or more of the members shall be persons who are between 14 and 21 years of age, provided there are available persons between 14 and 21 years of age who are able to carry out the duties of a commission member in a manner satisfactory to the appointing authority. The presiding judge of the superior court with the concurrence of the judge of the juvenile court or, in a county having more than one judge of the juvenile court, with the concurrence of the presiding judge of the juvenile court of each of the participating counties shall appoint an equal number of members to the regional justice commission and they shall hold office for a term of four years. Of those first appointed,

however, if the number appointed be an even number, half shall serve for a term of two years and half shall serve for a term of four years and if the number of members first appointed be an odd number, the greater number nearest half shall serve for a term of two years and the remainder shall serve for a term of four years. The respective terms of the members first appointed shall be determined by lot as soon as possible after their appointment. Upon a vacancy occurring in the membership of the commission and upon the expiration of the term of office of any member, a successor shall be appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court with the concurrence of the judge of the juvenile court or, in a county having more than one judge of the juvenile court, with the concurrence of the presiding judge of the juvenile court of the county which originally appointed such vacating or retiring member. When a vacancy occurs for any reason other than the expiration of a term of office, the appointee shall hold office for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor.

SECTION 227

227. The clerk of the court of the appointing judge shall immediately notify each person appointed a member of a county or regional juvenile justice commission and thereupon such person shall appear before the appointing judge and qualify by taking an oath faithfully to perform the duties of a member of the juvenile justice commission. The qualification of each member shall be entered in the juvenile court record.

SECTION 228

228. A juvenile justice commission shall elect a chairman and vice chairman annually.

SECTION 229

229. It shall be the duty of a juvenile justice commission to inquire into the administration of the juvenile court law in the county or region in which the commission serves. For this purpose the commission shall have access to all publicly administered institutions authorized or whose use is authorized by this chapter situated in the county or region, shall inspect such institutions no less frequently than once a year, and may hold hearings. A judge of the juvenile court shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of papers at hearings of the commission.

A juvenile justice commission shall annually inspect any jail or lockup within the county which in the preceding calendar year was used for confinement for more than 24 hours of any minor. It shall report the results of such inspection together with its recommendations based thereon, in writing, to the juvenile court and to the Board of Corrections.

229.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a juvenile justice commission may inquire into the operation of any group home that serves wards or dependent children of the juvenile court and is located in the county or region the commission serves. The commission may review the safety and well-being of wards or dependent

children placed in the group home and the program and services provided in relation to the home's published program statement.

(b) In conducting its review, the commission shall respect the confidentiality of minors' records and other information protected under other provisions of law. It may review court or case records of a child provided it keeps the identities of minors named in those records confidential, and may review the financial records of a group home. However, the commission may not review the personnel records of employees or the records of donors to the group home.

(c) The commission shall give the group home manager at least 24 hours' advance notice of a visit to a group home. If the commission believes that there is a serious violation of applicable licensing laws or regulations or that residents of a group home are in danger of physical or mental abuse, abandonment or other substantial threat to their health and safety, the commission shall notify the Community Care Licensing Division of the State Department of Social Services for appropriate action, shall consult with the presiding judge of the juvenile court and chief probation officer as to whether or not a visit is appropriate, and shall notify other juvenile justice commissions of its actions, as appropriate.

(d) Upon the completion of a visit, if the commission finds any condition in the group home that poses a danger to its residents or otherwise violates any applicable law, ordinance, or regulation, the commission shall verbally advise the group home manager of its findings, unless it determines that the advisement could be detrimental to the children placed there, and shall send written confirmation of its findings to the group home manager within 14 days. The commission may also report its findings to the presiding judge of the juvenile court, chief probation officer, State Department of Social Services, or other juvenile justice commissions as appropriate. A group home manager may meet with the juvenile justice commission, chief probation officer, county welfare director, juvenile court, or the State Department of Social Services to resolve any problem or to submit a plan of correction.

SECTION 230

230. A juvenile justice commission may recommend to any person charged with the administration of any of the provisions of this chapter such changes as it has concluded, after investigation, will be beneficial. A commission may publicize its recommendations.

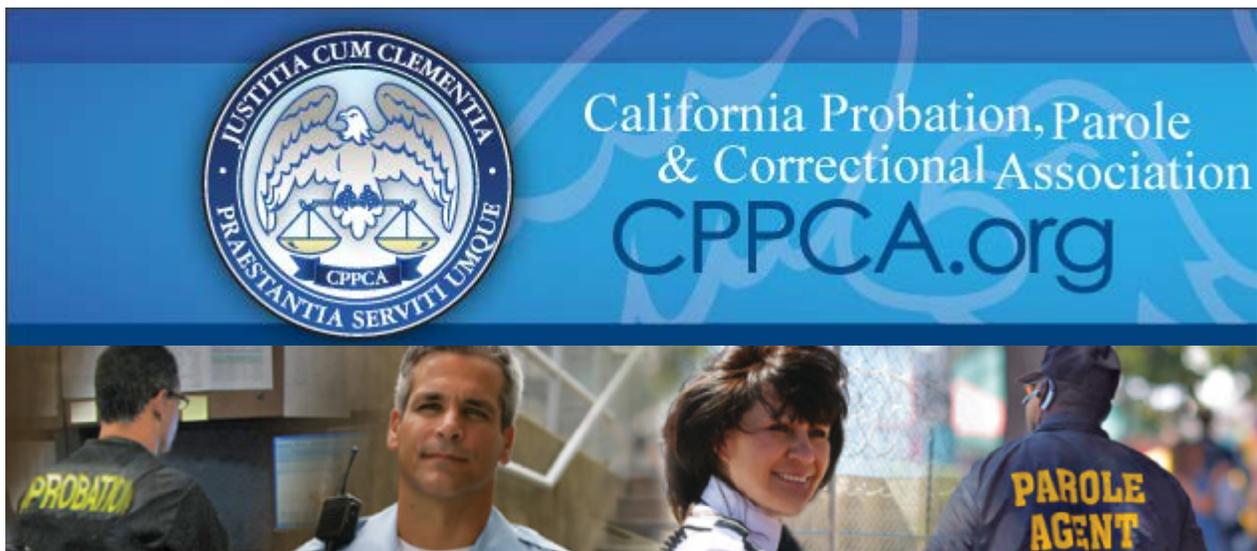
SECTION 231

231. Members of a juvenile justice commission shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Such reimbursement shall be made by the county of appointment or, in lieu of such actual and necessary expenses the board of supervisors may provide that the members of the commission shall be paid not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per meeting not exceeding two meetings per month. In the case of a regional justice commission, the duty of reimbursement shall be divided among the participating counties in the manner prescribed by agreement of the boards of supervisors.

CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION (CPPCA)

Each September, CPPCA holds a conference offering training for commissioners. The Board of State and Community Corrections presents how to classes regarding inspections of group homes, institutions and jail facilities. This one day training is an opportunity for all county commissioners to meet and exchange ideas. Membership benefits include California legislation status and suggested support of bills. This is a great resource to find out what juvenile issues are important statewide.

Conference information can be found on the CPPCA website: www.cppca.org



The 83rd Annual Training Conference & Vendor Show **The Future is Now, Stay Ahead of the Curve** **September 9 - 12, 2014**

Complimentary shuttle from Ontario Int'l Airport (with prior reservations)

CPPCA special \$5.00 per ticket pricing to attend the Los Angeles County Fair

Awards Ceremony **Sheraton Fairplex Pomona, Pomona, CA**

The California Probation, Parole & Correctional Association, (CPPCA) is pleased to announce that the 83rd Annual Training Conference & Vendor Show, The Future is Now, Stay Ahead of the Curve will be held on September 9 - 12, 2014 at the Sheraton Fairplex in Pomona, CA.

Save the dates! Attendee highlights are:

CPPCA conference hotel rate is \$110 a night (all rooms are suites)

Parking complimentary for CPPCA attendees

Exhibit hall offering the latest in products and services

RIVERSIDE COUNTY JJDPC WEBSITE



PROBATION DEPARTMENT

County of Riverside
Serving Courts—Protecting our Community—Changing Lives

Home	About Us	Employment	Volunteer / Intern	Locations
Reports	Employee Page	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission	Related Links	Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJJPC)

<http://www.probation.co.riverside.ca.us/jjpc.html>

OTHER COUNTY WEBSITES

Several other county JJDPC's have their websites set up to share information.

[Juvenile Justice Commission - Superior Court of California ...](#)

scscourt.org/court_divisions/juvenile/jjc/jjc_home.shtml ▼
What is the Juvenile Justice Commission? The Juvenile Justice Commission of Santa Clara County is a state-mandated, court-appointed authority.

[Juvenile Justice Commission | Napa County Superior Court](#)

www.napa.courts.ca.gov/juvenile-justice-commission ▼
The Juvenile Justice Commission provides a valuable annual inspection and review of operations of Juvenile Hall and other juvenile detention facilities in Napa County ...

[Juvenile Justice Commission | Superior Court of California ...](#)

www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/divisions/ufc/justice-commission ▼
Contact Information. County of San Francisco Unified Family Court Juvenile Justice Commission 375 Woodside Ave. San Francisco, CA 94127. Juvenile Justice Commission

[California city aims to fight bullying by criminalizing it](#)

news.msn.com/crime-justice/california-city-aims-to-fight-bullying... ▼
crime & justice Police: Fire at tennis star's home arson; Calif. city aims to fight bullying by criminalizing it; Albuquerque activists eye history in new protest

[County of San Diego: Juvenile Justice Commission](#)

www.sdcounty.ca.gov/jjc ▼
"Working to Make Things Better" The Juvenile Justice Commission of San Diego County is a state-mandated, court-appointed citizens' commission.

Related searches for **california juvenile justice commission**

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