

CORRECTIONS PLANNING AND PROGRAMS DIVISION



Title II Formula Grant Program Three-Year Plan Application

FFY 2016-2018 (Update to the 2016-2018 Plan)

Revised 6.24.16



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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FOREWORD

Title II Formula Grant Program Three-Year Plan Application 2016 – 2018 Update

This is California's Title II Formula Grant Program, Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan Application for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016 submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

This plan represents the following:

- New members of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP)
- 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 Grant Program
- Budget for proposed local assistance activities, Compliance Monitoring, SACJJDP, and BSCC Planning and Administration

Please be aware certain statistical data has not yet been provided to the BSCC by the California Department of Justice. Due to time constraints for filing this application, 2014 data was used for these sections.

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California's State Plan Program Narrative Comprehensive Three-Year Plan for 2016 - 2018 Components – Update

Abstract

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) is California's State Administering Agency (SAA) for funding appropriated under the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and as such, focuses its priorities on supporting counties in serving at-risk and system-involved youth. California blends State and Federal funding streams to provide both direct services and systems improvement/reform.

The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP), California's State Advisory Group (SAG), has been fully constituted under this SAA since 2007. In carrying out its responsibilities, 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.

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

- Reduced reliance on juvenile confinement;
- Increased use of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP), strategies, and interventions; and
- Reducing racial and ethnic disparities and disproportionality (R.E.D.) within the juvenile justice system.

The 2016-2018 Three-Year Updated Plan will continue to support three (3) focus areas: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)/R.E.D., EBP, and quality education for youth. In addition, the BSCC has awarded and will manage 18 local subgrantees providing juvenile services and system improvements for: Aftercare/Reentry; Alternatives to Detention; Delinquency Prevention; Diversion, R.E.D., and Native American projects.

1. Description of the System

A. Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

California's Juvenile Justice System

The juvenile justice system encompasses the agencies that have a role in the processing of juveniles alleged to be involved in criminal or delinquent behavior, status offenses, 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) Sections 100-1500 and 1700-2106. WIC Section 202 states the purpose of juvenile court law to be to:

- Secure for the minor, in conformity with the interests of public safety and protection, care, treatment, and guidance that is consistent with his/her best interest, that holds them accountable for their behavior, and that is appropriate for their circumstances (Section 202 (b) WIC);
- Protect the public from criminal conduct of minors (Section 202(a) WIC);
- Impose on the minor a sense of responsibility for his/her own acts (Sections 202(a) and 202(d) WIC);
- Preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible (Section 202(a) WIC);
- Remove the minor from custody of the parents only when necessary for his/her welfare or the safety to protection of the public (Section 202(a) WIC); and
- 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 justice 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 distinct to juveniles 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 "602" 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 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 225,000 youths arrested in California each year, but it is a specialized group with needs that cannot be addressed by county programs.¹ As part of the state's criminal justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation

¹ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/index.html. Includes referrals and arrests.

and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth.

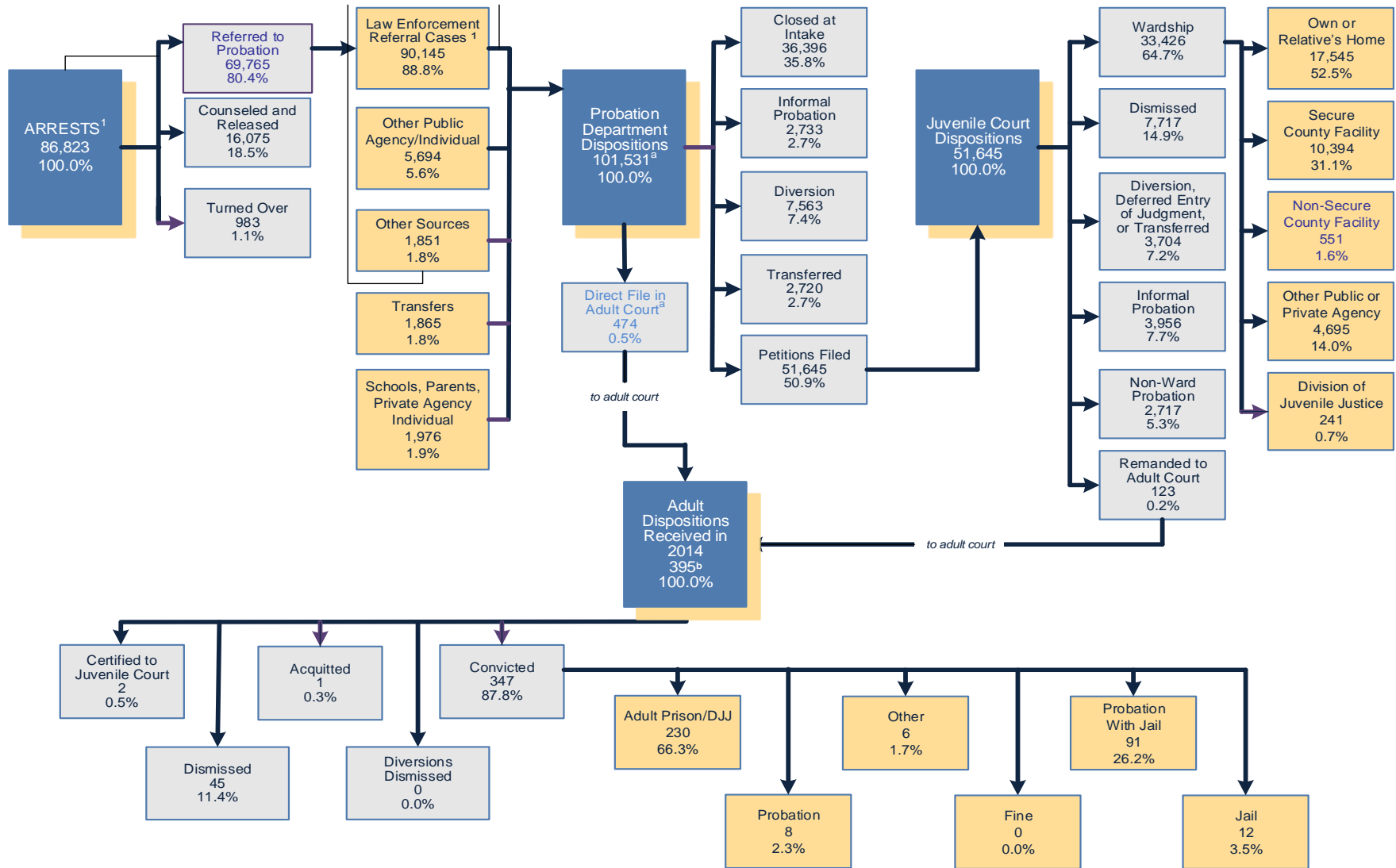
Upon making an arrest, a law enforcement agency typically refers the case to the probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. Nearly all referrals are generated by police and sheriff's departments (88.8 percent in 2014)², with the remainder coming from other sources. Probation departments 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 (52.5 percent in 2014)³ were allowed to return home under the supervision of the probation department.

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

² Juvenile Justice in California, 2014, California Department of Justice <http://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs#juvenileJustice>

³ Juvenile Justice in California, 2014, California Department of Justice <http://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs#juvenileJustice>

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 474 juveniles sent directly to adult court.

^b In 2014, probation departments reported information on 2,720 transfers to the adult system. The adult disposition information being discussed here is for the 395 dispositions received in 2014.

Source: California Department of Justice report: Juvenile Justice in California 2014

B. 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 federal and state legislative bodies; Executive Agencies including Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), California Emergency Management Agency, and 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.

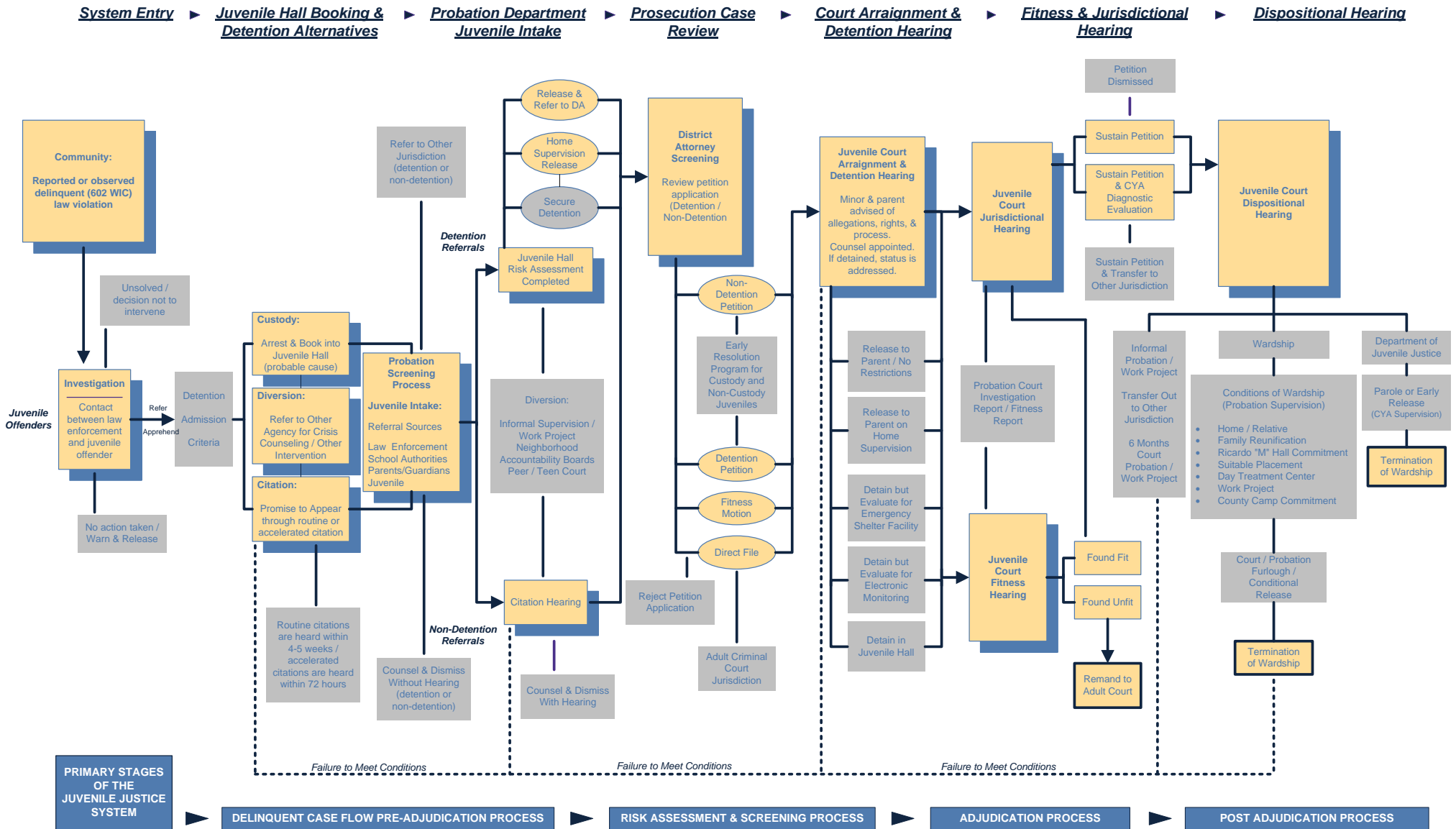
In August 2007, a significant piece of legislation was passed which has substantially impacted California's Juvenile Justice System. Then-Governor Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill (SB) 81 which served to realign the types of youth the DJJ will receive and treat based on the severity of the offenses committed. It 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 Assembly Bill (AB) 1628 (Statutes of 2009-2010), effective July 1, 2014, youthful offenders released from DJJ institutions are no longer under the supervision of DJJ Parole but rather supervised by County Probation. As a result of the SB 81 realignment process in CA, DJJ began to plan for the eventual closure of one or more facilities as the population of offenders committed to DJJ continued 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 youth⁴. At the conclusion of 2015, the DJJ population housed had dropped to 666.⁵ 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 to develop needed transitional programs and resources.

⁴ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/Research_and_Statistics/index.html Population Overview 2012

⁵ http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/Research_and_Statistics/index.html Population Overview 2015

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



C. Service Network

Historically, California has made a significant investment in collaborative efforts impacting juvenile delinquency reduction, control and prevention. The commitment to youth in the 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.⁶ Education Code (EDC) Sections 48660-48666.

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 (EDC 48645-48648).⁷

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. Students must take all required public

⁶ <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/cd/>

⁷ <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/jc/>

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 42,000.⁸

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 curricula, 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 EDC Sections 46180 and 48640-48641⁹

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. This 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.¹⁰

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

⁸ <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/jc/cefjuvenilecourt.asp>

⁹ <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/oe/>

¹⁰ <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/pa/>

English learners and native English speakers, socio-economically disadvantaged, and non-disadvantaged, and students with disabilities as compared to students without disabilities. 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.

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.¹¹

Monitoring and reducing chronic absence is a proven, 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.

“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

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.

¹¹<http://www.cde.ca.gov/lr/ai/cw/documents/schoolattendance.pdf#search=high%20school%20graduate%20less%20likely%20to%20rely%20on%20welfare%20or%20food%20stamps&view=FitH&pagemode=none> This is the closest reference I could find.

California Department of Health Care Services (CDHCS)

Realignment under SB 81 (Statutes of 2007) resulted in counties receiving funding and the responsibility for providing services. This would 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.

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.¹² 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.

California Department of Social Services (CDSS)

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.

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).¹³

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 (PL) 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.

¹²<http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Pages/youthSUDservices.aspx>

¹³ Casey Family Programs September 2011; www.casey.org

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.

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.

Chafee Educational Vouchers (ETV) program

The Chafee Educational Vouchers (ETV) program provides Title IV-E eligible foster youth up to \$5,000 per year for post-secondary education and training. Youth who received or were eligible to receive ILP services between the ages of 16-19, and who do not reach their 22nd birthday by July 1 are eligible. Youth can continue to participate until they turn 23 years of age, if making satisfactory progress toward completion of a post-secondary education or training program.¹⁴

Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP)

In addition to participating in the ILP, some foster youth participate in the 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 the ILP.

With CDSS 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, applicants must meet certain minimum 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.

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.

¹⁴ <http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/PG4861.htm>

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 a minimum of 24 months of affordable housing, coupled with supportive services. SB 1252 (2014) provided counties with the option to provide services for up to 36 months if the youth were participating in an educational program.¹⁵ During fiscal year (FY) 2014-15, 31 counties offered THP-Plus with more than 100 housing programs statewide for which emancipated foster youth were eligible.¹⁶

- 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.¹⁷

AB 12 was signed into law on September 30, 2010 and became effective on January 1, 2012. It implemented 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 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 by age 21 in 2014.¹⁸ 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 offers similar housing models and supportive services to NMDs that are available in the current THP-Plus program.¹⁹ During FY 2014-15, 52 counties offered THP-Plus-FC.²⁰

Resource Family Approval (RFA) Program

As enacted in 2007 and expanded through SB 1013 (Chapter 35, Statutes of 2012), the Resource Family Approval (RFA) requires CDSS, in consultation with county child welfare agencies, including Juvenile Probation, foster parent associations and other interested community parties to implement a unified, family friendly and child-centered resource family approval process.²¹

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,

¹⁵ http://thpplus.org/wp2/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015THP_PlusFC_AnnualReport.pdf

¹⁶ http://thpplus.org/wp2/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015THP_PlusFC_AnnualReport.pdf

¹⁷ Policy Brief, September 2012, John Burton Foundation

¹⁸ http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/13-14/bill/asm/ab_0751-0800/ab_787_bill_20131002_chaptered.htm

¹⁹ http://thpplus.org/wp2/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015THP_PlusFC_AnnualReport.pdf

²⁰ http://thpplus.org/wp2/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015THP_PlusFC_AnnualReport.pdf

²¹ http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/RFA/pdf/RFA_Overview.pdf

referrals to supportive services, workshops, job referrals and placement assistance, referrals to training, and community outreach efforts.²²

America's Job Center of California

Formerly known as One Stop Career Centers, the America's Job Center of CaliforniaSM (AJCC) network links all state and local workforce services and resources across the state and country. The AJCC partners in California are the Employment Development Department, the California Workforce Development Board, and 49 Workforce Development Boards that administer the more than 200 job centers statewide. 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. Youth may also make use of the CalJOBSSM mobile app for smartphones, tablets, and other electronic devices, which provide easy access to jobs from nearly 16,000 websites, including federal, state, and local government job boards.²³

Apprentices Trade Sacramento Street Life for Arena Construction Jobs

A local example of a youth program offered through America's Job Center of California, the Apprentices Trade Sacramento Street Life for Arena Construction Jobs is a collaboration between the Sacramento Kings, Job Corps, American River College's Project STRIPE, and the Employment and Training Agency. It uses subsidies from the Workforce Investment Act to provide disadvantaged youth and young adults pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities.²⁴

Other Reforms

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 (Sections 5851(a) – 5851(b) WIC).

²² http://www.edd.ca.gov/jobs_and_training/Youth_Employment_Opportunity_Program.htm

²³ <http://www.americasjobcenter.ca.gov/>

²⁴ <http://www.americasjobcenter.ca.gov/>

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.²⁵

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 CDSS, CDCR, the former Department of Mental

²⁵ http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/MH/Documents/IEBP_Data_Dictionary.pdf

Health, Department of Public Health, Department of Education, and the Casey Family Programs. The project included county-level CDSS and a state-level team in which BSCC's Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.) Coordinator was involved, as well as 14 local jurisdictions. As a result of the project, CDSS has undertaken a multi-million dollar project focused on disproportionality in the foster system called California Partners for Permanency.²⁶

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.²⁷

Mental Health Services Act

Proposition 63, also known as the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), was passed in November 2004 and became state law on January 1, 2005. The Act is funded by a 1 percent tax on personal income above \$1 million dollars. Counties use the funding to design services promoting recovery and reducing homelessness, hospitalization, and incarceration.²⁸

One example of a MHSA-funded program is Sacramento County's Juvenile Justice Diversion and Treatment Program (JJDTTP). It provides screening, assessments, and intensive mental health services and supports to eligible youth and their families involved in the juvenile justice system. Pre-adjudicated youth are screened and given an assessment, with court approval, the youth have the opportunity to avoid incarceration and voluntarily participate in this program, as long as clinically necessary, up to their 26th birthday. Adjudicated youth are referred, assessed, and have the opportunity to receive intensive, evidence-based services that are delivered in coordination with a specialized probation officer.²⁹

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)

The "Reuniting Immigrant Families Act," SB 1064, Chapter 845, Statutes of 2013 added WIC §10609.95 and 10609.07 required CDSS to provide guidance on best practices and facilitate an exchange of information among counties on topics including, but not limited to, assisting a child who is eligible to apply for SIJS (children/youth who are under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court and cannot be reunified with one or both parents due to abuse, neglect or abandonment. A child/youth who obtains lawful

²⁶ http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/pdf/CA_Disprop_FinalRpt.pdf

²⁷ <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/capp-pii-grantee-profile>

²⁸ <http://mhsoac.gov>

²⁹ <http://prop63.org/services/mhsa-funded-programs/>

permanent residency (i.e., a green card) through the Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) program can live and work permanently in the United States and may eventually apply to become a U.S. Citizen.³⁰

³⁰ <http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/PG3466.htm>

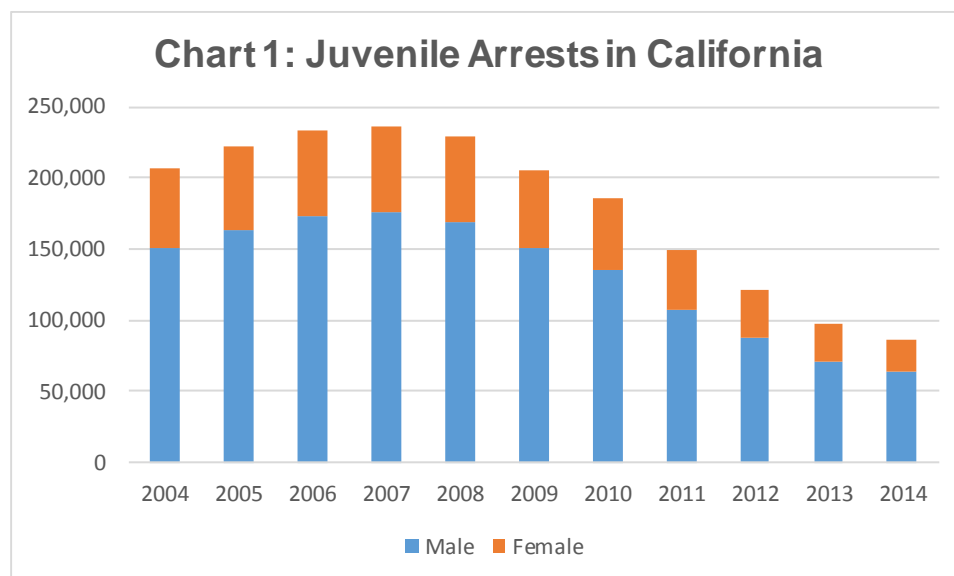
2. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

Local data on juvenile crime in California continues to be reported by the California Department of Justice (CalDOJ) Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) in its annual publication Juvenile Justice in California. Juvenile arrest data is collected from sheriff's departments through the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). Additional juvenile justice data is collected from county probation departments through the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS).

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. Youth Crime Analysis

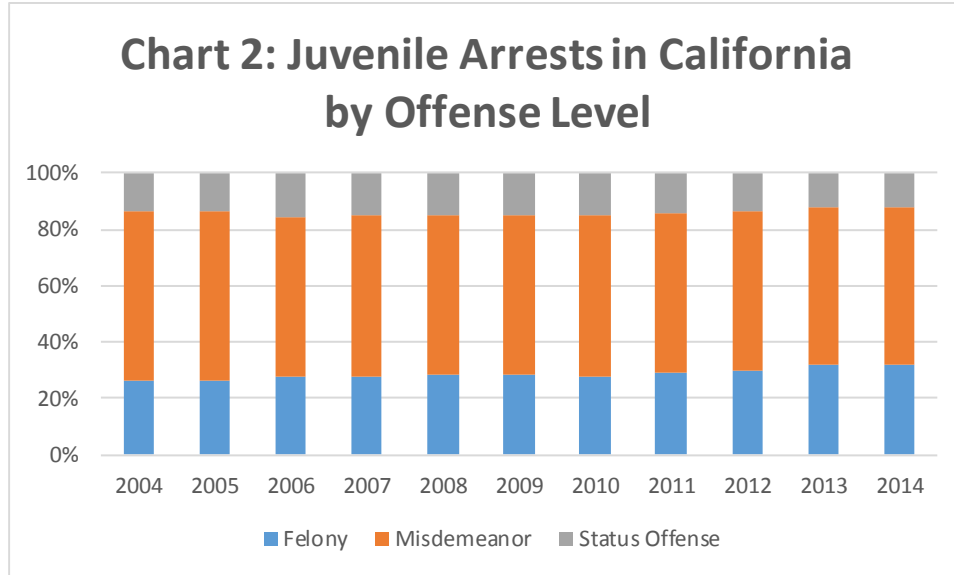
Throughout the last 10 years, California has positively impacted delinquency rates and improved conditions in many communities through its statewide commitment to collaborative and evidence-based delinquency prevention programs. As of the year 2014, CalDOJ reports showed that there had been a 57.9% decrease in juvenile arrests since 2004.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

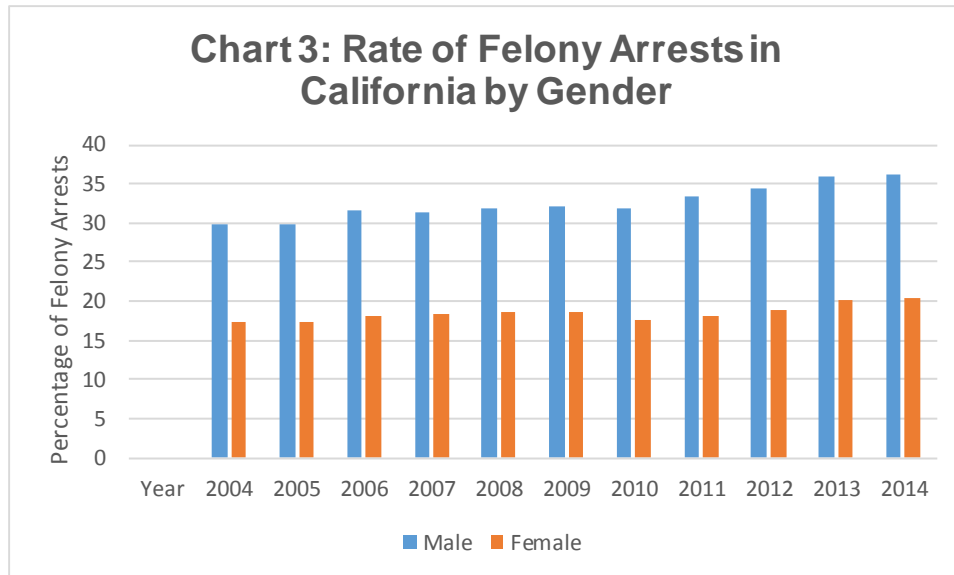
This decrease is seen in Chart 1, showing a total of 206,201 in 2004 dropping to 86,823 total arrests in 2014. Although juvenile arrest rates increased from 2004 to 2007, they decreased steadily over the next seven years, reaching their lowest point in 2014.

As seen in Chart 2, although there has been a decrease in the overall number of juvenile arrests, the comparative rate of arrests at different offense levels has not undergone any significant change. The greater portion of juvenile arrests has consistently been for misdemeanor offenses, with the lesser being for status offenses.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

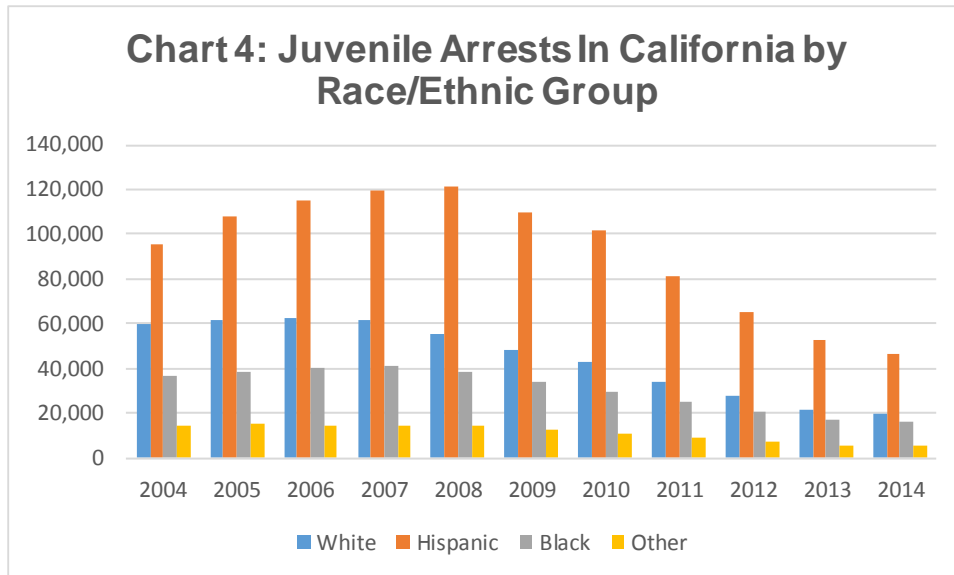
In looking at trends in juvenile arrests by gender, there is a clear and significant difference in rates of arrest for felony offenses between males and females. Chart 3 demonstrates that regardless of decreases in the total number of felony arrests, the rate of felony arrests was consistently at least 12.5 percent higher amongst males than amongst females.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

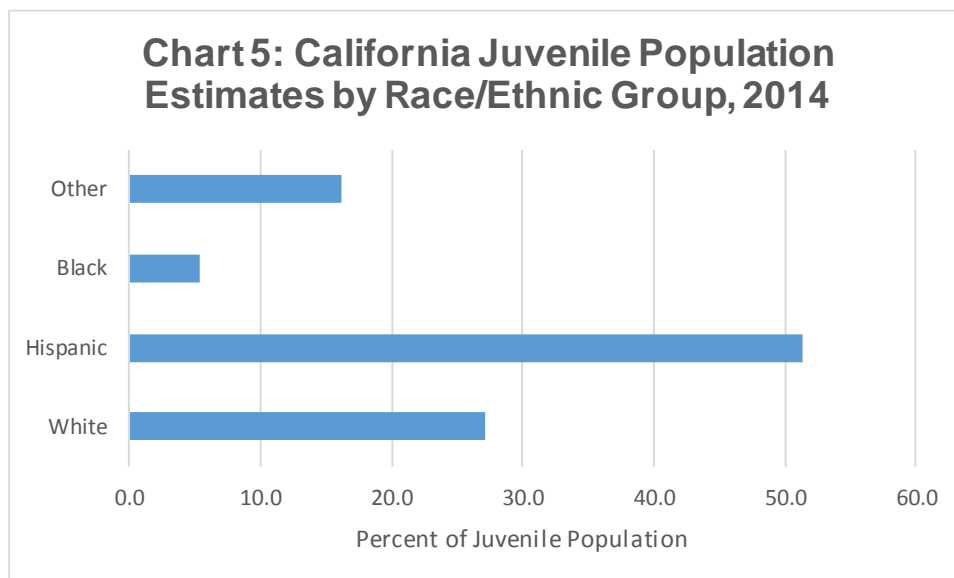
According to CalDOJ reports for juvenile justice, between the years of 2004 – 2014, the rate of felony arrests amongst both male and female youth reached its highest point in

2014 even though the overall arrest rates were at their lowest in the same year. Further disparities in juvenile arrest data can be observed when reviewing arrests by race/ethnic group. Chart 4 shows the number of arrests in California over the span of ten years broken down into four different racial/ethnic groups: White, Hispanic, Black, and Other.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

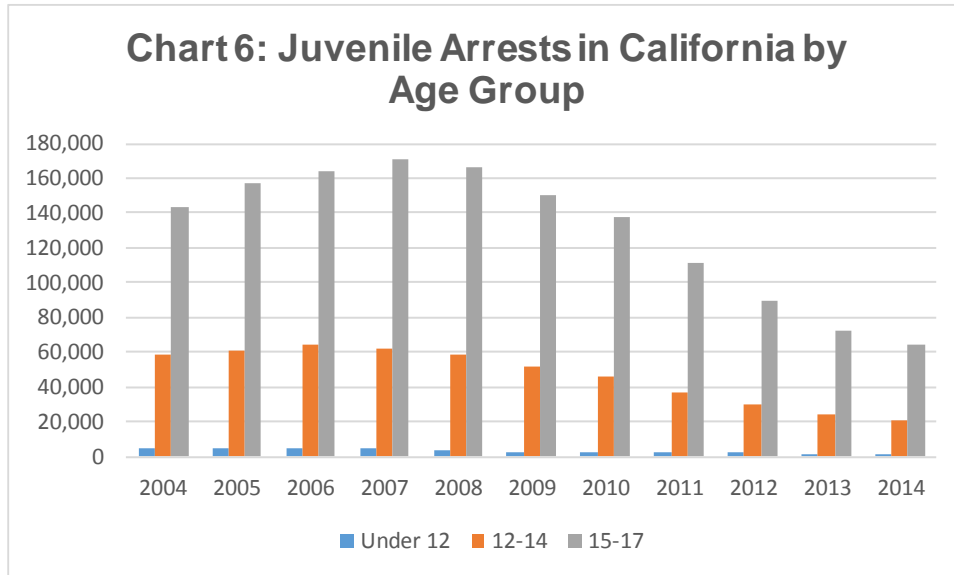
The difference in arrests across different racial groups is represented clearly in Chart 4. However, when viewing this data it is important to keep in mind the racial/ethnic breakdown of the total juvenile population in our State.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

Chart 5 shows population estimates of different racial groups for juveniles in California for the year 2014. When compared to arrest rates in 2014, racial disparities become apparent. In the year 2014, White youth represented 27.1 percent of the juvenile

population from ages zero to seventeen but only 22.2 percent of arrests; Hispanic youth represented 51.4 percent of the population but 54.0 percent of juveniles arrested; and those youth listed under the group Other represented 16.1 percent of the population but only 5.8 percent of arrests. Strikingly, Black youth represented only 5.4 percent of the population, yet represented 18.1 percent of juvenile arrests.

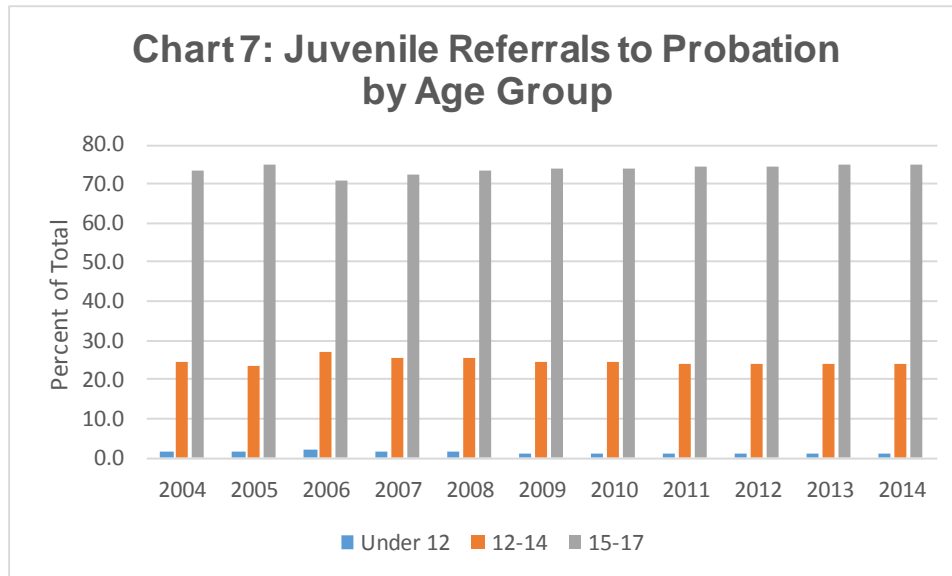


Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

Chart 6 shows the number of juvenile arrests in California from the years 2004 through 2014 broken down into three age groups: Under 12, 12-15, and 15-17.

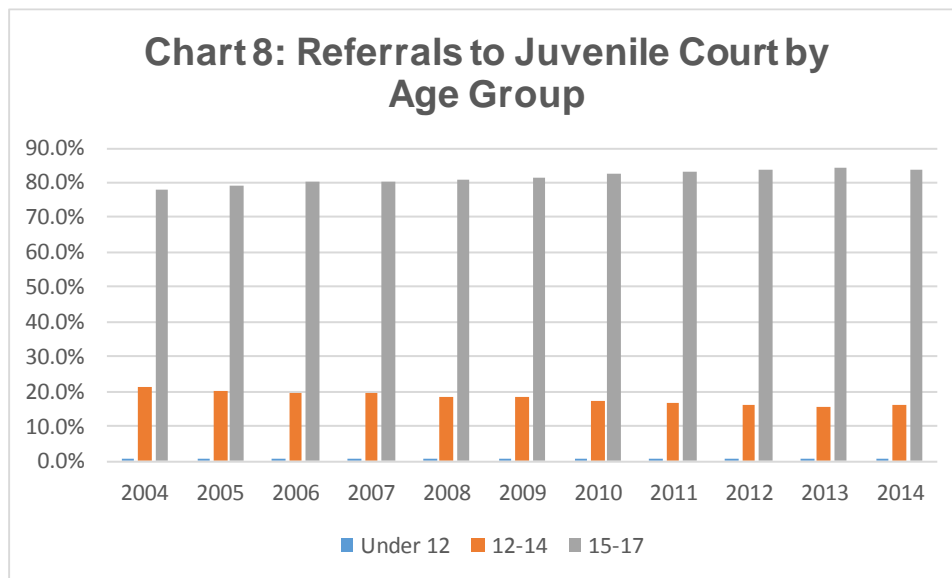
Looking at juvenile arrests by age group, there is a significant difference in the number of arrests between the age groups of Under 12, 12-14, and 15-17. Over the course of ten years, juveniles between the ages of 15-17 consistently had a much higher rate of arrest than those below the age of 15.

Upon arrest, juveniles may be counseled and released, turned over to another agency, or referred to probation. Usually about 70 percent of those referred to probation are between the ages of 15–17. As shown in Chart 7, regardless of the number of juveniles referred to probation, the proportions of referrals from each age group remain about the same.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

Once referred to the probation department, cases will be handled with one of the following dispositions: petitions filed, closed at intake, informal probation, diversion, transfer, traffic court, deportation, or direct file in adult court. Those who have petitions filed will go on to Juvenile Court. Chart 8 shows the number of juveniles in California with petitions filed to juvenile court from 2004 to 2014.

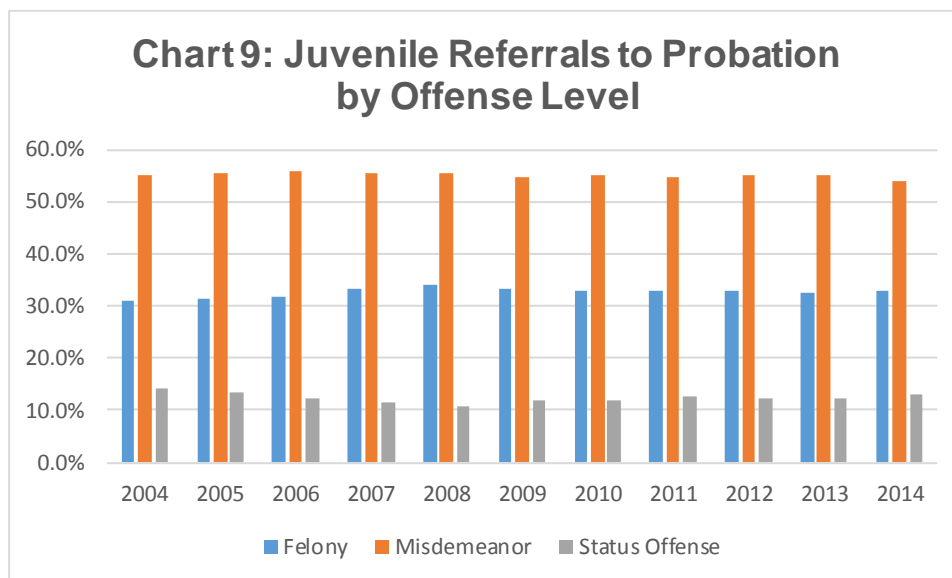


Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

As with referrals to probation, the majority of juveniles referred to juvenile court are between the ages of 15 and 17. In 2004, 78 percent of those referred to juvenile court were ages 15-17, this number increased each year reaching its high of 84.1 percent in the year 2013 and decreasing only slightly in 2014 to 83.8 percent. Conversely, the other age groups showed a steady decrease in the number of juveniles with petitions filed to juvenile court. Those under the age of 12 represented 0.8 percent of juvenile court referrals in 2004 and dropped down to 0.3 percent in 2014. Those between the

ages of 12 and 14 represented 21.2 percent of referrals in 2004 and decreased to 15.9 percent in 2014.

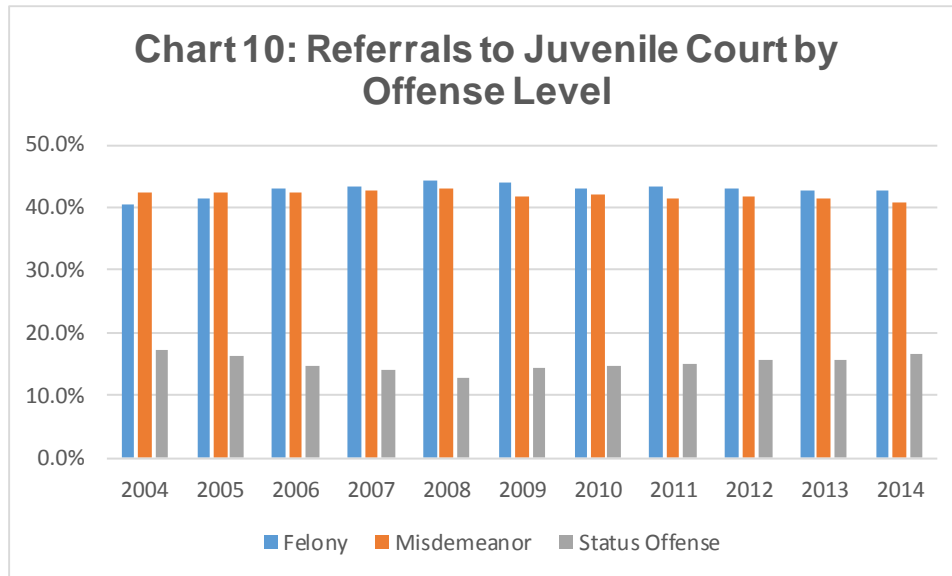
Charts 9 shows that between 2004 and 2014 the majority of referrals to probation were for misdemeanor offenses. Chart 10 shows the majority of referrals to juvenile court were for felony offenses with misdemeanors being a close second.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

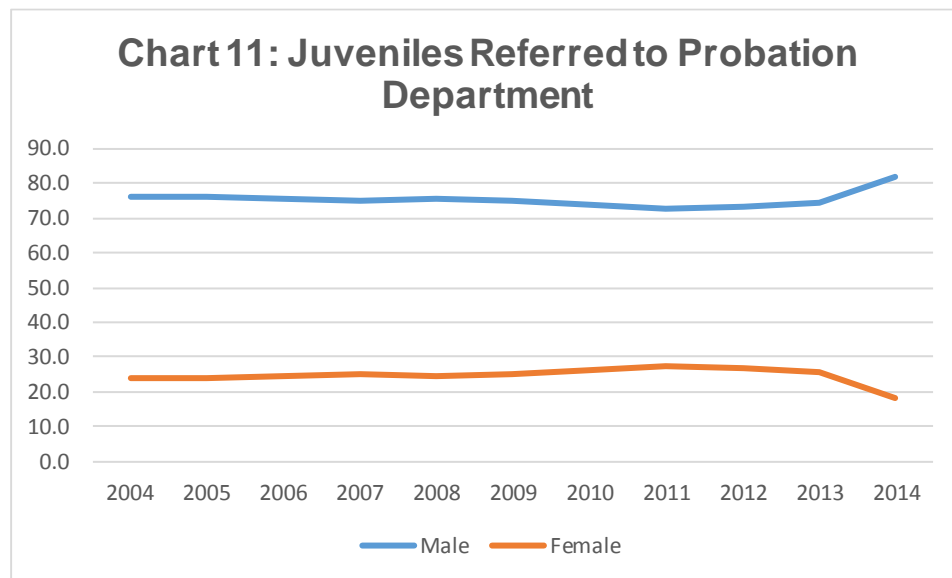
In 2004, 30.9 percent of juvenile referrals to probation were for felony offenses, 55.1 percent were for misdemeanors, and 14 percent were for status offenses. Between 2004 and 2009, the percentage of referrals for felony offenses increased to 33.3 percent, then decreased slightly in 2010 to 32.8 percent. There was very little change to this number between 2011 and 2014, with the percentage of felony offenses referred to probation being 32.8 percent again in 2014. The percentages of juvenile referrals to probation for misdemeanors started at 55.1 percent in 2004 and although there were some slight changes, the amount of misdemeanors remained between 54-56 percent over the next ten years. Status Offense referrals to probation departments underwent the opposite trend from felony offenses, starting at 14 percent in 2004, decreasing each year until 2008, with a low of 10.9 percent, then increasing over the next several years hitting 13.2 percent in 2014.

The percentage of juveniles referred to juvenile court for felony offenses increased between 2004 and 2008, going from 40.5 percent to 44.3 percent and decreasing slightly to 43.9 percent in 2009. From 2010 to 2014, the percent of felony arrests referred to juvenile court fluctuated very little, staying between 42.7 and 43.5 percent. From 2004 to 2014, the percentage of juveniles referred to juvenile court for misdemeanor offenses slowly decreased from 42.3 percent to 40.7 percent.



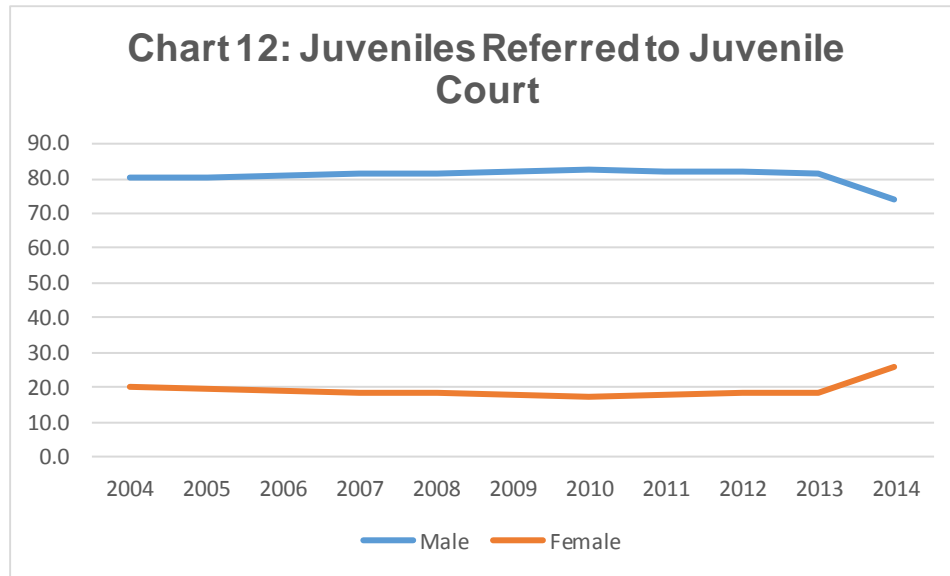
Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

The trend in the number of referrals for status offenses was opposite that of referrals for felony offenses - from 17.2 percent of petitions filed to juvenile court in 2004, down to 12.8 percent in 2008. Between 2009 and 2014, there was a fairly steady increase in the percentage of referrals to juvenile court for status offenses climbing back up to 16.6 percent in 2014.



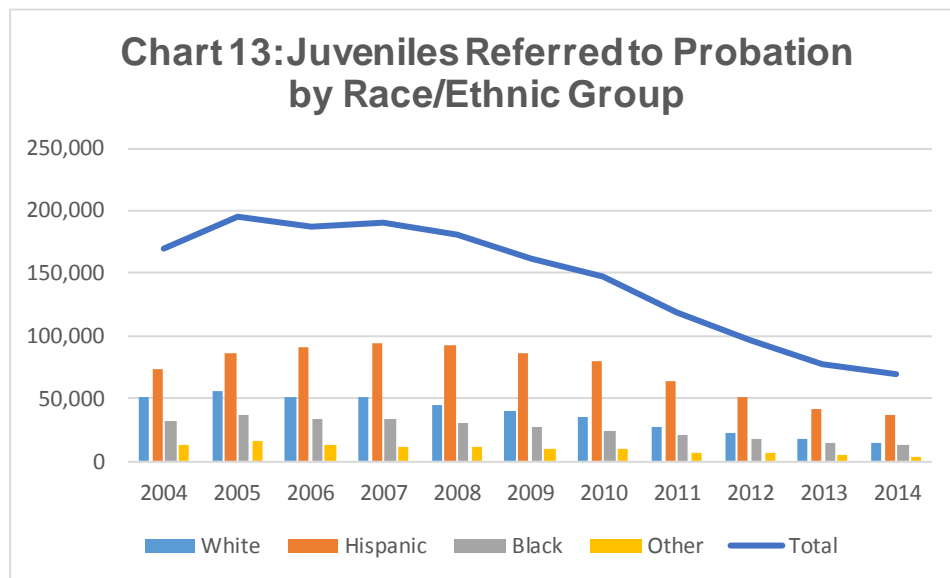
Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

In looking at the proportion of juvenile referrals to probation and juvenile court by gender, it can be seen in charts 11 and 12 that males consistently represented a much greater portion of the population than females. From 2004 to 2013, approximately 3 out of every 4 juveniles referred to probation were male, with the ratio of male to female referrals increasing to 8 out of 10 in 2014. Males also represented approximately 8 out of 10 juveniles referred to juvenile court from 2004 to 2013, and about 3 out of 4 in 2014.



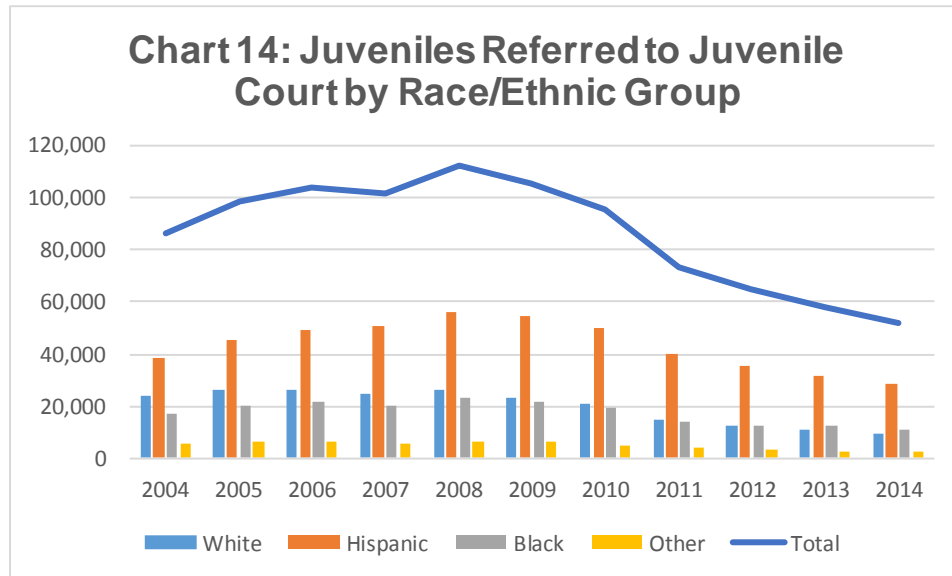
Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

Referrals to probation departments and juvenile courts can also be examined in terms of race and ethnicity. Charts 13 and 14 show the breakdown of referrals by race/ethnic group. Although the total number of referrals and the proportion of referrals represented by each race fluctuated, the rank of most referred to least referred by race remained the same.



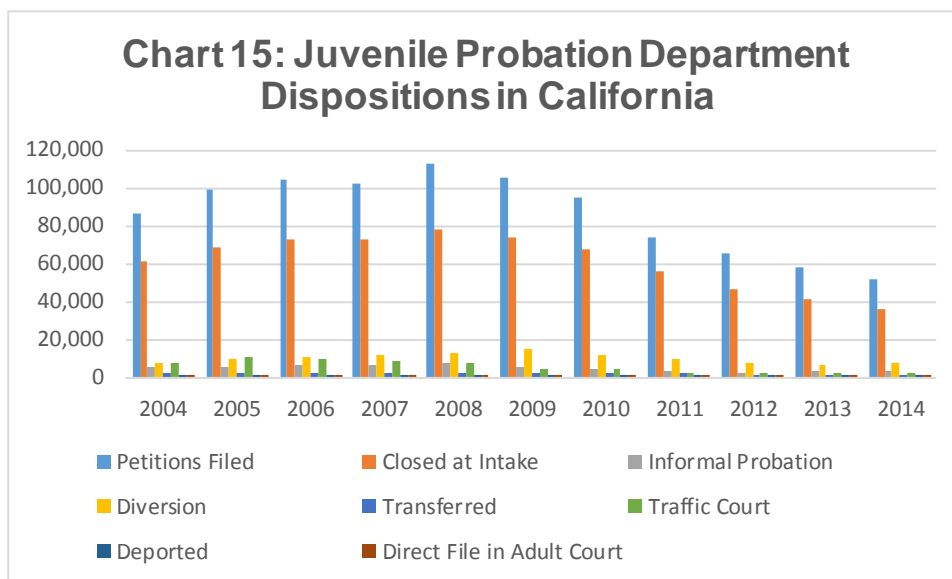
Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

For every year from 2004 to 2014 the majority of juveniles referred to both the probation department and juvenile court were Hispanic; the race with the second most referrals was White; third were Black youth; and the least referrals were represented by other races. This changed only in the years 2013 and 2014, when more Black youth were referred to Juvenile Court than White youth.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

As California youth navigate through the juvenile justice system subsequent to arrest, we note the differences in the number of cases handled formally and informally. Chart 15 shows a breakdown of Probation Department dispositions of all juvenile arrests in California from 2004-2014. As the number of arrests increased or decreased, the number of each type of disposition followed suit. The relative rate of each type of disposition did not undergo any significant changes. There was, however, a slight increase in the rate of direct files, starting at 0.2 percent in 2004 and climbing to 0.6 percent in 2013, with a slight drop down to 0.5 percent in 2014. There was also a slight increase in the rate of diversion, which reached its highest point in 2014 at 7.4 percent, up from 5.3 percent in the previous year.

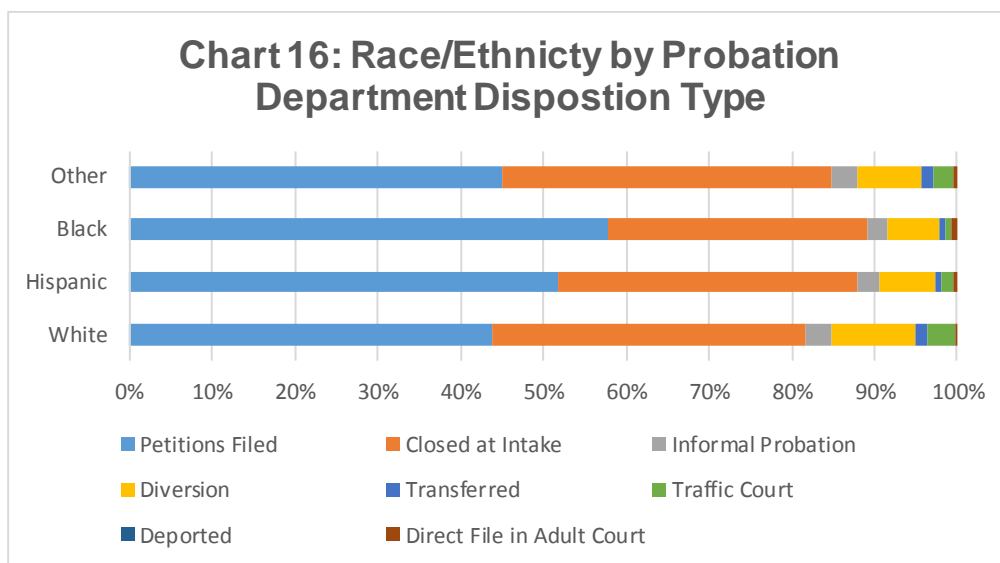


Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

In reviewing Juvenile Probation Department Dispositions from 2004 – 2014, there has been a decrease in the total number of dispositions handled both formally and informally by the juvenile probation department. The dramatic decrease is shown in Chart 15.

However, despite the overall decrease, it is important to note the disparities between races/ethnic groups per disposition type.

In Chart 16 below, the breakdown of race by disposition type for the year 2014 shows that Black youth were more likely to have a petition filed than youth of any other race, had the highest rate of direct files in adult court, and were the least likely to be diverted, have their case closed at intake, be sent to traffic court, or to be placed on informal probation. Conversely, White youth were the least likely to have a petition filed, had the lowest rate of direct files in adult court, and were the most likely to be diverted, be sent to traffic court, or placed on informal probation.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

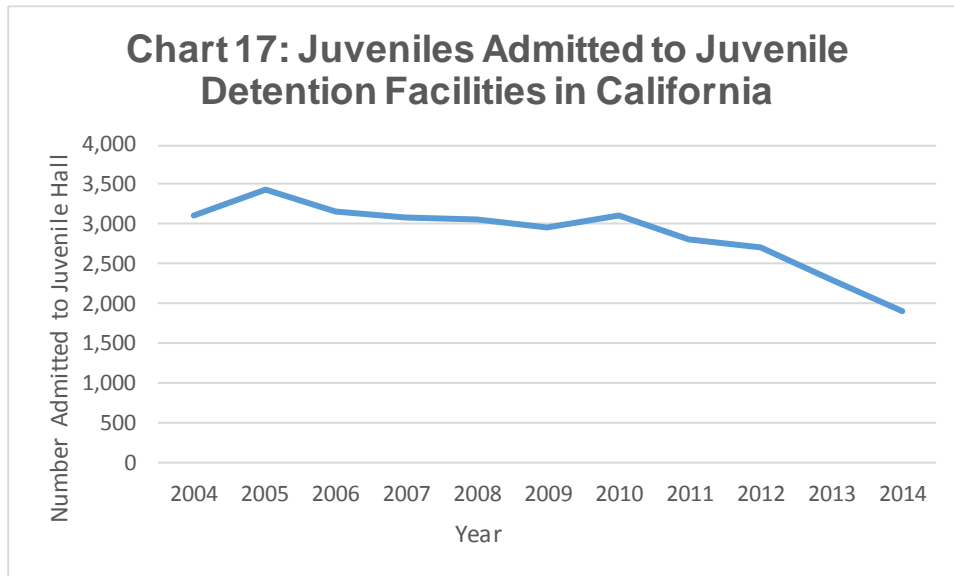
Table 1 lists what percent of juvenile Probation Department dispositions were represented by each gender over a ten year period. Although CalDOJ estimates that about 48 percent of the juvenile population is female and about 52% is male, more juvenile dispositions were from the male population.

Table 1: Probation Department Dispositions by Gender

Year	Male	Female
2004	75.8%	24.2%
2005	76.0%	24.0%
2006	76.6%	23.4%
2007	76.8%	23.2%
2008	77.1%	22.9%
2009	76.9%	23.1%
2010	77.0%	23.0%
2011	75.9%	24.1%
2012	76.2%	23.8%
2013	76.4%	23.6%
2014	76.1%	23.9%

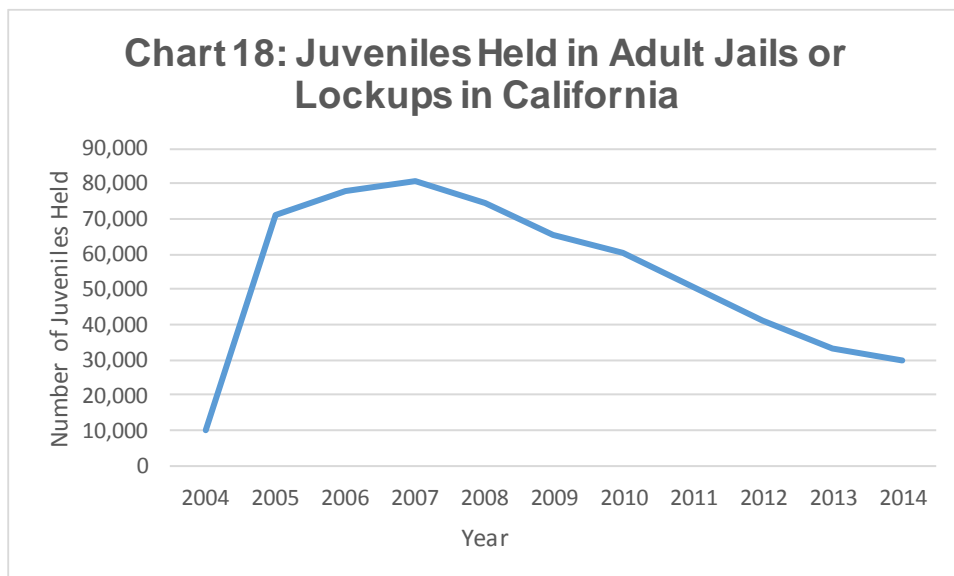
Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2014

Once juveniles have gone through the probation department and juvenile court system, some are adjudicated and admitted to juvenile halls or other juvenile detention facilities. Chart 17 shows the overall number of juveniles admitted to juvenile detention facilities. The number of juveniles admitted increased between 2004 and 2005 then decreased steadily between 2005 and 2009. There was a spike in the number admitted in 2010 followed by another trend of decrease between 2010 and 2014. In the State of California, data is not collected on the race/ethnic group of juveniles held in juvenile detention facilities, adult jails, or lockups.



Source: Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, Board of State and Community Corrections

Chart 18 shows the number of juveniles held in adult jails or lockups. In California, juveniles are not admitted to adult jails or lockups pre-disposition, only held there. There was a drastic increase in the number of juveniles held between 2004 and 2005, going from 10,230 juveniles to 71,233. The increase between 2005 and 2007 was more gradual with a total increase of 9,602. Since 2008, the number of juveniles held in adult jails or lockups has decreased, reaching a low of 29,566 in the year 2014.



Source: Monthly Report on the Detention of Minors, Board of State and Community Corrections

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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), each state must establish a State Advisory Group (SAG) to receive Title II Formula Grant funds. In California, this committee is a governor-appointed Committee called the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP). The SACJJDP's responsibilities include the following four (4) activities:

"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

- 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's Three-Year juvenile justice plan.

"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

California counties have the monumental task of serving hundreds of thousands of youth. The BSCC provides counties assistance by administering both Federal pass-through and State funds that support their programs and their ability to provide services to youth. In many circumstances, grants to California counties and community partners require a local strategic plan that involves local stakeholders, leaders from multiple disciplines, and prior offenders to determine the gaps in their continuum of care for their youthful offenders. These plans include identifying and leveraging funds and resources to support not only collaboration

between agencies but to sustain local projects once grant funds have ended.

The SACJJDP has developed and recommended a broad Three-Year Plan for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the state. The 2015-2018 plan provides a strategic approach for the statewide leadership activities undertaken by the BSCC for the betterment of California youth and families.

The SACJJDP prioritized the following three (3) priority juvenile justice needs/problems for 2015-2018:

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 (EBP):*** 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 Responsivity 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.
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 recommended supporting 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.

The SACJJDP recommended, and the BSCC approved, the allocation of over \$3,000,000 annually (given anticipated federal award amounts to be at least equal to prior federal fiscal years (FFYs) over the next four (4) years) for local subgrantee awards to provide funding for the following federal program purpose areas:

- Aftercare/Reentry
- Alternatives to Detention*
- Delinquency Prevention*
- Diversion*
- Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement
- Native American*

*May support school programs specifically.

The local 2015 Title II solicitation, as developed by the Title II/Tribal Youth Grant Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and, at the guidance and leadership of the

SACJJDP, included language that directed applicants and their partners to use a framework of 1) evidenced-based practices, principles, and strategies, and 2) working to reduce racial and ethnic disparity via their projects and in concert with their partners in the juvenile justice system.

Based on a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process completed in the fall of 2015, Title II Formula Grant funds are supporting 12 local entities: seven (7) community-based organizations; four (4) juvenile probation departments; and one (1) police department. Of these subgrantees, five (5) support the Aftercare/Reentry Program Purpose Area (PPA); two (2) support the Alternatives to Detention PPA; two (2) support the Delinquency Prevention PPA; and three (3) support the Diversion PPA.

The RFP process also included the solicitation for federally recognized Tribes to apply for Title II Formula Grant funds aimed at supporting Tribal Youth. Based on the Native American subject matter experts, this RFP was built upon the beliefs and values associated with Native culture as defined in the Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) principles: Belonging: Creating a Culture of Inclusion; Mastery- Starting a Path to Healing; Interdependence- Fostering Personal and Community Development; and Generosity- Honoring the Tradition of Giving Back to the Community. In addition to factoring in traditional values and ‘ways of knowing,’ specific elements deemed pertinent to cultural needs were also encouraged: capacity building for Tribal communities; culture is prevention; holistic approaches to community wellness including interconnectedness and community empowerment; and incorporation of traditional practices (ceremony, spiritual connection, cultural participation). This RFP produced two (2) subgrantees supporting the Native American PPA.

Additionally, there are four (4) counties that were competitively awarded Title II Formula Grant dollars in 2014 to support broad system reform with the ultimate goal/vision of eliminating racial and ethnic disparities in California’s juvenile justice system. These funds support county probation departments in the understanding and identification of disproportionalities and disparities in the system by analyzing their own data along the justice continuum for more informed decision-making. Title II R.E.D. funds are meant to equip agencies and local community partners with the tools and resources needed to provide leadership in developing and/or strengthening community-based R.E.D. activities.

Please note: The CDCR is the designated state department that oversees the OJJDP funded Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Initiative.

3. Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Protections of the JJDP Act and the State’s Compliance Monitoring Plan – see report due June 30, 2016

California is in alignment with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

4. Plan for Compliance with the Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.) Core Protection – see report due June 30, 2016

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.³¹ We have elected to continue with the priority efforts identified in our current state plan. However, while our Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (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 Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) and California Gang Reduction, Intervention, and Prevention Program (CalGRIP) 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 Judicial Council of California, Statewide Office of Family Court Services recently merged with the Center for Children and the Courts. This 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 (SIT) for Children and Youth 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

³¹ <http://tarrant.tx.networkofcare.org/ps/library/article.aspx?id=1831>
www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/SMDM.pdf
www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/stances/ip_CSPP.pdf

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 CDSS, 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 identifies state funded programs that are complementary to each other and outlines efforts designed to ensure coordination between federal and state programs focusing on juvenile justice. The state funded programs included here are: CalGRIP, JJCPA, Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) grants for juveniles, Proud Parenting, Youth Centers & Shelters, and 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. Counties are required to submit annual Juvenile Justice Development Plans as well as actual expenditure reports and performance outcomes. The BSCC aggregates statewide data and reports to the Legislature annually on this program.

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 seven 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, CDSS, 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.

Lastly, AB 1468 (Ch. 26, Stats. 2014) established the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) within the 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 was charged by statute with a number of tasks and deliverables including:

- Analyze the capacities and limitations of the data systems now in use, including reviewing 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. The JJDWG's report can be found at: <http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/JJDWG%20Report%20FINAL%201-11-16.pdf>
- 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

As of January 1, 2016, all mandated work of the JJDWG was complete and the workgroup was dissolved. The recommendations of the JJDWG are under review by the BSCC and the Legislature.

7. Problem Statements

Title II Formula Grant funds assist California counties in focusing on what the SACJJDP has identified as targeted priorities under the state's broad problem statement. These areas were identified by the SACJJDP through the assessment and analysis of data, pertinent legislative mandates and juvenile research/trends pointing to a fluid continuum of services as appropriate approaches to juvenile justice improvements. EBPs and strategies, R.E.D./Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), and quality education for youth have been identified, in part, as what is crucial for furthering the ultimate goal of a fair and equitable juvenile justice system for all youth. These three areas should be viewed as overarching goals for the state and will be promoted through programming, technical assistance, evaluation, and state-wide training opportunities which leverage multiple funding streams to encourage the use of EBP and data to drive local and project decision-making, especially in reducing disparities in the system.

A. Program Descriptions

California's SACJJDP continues to prioritize supporting a continuum of developmentally and culturally appropriate services for its youth - those who are at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system as well as those youth who are in or have exited the system. This support and guidance of the work accomplished through the BSCC is in direct alignment with OJJDP priorities and the intent of the JJDPA, including narrowing the front door to the juvenile justice system, decreasing out-of-home placements, and reducing racial, ethnic, and gender-related disparities. Both the CalDOJ's CJSC and the BSCC collect data on race/ethnicity and gender that can help identify disparities and service gaps.

During the development of the 2015 California State Plan, the BSCC was in the competitive RFP phase for the distribution of Title II Formula Grant monies. This update includes those PPAs identified within the RFP (Aftercare/Reentry, Alternatives to Detention, Delinquency Prevention, Diversion, Juvenile Justice System Improvement, and Native American) and a list of projects now awarded funding. Although Formula Grant Program Areas 5, 12, 23, and 30 were not specifically identified in the RFP, please note that many of the local programs awarded funding do provide services targeted by assessed risk and needs, programs and counseling services that work pre- and post-confinement with youth and their family members to strengthen families and the ability of youth to remain in their homes, mental health services for youth in and out of custody, gender-specific services, and services in rural areas. Please see Attachment 4 for the current Title II Formula Grants award recipients.

All mandatory performance measures required by OJJDP are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports directly from the projects; optional/non-mandatory measures collection was determined by project-types and are being collected on these quarterly Title II progress reports based on the program purpose area for which each

individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Please see Attachments 5a – 5f for actual BSCC Title II Quarterly Progress Report Templates per project PPAs.

I: Aftercare/Reentry

State Program Area: 01

Standard Program Area: 01

Youth exiting juvenile justice residential placements are often thrust back into their home communities without a support system, leading to high rates of recidivism and likely pushing the youth deeper into the juvenile justice system. Aftercare services provide transition and case management support for youth and families prior to and upon exit from residential treatment programs. Aftercare services feature: transition planning; individualized assessment; educational, vocational and recreational planning; crisis intervention; community service; counseling for adjustment and social skills building; and life skills training. California is committed to promoting this evidence-based model through grant funding so more of its youth will be supported and linked within their community.

Goal: Increase the number of youth, who upon exiting secure detention, have a documented continuum of care plan to reduce their risk of recidivating.

Objectives:

1. Increase the use of reentry planning as a means to reintegrate back into the community;
2. Increase the use of promising approaches/EBPs; and
3. Expand effective services through strategic partnerships and stakeholders in the community.

Activities and Services:

- Through participation in aftercare/reentry programs, a greater number of youth exiting the justice system will participate in programs designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction. Program implementation will require partnership among probation or an 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.

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that were awarded for aftercare/reentry;
- Number of program youth served;
- Number and percent of program youth who re-offended during participation in the project and those who re-offended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program; and
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.

- Please see Attachment 5a for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the Aftercare/Reentry PPA.

Number of Subgrants: 5 out of the 12 total local assistance subgrantees

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$729,848 (includes Evidence-Based Practices/Strategies and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity activities)

II: Alternatives to Detention

State Program Area: 02

Standard Program Area: 02

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.³² In California, many youth are detained pre- and post-adjudication for offenses posing no threat to themselves or the public and when 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/EBPs; and
3. Increase effective alternatives 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 designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction. Program implementation will require partnership among probation or an 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.

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for Alternative to Detention programs;

³² Annie E. Casey Foundation

- Number of program youth served;
- Number and percent of program youth who offended during participation in the project and those who offended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program;
- Number and percent of program youth who reoffended during participation in the project and those who reoffended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program; and
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Please see Attachment 5b for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the Alternatives to Detention PPA.

Number of Subgrants: 2 out of the 12 total local assistance subgrantees

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
 \$324,377 (includes Evidence-Based Practices/Strategies and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity activities)

III: Compliance Monitoring

State Program Area: 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

IV: Delinquency Prevention

State Program Area: 09

Standard Program Area: 09

Delinquency prevention efforts in California seek to redirect youth who are considered at-risk for delinquency or who have committed a delinquent offense from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system. Typically, juvenile delinquency follows a trajectory similar to that of normal adolescent development. In other words, children and youth tend to follow a path toward delinquent and criminal behavior rather than engaging randomly. Research has shown that there are two types of delinquents: those in whom the onset of severe antisocial behavior begins in early childhood; and those in whom this onset coincides with entry into adolescence. In either case, these developmental paths give families, communities, and systems the opportunity to intervene and prevent the onset of antisocial behaviors and justice system involvement.

Goal: Redirect the number of youth who are considered at-risk for delinquent behavior.

Objectives:

1. Expand the use of alternatives to detention that will either divert at-risk youth from coming into contact with the juvenile justice system or from deeper involvement in the system;
2. Increase the use of promising approaches/EBPs; and
3. Increase effective prevention programs through strategic incentives.

Activities and Services:

- Through participation in Delinquency Prevention programs, at-risk youth will be diverted from coming into contact with the justice system. Programs are designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction. Program implementation will require partnership among probation or an 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.

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for Delinquency Prevention programs;
- Number of program youth served;
- Number and percent of program youth who offended during participation in the project and those who offended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program;
- Number and percent of program youth who reoffended during participation in the project and those who reoffended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program; and
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Please see Attachment 5c for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the Delinquency Prevention PPA.

Number of Subgrants: 2 out of the 12 total local assistance subgrantees

Budget: Formula Grant Fund

\$486,565 (includes Evidence-Based Practices/Strategies and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity activities)

V: Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.)/Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

State Program Area: 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 commitment³³.

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 RFP process to four county probation departments.
- Through the leveraging of state and federal funds, continue providing education and awareness.

³³ www.ojjdp.gov/compliance/dmc_ta_manual.pdf

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are allocated to address R.E.D.;
- The number of staff trained on R.E.D.; and
- The number of assessment tools revised as a response to R.E.D. identification and analysis.
- Please see Attachment 5d for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the DMC PPA.

Note: Since this award is exclusively for system reform and policy change(s) to reduce implicit bias and agency activities that could increase the disproportionalities at the local level, the mandatory performance measures requesting data on youth served is not applicable.

Number of Subgrants: 4

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

VI: Diversion

State Program Area: 11

Standard Program Area: 11

Diverting a minor from the juvenile justice system can be by having them complete a community-based intervention rather than be detained. Research shows 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 also disrupts already tenuous connections in school, services, and families, and can perpetuate the stigma of being deviant, delinquent, or defiant.

Goal: Increase the number of youth redirected from formal processing in the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Increase restorative justice strategies as part of effective diversion practices;
2. Increase the use of promising approaches/EBPs; and
3. Expand the use of effective diversion programs through strategic incentives while holding youth accountable for their actions.

Activities and Services:

- Through participation in diversion programs, a greater number of at-risk youth that may have a greater likelihood to come into contact with the justice system will participate in programs designed to improve positive youth behavior and

increase public safety without having youth enter into the juvenile justice system. Program implementation will require partnership among the probation or 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.

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for Diversion programs;
- Number of program youth served;
- Number and percent of program youth who offended during participation in the project and those who offended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program;
- Number and percent of program youth who reoffended during participation in the project and those who reoffended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program; and
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Please see Attachment 5e for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the Diversion PPA.

Number of Subgrants: 3 out of the 12 total local assistance subgrantees

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$605,774

VII: Native American Programs

State Program Area: 22

Standard Program Area: 22

California has 109 sovereign Indian Nations and 333,346 individuals of Native American descent. The State 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.³⁴ 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.

³⁴ Inter –Tribal Council of California

Goal: Bolster information sharing so that we can enhance the level of guidance and feedback on tribal issues.

Objectives:

- Enhance capacity building and sustainability for our tribal partners in their efforts to provide prevention services.
- 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 and Services:

- Engage the R.E.D. Subcommittee members regarding tribal issues and disparity issues; and
- Continue support of the Title II focus areas that strategically correspond to the identified tribal issues.

Performance Measures: All mandatory performance measures are being captured in quarterly Title II progress reports; optional/non-mandatory measures are being collected based on the program purpose area for which each individual local project has applied and is receiving funds. Performance measures include:

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for Native American/Tribal Youth programs;
- Number of program youth served;
- Number and percent of program youth who offended during participation in the project and those who offended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program;
- Number and percent of program youth who reoffended during participation in the project and those who reoffended during the 6-12 months after the participant exited the program;
- Number and percent of program youth who receive services for substance use and number of youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use; and
- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- Please see Attachment 5f for optional/non-mandatory performance measures being collected from the awardees in the Native American PPA.

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$120,000

Number of Subgrants: 2

VIII: Planning and Administration

State Program Area: 23

Standard Program Area: 23

The Planning and Administration funds are utilized for various staff positions identified on page 49 of this application. The funds also represent “fair share” obligations within California that are mandatory for federal awards; these funds make up the State-Wide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP). General Fund recoveries of statewide general

administrative costs (i.e., indirect costs incurred by central service agencies) from federal funding sources [Government Code (GC) Sections 13332.01 through 13332.02]. SWCAP apportions central services costs to state departments; however, it includes only statewide central services that are allowable under federal cost reimbursement policies. The SWCAP rate is developed and provided annually to all State Administering Agencies (SAA) of federal awards, grants, and contracts by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In addition, Administrative funds allow for on-site travel expenses for fiscal and program monitoring responsibilities.

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 page 49 of this application.

Performance Measures: N/A

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

The source of state matching funds will be a dollar-for-dollar correlative expenditure for any federal dollars expended (e.g., a single travel expenditure will be split 50/50: 50 percent from state general fund monies and 50 percent from federal Title II fund reimbursement).

Number of Subgrants: N/A

IX: State Advisory Group (SAG) Allocation

State Program Area: 31

Standard Program Area: 31

Funding requested to carry out Section 223(a) (3) of the JJDPA 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 JJDPA 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 has developed a schedule and timeline for forthcoming SAG/SACJJDP meetings and works to 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:

- Number of SAG/SACJJDP meetings and subcommittee meetings held;
- The number of grants funded with Formula Grants funds;
- Number and percent of programs using evidence-based models; and
- Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$10,000

Number of Subgrants: N/A

8. Subgrant Award Assurance

A. 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's administration of the Formula Grants 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

The BSCC came into existence on July 1, 2012, following enactment of SB 92 (Chapter 36, Statutes of 2011). The provisions of this enabling legislation are in California Penal Code §6024. The BSCC is an independent agency reporting directly to the Governor. The BSCC Board is comprised of 13 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 the designated SAA and serves as the supervisory entity for three juvenile justice federal funding sources: the Title II Program, the JABG Program (expending prior FFYs), 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 designated state agency to minimize the duplication of efforts across federal funding sources. SACJJDP serves as a standing Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of the BSCC. 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.

A. State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Membership Roster

	Name	Represents*	Full-Time Government	Youth Member	Appointment Date	Residence
1	Sandra McBrayer, Chair cism@theci.org	D			November 2005	San Diego
2	Carol Biondi, Vice Chair carol@thebiondis.net	E			November 2005	Los Angeles
3	Michelle Brown michelle.brown@prob.sbcounty.gov	B	X		May 2015	San Bernardino
4	Brian Back brian.back@ventura.courts.ca.gov	A/B	X		December 2012	Ventura
5	James Anderson janderson@antirecidivism.org	E/F		X	July 2014	Los Angeles
6	Susan Harbert susanharbert@gmail.com	B/D			January 2007	Los Angeles
7	Nancy O'Malley nancy.omalley@acgov.org	A/B	X		October 2011	Alameda
8	Winston Peters wpeters@lacoupubdef.org	B	X		November 2005	Los Angeles
9	Susan Manheimer smanheimer@cityofsanmateo.org	B	X		January 2009	San Mateo
10	Gordon Jackson gjackson@cde.ca.gov	G	X		January 2009	Woodland
11	Mimi Silbert Email N/A	D			April 2005	San Francisco
12	Tiffany Wynn wynn.tiffany@gmail.com	C/F		X	October 2010	Wilton
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.rog	H			October 2011	Sacramento
16	Dawood Khan dawoodlexkhan@yahoo.com	E/F		X	October 2011	Union City
17	Carly Dierkhising cdierkh@calstatela.edu	C			May 2016	Los Angeles

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

A. Staff and Organizational Structure

It is the mission of BSCC to provide visionary leadership focused on local corrections effectiveness. We bring 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 (CPP) Division of BSCC administers federal and state juvenile justice grant programs, conducts research and evaluations, and distributes federal and state funds.

CPP 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.

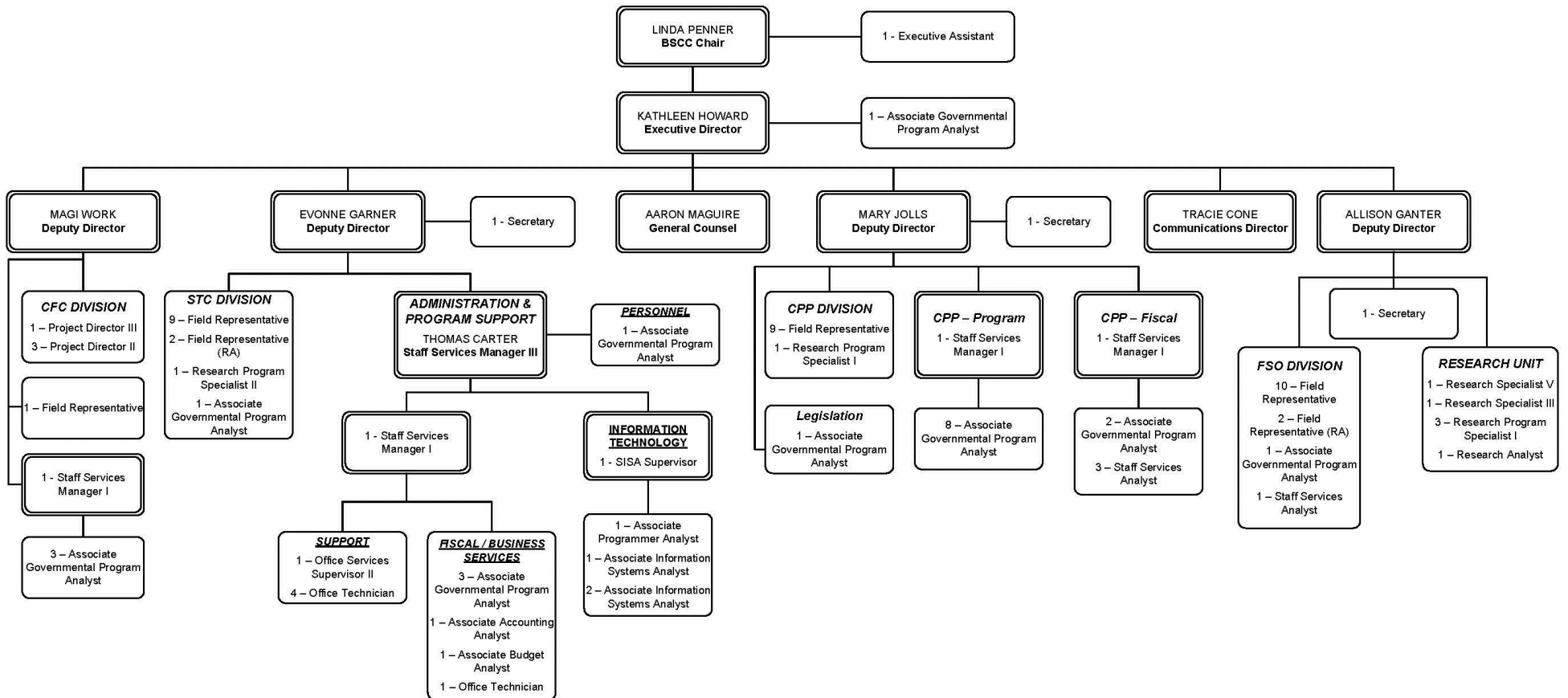
Administrative dollars from federal awards support mandatory line items necessary for application and receipt of federal funding as well as to ensure compliance with Federal mandates including Compliance Monitoring (part of the four Core Protections in the JJDP Act) and funding to support California's SAG/SACJJDP work. Dollars are also set aside for the California's mandatory SWCAP, or "Fair Share" recovery, a rate which is developed and provided annually by the DOF to all SAAs of federal awards, grants, and contracts. Oversight is maintained to ensure the prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds. Title II grant funding is used to supplement, not supplant or replace, local and state funding; does not cause the displacement of any current employee; and does not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement. Written concurrence of a labor organization will be obtained when necessary.

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 82% of the total Federal Award is allocated as local assistance dollars.

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

THE BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Board of State and Community Corrections
May 2016



Staffing (2016 - 2017 Projections)

The following staff are assigned to the Title II Formula Grant and Compliance Monitoring activities as part of the Federal OJJDP Programs. Projected percentages are rounded and based on time-studies conducted during 2015-16 fiscal year (to date) 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 (CPP)	10%
Allison Ganter	Deputy Director (FSO)	10%
Helene Zentner	Field Representative	35%
Lisa Southwell	Field Representative	10%
Elizabeth Gong	Field Representative	10%
Charlene Aboytes	Field Representative	5%
Leslie Heller	Field Representative	5%
Mike Bush	Field Representative	5%
Steve Keithley	Field Representative	5%
Thomas Carter	Staff Services Manager III	5%
Kally Phelps	Staff Services Manager I	5%
Rosa Pargas	Staff Services Manager I	10%
Juanita Reynaga	Assoc. Governmental Program Analyst	10%
Michelle Grant	Assoc. Governmental Program Analyst	50%
Melynda Gillies	Staff Services Analyst	35%
Ashley Van De Pol	Research Analyst	5%
Antonio Esmael	Associate Information Systems Analyst	5%
Dean Brown	Assistant Information Systems Analyst	5%
Robert Hanson	Office Technician	15%
Tina Peerson	Office Technician	5%

Classifications

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, making Board recommendations for 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 CPP, and the Executive Director of the BSCC.

Field Representative: The Field Representative performs a variety of activities relating to grant administration and oversight for the federal grants. The following is a list of general activities:

- Prepare or assist in the preparation of federal applications submitted to the OJJDP for funding for the Title II Formula Grant Program;
- Prepare competitive RFPs as needed and coordinate activities associated with the application process;

- 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 program purpose area 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 a comprehensive 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 and evaluate county compliance with Federal regulations and State law in BSCC contracts.

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

Staff Services Manager: The Managers oversee procedures, processes, and workload for administrative support, grant program, and fiscal staff. Responsible for tracking activities, reporting, 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.

Research Analyst: The research analyst provide grant support in RFP rating criteria and evaluation process as well as assistance in subgrantee data analysis.

Office Technician: The Office Technician provides clerical support to grant staff and assists with the preparation of travel, meetings, and training.

Information Systems Analyst: The Information Systems Technician provides assistance to grant staff for technical support.

The BSCC has not been designated high risk by another granting agency. There are no exceptions to the certified assurances. Please see Attachment 5g.

B. List of Juvenile Programs Administered by the BSCC

- **California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP)**

The 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.

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

The JAG Program [42 U.S. Code §3751(a)] is the primary provider of law enforcement 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; and/or
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

- **Federal Title II Formula Grants including Tribal Youth 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 (which is continuing to expend remaining FFYs). Title II requires system-reform and supports the engagement of agencies/organizations in long-term infrastructure development for the purposes of enhancing services to at-risk and system-involved youth. Grants are designed to equip organizations with the tools and

resources needed to provide leadership in developing and/or strengthening direct service activities. 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, CDSS, 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 PPAs for JABG Programs. To this end, the JABG Coordinated Enforcement Plan is often an outgrowth of the JJCC process.

- **Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) Juvenile Grants**

State Recidivism Reduction Funds support appropriate prevention, intervention, supervision, and services through promising and evidence-based strategies to reduce recidivism in managing California's mentally ill offender population, as well as improving outcomes for these offenders. Grant funds were awarded to implement locally-developed, collaborative and multidisciplinary projects that provide a cost-effective continuum of responses designed to provide youthful offenders alternatives to detention, reduce crime and juvenile justice costs as they relate to the mentally ill, and to maximize available and/or new local resources for prevention, intervention, detention, and aftercare services for juvenile offenders with mental health issues, while improving public safety.

- **Proud Parenting**

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.

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

The 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. Counties are required to submit annual Juvenile Justice Development Plans as well as actual expenditure reports and performance outcomes. The BSCC aggregates statewide data and reports to the Legislature annually on this program.

- **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 located in low income, high crime neighborhoods and provide youth with after-school programming including educational and recreational services. Many of these centers are operated by well-known youth service agencies such as the Boys and Girls Club and YMCA. Youth shelters provide overnight sleeping accommodations for homeless and transitional youth. The shelters also provide case management services, referrals to community resources, and assistance with family reunification. Although funding for this program has long been disbursed, the BSCC still has active contracts and oversight responsibilities.

**Attachment 3- Proposed Budget FFY2016
Application for Formula Grants
State of California 2016**

Programs For Which Grant Support Is Requested					
State Program Areas	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	Aftercare/Reentry	\$729,848	\$729,848	
2	2	Alternatives to Detention	\$324,377	\$324,377	
9	9	Delinquency Prevention	\$486,565	\$486,565	
11	11	Diversion	\$605,774	\$605,774	
22	22	Native American	\$120,000	\$120,000	
31	31	State Advisory Group Allocation	\$10,000	\$10,000	
23	23	Planning and Administration Total:	\$794,792	\$397,396	(dollar for dollar match)
		<i>Staff Salaries/Benefits (staff identified on pg. 49)</i>		\$344,896	
		<i>Travel</i>		\$12,500	
		<i>Operating Expenses & Equipment</i>		\$5,000	
		<i>SWCAP</i>		\$35,000	
		Total	\$4,371,356	\$3,973,960	

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

Appendix I: Assurances of Compliance with the JJDP Act [42 U.S.C. 5633, Section 223(a)]

The applicant's submission of SF-424 confirms that the state meets the assurances required under the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. §5633(a)(15), (16), (18), (20), (24), and (28), and constitutes formal assurance of compliance with all other requirements outlined in this appendix.

The application must provide reasonable evidence that the state complies with each of the following requirements. As noted below, indicate on which application page(s) is found the documentation for each requirement, and submit this Appendix as an attachment to the Plan Update application.

(a) Requirements. In order to receive formula grants under this part, a State shall submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period. Such plan shall be amended annually to include new programs, projects, and activities. The State shall submit annual performance reports to the Administrator which shall describe progress in implementing programs contained in the original plan, and shall describe the status of compliance with State plan requirements. In accordance with regulations which the Administrator shall prescribe, such plan shall—

(1) Designate the state agency as the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan; **[Page(s): 1, 29-30, 45-46, 48]**

(2) Contain satisfactory evidence that the State agency designated in accordance with paragraph (1) has or will have authority, by legislation if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part; **[Page(s): 1, 29-30, 45-46, 48]**

(3) Provide for an advisory group that—

(A) Shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state—

(i) Which members have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the administration of juvenile justice, or the reduction of juvenile delinquency;

(ii) Which members include—

(I) At least one locally elected official representing general purpose local government;

(II) Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;

(III) Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services;

(IV) Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons with a special focus on preserving and strengthening families, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, the quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children;

(V) Volunteers who work with delinquents or potential delinquents;

(VI) Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration, including programs providing organized recreation activities;

(VII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion; and

- (VIII) Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence;
- (iii) A majority of which members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government;
- (iv) At least one-fifth of which members shall be under the age of 24 at the time of appointment; and
- (v) At least 3 members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system;
- (B) Shall participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action;
- (C) Shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1);
- (D) Shall, consistent with this title—
- (i) Advise the state agency designated under paragraph (1) and its supervisory board; and
- (ii) Submit to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the State at least annually recommendations regarding State compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13); and
- (iii) Contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; and
- (E) May, consistent with this title—
- (i) Advise on state supervisory board and local criminal justice advisory board composition; [and]
- (ii) Review progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan. **[Page(s): 1, 29-30, 45-48]**

(4) Provide for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of a state plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the State from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group; **[Page(s): 1, 29-30, 45-48]**

(5) Unless the provisions of this paragraph are waived at the discretion of the Administrator for any state in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis, provide that at least 66 2/3 per centum of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] reduced by the percentage (if any) specified by the state under the authority of paragraph (25) and excluding funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)], shall be expended—

(A) Through programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan;

(B) Through programs of local private agencies, to the extent such programs are consistent with the state plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by a State shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and

(C) To provide funds for programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and that agree to attempt to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13), applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) as the population under

18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the State population under 18 years of age,[,] **[Page(s): 30-31, 35-45, 48, Attachment 3]**

(6) Provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] within the state, including in rural areas; **[Page(s): 30-31, 35-45, 48, Attachment 3]**

(7) (A) Provide for an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the state (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe performs law enforcement functions), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the state; and

(B) Contain—

(i) An analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services;

(ii) A plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;

(iii) A plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas; and

(iv) A plan for providing needed mental health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system, including information on how such plan is being implemented and how such services will be targeted to those juveniles in such system who are in greatest need of such services.

[Page(s): 5-31, 35-45, 48]

(8) Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the state; **[Page(s): 8-17, 29-34, 48, 52-54]**

(9) Provide that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632], other than funds made available to the state advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)], whether expended directly by the state, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for—

(A) Community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—

(i) For youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care; and

(ii) For youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services;

(B) Community-based programs and services to work with—

(i) Parents and other family members to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(ii) Juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and

(iii) Parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited-English speaking ability;

(C) Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health

agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;

(D) Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;

(E) Educational programs or supportive services for delinquent or other juveniles—

(i) To encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations;

(ii) To provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and

(iii) Enhance coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—

(I) The instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and

(II) Information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations are communicated to the schools;

(F) Expanding the use of probation officers—

(i) Particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and

(ii) To ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;

(G) Counseling, training, and mentoring programs, which may be in support of academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling, that are designed to link at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, or juveniles who have a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated in a federal, state, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a federal, state, or local criminal justice system, particularly juveniles residing in low-income and high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible individuals (such as law enforcement officials, Department of Defense personnel, individuals working with local businesses, and individuals working with community-based and faith-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained;

(H) Programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquency and learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities;

(I) Projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of youth;

(J) Programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;

(K) Programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining—

(i) A sense of safety and structure; (ii) a sense of belonging and membership;

(iii) A sense of self-worth and social contribution;

(iv) A sense of independence and control over one's life; and

(v) A sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships;

(L) Programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—

(i) Encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and similar programs, and secure

community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation); and

(ii) Assist in the provision [by the provision] by the Administrator of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, to states in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior;

(M) Community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes;

(N) Programs (including referral to literacy programs and social service programs) to assist families with limited English-speaking ability that include delinquent juveniles to overcome language and other barriers that may prevent the complete treatment of such juveniles and the preservation of their families;

(O) Programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;

(P) After-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;

(Q) Community-based programs that provide follow-up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community;

(R) Projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system; and

(S) Programs designed to provide mental health services for incarcerated juveniles suspected to be in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans. **[Page(s): 1, 30-31, 35-45, 48, 50-54, Attachment 3]**

(10) Provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state.; **[Page(s): 18, 30-45, 48-52]**

(11) Shall, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that—

(A) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—

(i) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law;

(ii) Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and

(iii) Juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the state; shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; and

(B) Juveniles—

(i) Who are not charged with any offense; and

(ii) Who are—

(I) Aliens; or

(II) Alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities; **[Page(s): 1, 31, 48, and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(12) provide that—

(A) Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and

(B) There is in effect in the State a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; **[Page(s): 1, 31, 48, and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(13) Provide that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except—
(A) Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours—

(i) For processing or release;

(ii) While awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or

(iii) In which period such juveniles make a court appearance; and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates and only if there is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adult inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles;

(B) Juveniles who are accused of nonstatus offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained in a jail or lockup—

(i) In which—

(I) Such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates; and

(II) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adults inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and

(ii) That—

(I) Is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

(II) Is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

(III) Is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonable safe travel; **[Page(s): 1, 31, 48, and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(14) Provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities to insure that the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator, except that such reporting requirements shall not apply in the case of a State which is in compliance with the other requirements of this paragraph, which is in compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (11) and (12), and which has enacted legislation which conforms to such requirements and which contains, in the opinion of the Administrator, sufficient enforcement mechanisms to ensure that such legislation will be administered effectively; **[Page(s): 1, 31, 48, Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(15) Provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability; **[Page(s): 1, 18-46, 48, 50-54, and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(16) Provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or

other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible); **[Page(s): 1, 8-17, 35-45, 48, 52-54]**

(17) Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan; **[Page(s): 45, 48, and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

(18) provide assurances that—

(A) Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of nonovertime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;

(B) Activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and

(C) No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved; **[Page(s): 45-52]**

(19) Provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title; **[Page(s): 29-31, 45-54, Attachment 3]**

(20) Provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds; **[Page(s): 1, 29-31, 45-54, Attachment 3]**

(21) Provide that the state agency designated under paragraph (1) will—

(A) To the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based;

(B) From time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary; and

(C) Not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency; **[Page(s): 45]**

(22) Address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; **[Page(s): 1, 29-32, 35, 40-43, 52-53]**

(23) Provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—

(A) An appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(B) Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(C) Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

(i) Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

(II) The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;

[Page(s): 31, 48 and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]

(24) Provide an assurance that if the state receives under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services; **[Page(s): 29-31]**

(25) Specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)]) that the state will reserve for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units;

[Page(s): 32]

(26) Provide that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

[Page(s): 32-33]

(27) Establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; **[Page(s): 32-33]** and

(28) Provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675). **[Page(s): 31, 48 and Plan for Compliance Due June 30, 2016]**

Appendix J: Contact Information for States and Territories

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