

**CORRECTIONS PLANNING
AND PROGRAMS DIVISION**



**Title II Formula Grant Program
Three-Year Plan Application**

FFY 2016-2018 (2016 Plan)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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FOREWORD

Title II, Formula Grants Program Three-Year Plan Application

This is California's Title II Formula Grants Program, Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan Application for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2015 submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

This plan represents the following:

- New members of the BSCC
- Statistical data - Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs
- Plan for Compliance Monitoring (Per OJJDP instruction, submitted separately)
- Plan for Compliance with Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.) Core Protection (Per OJJDP instruction, submitted separately)
- Updated personnel assigned to the Title II Formula Grants Program

Please be aware certain statistical data has not yet been provided to the BSCC by the California Department of Justice and due to time constraints for filing this application, 2013 data was used for these sections.

OJJDP Attachment 1
California's 2015 State Plan Program Narrative

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California's State Plan Program Narrative Comprehensive Three-Year Plan Components

Abstract

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) focuses on supporting counties in serving at-risk and system-involved youth and blends State and Federal funding streams to provide both direct services and systems improvement/reform. Specifically, State funds support county efforts to rehabilitate and supervise youthful offenders and to implement continuums of care in their juvenile justice systems. In turn, Federal funds ensure the effective and efficient use of State funds by focusing on systems development and implementation geared toward best practices and creative innovations for service delivery. In short, State funds support what counties do, while Federal funds support how they do it.

The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP), California's State Advisory Group (SAG), has been fully constituted under the administering agency since 2007. In carrying out its responsibilities, California's SACJJDP serves as a Standing Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of the BSCC. The SACJJDP is tasked with review of juvenile crime statistics, identification of trends within the continuum, and development of best practices and relevant policy in making regular recommendations to the BSCC. Representative of the local juvenile justice community, the SACJJDP pursues the development of useful solutions and ideas which can be practically applied to support system improvement efforts.

The Committee has been prominent in its efforts to transform juvenile justice toward:

- Reduced reliance on juvenile confinement;
- Increased use of evidence-based practices and interventions; and
- Reducing racial and ethnic disparities and disproportionality within the juvenile justice system (R.E.D.).

The 2016-2018 Three-Year Plan will continue to support three (3) focus areas: DMC/R.E.D., Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) and quality education for youth.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

California's Juvenile Justice System

The juvenile justice system is a concept which is used to describe the agencies that have a role in the processing of juveniles alleged to be involved in criminal or delinquent behavior, status offenders, minor traffic violations, or juveniles who are victims of parental abuse or neglect. Youth-serving agencies that make up the juvenile justice system are guided by the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), which states the purpose of juvenile court law to be:

- To secure for each minor under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court such care and guidance, preferably in his/her own home, as will serve the spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical welfare of the minor and the best interest of the state.
- To protect the public from criminal conduct of minors.
- To impose on the minor a sense of responsibility for his/her own acts.
- To preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible.
- To remove the minor from custody of the parents only when necessary for his/her welfare or the safety to protection of the public.
- To secure for the minor, when he/she is removed from his/her own family, custody, care and discipline equivalent to that which should have been given by his/her parent (Section 202(a) WIC).

The scope of the juvenile system is more encompassing than the adult system because the former deals with aspects of the juvenile's case beyond the alleged offense. One overriding principle of the juvenile justice system is the obligation of the state/community to look after the welfare of children while assuring the general welfare of the public. Other concepts and procedures that separate the way juveniles are handled from adults in the system include:

- Concept of *parens patriae* – This concept, developed under English Common Law, stresses the obligation of the State to assume the responsibility for the welfare of children. This was further redefined to direct proceedings that any action always be conducted in “the best interest of the juvenile.”
- Court – The creation of a court (Superior), which has sole jurisdiction over petitions relating to juveniles.
- Detention – When detained, juveniles must be separated from adults; juveniles must be released when pending additional proceedings whenever possible.
- Confidentiality of records – Matters relating to juveniles under jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court are strictly confidential and not available for public dissemination or for review.
- Sealing of records – Juveniles may have their records sealed relating to all aspects of their involvement with the juvenile justice system at the age of 18 provided they have not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and the juvenile's rehabilitation has been satisfactory to the Court.
- Rehabilitation – The proceedings and dispositions of the Juvenile Court are directed toward rehabilitation as well as punishment.

Agency Responsibilities

The juvenile justice system is composed of many agencies that have direct responsibility for various functions in the system. In California, agencies include (1) law enforcement (County Sheriff's Department, City Police Department, and Highway Patrol, etc.), (2) District Attorney and Public Defender, (3) the Probation Department and Health Services Department (Dependent Intake, Children's Protective Services

and Placement), and (4) Juvenile Court and the Division of Juvenile Justice. The basic functions of these agencies as they relate to the juvenile justice system are:

- Law Enforcement – enforces the laws in the State within its jurisdiction by investigating complaints and making arrests.
- District Attorney – files “602s;” petitions, represents the community at all Juvenile court hearings and may act in the juvenile’s behalf on “300” petitions. (602 petitions allege that a juvenile committed an act that would be against the law if committed by an adult. 300 petitions allege that a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering serious physical harm, sexual abuse, neglect, etc.)
- Public Defender – represents juveniles in “601” and “602” petitions and may represent parents in “300” petitions. A court appointed or private attorney may also be used. (601 petitions allege runaway behavior, truancy, curfew violations, and/or regular disobedience.)
- Probation – provides a screening function for the Juvenile Court; maintains intake services and a detention facility for “602s”; provides intake, shelter care, and counseling services for “601s”; provides the court with a study of the minor’s situation; and provides supervision for the minor as ordered by the court.
- Health and Human Services – offers services to juveniles referred as possible dependent/neglect children; investigates and files “300” petitions on behalf of juveniles and provides supervision of “300” cases.
- Juvenile Court – hears facts regarding “300,” “601,” and “602” petitions, makes findings and declares disposition of cases. The Court has the final authority in all juvenile matters under its jurisdiction.
- Division of Juvenile Justice – Those youths, committed by the juvenile and criminal courts to the California Department of the Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), are received for treatment, training, and education. Most juvenile offenders today are committed to county facilities in their home community where they can be closer to their families and local social services that are vital to rehabilitation. As a result, DJJ’s population represents less than one percent of the 120,720 youths arrested in California each year, but it is a specialized group with needs that cannot be addressed by county programs. As part of the state’s criminal justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth.

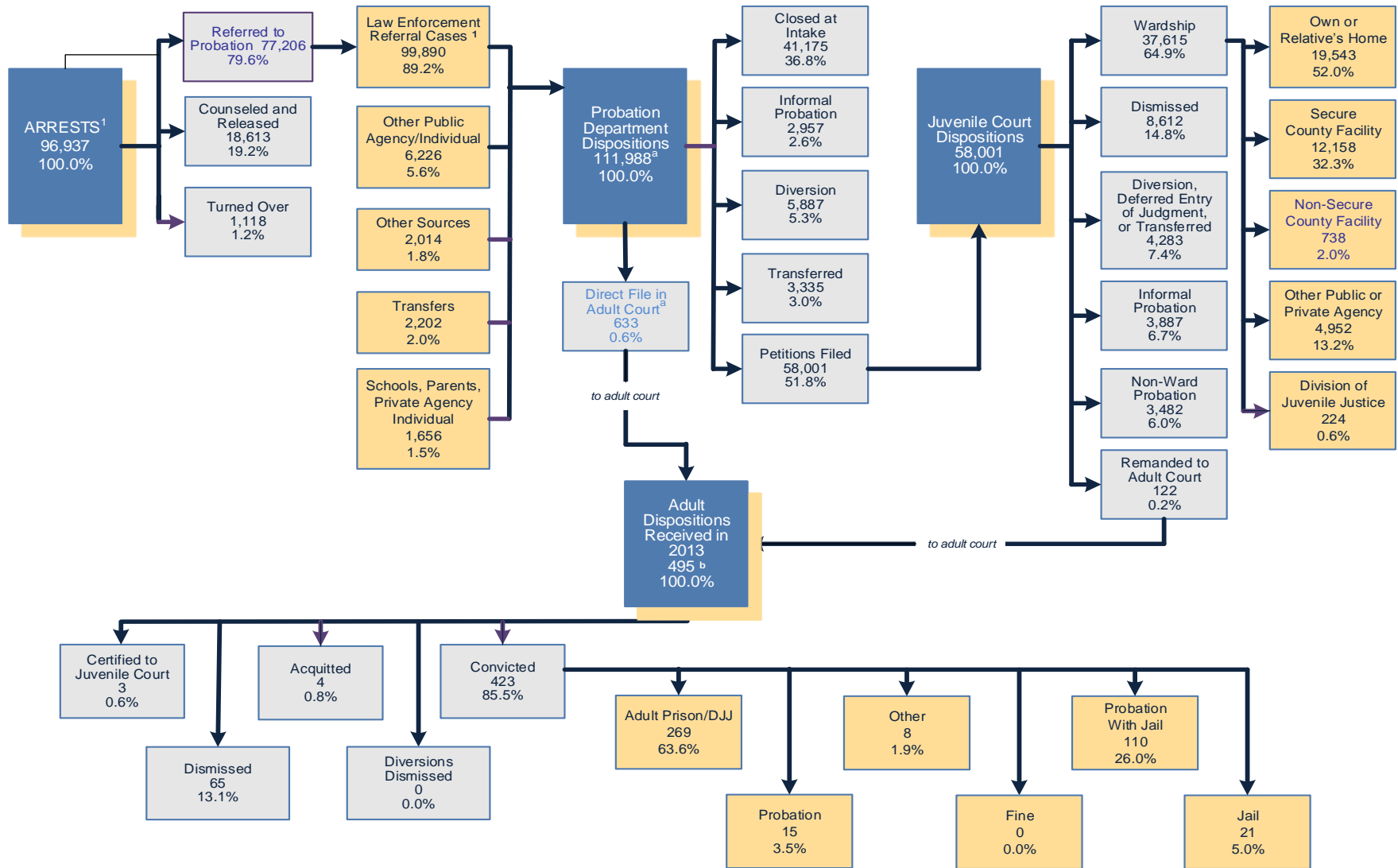
Upon making an arrest, a law enforcement agency typically refers the case to the probation department in the juvenile’s county of residence. Nearly all referrals are generated by police and sheriff’s departments (89.2 percent in 2013)¹, with the remainder coming from other sources. Probation departments investigate all referrals received and make a determination of how to proceed with each. Disposition of cases include counsel and release, transfer to the jurisdiction where the minor resides, wardship and probation, out-of-home placement, commitment to juvenile hall or camp, and commitment to the DJJ. More than half of all wards (54.6 percent in 2013)² were allowed to return home under the supervision of the probation department.

The following flowchart provides statistical data of the Juvenile Justice System:

¹ Juvenile Justice in California, 2013, California Department of Justice

² Juvenile Justice in California, 2013, California Department of Justice

STATISTICAL DATA OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



¹ The arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas law enforcement referral data are reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the units of count between the two sources.

^a Includes the 633 juveniles sent directly to adult court.

^b In 2013, probation departments reported information on 3,335 transfers to the adult system. The adult disposition information being discussed here is for the 495 dispositions received in 2013.

Source: California Department of Justice report: Juvenile Justice in California 2013

System Flow

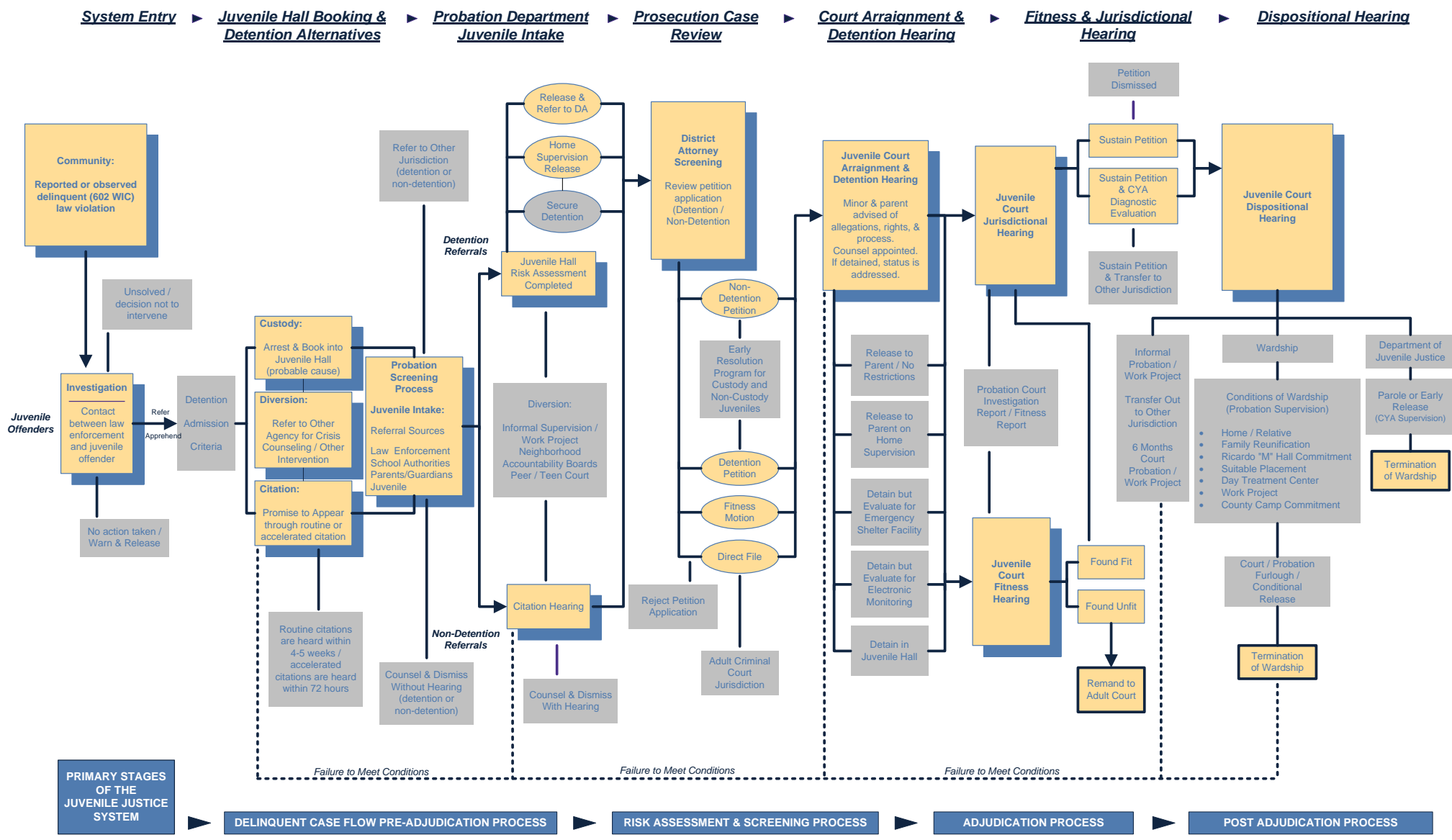
As with other social systems, the juvenile justice system does not function in a vacuum. There are several entities that interact with the system. Those other entities make up the external environment of the juvenile justice system. Included in the external environment are the United States Congress through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the California State Legislature through the BSCC, California Emergency Management Agency, DJJ, and community-based organizations, which may provide services to juveniles under the Court's jurisdiction.

The following section shows an analysis of the step-by-step process employed by the juvenile justice system in processing "602" juveniles involved in delinquent incidents. The analysis of the "602" process is organized around a detailed flow chart which describes the agencies, decision options, and general process followed in handling each juvenile referral. In presenting the official system, the information is organized by (1) general statutory authority for handling each type of juvenile incident, (2) jurisdictional authority, (3) dispositional options used, and (4) non-mandated services which agencies may have developed.

Moreover, in August 2007, a significant piece of legislation was passed which has substantially impacted California's Juvenile Justice System. Then-Governor Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill 81 which served to realign the types of youth the DJJ will receive and treat based on the severity of the offenses committed. Effectively this keeps offenders formerly referred to the DJJ for less serious crimes in their county of commitment, ensuring that juvenile offenders who have committed less serious offenses receive treatment closer to home and near family support. With the passing of this legislation, counties no longer refer less serious offenders to DJJ.

Additionally, with enactment of AB 1628, youthful offenders released from DJJ institutions are no longer under the supervision of DJJ Parole but rather supervised by County Probation. Additionally, as a result of SB 81, DJJ began to plan for the eventual closure of one or more facilities as the population of offenders continues to drop. As of June 30, 2007, DJJ housed 2,131 youth who were committed by a juvenile court. At the conclusion of 2012, the DJJ population declined to just 752 housed youth due to the realignment process underway within California over the past two (2) years. As the DJJ population continues to drop due to realignment, the result is a higher concentration of youth who remain at the local level and who may require a higher level of care and service from the local agencies that have yet to develop needed transitional programs and resources.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS AND DECISION PROCESS AT MAJOR STAGES OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Service Network

Historically, the State of California has made a significant investment in collaborative efforts impacting juvenile delinquency reduction, control and prevention. The commitment to youth in the State of California has remained strong and lends itself to the large number of State agencies participating in the administration of programs for at-risk youth throughout California.

Provided below is a snapshot of programs that directly affect delinquency reduction, control and prevention by agencies outside the formal juvenile justice system.

California Department of Education (CDE)

Community Day Schools

Community day schools are operated by school districts and county offices of education. Community day schools serve mandatory and other expelled students, students referred by a School Attendance Review Board, and other high-risk youths. The 360-minute minimum instructional day includes academic programs that provide challenging curriculum and individual attention to student learning modalities and abilities. Community day school programs also focus on the development of pro-social skills and student self-esteem and resiliency.

Community day schools are intended to have low student-teacher ratios. Students benefit from learning support services that include school counselors and psychologists, academic and vocational counselors, and pupil discipline personnel. Students also receive collaborative services from county offices of education, law enforcement, probation, and human services agency personnel who work with at-risk youth. Community day schools are supported by supplemental apportionment for community day school attendance, in addition to base revenue funding.

High-Risk Youth Education & Public Safety

The High-Risk Youth Education and Public Safety Program provides after-school programming for students who have been incarcerated or are first-time offenders. The Transitioning High-Risk Youth Program serves youth who have had a commitment to a youth facility for six (6) months or more and have served at least 90 days of incarceration. The First-Time Offender Program serves youth 15 years of age or younger and who have been placed on probation for their first offense.

Both the First-Time Offender and Transitioning High-Risk Youth programs are an enhancement to the standard academic program the youth receive. It is required the youth participate in an 8-hour program day, receiving at least 240 minutes of academic instruction. Programs may also include activities on non-schools days. The lead agency for the funding is the local education agency, which is either the county office of education or the local school district.

Juvenile Court Schools

The purpose of juvenile court schools is to provide mandated, compulsory public education services for juvenile offenders who are under the protection or authority of the county juvenile justice system and are incarcerated in juvenile halls, juvenile homes, day centers, juvenile ranches, juvenile camps, or regional youth educational facilities. Juvenile court schools are operated through the county office of education.

The juvenile court school provides quality learning opportunities for students to complete a course of study leading to a high school diploma. A minimum day program for juvenile court schools is 240 minutes (*Education Code Section 48645.3*). Students must take all required public education assessments (e.g., the California High School Exit Examination, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program).

Upon release, or after the court terminates jurisdiction, students ages 16 to 18 who are not exempt from compulsory school attendance are required to continue their public education. These students are provided planning and transition services critical to a successful transfer back to a public school.

In October 2013, there were 83 Juvenile Court Schools reporting an enrollment of 9,010 students. However, CDE demographic reports for prior school years indicate the total number of students served by these schools over the entire year averaged over 42,000.

Opportunity Education Program

Opportunity Education schools, classes, and programs provide additional support for students who are habitually truant from instruction, irregular in attendance, insubordinate, disorderly while in attendance, or unsuccessful academically. They are operated either by school districts or county offices of education.

Opportunity Education schools, classes, and programs provide a supportive environment with specialized curriculum, instruction, guidance and counseling, psychological services, and tutorial assistance to help students overcome barriers to learning. Opportunity Education should not be viewed as a holding place for resistant learners, but as an intervention to ensure student success. It provides comprehensive academic programs that facilitate positive self-esteem, confidence, and personal growth with the goal of helping students return to traditional classes and programs. The laws specific to Opportunity Education are in *California Education Code sections 46180 and 48640 et seq.*

Program Access & Retention Initiative

This program promotes dropout prevention, recovery, and retention services for all students at risk of not completing a high school education. The goal of the Program Access and Retention Initiative is to ensure recovery and retention services are made available to under-served youth and adults. The goal to ensure recovery and retention services are made available is achieved through the coordination of existing programs and the development of new programs, as measured by the increase in the number of students served, the increase in the number of students who obtain General Educational Development or high school diplomas, and the increase in the number of students placed in meaningful employment.

Achievement Gap

As public schools in California and across the nation become increasingly diverse, the most pernicious and challenging education issue of our time is the academic achievement gap. The racial and economic achievement gaps are a fact that California simply cannot afford to accept - morally, economically or socially. We know all children can learn to the same high levels, so we must confront and change those things that are holding groups of students back.

California's P-16 Council provides recommendations on what the State can do differently to assist local education agencies in closing the achievement gap. In addition, the P-16 Unit within the CDE has been established to assist the Council in their work, all of which involves the identification of the achievement gap through enhanced data analysis and steps to eliminate the disparity through collaboration, education and policy adjustment.

Defining the Achievement Gap

The U.S. Department of Education describes the achievement gap as the difference in academic performance between different ethnic groups. In California, the gap is defined as the disparity between white students and other ethnic groups and between English learners and native English speakers, socio-economically disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged, and students with disabilities as compared to students without disabilities.

Chronic Absence Matters

California's economic and social well-being depends upon our ability to educate the next generation. A higher level of educational attainment leads to higher incomes, healthier lives, less dependency on public assistance and lower levels of involvement in the criminal justice system. According to the CDE, high school graduation reduces violent crime by 20 percent and 12 percent for drug-related offenses. A high school graduate is 68% less likely to rely upon welfare while more than two-thirds of those who drop out are predicted to use food stamps. California experiences an estimated \$46.4 billion in total economic losses for each cohort of 120,000 20 year olds who never graduate from high school. The lost contributions to California's future by these cohorts should matter to California leaders.

Monitoring and reducing chronic absence is a proven, though too often overlooked, tool for ensuring more students succeed in school and eventually graduate from high school. Starting in kindergarten and 1st grade, chronic absence (missing 10% of school for any reason over the course of an academic year) is associated with lower levels of 3rd grade reading and then higher levels of suspension and lower academic achievement in middle school. By the middle and high school years, chronic absence is a critical early warning sign for drop-out. While being in school is not, by itself, sufficient to ensure high school graduation, chronic absences are a clear indication students are off track and in need of intervention to get them on the right path to success.

We know that improving attendance is critical to reducing inequitable outcomes for communities of color.

Children of color, especially African American, Latino and Native American children, who are also disproportionately likely to live in poor communities, typically experience much higher levels of chronic absence. These early absences - often related to systemic barriers such as poor health and nutrition, unsafe neighborhood, unstable housing or unreliable transportation - can cause them to fall behind academically before they even have a chance to learn and succeed in school.

“The Core Purpose of the California Department of Education is to lead and support the continuous improvement of student achievement, with a specific focus on closing achievement gaps [among youth of color].”

~ State Superintendent Tom Torlakson

California Department of Health Care Services

Realignment results in counties receiving funding and the responsibility for providing services. This should enable counties to better utilize and prioritize funding to meet community goals. With program responsibility at the local level, counties will implement creative models of integrated services for the new

probation population and for those who suffer from the dual diagnosis of mental health and substance abuse problems, as well as for other low-income persons currently receiving treatment services. The former Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs and the Department of Mental Health strategically collapsed their program components for enhanced efficiencies before transferring functions to the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS). The new Division of Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services within the DHCS provides appropriate state oversight and assistance for programs realigned to the counties.

The California Access to Recovery Effort (CARE)

The California Access to Recovery Effort (CARE) program provides (virtual) vouchers for substance abuse services to youth (ages 12 through 20) and young service members/veterans (up to age 25) who reside in Los Angeles or Sacramento County. DHCS-approved assessment providers (sites and mobile clinicians) are the main point of entry. Once assessed, clients are issued vouchers and they choose their service provider(s) from a wide variety of DHCS-approved organizations. CARE offers outpatient treatment, early intervention, and recovery support services including case management, individual and group counseling, family therapy, telephonic continuing care, employment and educational services, therapeutic and structured recreation, peer coaching, spiritual coaching, and transportation.

DHCS allocates approximately \$7.3 million per year in Adolescent Treatment Program (ATP) funding to counties to provide substance abuse treatment and early intervention services. The focus of the services varies depending on local need and priorities. Generally, services include residential treatment for adolescents in group home settings, services for youth transitioning into the community after discharge from institutional facilities, outpatient programs in the community, and services at school sites.

Department of Social Services (DSS)

The enormity of “front end” demands on child welfare systems (including identification and investigation, family services, reunification and permanency planning), increase the likelihood youth aging out of foster care will be overlooked. More than 750,000 children come in contact with California’s child welfare system annually and more specifically, there were 63,308 youth in out-of-home placement with Child Welfare Services.

National and other studies show that of youth who emancipate from foster care:

- 74% complete high school (compared to 84% in the general population);
- 3%-11% complete a bachelor’s degree (compared to 28% in the general population);
- 52% are employed (compared to 67% in the general population);
- 22% became homeless (compared to 3%-7% in the U.S. in any given year); and
- 25% suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (similar to that of a U.S. war veteran).³

Congress recognized the exceptional needs of youth, ages 16 up to 21, who are in foster care or who have been emancipated from foster care by enacting the Independent Living Program (ILP) pursuant to Public Law 99-272 through the addition of Section 477 to Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Subsequently, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (PL 103-66) permanently reauthorized the ILP effective October 1, 1992.

In California, counties have the flexibility to design services to meet a wide range of individual needs and circumstances for present and former foster youth, and to coordinate services with other federal, state and local agencies engaged in similar activities.

³ Casey Family Programs September 2011; www.casey.org

Services offered to youth under the ILP include: skills training; financial assistance with college or vocational schools; and independent living skills classes which provide youth with knowledge about securing a job, money management, decision-making, and building self-esteem. In addition to the ILP, youth in certain counties are learning intensified life skills while participating in additional programs.

Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP)

In addition to participating in the ILP, some foster youth participate in Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP). The THPP is a community care licensed placement opportunity for youth in foster care. The goal of THPP is to help participants emancipate successfully by providing a safe environment for them to practice the skills learned in ILP.

With department approval, participants may live alone or with roommates in apartments and single-family dwellings. THPP agency staff, county social workers, and ILP coordinators provide regular support and supervision. Support services include regular visits to participants' residences, educational guidance, employment counseling and assistance in reaching the emancipation goals outlined in participants' transitional independent living plans.

While each county has its own policy, at a minimum, applicants must meet certain criteria. They must be at least 16 years old and not more than 18 years old, unless they are, in all probability, going to finish high school before their 19th birthday. They must be in out-of-home placement under the supervision of the county department of social services or the county probation department, and they must be actively participating in an ILP.

Counties must receive approval from DSS before they can participate in THPP. According to DSS, there are currently 31 counties that are THPP approved.

Transitional Housing Placement Program for Emancipated Foster/Probation Youth (THP-Plus)

In California, a total of 5,000 young people aged out of foster care in 2011, representing an increase of 51 percent since 1998.

THP-Plus eligible youth are young adults who have emancipated from foster/probation care and are 18 to 24 years of age. THP-Plus provides up to 24 months of affordable housing, coupled with supportive services. Currently, 51 counties are approved for THP-Plus and more than 100 housing programs exist statewide for which emancipated foster youth are eligible.

- The same proportion of participants (44%) were working at entrance and exit.
- THP-Plus participants had a wage increase of \$.65 per hour.
- THP-Plus participants had a 2% increase in enrollment in 4-year universities.
- A full 92% of participants maintained stable housing at THP-Plus exit, with only 5% exiting into homelessness, an emergency shelter, or other unstable housing and 3% exiting into incarceration.⁴

AB 12 was signed into law on September 30, 2010. From passage of AB 12 came the painstaking development of regulations to implement it. A small army of county and state administrators, advocates, caregivers, and youth began the task of combing through almost every aspect of foster care, developing policies for AB 12's extension of care. Despite a tight timeline and ever-looming budget problems, the bill became effective on January 1, 2012, implementing provisions of the Federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (PL 110-351) in California. One of the provisions of the Federal bill allows states to extend foster care up to age 21 to young adults who meet the federal

⁴ Policy Brief, September 2012, John Burton Foundation

participation criteria after age 18. California has opted to initiate the age limit by steps, i.e., by age 19 in 2012; by age 20 in 2013; and may go up to age 21 depending on additional money being appropriated by the Legislature in 2014. A new foster care placement option called THP-Plus-FC was created via AB 12 as a placement option for these young adults called Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs). This program will offer similar housing models and supportive services to NMDs that are available in the current THP-Plus program. The specifics of this program are currently being developed.

Employment Development Department (EDD)

Youth Employment Opportunity Program (YEOP)

This program provides special services to youth, ages 15 to 21, to assist them in achieving their educational and vocational goals. Services include peer advising, referrals to supportive services, workshops, job referrals and placement assistance, and referrals to training and community outreach efforts.

One Stop Career Centers

Through the Workforce Development Act, One Stop Career Centers provide a variety of services to youth ages 14-21 who meet the eligibility requirements. Services available include tutoring, study skills and instruction leading to completion of secondary school education, alternative school services, mentoring, paid and unpaid work experience, occupational skills training, leadership development, supportive services, guidance counseling, and follow-up services.

The Children's System of Care (CSOC)

The CSOC for seriously emotionally disturbed children, adolescents and families represents a major reform from the old way of doing business in educational and human services. The various child service sectors, both public and private, have often differed in the way they defined the needs of the youth they serve. This resulted in conflicts among agencies, fragmentation of services and frustrated consumers.

The old way of doing business – i.e., providing probation or mental health treatment in isolation from other partners – often resulted in rising group home and state hospital placements, unnecessary juvenile justice interactions, and increased health and educational costs, not to mention poorer outcomes for the child and family.

Youth with serious emotional disturbances, like other youth living in high-risk situations, usually have special needs in many areas, such as home, school, and community. Their needs are not usually met by human service agencies that operate independently or in non-collaborative environments. Assuring quality outcomes requires the integration of the various child-serving agencies and systems to collaboratively provide special education, child welfare, health, and juvenile justice services.

The basic premise of this way of providing care is to redirect moneys and resources from institutional levels of care and put these funds into local programs of care and support, as well as improving service planning, delivery and evaluation across departments. The hoped-for result of these changes is an improvement in overall care to clients with serious emotional disturbances by providing service in the child's home or community. The implementation of the CSOC model thus far in California indicates improvements in child and family functioning as well as significant levels of cost avoidance. The goals of the CSOC initiative have become very clear: children will be safe in home, in school, and out of trouble.

The CSOC model is dependent upon the effective use of interagency collaborations and coalitions. The enabling California statutes of the CSOC Initiative (WIC §5850-5883) require counties to maintain both an interagency policy and planning committee, and an interagency case management council. It also requires

the provision of coordinated individualized interagency services and support to enrollees as well as the involvement of families.

By sharing responsibilities and risks, the various agencies agree to work together in service provision to assure that client/family goals (e.g., improved school performance) and systems outcome objectives (e.g., reduced juvenile justice interactions, group home cost savings) are met. A common feature of all California CSOC projects is the commitment to the pooling or combining of local county funds and/or leveraging of state/federal categorical funds to maximize the overall financial support of community based services.

In submitting annual scopes of work, counties are required to address cultural competency issues within the context of the four major CSOC-IEBP (interagency enrollee-based program) goals, and not as a separate item. Addressing cultural competency as an integrated component within the CSOC-IEBP Initiative helps reinforce the preferred manner of developing system and service responsiveness to the needs of our diverse populations. Counties are asked to include content specific to ethnic and cultural service populations represented in their demographics.

Social and Health Services - Disproportionality Project

The Casey Family Programs launched an initiative in January 2009 focused on reducing disproportionality and disparities in outcomes for children of color in the child welfare system through several public, private, and nonprofit partnerships in California. The partners in this work include the DSS, CDCR, the former Department of Mental Health, Department of Public Health, Department of Education, and the Casey Family Programs. The project included county-level DSS and a state-level team in which BSCC's R.E.D. Coordinator was involved, as well as 14 local jurisdictions. As a result of the project, DSS has undertaken a multi-million dollar project focused on disproportionality in the foster system called California Partners for Permanency (see below).

California Partners for Permanency

California Partners for Permanency is a federally funded project to reduce the number of children in long-term foster care. It is one of six (6) projects in the country funded through a \$100 million Presidential Initiative.

The California effort focuses on African American and Native American children who are over-represented in the state's child welfare system and for whom it has been most challenging to find loving and permanent homes. Project goals are to both reduce long-term foster care and improve child well-being. The way in which this will be accomplished is through a comprehensive approach to child welfare systems change.

2. ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS

The declining trend with juvenile crime in California, first marked in the mid-1990s, has continued as reported by the California Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC), Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). CJSC indicates there were 96,937 juvenile arrests in 2013 (most current data). This data on juvenile arrests comes a year after a 12-year trend that coincides with implementation of various legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the involvement of at-risk youth in the juvenile justice system, in part by restructuring the way local jurisdictions approached the problem of juvenile crime. Each of these initiatives required local planning efforts, multi-agency coordination, and outcome evaluations as part of successful program development. We continue to improve our statewide data collection efforts; however, there is reason for caution when attempting to compare the data reported for 2013, as the number of counties that report data has varied year-to-year.⁵

A juvenile arrest may be for delinquent acts or status offenses. A delinquent act would be considered a crime if committed by an adult and is typically called a referral action. A status offense is an act that is only illegal because of the age of the offender. Status offenses include curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

A. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

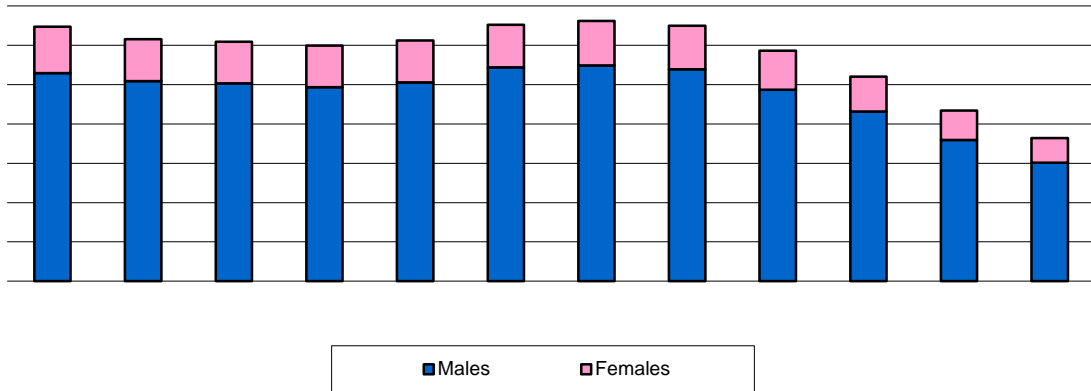
Juvenile Offense, Arrest, Referral and Detentions Data

Throughout the last 12 years, California has positively impacted delinquency rates and improved conditions in many communities through its statewide commitment to collaborative and evidence-based delinquency prevention programs. In 2013, there were a reported 96,937 juvenile arrests; this is down 42.2 percent from 2002 (at 229,634 total arrests). From 2002 to 2013, the rate of juvenile felony arrests has decreased 52.4 percent, the rate of juvenile misdemeanor arrests decreased 61.4 percent, and the rate of arrest for status offenses has decreased 72.0 percent.

At the beginning of 2007, there appeared to be an upward trend in both felony and misdemeanor arrests. However, since 2008 and continuing in 2013, a downward trend in these arrest rates has occurred. As demonstrated in Chart 1 and corresponding table, the total number of felony arrests for juveniles declined 52.4 percent from 61,539 in 2002 to 30,812 in 2013 (which account for 32.0 percent of all juvenile arrests in California). This overall decline in felony arrests is most notable among girls - from 2002 to present we observe a reduction of over 55.6 percent for young women. The results, however, are less for boys, with only a 51.7 percent decrease over the last twelve years, though still significant. Females now represent a lower percentage of total juvenile felony arrests at a rate of 17.0 percent in 2013 compared to 18.2 percent in 2002.

⁵ Juvenile Justice in California, 2013, California Department of Justice

Chart 1: Juvenile Felony Arrests - All Crimes

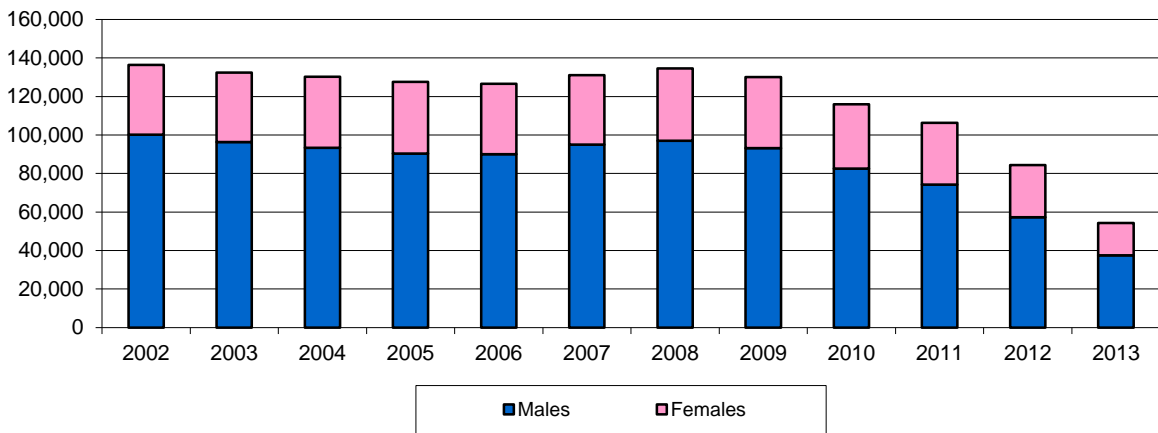


2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
61,539	60,878	59,871	61,161	65,189	66,191	66,191	58,555	52,020	43,403	36,368	30,812

Source: California Department of Justice, Crime in California Report, 2013

Juvenile misdemeanor arrests have followed a similar decreasing trend. As demonstrated in Chart 2 and corresponding table, the total number of misdemeanor arrests for juveniles declined 61.4 percent from 140,536 in 2002 to 54,315 in 2013 (accounting for 56.3 percent of all 2013 juvenile arrests in California). The decline is most notable among boys - from 2002 to present there has been a reduction of 62.5 percent for young men. Also significant is the 53.7 percent decrease for young women. Since 2002, females have consistently made up approximately 25 to 30 percent of the total juvenile misdemeanor arrests; that 30 percent mark was broken the last two years and this year it was broken again as California females accounted less than 30 percent of juvenile misdemeanor arrests in 2013.

Chart 2: Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests- All Crimes



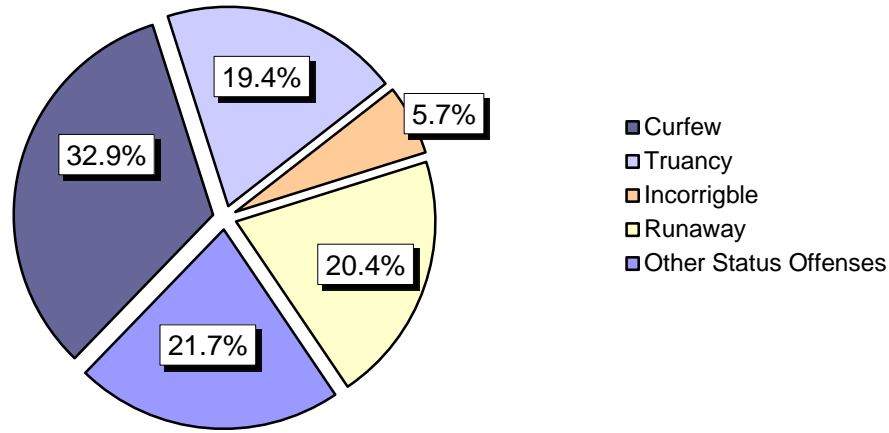
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
132,471	130,225	127,535	126,620	131,164	134,629	130,142	115,951	106,253	84,333	67,960	54,315

Source: California Department of Justice, Crime in California Report, 2013

Looking at trends for juvenile status offenses over the same period of time (2002-2013), arrest rates on the whole were on the decline until 2006 where an increase of 17.7 percent occurred. However, in 2010 status offenses decreased and currently (2013), there were 11,810 arrests for status offenses representing a

significant decrease from 2012 (16,392). In 2013, status offense arrests accounted for 12.2 percent of all juvenile arrests. Chart 3 illustrates the status offense arrests in 2013 by category.

Chart 3: Status Offense Arrests by Category



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

Interestingly, juveniles in each age group were arrested for similar proportions of felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses. Table 1 shows the percentage distribution.

Table 1:

	Under 12	12 – 14	15 - 17
Felony Arrests	32.2%	29.3%	32.6%
Misdemeanor Arrests	60.8%	59.8%	54.7%
Status Offenses Arrests	7.0%	10.8%	12.7%

Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

In reviewing the data of juvenile arrests across race/ethnicity origin in 2013, Hispanic youth represented 54.2 percent of all juvenile arrests. Black youth accounted for 18.0 percent of all juvenile arrests. White youth represented 22.3 percent of all juvenile arrests. In 2013, a greater percentage of whites were arrested for a misdemeanor at 60.0 percent; a greater percentage of Hispanics were arrested for a status offense at 13.9 percent; and a greater percentage of blacks were arrested for a felony at 41.7 percent.

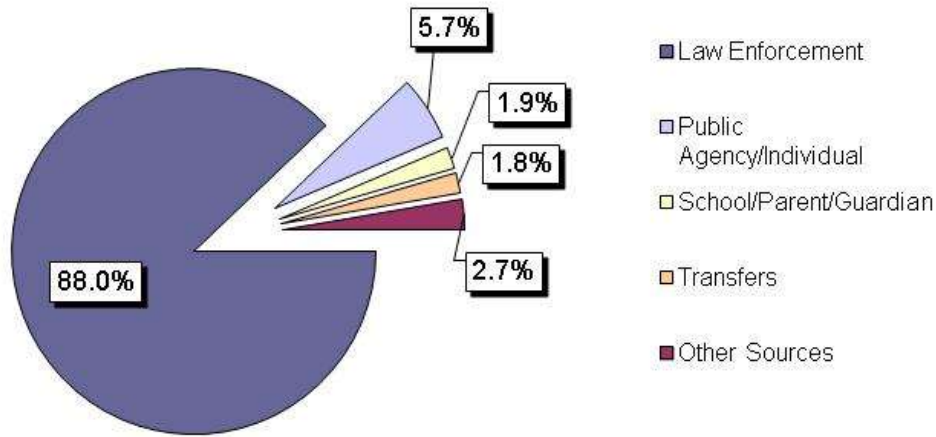
As California youth navigate through the juvenile justice system subsequent to arrest, we note that in 2013:

- 80.0 percent were referred to probation;
- 19.2 percent were counseled and released; and
- 1.2 percent were turned over to another law enforcement jurisdiction.

Of these minors, males were more likely than females to be referred to the probation department (74.3 percent vs. 26.0 percent), moreover, males were more likely to be counseled and released (69.0 percent vs. 31.3 percent respectively).

Chart 4 shows the breakout of the 111,988 cases referred to county probation departments in 2013. Of these, 65.6 percent were new referrals while 34.4 percent were subsequent referrals.

Chart 4: Referral Sources



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

Data from 2013 show that of the 111,988 referrals handled by probation, 36.8 percent of all cases were closed at intake; 2.6 percent were granted informal probation; 5.3 percent were given diversion options; 1.0 percent were transferred to other law enforcement jurisdictions; and 51.8 percent were filed as juvenile court petitions. Looking back over the past five years, percentage rates have changed very little.

The result of contact with youth may result in various outcomes - agencies may counsel and release juveniles; refer youth to the probation department; or turn minors over to another law enforcement jurisdiction. Total law enforcement dispositions for juvenile arrests for all offenses for the last 12 years (2001–2013) are summarized in the following table:

Table 2:

DISPOSITIONS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Juvenile Arrest Dispositions	240,486	229,634	223,320	218,146	218,779	232,849	236,856	229,104	204,696	185,867	149,563	96,937
Felony Arrest Dispositions	63,993	61,539	60,878	59,871	61,161	65,189	66,191	64,968	58,555	52,020	43,403	30,812
Handled within the department	6,067	5,486	5,357	5,595	4,904	5,471	5,717	5,371	4,658	4,214	3,482	2,957
Juvenile court / probation dept	57,346	55,444	54,996	53,866	55,828	59,104	59,883	58,632	52,803	46,871	39,207	77,206
Misdemeanor Arrest Dispositions	136,480	132,475	130,222	127,535	126,620	131,164	134,629	130,142	115,951	106,253	84,333	81,590
Turned over to other agency	1,988	2,646	2,432	2,004	1,985	1,944	1,698	1,678	1,749	1,599	1,006	1,118
Juvenile court / probation dept	131,569	126,270	123,830	119,152	112,037	128,192	109,534	104,596	93,783	85,214	67,109	58,001
Status Offense Arrest Dispositions	40,013	35,620	32,220	30,740	30,998	36,496	36,036	33,999	30,190	27,594	21,827	18,079

Source: California Department of Justice, Crime in California 2013, 1999-2013, Arrests by Category, Offense, and Law Enforcement Division.

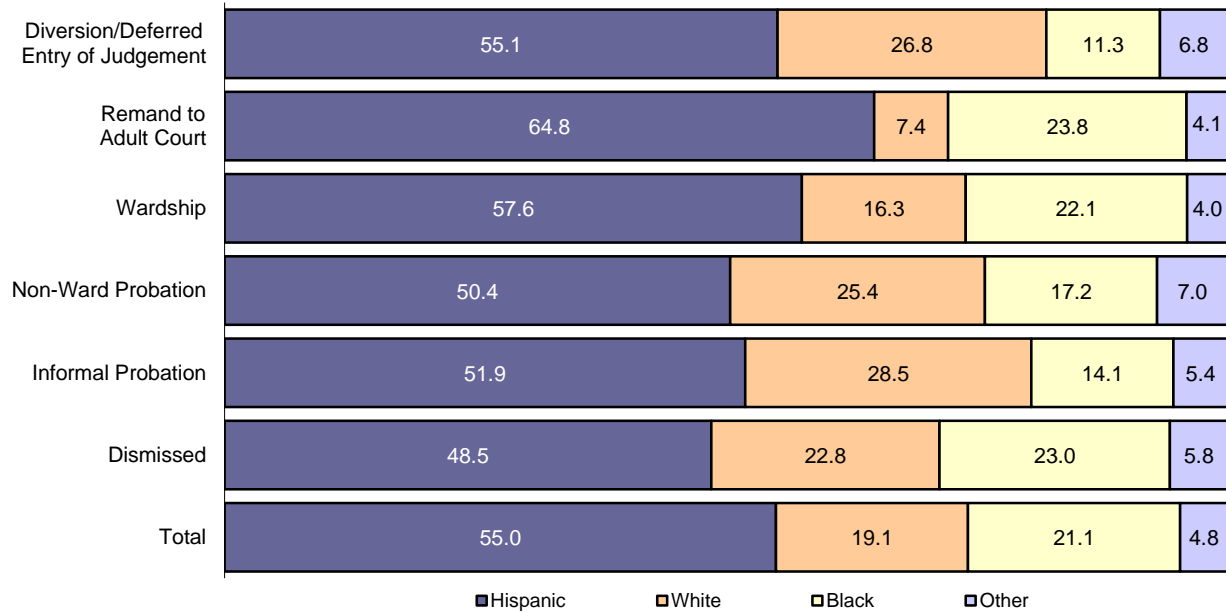
Review of this data within the context of race/ethnicity reveals significant disproportionality. White youth comprise 22.2 percent of the juvenile population in California. They correspondingly account for 19.1 percent of petitions filed; 23.8 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake); 26.3 percent of the youth granted informal probation; 55.2 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship); but only 0.1 percent of all youth remanded to adult court.

Hispanics comprise 53.8 percent of the juvenile population; 58.8 percent of all petitions filed; 53.9 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake); and 54.7 percent of youth granted informal probation. However, they comprise 67.9 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship) and an alarming 0.2 percent of youth remanded to adult court.

Data regarding Blacks in the system show the most striking figures. Blacks comprise only 18.6 percent of the youth population yet they make up 58.8 percent of all petitions filed; 32.0 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake); 1.9 percent of youth granted informal probation; 67.8 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship); and 0.2 percent of all youth remanded to adult court.

Chart 5 below illustrates the breakdown of youth by race/ethnicity and disposition type.

Chart 5: Disposition Types by Ethnicity



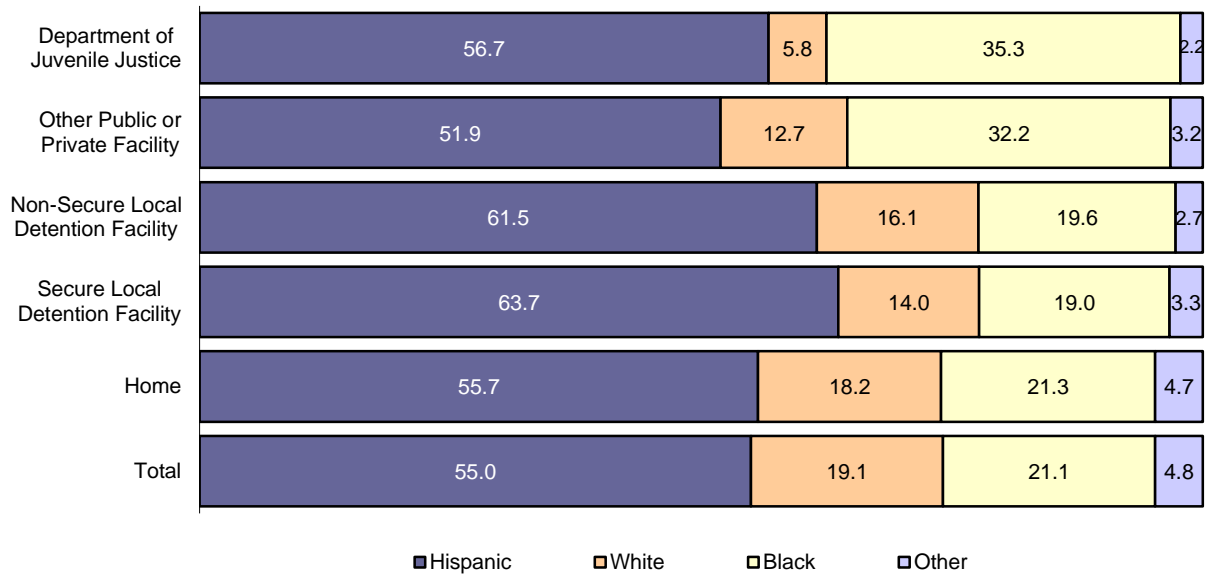
Percent of juvenile population	55.0% Hispanic	19.1% White	21.1% Black	4.8% All Other
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Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

Looking at the data regarding the age of youth and corresponding disposition type, juveniles under the age of 12 had a lower percentage of cases dismissed (closed at intake) than any other age group (1.5 percent). There were 49,631 minors on formal probation (wardship) in 2013. Of these, Hispanic youth accounted for 67.9 percent; White accounted for 55.2 percent; Blacks accounted for 67.8 percent and all ‘Other’ ethnicities accounted for 55.2 percent of the total. Reviewing the numbers of youth sent to local secure detention facilities, Hispanics represented 35.8 percent of those commitments. Hispanic youth were more likely to be committed in secure county facilities than any other race/ethnicity. Black youth represented 27.7 percent of minors in secure county facilities in comparison to 27.8 percent for Whites.

Chart 6 demonstrates the breakdown of placements of minors on formal probation by ethnicity.

Chart 6: Wardship Probation Placements



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

Figures in this area relating to gender show males more likely to be committed to a local secure detention facility than females (87.0 vs. 13.0 percent), moreover males were more likely than females to be returned to their own home or a relative’s home (82.3 vs. 17.7 percent).

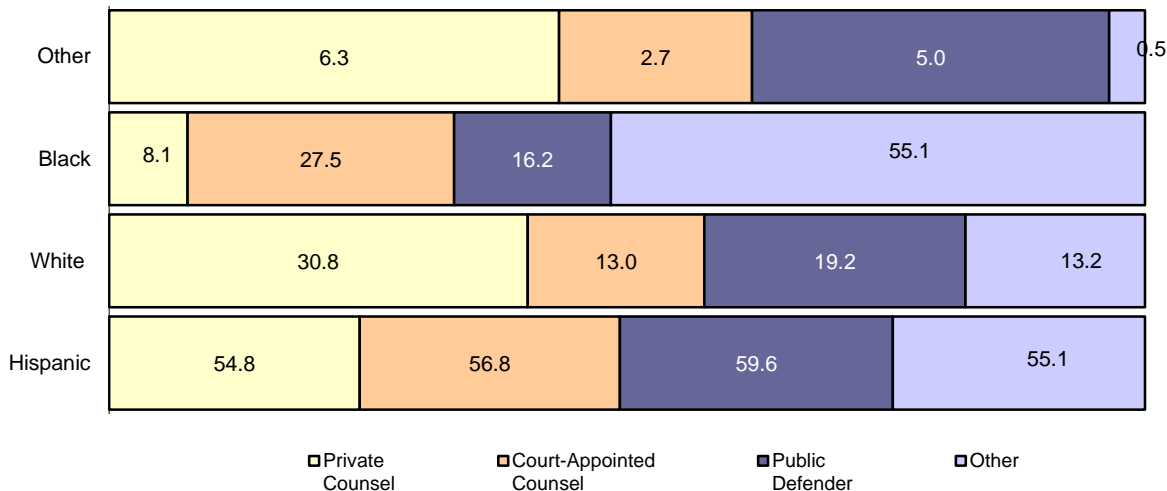
While the number and rate of juveniles in residential placement have declined, racial and ethnic disparities remain. Since 1997, Black Children have been at least three and a half times as likely and Hispanic children at least one and a half times as likely as White children to be in residential placement.

~Children’s Defense Fund 2012

Statistics regarding placement and commitments to the DJJ also convey interesting trends. Hispanic youth represented 56.7 percent of the population within DJJ; White youth represented 6.0 percent; and Black youth represented 14.8 percent.

Another area where disparity is evident is in defense representation (Chart 7). White youth were represented by private counsel (30.8 percent), Hispanic youth (54.8 percent) and Black youth (2.4 percent). Regardless of ethnicity, nearly 6 out of 10 juveniles were represented by a public defender. Interestingly, age did not play a factor in representation type as the proportional breakdown of defense representation was similar with the majority being represented by a public defender (ranging from 66.0 percent to 87.0 percent).

Chart 7: Defense Representation by Ethnicity



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2013

Disparate Educational Opportunities –

9,240,219 children lived in California in 2012; 73.2 percent were children of color.

California’s schools fail to educate all children, closing off a crucial pathway out of poverty.

- > In 2013, 73 percent of California’s fourth grade public school students were unable to read at grade level and 67 percent were unable to compute at grade level.
- > 87 percent of Black fourth graders could not read at grade level and 82 percent could not compute.
- > 84 percent of Hispanic fourth graders could not read at grade level and 81 percent could not compute.
- > More than 4 in 5 California public high school students graduated on time in 2010, placing California 22nd
- > The state spent \$2,625 less per student in its poorest districts than recommended to adequately support poor students in 2007-2008. Among states, 70 percent of Black students and 77 percent of Hispanic students graduated on time compared to 88 percent of White students.
- > Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely to drop out of school. During the 2009-2010 school year 7.1 percent of California public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension, placing California 28th among states. For Black and Hispanic students, the percentages were 17.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Children Facing Special Risks

Too many California children are involved in the juvenile justice system.

- > 186,254 children were arrested in California in 2010– a rate of 4,384 out of 100,000 children ages 10-17.
- > 9,810 children and youth were in residential placement in 2011. 24 percent of the children in residential placement were Black, 60 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were White. No California children were in adult jails in 2011.
- > California spent 4.4 times as much per prisoner as per public school student in 2009-2010.

~Children’s Defense Fund 2012

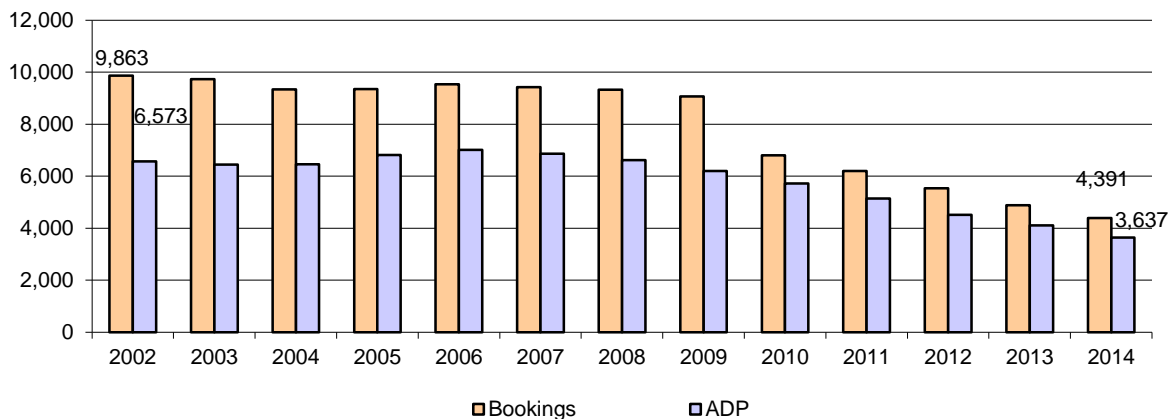
The Relative Rate Index for youth of color in the State of California, when compared with White youth in the juvenile justice system, is also very telling with regards to disproportionality:

- Black youth are 3.8 times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Court than their White counterparts; Hispanic youth are 1.5 times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Court than their White counterparts.
- Black and Hispanic youth are less likely to have their cases diverted with both having Relative Rate Indices of .72 respectively.
- Black youth are 3.55 times more likely to have their cases transferred to Adult Court than their White counterparts; Hispanic youth are 2.59 times more likely to have their cases transferred to Adult Court than their White counterparts.

During 2014, there was an average of 4,391 bookings into juvenile halls each month. Since 2002, the average number of bookings per month has decreased by 46.0 percent; this significant decrease, in part, was due to dramatic and sharp decline in bookings from 2009 to 2014 (9,079 to 4,391).

Corresponding with the significant decrease in bookings, juvenile hall average daily population (ADP) has dropped significantly over the last few years from 4,111 in 2013 to 3,637 in 2014 (12.0 percent decrease). Chart 8 highlights the average number of juvenile bookings per month and the average juvenile hall ADP per month since 2002. The decrease in California arrest and booking rates since 2002 is consistent with federal data indicating that arrests of persons under 18 have been decreasing. Although there is no single explanation for the overall declines, it appears to coincide with juvenile realignment whereby the state transferred the responsibility for serving lower-level juvenile offenders from DJJ to counties who have had to plan for an increase in the number of community-based intervention programs for at-risk youth – efforts that had been easing the burden on the ADP of juvenile detention facilities.⁶

Chart 8: Average Juvenile Hall Bookings/ADP per Month, Year



Source: Board of State and Community Corrections, Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, 2002-2014 quarterly reports

The system flow chart on page four provides additional information regarding arrest, disposition, and referral data.

The analysis of juvenile crime problems, while expansive and thorough, is missing a key element and that is the assessment of gang crime statistics. Unfortunately, across the nation and in California, there are challenges to comprehensively assessing the current situation regarding youth gang activity. What is known is that gangs pose a serious threat to public safety in many communities throughout the United States and

⁶ Juvenile Detention Profile Survey 2014, Board of State and Community Corrections

continue to be a factor effecting juvenile crime problems in California. To reduce gang involvement/activity, the BSCC administers the California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention Program (CalGRIP). CalGRIP is funded through the State Restitution Fund and provides grant funding to cities using a local collaborative effort for grant prevention, intervention, reentry, education, job training and skills development, family and community series, and/or suppression activities. In FY 2015, \$9.2 million in CalGRIP funding will be utilized by the State of California.

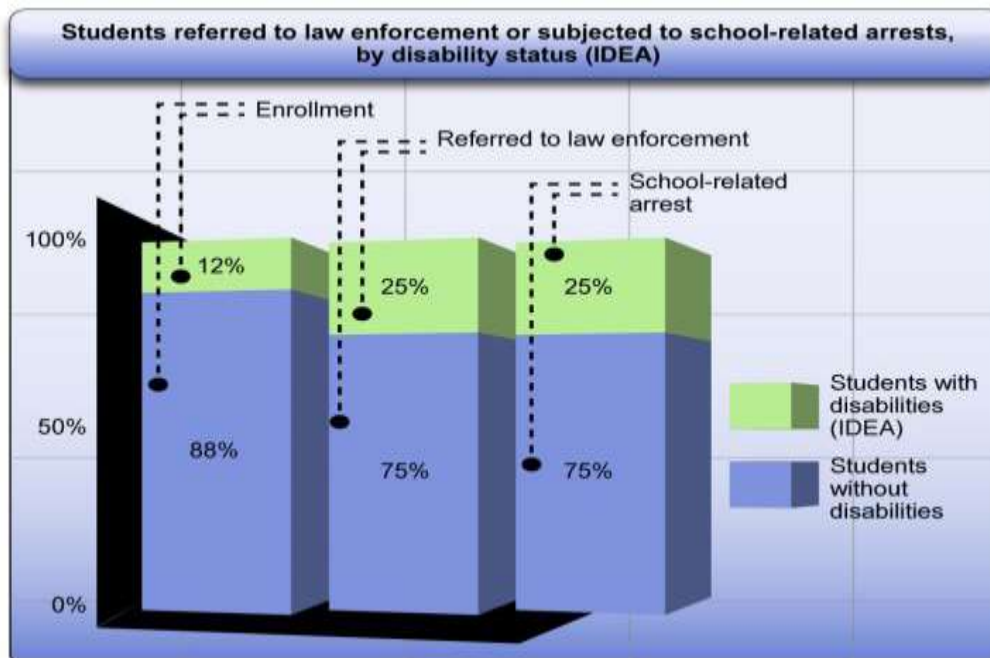
National Juvenile Arrest Data

California also considers relatively new data emphasizing youth of color and youth with disabilities involved with school disciplinary processes as important data intersecting with the juvenile justice system.

Arrests and referrals to law enforcement, by disability (IDEA*) status

*Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

Students with disabilities represent a quarter of the students who are referred to law enforcement or subjected to school related arrests, while representing just 12 percent of the student population.

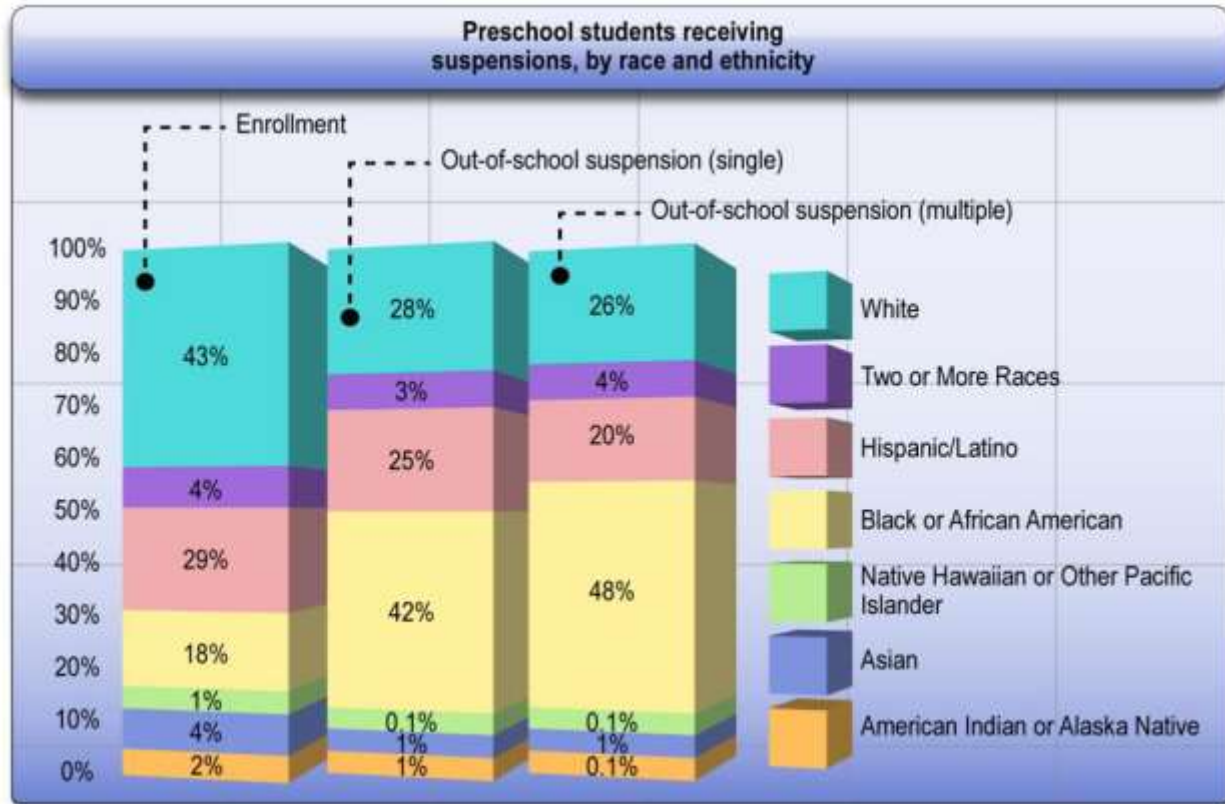


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection, 2011-12.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Totals are 49 million students for overall enrollment, 260,000 students referred to law enforcement, and 92,000 students subject to school-related arrests. Data on referrals to law enforcement represents 98 percent of schools and data on school related arrests represents 94 percent of schools in the Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) universe.

Preschool discipline

The inclusion of preschool discipline data, for the first time in the CRDC, confirms that discipline begins in the earliest years of schooling. Of the school districts with children participating in preschool programs, 6 percent reported suspending out of school at least one preschool child. Racial disparities in out-of-school suspensions also start early; black children represent 18 percent of preschool enrollment, but 42 percent of the preschool children suspended once, and 48 percent of the preschool children suspended more than once.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Civil Rights Data Collection, 2011–12.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Figure reflects 99 percent of schools offering preschool, including over 1 million preschool students, nearly 5,000 students suspended once, and over 2,500 students suspended more than once. Preschool suspensions and expulsions were collected for the first time in 2011–12.

Out-of-school suspensions of male students by race/ethnicity, disability, and state: 2011-12

Region	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Black/African American	Hispanic/Latino of any race	Two or more races	White
United States	13%	3%	7%	20%	9%	11%	6%
California	17%	4%	11%	21%	9%	9%	8%

U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights 12 Civil Rights Data Collection: Data Snapshot (School Discipline) March 21, 2014

B. California’s Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The BSCC works in partnership with local corrections systems and assists efforts to achieve continued improvement in reducing recidivism through evidence- based decision making. Additionally, pursuant to the federal JJDP, each state must establish an advisory group/SAG to receive Title II Formula Grant funds. In California, this governor-appointed committee is called the SACJJDP and has become an adjunct body to the BSCC. The SACJJDP mandated responsibilities include but are not limited to the following four (4) activities:

- 1) Participating in the development and review of the State’s Three-Year juvenile justice plan;
- 2) Reviewing grant applications;
- 3) Providing recommendations regarding the State’s compliance with the four core protections of the JJDP; and
- 4) Reviewing the progress of projects funded under the State plan.

Toward the prudent use of federal funding in supporting local corrections systems, a symbiotic relationship exists between the SACJJDP and the BSCC as much in the fiscal arena as it does in the program arena. Counties have the monumental task of serving hundreds of thousands of youth. The BSCC affords counties assistance in this regard by providing State funds that support their programs. However, to secure State funds, counties must often provide a match of local funds. Similarly, BSCC awards counties Federal funds that support their ability to provide services to youth. Again, counties must provide a match of local funds to be awarded Federal funds. In addition, the State also must provide a match – in this case of State funds – before it receives the Federal funds. So, for any Federal funds awarded, there will be both a State match and a local match.

The SACJJDP has developed a broad Three-Year Plan for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the state. The 2015 plan provides a strategic approach for the statewide leadership activities undertaken by the SACJJDP for the betterment of California youth and families.

The SACJJDP prioritized the three following priority juvenile justice needs/problems for 2015-2018:

“California is one model for change, for example, as a state that has taken leadership of disparities reduction and provided the funds necessary to make such efforts attainable. This is a forward-thinking formula: Focus dollars in amounts that will provide support for change; delineate expectation for reductions; and provide intense technical assistance to jurisdictions aimed at measurable results.”

~James Bell, W. Haywood Burns Institute

1. ***Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.):*** R.E.D. includes direct services, education/ awareness, and support through resources and advocacy to address disparities in the juvenile justice system that impact youth of color.

2. ***Evidence-Based Practices:*** It is critical that projects are supported in developing the capacity for implementing evidence-based practices, developing evaluation designs and data collection systems for quality assurance and measuring performance outcomes. California is currently leading efforts in developing statewide evidence-based practices following four principles of effective intervention:

- The **Risk Principle** focuses attention on the crucial question of *WHO* is being served and calls for targeting the highest risk offenders.

- The Need Principle requires that priority be given to addressing criminogenic risk/need factors with a clear focus on *WHAT* programs are delivered.
- The Treatment Principle conveys the importance of using behavioral treatment approaches to achieve the best possible outcomes and requires attention to the question of *HOW* programs are delivered.
- The Fidelity Principle draws attention to *HOW WELL* programs are delivered and reiterates the necessity that programs be implemented as designed.

“Perhaps the most important reform in state sentencing and corrections practice taking place today is the incorporation of principles of evidence-based practice into state sentencing and corrections policy and practice. The term evidence-based practice (EBP) was used initially in relation to medicine, but has since been adopted by many fields including education, child welfare, mental health, and criminal justice.”

~California Courts

3. ***Quality Education for Youth:*** Providing high quality education in juvenile justice secure care settings is necessary and should be developmentally appropriate and focus on youth’s educational, social-emotional, behavioral and career planning needs.

Building upon California’s concentrated efforts and funding over the last three years, and in light of the vast and historic realignment of government services in California, the SACJJDP will support the above areas taking special care in developing a strategically sound plan by leveraging the Title II and other funding streams that complement each funding source’s efforts.

In that vain, and with the guidance and leadership of the SACJJDP Committee, the Title II solicitation offered to the local constituency uses a framework of evidenced-based practices, principles, and strategies, and reduce racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system.

Given the SACJJDP’s guidance, the federal program purpose areas chosen by the ESC members include:

- Aftercare
- Alternatives to Detention*
- Delinquency Prevention*
- Diversion*
- Gender Specific Services
- Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement*

*May support school programs specifically.

Moreover, \$3,000,000 annually has been divided into set-aside categories to include two separate RFPs (one Title II and one Tribal): \$360,000 for tribal governments; \$580,800 for small/Rural counties; \$871,200 for medium counties; and \$1,188,000 for large counties. Maximum funding thresholds for counties have been determined according to the total population within each county.

At the time of this Three year application, the BSCC has received 18 applications. The final SACJJDP recommendations to the BSCC are scheduled to occur September 10th, 2015.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation oversees the PREA Initiative.

3. Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Protections of the JJCPA and the State’s Compliance Monitoring Plan – see report due July 15, 2015

4. Plan for Compliance with the DMC Core Requirement – See report due July 15, 2015

5. COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

Currently, California does not provide any incentive grants to units of local government in order to reduce the caseload size of probation officers. We have elected to continue with the priority efforts identified in our current state plan. However, while our JABG funds support evidence-based practices, [which also emphasize caseload reduction and the administration of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding program], it is noted that many county probation departments have established specialized and/or reduced caseloads as part of their effort to replicate proven programs. Moreover, the BSCC’s Youth Offender Block Grant and Cal GRIP grant also both work to reduce youth crime and lower youth contact with the juvenile justice system.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System

As part of the unique governance structure of probation services in California, there currently exists no statewide agency to oversee the coordination and sharing of child welfare records with the juvenile courts in each county. Different county departments have sole responsibility for the administration of child welfare/dependency issues and juvenile probation services, and each county’s coordination and information sharing efforts are unique.

The Administrative Office of the Courts' (AOC), Statewide Office of Family Court Services recently merged with the Center for Children and the Courts. This coupling resulted in establishment of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts (CFCC), whose primary purpose is to maximize the effectiveness of court services for children and families. CFCC also works to increase public access, implement innovative court-related programs for children and families, and promote those services in the legal community and to the public. CFCC works closely with the Judicial Council Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee in California.

The State Interagency Team for Children and Youth (SIT) is leading the effort to better coordinate policy, services, and strategies for children, youth, and families in California. Comprised of deputy directors from 10 state agencies and departments, this group provides innovative leadership and guidance to facilitate local implementation of system improvements. Areas of focus include:

- Escalating policy and programmatic issues to senior leadership levels so that services can be better coordinated and obstacles removed;
- Maximizing funding for services that support children, youth, and families;
- Removing systemic and regulatory barriers;

- Ensuring that policies, accountability systems, and planning are outcome-based; and
- Sharing information and data.

State agencies and departments represented on the SIT include the DSS, Education, Health Services, Developmental Services, and Employment Development, as well as the Attorney General’s Office, the DJJ, the BSCC, the California Children & Families Commission, and the California Workforce Investment Board.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records Into Juvenile Justice Records

There is no statewide agency that oversees the incorporation of child protective service records with the juvenile justice records in each county. As county departments have sole responsibility for the administration of child protective and juvenile probation services, each county’s coordination and information sharing efforts are unique.

6. COLLECTING AND SHARING JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION

California’s Title II Three-Year Comprehensive plan with state funded programs are complementary to each other and the efforts are designed to ensure coordination between the federal and state programs focusing on juvenile justice, including the state-funded JJCPA program, Proud Parenting program, Youth Center/Shelter program, and the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding program, and the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program (YOBG).

The YOBG program was established to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Allocations from the YOBG fund are directed to all counties and are to be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders. As a result of legislative amendments to the YOBG program, there are significant changes underway with regard to BSCC administration of this effort. Counties that participate in the program are now required to submit annual plans and reports detailing actual expenditures and performance outcomes. The BSCC aggregates statewide data and reports to the Legislature annually on program effectiveness.

BSCC also revamped the structure of the Proud Parenting Program. While maintaining the tenants of the original Young Men as Fathers program (classroom instruction, structured family events, and mentoring) the program also provides comprehensive assessments and assistance to young parents or those at risk of becoming parents. Each of the six funded grantees also participates in a cross-site evaluation of program activities. Efforts to provide continuity of care and increase communication across the adult and juvenile systems will be important to the success of these projects.

As discussed in the justice systems analysis section, the state-funded JJCPA program enables local juvenile justice officials, in collaboration with other agencies, to evaluate juvenile justice system needs and allocate resources to address those needs. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the various entities serving at-risk youth, the JJCPA entrusted development of a local comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plan to a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (Chair) and representatives of the District Attorney’s Office, Public Defenders’ Office, Sheriff’s Department, Board of Supervisors, DSS, Department of Mental Health, a city police department, the county Office of Education or school district, a community-based drug and alcohol program, and the public at

large. Each year the local JJCC is required to reassess the county's plan in relation to current system needs, and to modify it as necessary. Additionally, JJCPA continues to embed a R.E.D. educational mandate within its annual application. Each project director from the participating counties partake in a R.E.D. training provided by BSCC.

Lastly, Assembly Bill 1468 (Ch. 26, Stats. 2014) established the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) within the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and states: “[t]he purpose of the working group is to recommend options for coordinating and modernizing the juvenile justice data systems and reports that are developed and maintained by state and county agencies.”

The JJDWG is charged by statute with a number of tasks and deliverables including:

- Analyze the capacities and limitations of the data systems now in use, including review systems, studies and models from California and other states.
- Identify changes or upgrades to improve the caseload and outcome data in California, including changes in recidivism and other performance outcome measures.
- Submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2016 on options for change including reporting responsibilities of agencies and providers, recommendations on a state-based juvenile justice data website or clearinghouse, and an implementation feasibility assessment.
- Recommend a plan to the BSCC Board by April 30, 2015, to improve or streamline reporting requirements for Youthful Offender Block Grant and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act county reports. The JJDWG's recommendations can be found at: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_bsccjdwgrecommendations.php

7. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

California's three focus areas/problem statements provide the foundation to the Title II Program purpose areas. As such, these focus areas, R.E.D., evidence-based practices and Quality Education for Youth, should be viewed as overarching goals and will be encouraged and promoted through programming, training, technical assistance, and evaluation.

Program Descriptions

In alignment with the OJJDP priorities and the intent of the JJDP Act, California's SACJJDP continues to support a continuum of developmentally appropriate services for youth who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system and youth who reside in and are exiting the system.

These areas of focus fall under the broad problem statement in California whereby EBP, R.E.D./DMC and Quality Education for Youth have been identified through data assessment, pertinent legislative mandates (EBP/Quality Education for Youth) and juvenile research and trends pointing to a continuum of services as an appropriate approach to juvenile justice improvements.

I: Alternatives to Detention

State Program Area: 01

Standard Program Area: 01

Research has shown that juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated, and committed to an institution. Detention disrupts already tenuous connections in school, services and families. Over the long-haul, the detention experience negatively impacts educational and employment levels.⁷ In California, many youth are detained pre- and post-adjudication for offenses posing no threat to themselves or the public and whereby there is no indication of flight risk. Community-based alternatives are an underutilized option for addressing the vast majority of youthful offender behavior that lies outside the parameters of public safety and/or flight risk.

Goal: Reduce the number of youth held in secure detention.

Objectives:

1. Expand the use of alternatives to detention;
2. Increase the use of promising approaches/evidence-based programs; and
3. Increase effective prevention programs through strategic incentives.

Activities and Services:

- Through participation in alternatives to detention programs, a greater number of youth coming into contact with the justice system will participate in programs such as diversion or after-care designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction. Program implementation will require partnership among the probation or parole agency within the jurisdiction, as well as with local service providers including schools, community-based organizations, counseling/therapy providers, local businesses, and faith-based organizations.

⁷ Annie E. Casey Foundation

Performance Measures (Optional Outputs and Outcomes to be determined): The SACJJDP in collaboration with the BSCC require the federal performance measures associated with the program purpose area within pertinent solicitations and subgrantee for progress reporting purposes.

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for alternatives to detention during the reporting period;
- An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period;
- The number of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense; and
- The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements.

Number of Subgrants: To Be Determined as currently in Request for Proposals phase.

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$2,146,564 (includes Evidence-based Practices, and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity activities)

II: Compliance Monitoring

State Program Designator: 06

Standard Program Area: 06

Three of the four requirements of the JJDPa have been codified in California statute and regulations and, in many cases, California law exceeds those requirements. The BSCC is given the authority to monitor facilities affected by the JJDPa for compliance with federal and state standards. The range of facilities in the compliance monitoring universe, along with the transitional nature of many personnel working in these facilities, necessitates ongoing monitoring and technical assistance targeted toward the universe.

Goal: Increase compliance of state and local police, sheriff, and probation detention facilities with federal requirements to deinstitutionalize status offenders, remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and ensure separation between juveniles and adult inmates.

Objective 1: Improve monitoring of compliance.

Activities and Services:

- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility;
- Review detention facility policies and procedures; and
- Provide technical assistance.

Objective 2: Verify data collection efforts/systems in detention facilities that are affected by the JJDPa.

Activities and Services:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

Objective 3: Maintain compliance with core protections.

Activities and services planned:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data;
- Provide technical assistance; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

Number of Subgrants: N/A

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$300,000

III: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.)

State Program Designator: 10

Standard Program Area: 10

Disproportionate representation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system in California is alarming and costly – California’s minority youth are disproportionately represented as they progress through the juvenile justice system and the differences between minority and non-minority juveniles’ representation becomes amplified at each successive decision point - from contact through commitment.

Goal: Reduce the number of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Continued support for County Probation Departments that have a data driven, long-term R.E.D. initiative under way within seven counties; and
2. Provide statewide R.E.D. education strategically and through the development of collaborative partnerships at the state level.

Activities:

- The R.E.D. grants include three incremental phases (resulting in a four-year grant cycle). Grants have been awarded through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process to four county probation departments.
- Through the leveraging of state and federal funds, continue providing education and awareness.

Performance Measures (Optional Outputs and Outcomes to be determined):

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are allocated to address R.E.D. during the reporting period;
- The number of staff trained on R.E.D. within each R.E.D. grant; and
- The number of assessment tools revised as a response to R.E.D. identification and analysis.

Number of Subgrants: 4

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$1,000,000

IV: Native American Programs

State Program Designator: 22

Standard Program Area: 22

The State of California has 109 sovereign Indian Nations and 333,346 individuals of Native American descent. The State of California has almost five times as many tribal entities as any other state. The vast majority of these tribes are small in number as is the land they control. The largest of the tribes within California are the Hoopa Valley and the Karuk nations. The Hoopa Valley reservation is the largest reservation covering 93,000 acres. If you compare this against the Navajo nation with 22,000 enrolled members and 17,213,941 acres, one can understand the relative sizes of the California native populations.¹ However, California has a proportionately small amount of Self-Governance Tribes compared to the total federally recognized tribal groups; at the same time California has the largest total number of federally recognized tribes compared to other states. The 109 federally recognized Native American Tribes in California compares to the 554 tribes in the United States.

Goal: Establish a working/advisory relationship with the Indian Affairs Division of the California Attorney General's Office to enhance services for Native Americans in California.

Objective: Work collaboratively with the California Attorney General's Office, Office of Indian Affairs via the R.E.D. Subcommittee to stay abreast of emerging issues confronting the Native American communities in California.

Activities:

- Engage the R.E.D. Subcommittee members regarding tribal issues and disparity issues; identify gaps in service and develop funding options to support tribal issues; and
- Continued support of the Title II focus areas that strategically correspond to the identified tribal issues.

Performance Measures (Optional Outputs and Outcomes to be determined): The SACJJDP in collaboration with the BSCC require the federal performance measures associated with the program purpose area within pertinent solicitations and subgrantee for progress reporting purposes.

- The amount of federal funds, in whole dollars that are awarded for Native American programs during the reporting period;
- An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period;
- The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense;
- The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited desired changes with regard to substance use, antisocial behavior, family relationships, and/or social competencies; and
- The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements.

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$120,000

Number of Subgrants: To Be Determined as currently in Request for Proposals phase.

¹ Inter-Tribal Council of California

IV: Planning and Administration

State Program Designator: 23

Standard Program Area: 23

The Planning and Administration funds are utilized for various staff positions identified on pages 39-40 of this application. The funds also represent “fair share” obligations within the State of California that are mandatory for federal awards; these funds make up the State-Wide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF). The SWCAP/indirect cost rate(s) are approved annually for grants and contracts with the U.S. Department of Justice and other Federal agencies, to which 2CFR Part 225 applies. For fiscal year 2012-2013, the California approved rate is fixed at 23.94%.

Goal: Provide the most efficient resources for the administration, monitoring, and fiduciary responsibilities of the Title II Formula Grant Program.

Objective: Work collaboratively with state and local partners, stakeholders, and peers across the country to identify best practices, models, and strategies for implementation and successful outcomes for at-risk and system-involved youth toward the higher goal of a fairer and more equitable juvenile justice system/public safety across California.

Activities: Roles and responsibilities of identified staff/positions are outlined on pages 39-40 of this application.

Performance Measures (Optional Outputs and Outcomes to be determined): N/A

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
 \$397,396
 State General Fund Match Dollars
 \$397,396

Number of Subgrants: N/A

V: State Advisory Group Allocation

State Program Description: 31

Standard Program Area: 31

Funding requested to carry out Section 223(a) (3) of the JJDP Act of 2002. These funds enable the SAG/SACJJDP to carry out its duties and responsibilities, as specified by the Governor and the Act.

Goal: Ensure compliance with Title II Formula Grants Program of the JJDP Act of 2002 Section 223(a)(3) relating to the SAG/SACJJDP activities.

Objective: Provide comprehensive support of the SAG/SACJJDP through transfer of knowledge, trainings, meetings, and other activities.

Activities and Services: The BSCC will develop a schedule and timeline for forthcoming SAG/SACJJDP meetings and will ensure that SAG/SACJJDP representation is in compliance with federal requirements. Increase engagement of SAG/SACJJDP members through active engagement and regular subcommittee meetings.

Performance Measures:

- The number of grants funded with Formula Grants funds during the reporting period;

- The number of grant applications reviewed and commented on to guide the development of juvenile justice programming in the state; and
- Number and percent of SAG/SACJJD recommendations for the state plan implemented during the reporting period.

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
 \$10,000

Number of Subgrants: N/A

8. SUBGRANT AWARD ASSURANCES

Subgrant Award Selection and Model Programs

Whenever possible, agencies receiving Formula Grant funds through BSCC shall utilize promising, proven, or evidence-based models during implementation.

As part of BSCC administration of the Formula Grant program, subgrantees must prove program effectiveness each year as a requirement for future funding. Subgrantees are monitored annually by BSCC Field Representatives. Monitoring visits allow opportunity for technical assistance and inspection of fiscal and programmatic source documentation. Additionally, subgrantees are required to submit quarterly progress reports to the BSCC.

9. STATE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Pursuant to Senate Bill 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011) and codified in California PC §6024, commencing on July 1, 2012 the BSCC was created. The BSCC is an independent agency reporting directly to the Governor. The BSCC Board is comprised of 12 members, the majority of whom are appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The Speaker of the Assembly, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Judicial Council of California each appointed one member to the BSCC board. The BSCC is now the Designated State Agency (DSA) for three federal funding sources: the Title II Program, the JABG Program and the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). The BSCC is designated to serve as the JABG State Advisory Board (SAB) and has the authority to direct BSCC staff to submit an application for JABG funding to the OJJDP.

OJJDP has encouraged SAGs to become more active in all federal funds administered by the DSA to minimize the duplication of efforts across federal funding sources. In its current role, SACJJDP makes recommendations regarding the Title II Program to the BSCC which has the final authority for making decisions on all federally funded programs administered by the BSCC.

State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Membership Roster

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth Member	Appt. Date	Residence
1	Sandra McBrayer, Chair cislm@theci.org	D			November 2006	San Diego
2	Carol Biondi, Vice Chair carol@thebiondis.net	E			November 2006	Los Angeles
3	Michelle Brown michelle.brown@prob.sbcounty.gov	B	X		May 2015	San Bernardino
4	Mimi Silbert	D			April 2005	San Francisco
5	Brian Back Brian.back@ventura.courts.ca.gov	A/B	X		December 2012	Ventura
6	Tiffany Wynn Wynn.tiffany@gmail.com	C/F		X	October 2010	Wilton
7	James Anderson janderson@antirecidivism.org	E/F		X	July 2014	Los Angeles
8	Susan Harbert susanharbert@gmail.com	B			January 2007	Los Angeles
9	Nancy O'Malley nancy.omalley@acgov.org	A/B	X		January 2007	Ione
10	Winston Peters wpeters@lacoupubdef.org	B	X		November 2006	Los Angeles
11	Susan Manheimer smanheimer@cityofsanmateo.org	B	X		January 2009	San Mateo
12	Gordon Jackson gjackson@cde.ca.gov	G	X		January 2009	Woodland
13	Reina Hurtado Reinahurtado510@yahoo.com	E		X	January 2009	Oakland
14	Amos Brown dramosbrown@thirdbaptist.org	D			January 2010	San Francisco
15	Jose Carlos Rivera carlosr@snahn.org	H			October 2012	Sacramento

Letters Represent the Following Designations for Members:

- A. Locally elected official representing general government
- B. Law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies
- C. Public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention
- D. Private nonprofit organizations
- E. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice
- F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement
- G. Persons with experience in school violence and alternatives to expulsion
- H. Persons with experience dealing with learning disabilities, child abuse, and neglect.

10. STAFF OF THE JJDP FORMULA GRANTS

It is the mission of BSCC to provide visionary leadership focused on local corrections effectiveness. The BSCC brings together leaders in the state and local corrections, and the sectors partnering with them or serving them, to jointly explore pivotal corrections issues while modeling and encouraging persistent efforts that bridge the gap between theory and practice. We provide opportunities to develop knowledge on how corrections organizations can be effectively managed across systems that would otherwise be disconnected from one another. These efforts are outcome-driven, researched-based, and designed to inspire mutual innovation, experimentation, and cooperation while optimizing their influence toward positive change.

The Corrections Planning and Programs Division (CPPD) of BSCC administers federal and state juvenile justice grant programs, conducts research and evaluations, and distributes federal and state funds.

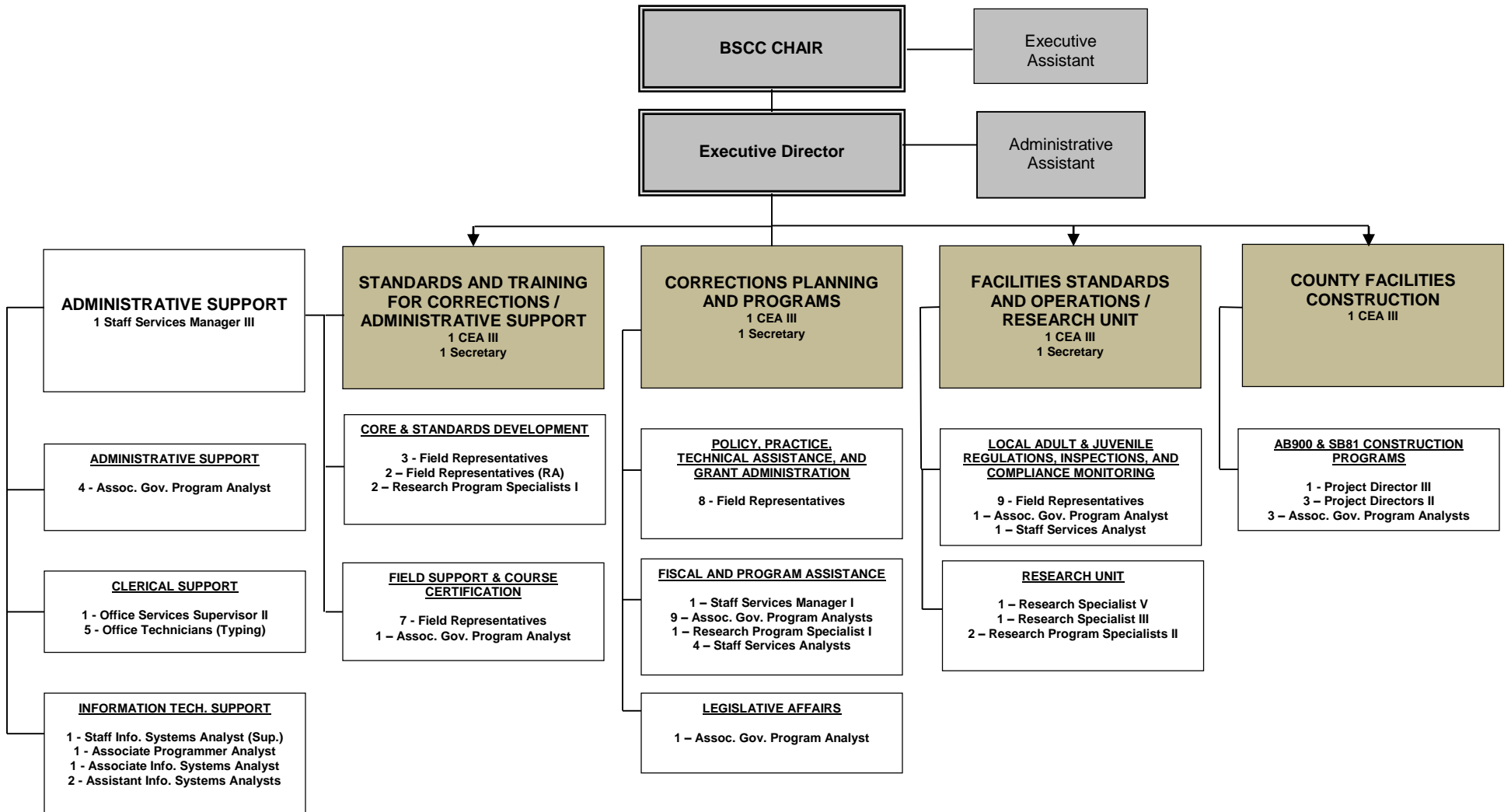
CPPD fosters collaborative and integrative approaches in partnerships with state and local governments, as well as private sector and private/non-profit service providers, working together to achieve continued improvement in the conditions of California's delivery of programs to juveniles and adults.

Administrative dollars from federal awards support several mandatory line items necessary for application and receipt of Federal funding, and to ensure compliance with Federal mandates, including Compliance Monitoring, part of the four Core Protections in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, and funding to support California's SAG/SACJJDP work (approximately 7% of total Federal award dollars). Dollars are also set aside for the California's mandatory SWCAP, or "Fair Share" recovery, based on the federally approved indirect cost rate percentage.

Administrative positions that provide complete oversight of federally funded local programs as well as administration of the competitive process for each Federal grant comprises a small percentage of the total Federal funds received; therefore, approximately 74% of the total Federal Award is allocated as local assistance dollars. Local agencies receiving federal grant funds, in turn, match these same awards with local funds to support their juvenile justice system needs.

The following is an organizational chart of the agency designated to implement the Title II Formula Grants Program.

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Staffing (2015 Projections)

The following staff are assigned to the Title II Grants and Compliance Monitoring as part of the Federal JJDP Programs. Projected percentages are based on time-studies conducted to-date during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 fiscal years for Title II and Compliance Monitoring program activities.

Shalinee Hunter	R.E.D. Coordinator/Compliance Monitor	100%
Nicole Woodman	Juvenile Justice Specialist	100%
Mary Jolls	Deputy Director	15%
Helene Zentner	Field Representative	25%
Allison Ganter	Deputy Director	10%
Lisa Southwell	Field Representative	10%
Don Allen	Retired Annuitant	7%
Robert Takeshta	Retired Annuitant	7%
Charlene Aboytes	Field Representative	5%
Leslie Heller	Field Representative	5%
Mike Bush	Field Representative	5%
Steve Keithley	Field Representative	3%
Kally Phelps	Supervisor	6%
Rita Pearson	Analyst	8%
Rakesh Sharma	Analyst	80%
Camina Leeson	Analyst	45%
Melynda Gillies	Analyst	19%
Juanita Flores	Secretary	10%
Antonio Esmael	Associate Information Systems Tech	5%
Dean Brown	Associate Information Systems Tech	5%
Betty Zierke	Office Tech Supervisor	5%
Marilyn Meth	Office Tech	10%
Tina Peerson	Office Tech	3%

Juvenile Justice Specialist: The Juvenile Justice (JJ) Specialist coordinates and plans activities for OJJDP grant funding. The JJ Specialist is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the programs at the federal, state, and local levels, approving RFPs and Request for Applications (RFA) to be released to interested parties, establishing timelines for progress reports and other documents, and overseeing SAG/SACJJDP activities. The JJ Specialist reports directly to the Deputy Director of the CPPD, and the Executive Director of the BSCC.

Field Representative/Retired Annuitant: The Field Representative/Retired Annuitant performs a variety of activities relating to Grant Administration and Oversight. Following is a listing of general activities:

- Prepare or assist in the preparation of federal applications submitted to the OJJDP for funding for the Title II and JABG Programs;
- Prepare competitive RFPs as needed and coordinate activities associated with the application process (Title II, JABG);
- Prepare, review, and approve applications for the JJCPA Program;
- Prepare, review, and approve yearly re-applications;
- Coordinate activities to get grantees under contract – new and on-going grantees;
- Collect and report data pertaining to federal and state program activities;
- Provide on-site technical assistance to new grantees regarding data collection, preparing and submitting invoices and budget/program modifications, preparing progress reports, and discussing contract requirements;

- Review and approve/deny quarterly progress reports, invoices and budget/program modifications. If denied, provide technical assistance to correct problems;
- Conduct site visits as needed and an annual monitoring for each grantee. Provide technical assistance as needed to address any problems noted during the on-site visit;
- Prepare site/monitoring reports and monitor Corrective Action Plans to ensure deficiencies are corrected;
- Prepare correspondence sent to grantees, state and federal agencies, counties and cities, and the general public;
- Provide training as needed to professional organizations, state, city, county and non-profit organizations;
- Prepare and submit federal progress reports;
- Review annual financial audits and resolve any questioned or disallowed cost issues; and
- Review & evaluate county compliance with Federal regulations and State law.

The provision of technical assistance by Field Representatives/Retired Annuitants includes review and recommendations regarding the fidelity of local data collection procedures, local research designs, and proposed modifications to local research designs; training to local program evaluators with regard to conducting program evaluations, including appropriate statistical analyses; and review and critique of final local program evaluation reports (which must be approved by the BSCC).

Supervisor: The Supervisor oversees procedures, processes and workload for program staff, and tracks activities and due dates on federal activities.

Analyst: The analyst processes monthly and quarterly invoices from all program participants, tracks grantee activity and balances and prepares documents for grantee contracts. In addition, analysts work with Field Representatives on data collection, progress report analysis and grant administrative technical assistance.

Office Technician/Assistant/Secretary: The Office Technician/Assistant/Secretary provides clerical support to Juvenile Grants staff and assists with the preparation of travel, meetings and training.

Information Systems Technician: The Information Systems Technician provides assistance to Juvenile Grants staff for technical support.

Exceptions to Certified Assurances: No exceptions to the certified assurances.

LIST OF JUVENILE PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BSCC

- **Federal Title II Formula Grants Program, JABG, and R.E.D.**

The BSCC and its staff have initiated a number of efforts designed to ensure coordination between the Title II Program and other federal programs focusing on juvenile justice, including the JABG Formula Grants Program (continuing to expend prior FFYs). The JABG federal funding source is complementary to Title II and includes efforts to ensure coordination with the state-funded juvenile justice programs, which include the JJCPA Program, Proud Parenting Program, Youth Center/Shelter Program and YOBG. Furthermore, since assuming responsibility for the Formula Grants Program in January 2004, the BSCC has undertaken a number of coordination efforts to ensure that California addresses R.E.D. which are funded through the Title II Formula Grants Program. Due to the wide range in California's demographics, diversity, and culture, it is imperative that State and local stakeholders maintain vigilance in ensuring that funding and resources are made available to address disparity and disproportionality. The California R.E.D. initiative uses a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and support.

- **Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)**

The state-funded JJCPA Program enables local juvenile justice officials, in collaboration with other agencies, to evaluate juvenile justice system needs and allocate resources to address those needs. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the various entities serving at-risk youth, the JJCPA entrusted development of local comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans to a JJCC comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (Chair) and representatives of the District Attorney's Office, Public Defenders' Office, Sheriff's Department, Board of Supervisors, Department of Social Services, Department of Mental Health, a city police department, the county Office of Education or school district, a community-based drug and alcohol program, and the public at large. The composition of the JJCC and the local advisory board required by the JABG Program are very similar; each promotes coordination among local officials involved in efforts focusing on juvenile crime and the justice system. In addition, the annual system review required in updating the county plans serves as a platform for local officials to assess their system needs in relationship to appropriate Program Purpose Areas for JABG Programs. To this end, the JABG Coordinated Enforcement Plan is often an outgrowth of the JJCC process.

- **Proud Parenting Program**

In addition to the efforts identified above, the BSCC has also continued to support the state-funded Proud Parenting Program. This program provides classroom instruction, structured family events and mentoring as well as comprehensive assessments and assistance to young parents or those at risk of becoming parents. Each of the funded grantees also participates in a cross-site evaluation of program activities. Efforts to provide continuity of care and increase communication across the adult and juvenile systems are critical to the success of these projects.

- **The Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) Program**

The Youth Offender Block Grant (YOBG) Program was established in 2007 to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Allocations from YOBG state funds are directed to all counties and are to be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders. As a result of recent legislative amendments to the YOBG Program, there are significant changes underway with regard to BSCC administration of this effort. Counties that participate in the program are now required to submit annual plans and reports detailing actual expenditures and performance outcomes. The BSCC aggregates statewide data and reports annually to the Legislature on program effectiveness.

- **The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program**

The JAG Program [42 U.S. Code § 3751(a)] is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides critical funding necessary to support state and local initiatives, to include: technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems. The JAG Program supports seven Program Purpose Areas designated by federal statute. These include:

- Law enforcement programs.
- Prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense.
- Prevention and education programs.
- Corrections and community corrections programs.
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs.
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement programs.
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

- **CalGRIP**

The California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP) Program provides grant funding to cities that commit to using a local collaborative approach to support prevention, intervention and/or suppression activities. CalGRIP is a state-funded grant program, appropriated annually through the State Restitution Fund. Cities may apply for up to \$500,000 with a 100 percent match requirement. To ensure that applicants undertake a collaborative approach, legislation requires that cities pass through a minimum of 20 percent of grant funds to one or more community-based organizations. Activities funded through CalGRIP can include early prevention and intervention initiatives, reentry services, education programs, job training and skills development, family and community services, and targeted law enforcement suppression efforts.

- **Youth Center/Youth Shelter Program**

The Youth Center/Youth Shelter Program consisted of the State of California providing \$55 million for the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of 98 youth centers and youth shelters throughout the state. Youth centers are day reporting centers that provide youth with after-school programming and provide educational and recreational services. Many of the centers are operated by well-known youth service agencies such as the Boys and Girls Club and the YMCA. Youth shelters provide overnight sleeping accommodations for homeless and transitional youth. The shelters also provide case management services, referrals to community resources, and seek to assist youth with family reunification. Although funding for this program has long been disbursed, the BSCC still has active contracts and oversight responsibilities.

Attachment 3
Application for Formula Grants
State of California 2015

PROGRAMS FOR WHICH GRANT SUPPORT IS REQUESTED					
State Program Designator	Standard Program Areas	State Program Title	Total Funds	OJJDP Federal Share	Match
06	06	Compliance Monitoring	\$300,000	\$300,000	
10	10	Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
1	1	Alternatives to Detention	\$2,146,564	\$2,146,564	
22	22	Native American	\$120,000	\$120,000	
31	31	State Advisory Group Allocation	\$10,000	\$10,000	
23	23	Planning and Administration	\$794,792	\$397,396	(dollar for dollar match)
		Total	\$4,371,356	\$3,973,960	

This budget reflects the SACJJD's priority areas discussed above as well as administrative functions provided by the BSCC.