
**Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor
Board of State and Community Corrections
Corrections Planning and Programs Division**



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

FFY 2012-2014 (2013 Plan)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., GOVERNOR

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FOREWORD

Title II, Formula Grants Program Three-Year Plan Application

The Title II Formula Grants Program, Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan Application for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012-14 represents the Three-Year plan application submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The 2013 plan application is the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) second year of the Three-Year comprehensive plan application for the Title II Formula Grants Program.

This plan represents the following:

- New members of the BSCC
- Statistical data - Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs
- Plan for Compliance Monitoring
- Plan for Compliance with Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Protection
- Updated personnel assigned to the Title II Formula Grants Program
- Updated data on the Relative Rate Index (RRI)

**OJJDP Attachment 1
California's 2013 State Plan Program Narrative**

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BSCC ATTACHMENTS:

- ATTACHMENT 1-BSCC 2013 MINORS IN CUSTODY COMPLIANCE MONITORING MANUAL
- ATTACHMENT 2-BSCC 2013 MONITORING AUTHORITY AND VIOLATION PROCEDURES
- ATTACHMENT 3-BSCC 2013 MINORS IN CUSTODY COMPLIANCE MONITORING MANUAL-
ATTACHMENT A, DEFINITIONS

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

Abstract

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

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

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

- Reduced reliance on juvenile confinement;
- Increased use of evidence-based practices and interventions; and
- Addressing disparities in the decision-making processes within the juvenile justice system that impact youth of color and the corresponding disproportionality of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system (Disproportionate Minority Contact/DMC).

The 2012-2014 Three-Year Plan will continue to support three focus areas: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) and a strategy to 'support efforts to develop and strengthen services, programs, and policies that promote positive outcomes for youth, their families, and communities.' The previous focus areas of Alternatives to Detention, Restorative Justice Principles and Holistic Approach to Offender Counsel will be subsumed under each of the broader three focus areas.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

California's Juvenile Justice System

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

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

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

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

Agency Responsibilities

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

and Public Defender, (3) the Probation Department and Health Services Department (Dependent Intake, Children’s Protective Services and Placement), and (4) Juvenile Court and the Division of Juvenile Justice. The basic functions of these agencies as they relate to the juvenile justice system are:

- Law Enforcement – enforces the laws in the State within its jurisdiction by investigating complaints and making arrests.
- District Attorney – files “602s;” petitions, represents the community at all Juvenile court hearings and may act in the juvenile’s behalf on “300” petitions. (602 petitions allege that a juvenile committed an act that would be against the law if committed by an adult. 300 petitions allege that a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering serious physical harm, sexual abuse, neglect, etc.)
- Public Defender – represents juveniles in “601” and “602” petitions and may represent parents in “300” petitions. A court appointed or private attorney may also be used. (601 petitions allege runaway behavior, truancy, curfew violations, and/or regular disobedience.)
- Probation – provides a screening function for the Juvenile Court; maintains intake services and a detention facility for “602s”; provides intake, shelter care, and counseling services for “601s”; provides the court with a study of the minor’s situation; and provides supervision for the minor as ordered by the court.
- Health and Human Services – offers services to juveniles referred as possible dependent/neglect children; investigates and files “300” petitions on behalf of juveniles and provides supervision of “300” cases.
- Juvenile Court – hears facts regarding “300,” “601,” and “602” petitions, makes findings and declares disposition of cases. The Court has the final authority in all juvenile matters under its jurisdiction.
- Division of Juvenile Justice – Those youths, committed by the juvenile and criminal courts to the California Department of the Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), are received for treatment, training, and education. Most juvenile offenders today are committed to county facilities in their home community where they can be closer to their families and local social services that are vital to rehabilitation. As a result, DJJ’s population represents less than one percent of the 225,000 youths arrested in California each year, but it is a specialized group with needs that cannot be addressed by county programs. As part of the state’s criminal justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth.

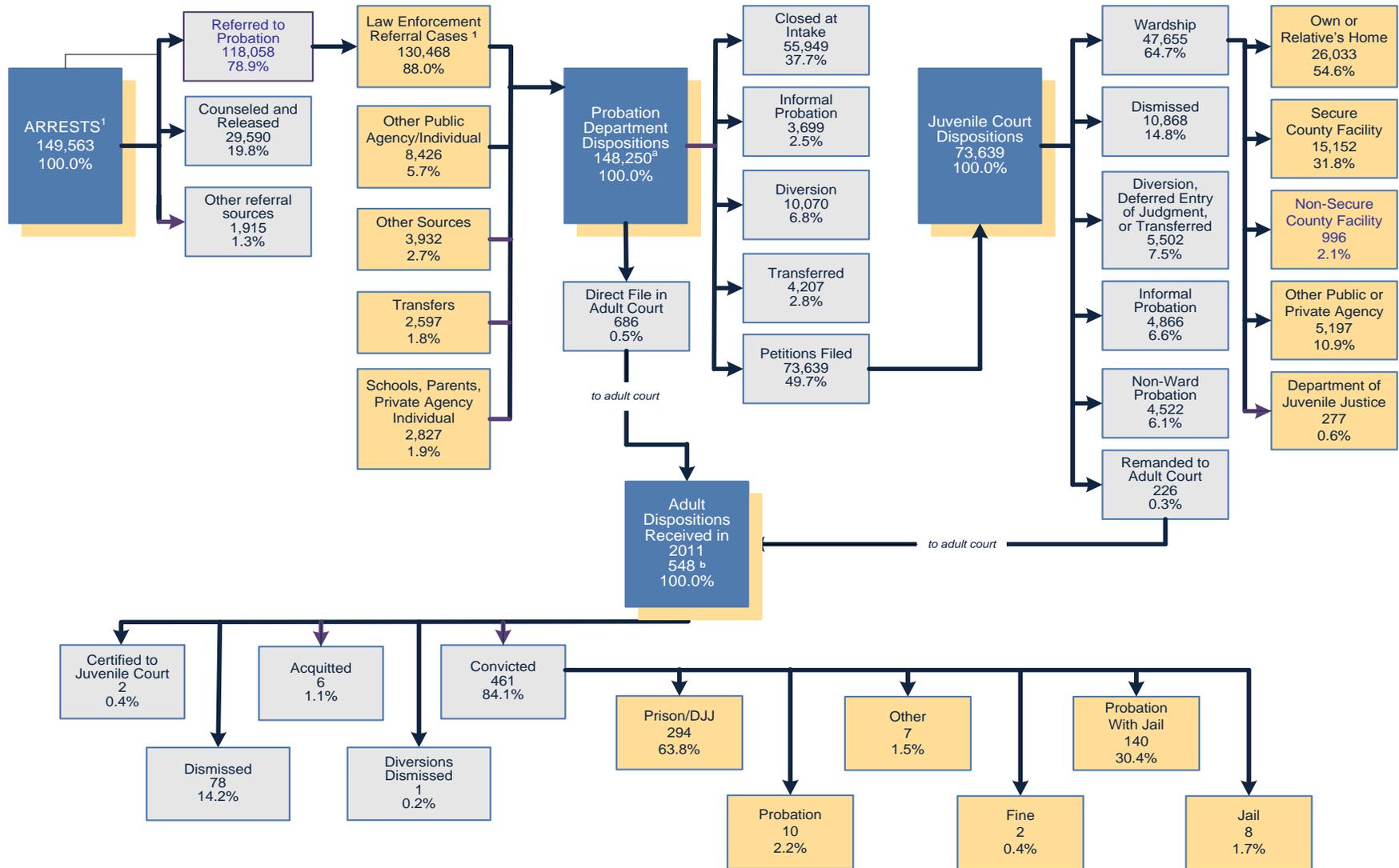
Upon making an arrest, a law enforcement agency typically refers the case to the probation department in the juvenile’s county of residence. Nearly all referrals are generated by police and sheriff’s departments (88.0 percent in 2011)¹, with the remainder coming from other sources. Probation departments investigate all referrals received and make a determination of how to proceed with each. Disposition of cases include counsel and release, transfer to the jurisdiction where the minor resides, wardship and probation, out-of-home placement, commitment to juvenile hall or camp, and commitment to the DJJ. More than half of all wards (54.6 percent in 2011)² were allowed to return home under the supervision of the probation department.

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

¹ Juvenile Justice in California, 2011, California Department of Justice

² Juvenile Justice in California, 2011, California Department of Justice

STATISTICAL DATA OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



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

² Includes the 226 juveniles sent directly to adult court.

^b In 2011, probation departments reported information on 912 transfers to the adult system. The adult disposition information being discussed here is for the 548 dispositions received in 2011.

Source: California Department of Justice report: Juvenile Justice in California 2011

System Flow

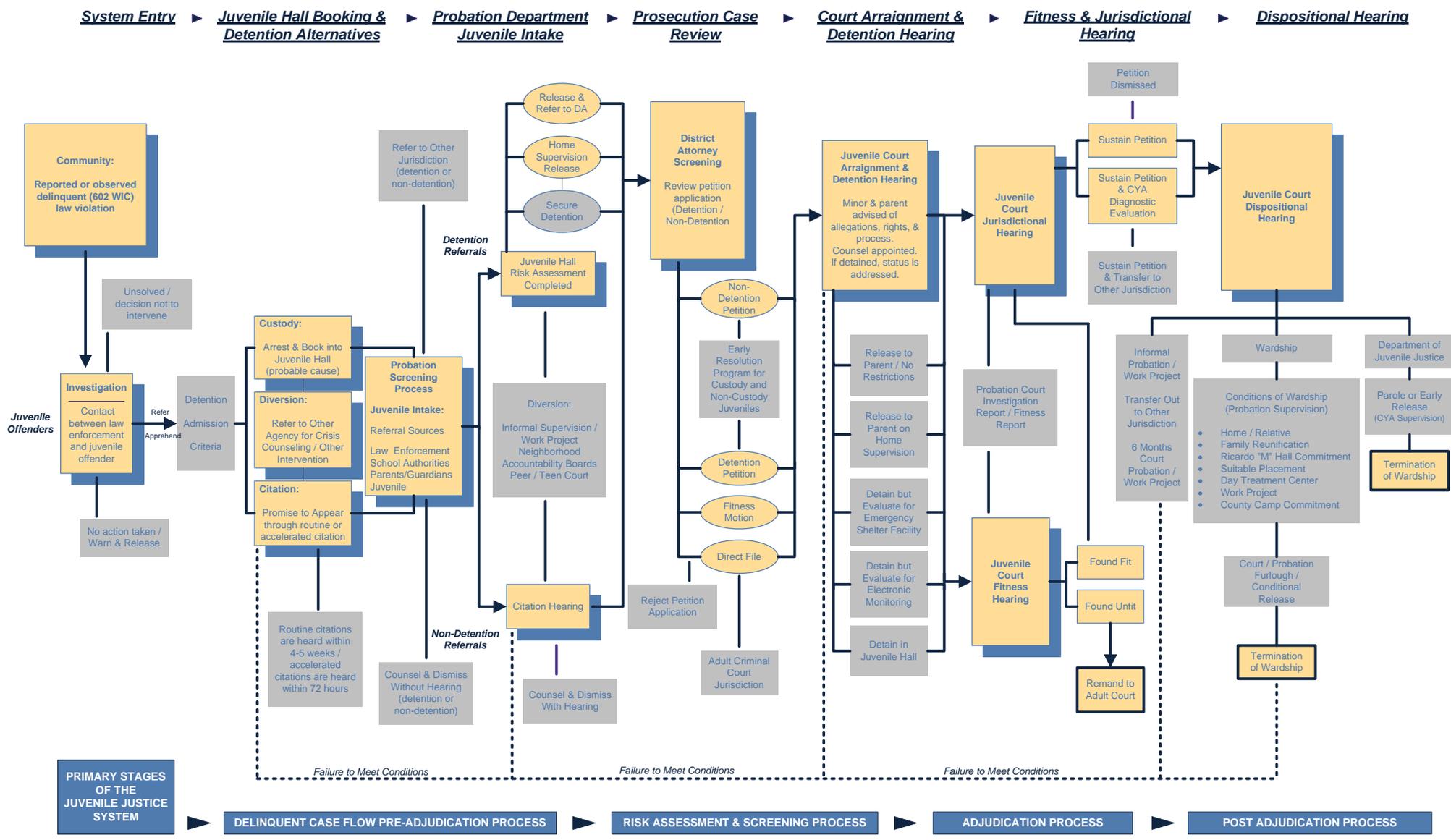
As with other social systems, the juvenile justice system does not function in a vacuum. There are several entities that interact with the system. Those other entities make up the external environment of the juvenile justice system. Included in the external environment are the United States Congress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

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

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

Additionally, with enactment of AB1628 youthful offenders released from DJJ institutions are no longer under the supervision of DJJ Parole but rather will be supervised by County Probation. This further shift of the youthful offender population essentially serves to eliminate DJJ Parole by 2014. As a result of SB 81, DJJ began to plan for the eventual closure of one or more facilities as the population of offenders continues to drop. As of June 30, 2007, DJJ housed 2,131 youth who were committed by a juvenile court. At the conclusion of 2012 the DJJ population declined to 752 housed youth due to the realignment process underway within California over the past two (2) years. As the DJJ population continues to drop due to realignment, the result is a higher concentration of youth who remain at the local level and who may require a higher level of care and service from the local agencies that have yet to develop needed transitional programs and resources.

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



Service Network

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

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

Department of Education

Community Day Schools

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

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

High-Risk Youth Education & Public Safety

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

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

Juvenile Court Schools

The purpose of juvenile court schools is to provide mandated, compulsory public education services for juvenile offenders who are under the protection or authority of the county juvenile justice system and are incarcerated in juvenile halls, juvenile homes, day centers, juvenile

ranches, juvenile camps, or regional youth educational facilities. Juvenile court schools are operated through the county office of education.

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

Upon release, or after the court terminates jurisdiction, students of ages sixteen to eighteen 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 2010, there were 83 Juvenile Court Schools reporting an enrollment of 9,010 students. However, CDE demographic reports for prior school years indicate that the total number of students served by these schools over the entire year averaged over 42,000.

Opportunity Education Program

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

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

Program Access & Retention Initiative

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

Achievement Gap

As public schools in California and across the nation become increasingly diverse, the most pernicious and challenging education issue of our time is the academic achievement gap. The racial and economic achievement gaps are a fact that California simply cannot afford to

accept—morally, economically or socially. We know that all children can learn to the same high levels, so we must confront and change those things that are holding groups of students back.

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

Defining the Achievement Gap

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

Chronic Absence Matters

California's economic and social well-being depends upon our ability to educate the next generation. A higher level of educational attainment leads to higher incomes, healthier lives, less dependency on public assistance and lower levels of involvement in the criminal justice system. 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 twenty year olds who never graduate from high school. The lost contributions to California's future by these cohorts should matter to California leaders.

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

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.

Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs

Realignment results in counties receiving funding and responsibility for providing services. This should enable counties to better utilize and prioritize funding to meet community goals. With program responsibility at the local level, counties will implement creative models of integrated services for the new probation population and for those who suffer from the dual diagnosis of mental health and substance abuse problems, as well as for other low-income persons currently receiving treatment services. The Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs and the Department of Mental Health strategically collapsed their program components for enhanced efficiencies before transferring functions to the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS). The new Division of Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services within the DHCS provides appropriate state oversight and assistance for programs realigned to the counties.

The California Access to Recovery Effort (CARE)

On September 29, 2010, the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs was awarded funds from the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for a third Access to Recovery (ATR) grant.

ATR is an initiative to allow people in need of substance abuse services to make individual choices in their path to recovery that reflect their personal needs and values. The CARE program is California's implementation of the federal ATR grant.

This new award (CARE 3) provides approximately \$2.6 million per year for four years for substance abuse services for youth and young service members/veterans in five target counties (Butte, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Shasta, and Tehama). The program will help address the unmet needs, service gaps, barriers, and disparities that youth and young service members and veterans face in accessing adequate, quality substance abuse services.

Department of Social Services (DSS)

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

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

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

Congress recognized the exceptional needs of youth, ages 16 up to 21, who are in foster care or who have been emancipated from foster care by enacting the Independent Living Program

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

(ILP) pursuant to Public Law 99-272 through the addition of Section 477 to Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Subsequently, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (PL 103-66) permanently reauthorized the ILP effective October 1, 1992.

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

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

Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

THP-Plus eligible youth are young adults who have emancipated from foster/probation care and are 18 to 24 years of age. THP-Plus provides up to 24 months of affordable housing, coupled with supportive services. Currently, 50 counties are approved for THP-Plus and more than 100 housing programs exist statewide for which emancipated foster youth are eligible.

- The same proportion of participants (44%) were working at entrance and exit.
- THP-Plus participants had a wage increase of \$.65 per hour.
- THP-Plus participants had a 2% increase in enrollment in 4-year universities.

- A full 92% of participants maintained stable housing at THP-Plus exit, with only 5% exiting into homelessness, an emergency shelter, or other unstable housing and 3% exiting into incarceration.⁴

AB 12 was signed into law on September 30, 2010. From passage of AB 12 came the painstaking development of regulations to implement it. A small army of county and state administrators, advocates, caregivers, and youth began the task of combing through almost every aspect of foster care, developing policies for AB 12's extension of care. Despite a tight timeline and ever-looming budget problems, the bill became effective on January 1, 2012, implementing provisions of the Federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (PL 110-351) in California. One of the provisions of the Federal bill allows states to extend foster care up to age 21 to young adults who meet the federal participation criteria after age 18. California has opted to initiate the age limit by steps, i.e. by age 19 in 2012; by age 20 in 2013; and, may go up to age 21 depending on additional money being appropriated by the Legislature in 2014. A new foster care placement option called THP-Plus-FC was created via AB 12 as a placement option for these young adults called Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs). This program will offer similar housing models and supportive services to NMDs that are available in the current THP-Plus program. The specifics of this program are currently being developed.

Employment Development Department

Youth Employment Opportunity Program (YEOP)

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

One Stop Career Centers

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

Department of Mental Health

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,

⁴ Policy Brief, September 2012, John Burton Foundation

unnecessary juvenile justice interactions, and increased health and educational costs, not to mention poorer outcomes for the child and family.

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

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

The CSOC model is dependent upon the effective use of interagency collaborations and coalitions. The enabling California statutes of the CSOC Initiative (WIC §5850-5883) require counties to maintain both an interagency policy and planning committee and an interagency case management council. It also requires the provision of coordinated individualized interagency services and supports to enrollees as well as the involvement of families.

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

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

Social and Health Services - *Disproportionality Project*

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

California Partners for Permanency

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

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

2. ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS

The declining trend with juvenile crime in California, first marked in the mid-1990s, has continued as reported by the California Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC), Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). CJSC indicates there were 149,563 juvenile arrests in 2011 (most current data). This data on juvenile arrests comes a year after a 12-year trend that coincides with implementation of various legislative initiatives aimed at reducing the involvement of at-risk youth in the juvenile justice system, in part by restructuring the way local jurisdictions approached the problem of juvenile crime. Each of these initiatives required local planning efforts, multi-agency coordination, and outcome evaluations as part of successful program development. We continue to improve our statewide data collection efforts; however, there is reason for caution when attempting to compare the data reported for 2011, as the number of counties that report data has varied year-to-year.⁵

⁵ Juvenile Justice in California, 2011, California Department of Justice

A. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

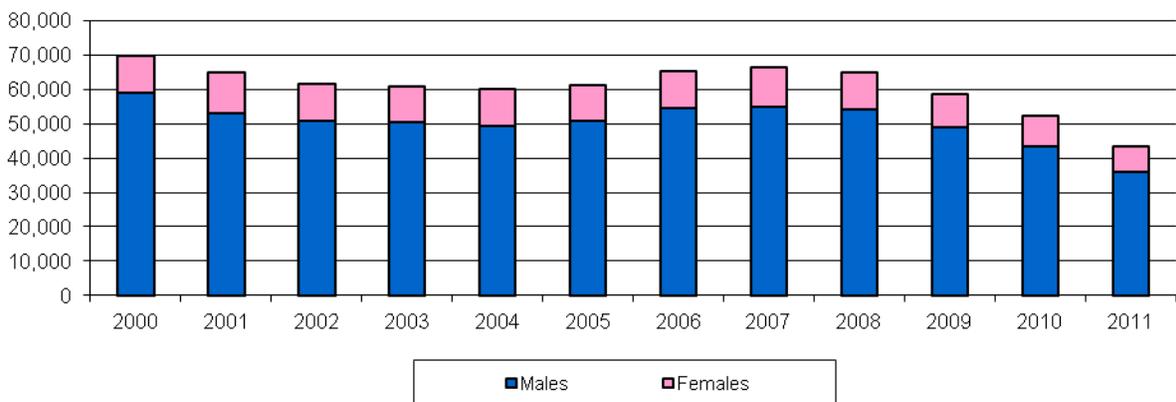
Juvenile Offense, Arrest, Referral and Detentions Data

Throughout the last 12 years, California has positively impacted delinquency rates and improved conditions in many communities through its statewide commitment to collaborative and evidence-based delinquency prevention programs. In 2011, there were a reported 149,563 juvenile arrests; this is down 38.4 percent from 2000 (at 243,090 total arrests). From 2000 to 2011, the rate of juvenile felony arrests has decreased 37.7 percent, the rate of juvenile misdemeanor arrests decreased 40.0 percent, and the rate of arrest for status offenses has decreased 44.8 percent.

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.

At the beginning of 2005, there appeared to be an upward trend in both felony and misdemeanor arrests. However, since 2005 and continuing in 2011, a downward trend in these arrest rates has occurred. As demonstrated in Chart 1 and corresponding table, the total number of felony arrests for juveniles declined 24.1 percent from 69,645 in 2000 to 43,403 in 2011 (which account for 37.7 percent of all juvenile arrests in California). This overall decline in felony arrests is most notable among boys - from 2000 to present we observe a reduction of over 38.9 percent for young men. The results, however, are less for girls, with only a 31.3 percent decrease over the last twelve years, though still significant. What is interesting to note is females now represent a greater percentage of total juvenile felony arrests at a rate of 17.4 percent in 2011 compared to 15.7 percent in 2000, peaking in 2001 at 20.2 percent.

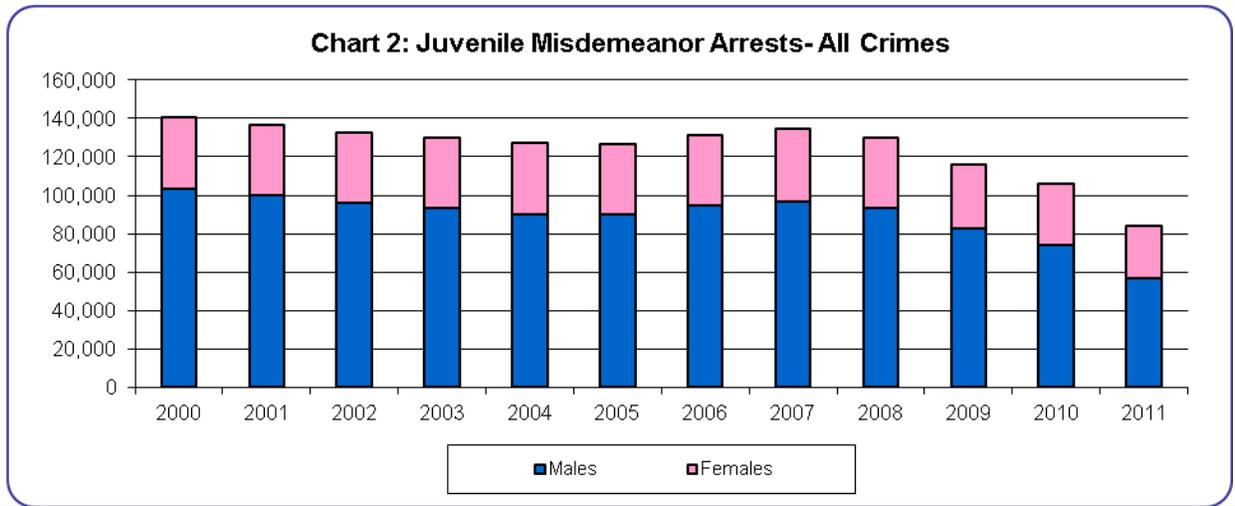
Chart 1: Juvenile Felony Arrests - All Crimes



2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
69,645	64,713	61,539	60,878	59,871	61,161	65,189	66,191	64,963	58,555	52,020	43,403

Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

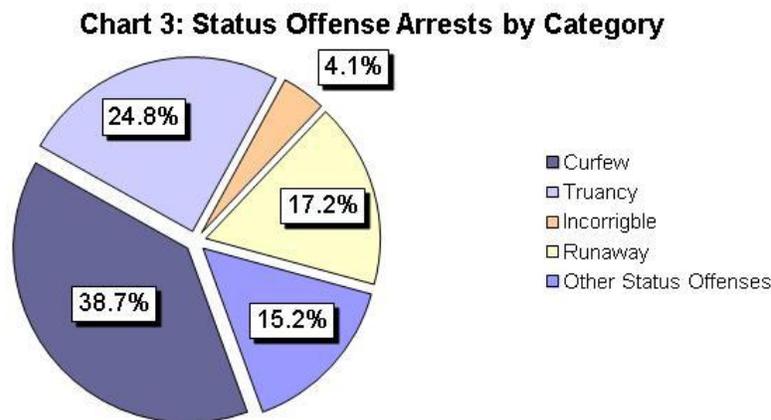
Juvenile misdemeanor arrests have followed a similar twelve-year decreasing trend. As demonstrated in Chart 2 and corresponding table, the total number of misdemeanor arrests for juveniles declined 40.0 percent from 140,536 in 2000 to 84,333 in 2011 (accounting for 53.1 percent of all 2011 juvenile arrests in California). Again, the decline is most notable among boys - from 2000 to present there has been a reduction of 44.8 percent for young men. Also significant is the 26.5 percent decrease for young women. Since 2000, females have consistently made up approximately 25 to 30 percent of the total juvenile misdemeanor arrests; that 30 percent mark was broken last year and this year it was broken again as California females accounted for 32.2 percent of juvenile misdemeanor arrests in 2011.



2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
140,536	136,480	132,471	130,225	127,535	126,620	131,164	134,629	130,142	115,951	106,253	84,333

Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

Looking at trends for juvenile status offenses over the same period of time (2000-2011), arrest rates on the whole were on the decline until 2006 where an increase of 17.7 percent occurred. However, in 2010 status offenses decreased and currently (2011) there were 21,827 arrests for status offenses representing a significant decrease from 2010 (27,594). In 2011, status offense arrests accounted for 14.6 percent of all juvenile arrests. Chart 3 illustrates the status offense arrests in 2010 by category.



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

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

Table 1:

	Under 12	12 - 14	15 - 17
Felony Arrests	30.2%	26.6%	29.8%
Misdemeanor Arrests	61.4%	61.3%	54.7%
Status Offenses Arrests	8.5%	12.1%	15.5%

Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

In reviewing the data of juvenile arrests across race/ethnicity origin in 2011, Hispanic youth, represented 54.5 percent of all juvenile arrests. Black youth accounted for 16.6 percent of all juvenile arrests. White youth represented 23.0 percent of all juvenile arrests. In 2011 a greater percentage of whites were arrested for a misdemeanor at 61.9 percent; a greater percentage of Hispanics were arrested for a status offense at 16.8 percent; and a greater percentage of blacks were arrested for a felony at 37.8 percent.

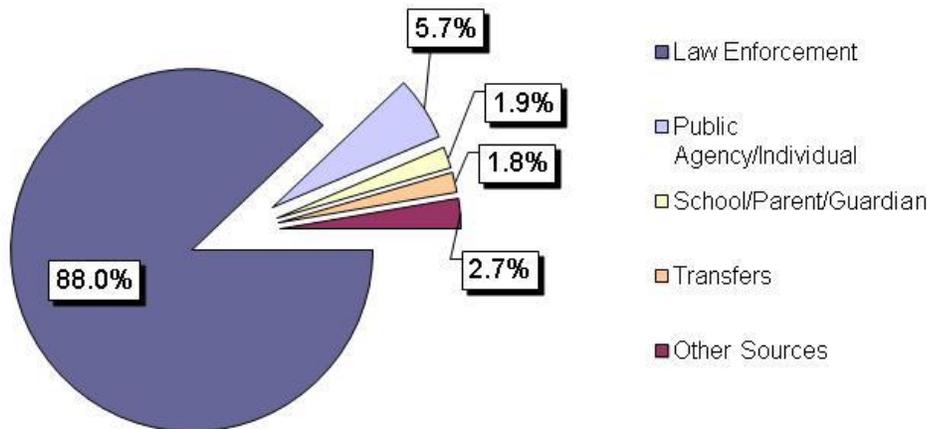
As California youth navigate through the juvenile justice system subsequent to arrest, we note that in 2011:

- 78.9 percent were referred to probation;
- 19.8 percent were counseled and released; and
- 1.3 percent were turned over to another law enforcement jurisdiction.

Of these minors, males were slightly more likely than females to be referred to the probation department (80.0 percent vs. 76.2 percent) while females were slightly more likely than males to be counseled and released (22.5 percent vs. 18.7 percent respectively).

Chart 4 shows the breakout of the 148,250 cases referred to county probation departments in 2011. Of these, 67.0 percent were new referrals while 33.0 percent were subsequent referrals.

Chart 4: Referral Sources



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

Data from 2011 show that of the 148,250 referrals handled by probation, 37.7 percent of all cases were closed at intake; 2.5 percent were granted informal probation; 6.8 percent were given diversion options; 1.1 percent were transferred to other law enforcement jurisdictions; and 49.7 percent were filed as juvenile court petitions. Looking back over the past five years, percentage rates have changed very little.

The result of contact with youth may result in various outcomes - agencies may: counsel and release juveniles; refer youth to the probation department; or turn minors over to another law enforcement jurisdiction. Total law enforcement dispositions for juvenile arrests for all offenses for the last 12 years (2000–2011) are summarized in the following table:

Table 2:

DISPOSITIONS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Juvenile Arrest Dispositions	243,090	240,486	229,634	223,320	218,146	218,779	232,849	236,856	229,104	204,696	185,867	149,563
Felony Arrest Dispositions	63,889	63,993	61,539	60,878	59,871	61,161	65,189	66,191	64,968	58,555	52,020	43,403
Handled within the department	5,452	6,067	5,486	5,357	5595	4,904	5,471	5,717	5,371	4,658	4,214	3,482
Turned over to other agency	369	580	609	525	410	429	614	591	960	1,094	935	714
Juvenile court / probation dept	58,068	57,346	55,444	54,996	53,866	55,828	59,104	59,883	58,632	52,803	46,871	39,207
Misdemeanor Arrest Dispositions	139,669	136,480	132,475	130,222	127,535	126,620	131,164	134,629	130,142	115,951	106,253	84,333
Handled within the department	42,395	42,936	39,179	36,180	37,119	33,596	37,524	23,397	23,868	20,419	19,440	16,218
Turned over to other agency	1,795	1,988	2,646	2,432	2,004	1,985	1,944	1,698	1,678	1,749	1,599	1,006
Juvenile court / probation dept	135,011	131,569	126,270	123,830	119,152	112,037	128,192	109,534	104,596	93,783	85,214	67,109
Status Offense Arrest Dispositions	39,532	40,013	35,620	32,220	30,740	30,998	36,496	36,036	33,999	30,190	27,594	21,827

Source: California Department of Justice, Crime in California 2011, 1999-2011, Arrests by Category, Offense, and Law Enforcement Division.

Review of this data within the context of race/ethnicity, reveals significant disproportionality. White youth comprise 31.8 percent of the juvenile population in California. They correspondingly account for 21.7 percent of petitions filed; 25.1 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake);

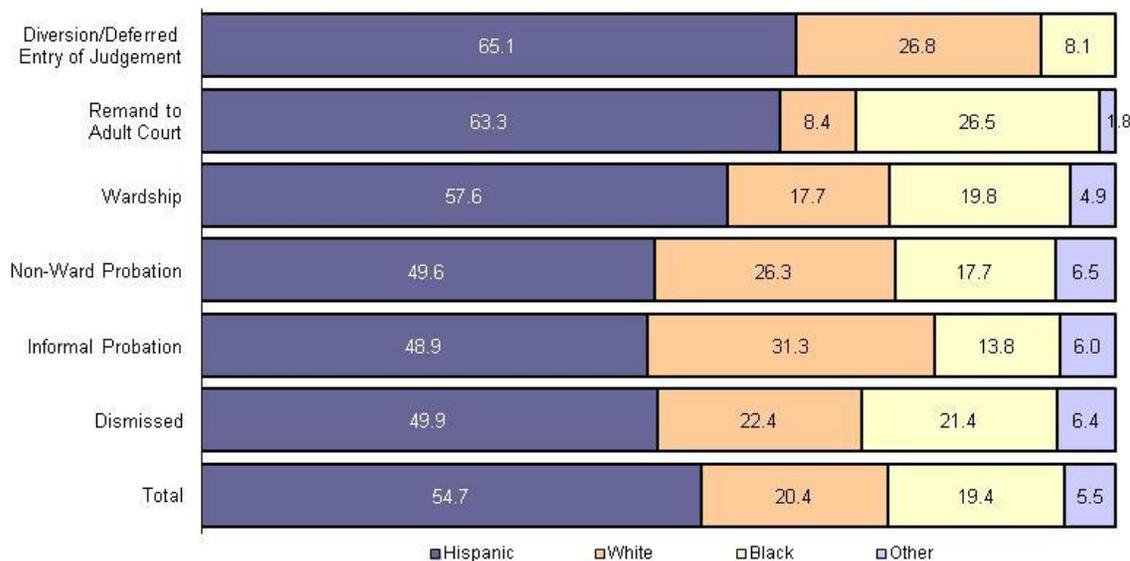
30.0 percent of the youth granted informal probation; 18.6 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship); but only 7.3 percent of all youth remanded to adult court.

Hispanics comprise 48.3 percent of the juvenile population; 52.8 percent of all petitions filed; 51.7 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake); and 56.0 percent of youth granted informal probation. However, they comprise 51.1 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship) and an alarming 59.1 percent of youth remanded to adult court.

Data regarding Blacks in the system show the most striking figures. Blacks comprise only 6.2 percent of the youth population yet they make up 20.1 percent of all petitions filed; 16.5 percent of all cases dismissed (closed at intake); 8.4 percent of youth granted informal probation; 25.7 percent of youth granted formal probation (wardship); and 28.2 percent of all youth remanded to adult court.

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

Chart 5: Disposition Types by Ethnicity



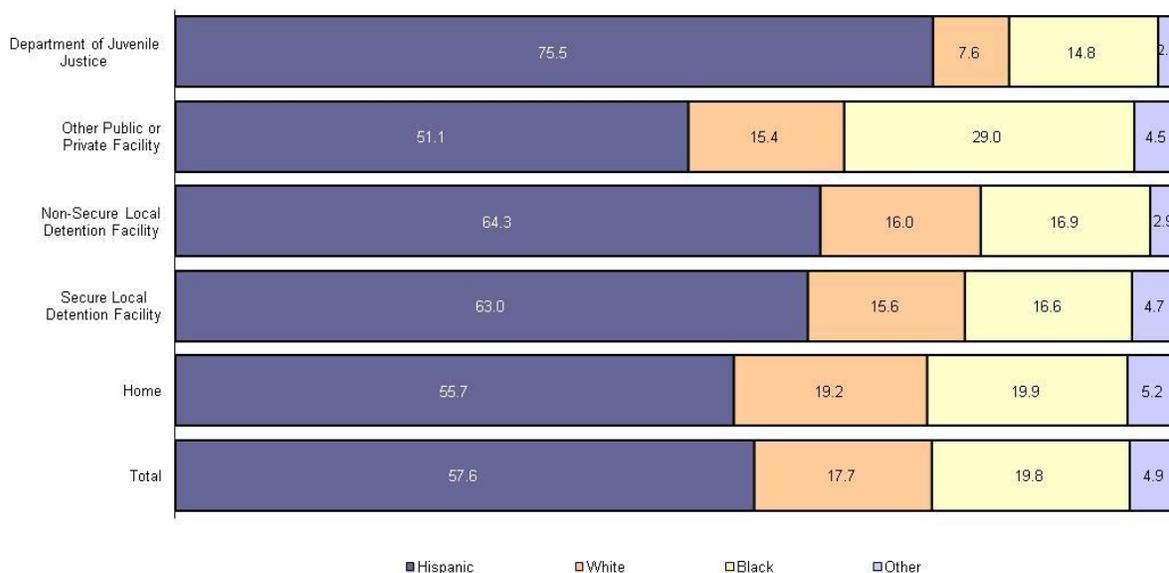
Percent of juvenile population	47.5% Hispanic	32.7% White	6.5% Black	13.3% All Other
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Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

Looking at the data regarding the age of youth and corresponding disposition type, juveniles under the age of 12 had a greater percentage of cases dismissed (closed at intake) than any other age group (34.9 percent). There were 47,655 minors on formal probation (wardship) in 2011. Of these, Hispanic youth accounted for 68.1 percent; White accounted for 56.1 percent; Blacks accounted for 66.0 percent and all 'Other' ethnicities accounted for 58.0 percent of the total. Reviewing the numbers of youth sent to local secure detention facilities, Hispanics represented 34.8 percent of those commitments. Hispanic youth were more likely to be committed in secure county facilities than any other race/ethnicity. Black youth represented 26.7 percent of minors in secure county facilities in comparison to 28.1 percent for Whites.

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

Chart 6: Wardship Probation Placements



Source: California Department of Justice, Juvenile Justice in California, 2011

Figures in this area relating to gender show males were more likely to be committed to a local secure detention facility than were females (6.0 vs. 0.6 percent), moreover males were more likely than females to be returned to their own home or a relative’s home (82.4 vs. 17.6 percent).

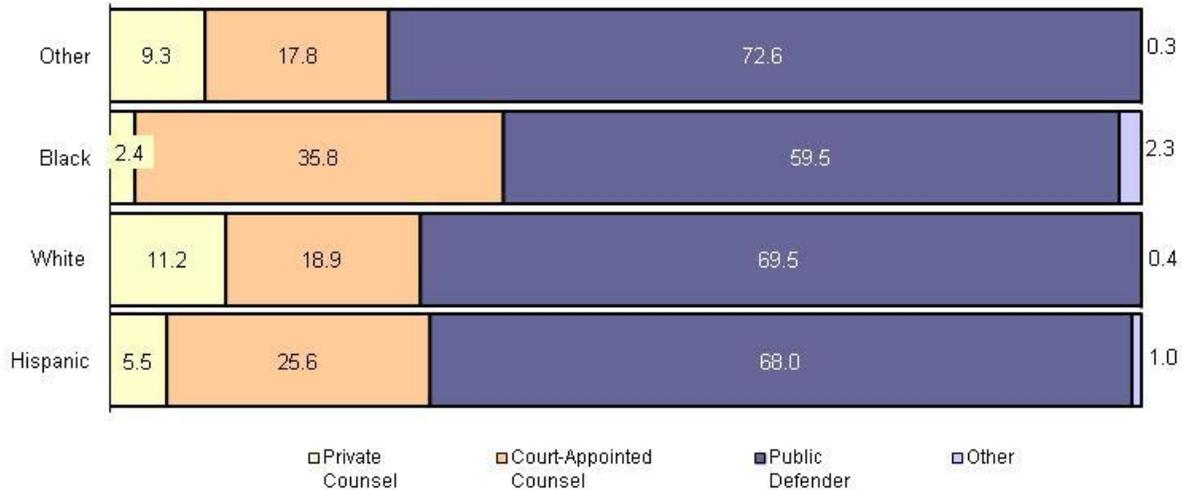
While the number and rate of juveniles in residential placement have declined, racial and ethnic disparities remain. Since 1997, Black Children have been at least three and a half times as likely and Hispanic children at least one and a half times as likely as White children to be in residential placement.

~Children’s Defense Fund

Statistics regarding placement and commitments to the DJJ also convey interesting trends. Hispanic youth represented 75.5 percent of the population within DJJ; White youth represented 7.6 percent; and Black youth represented 14.8 percent.

Another area where disparity is evident is in defense representation (Chart 7). White youth were twice as likely to be represented by private counsel (11.2 percent) than that of Hispanic youth (5.5 percent) and over three times as likely as Black youth (2.4 percent). Regardless of ethnicity, nearly 6 out of 10 juveniles were represented by a public defender. Interestingly, age did not play a factor in representation type as the proportional breakdown of defense representation was similar with the majority being represented by a public defender (ranging from 66.7 percent to 67.9 percent).

Chart 7: Defense Representation by Ethnicity



Source: California Department of Justice, *Juvenile Justice in California*, 2011

Disparate Educational Opportunities –

- Only 10 states require by statute that school districts offer full-day kindergarten.
- Sixty percent or more of fourth and eighth grade public school students are reading or doing math below grade level.
- Seventy-six percent or more of Black and Hispanic students in these grades are reading or doing math below grade level.
- The gap in math and reading achievement between high and low-income students is 30 to 40 percent larger today than it was a generation ago. This income gap is now nearly twice as large as the gap between White and Black students.
- Sixteen states have “regressive” school funding systems, providing high-poverty school districts with less state and local revenue than low-poverty school districts.
- Fifteen states have “flat” school funding systems, with no appreciable difference in funding to low- and high-poverty districts.
- Twenty-two percent of children who have lived in poverty do not graduate from high school, compared to six percent of those who have never been poor.
- Thirty-two percent of students who spent more than half of their childhoods in poverty do not graduate.
- In five states, 10 percent or more of public school students received at least one out-of-school suspension.
- Black children are more than twice as likely to receive at least one out-of-school suspension as Hispanic or White children.
- One in seven Black students received at least one out-of-school suspension.
- Only 76 percent of public high school students receive a diploma within four years of entering ninth grade and among Black and Hispanic students, less than two-thirds graduate from high school on time.

~Children’s Defense Fund 2012

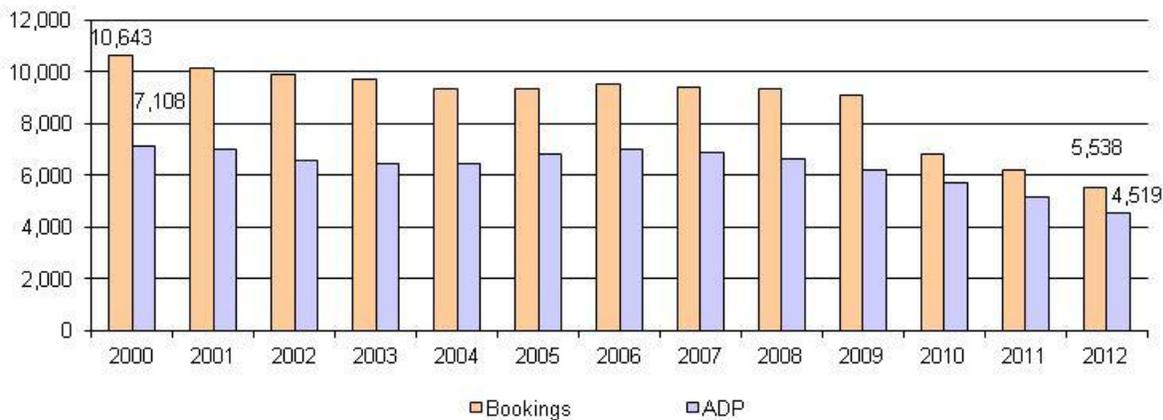
The 2011 Relative Rate Index for youth of color in the State of CA when compared with White youth in the juvenile justice system is also very telling with regards to disproportionality:

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

During 2012, there was an average of 5,538 bookings into juvenile halls each month. Since 2000, the average number of bookings per month has decreased by 48.0 percent; this significant decrease, in part, was due to dramatic and sharp decline in bookings from 2009 to 2012 (9,079 to 5,538).

Corresponding with the significant decrease in bookings, juvenile hall average daily population (ADP) has dropped significantly over the last few years from 5,137 in 2011 to 4517 in 2012 (36.4% decrease). Chart 8 highlights the average number of juvenile bookings per month and the average juvenile hall ADP per month since 2000. The decrease in California arrest and booking rates since 2000 is consistent with federal data indicating that arrests of persons under 18 have been decreasing. Although there is no single explanation for the overall declines, it appears to coincide with juvenile realignment whereby the state transferred the responsibility for serving lower-level juvenile offenders from DJJ to counties who have had to plan for an increase in the number of community-based intervention programs for at-risk youth – efforts that had been easing the burden on the ADP of juvenile detention facilities.⁶

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



Source: Board of State and Community Corrections, Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, 2000-2012 quarterly reports

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

The analysis of juvenile crime problems, while expansive and thorough, is missing a key element and that is the assessment of gang crime statistics. Unfortunately, across the nation

⁶ Juvenile Detention Profile Survey 2012, California Corrections Standards Authority

and in California, there are challenges to comprehensively assessing the current situation regarding youth gang activity. What is known is that gangs pose a serious threat to public safety in many communities throughout the United States and continue to be a factor effecting juvenile crime problems in California. To reduce gang involvement/activity, the BSCC administers the California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention Program (CalGRIP). CalGRIP is funded through the State Restitution Fund and provides grant funding to cities using a local collaborative effort for grant prevention, intervention, reentry, education, job training and skills development, family and community series, and/or suppression activities. In FY 2013, \$9.2 million in CalGRIP funding will be utilized by the State of California.

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

Commencing on July 1, 2012 the BSCC was created. The BSCC is an independent agency reporting directly to the Governor. The governing body is comprised of 12 members, the majority of whom are appointed by the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. The Speaker of the Assembly, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Judicial Council of California also each appoint one member to the board.

Additionally, pursuant to the federal JJDPA; each state must establish an advisory group/SAG to receive Title II Formula Block Grant funds. In California, this governor- appointed committee is called the SACJJDP and has become an adjunct to the BSCC. The SACJJDP mandated responsibilities include but are not limited to the following four activities:

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

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

"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

The SACJJDP has developed a broad Three-Year Plan for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the state. The 2013 plan both supplements its own required plan and provides a strategic approach for

the statewide leadership activities undertaken by the SACJJD for the betterment of California youth and families.

The SACJJD prioritized the three following priority juvenile justice needs/problems in 2012, which will be continued in 2013:

1. **Disproportionate Minority Contact:** DMC includes direct services, education/awareness, and support through resources and advocacy to address any disparities in the decision-making processes within the juvenile justice system that impact youth of color and the corresponding disproportionality of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

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

“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

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

3. **Strategic Support:** A strategy to support realignment efforts to develop and strengthen services, programs, and policies that promote positive outcomes for youth, their families, and communities – focuses on system improvement of juvenile detention policy and practice and may include programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

“...Juvenile Realignment serves the state’s fiscal and policy interests, particularly given the high cost of maintaining DJJ, the greater potential for efficient and effective rehabilitation at the local level, and the advantages of aligning the costs of juvenile justice with the policies that precipitate them.”

~Legislative Analyst’s Office

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

The BSCC and SACJJDP understand that successful implementation and quality assurance of realignment will be based on practices of evidence-based principles in community corrections and in juvenile justice efforts. The BSCC and SACJJDP will continue coordinating and providing assistance through collaboration with local community corrections on their evidence-based practice models to continue to integrate realignment.

3. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST THREE CORE PROTECTIONS OF THE JJDP AND THE STATE’S COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

California’s Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) dictates that status offenders and nonoffenders must not be held in secure custody outside of specific situations. WIC §601 defines status offenders in California and exceeds federal requirements by requiring that status offenders and delinquents be separated. WIC §207 dictates the situations and length of time that a status offender may be held in secure detention; this statute exceeds current federal requirements. WIC §300 defines dependents (nonoffenders) in California, and WIC §206 prohibits nonoffenders from being held in secure detention.

The BSCC is mandated to biennially inspect local juvenile detention facilities pursuant to WIC §209 and adult jails and lockups pursuant to Penal Code (PC) § 6031 and WIC §209.

DSO Rates

DSO violation rates have been declining, at times exponentially, since 2005. There has been more than a 100% reduction in violations since 2005, a success that can be attributed to targeted training, enhanced technical assistance, and improved data collection. The rate of DSO violations in 2011 was 1.18, which represented a slight increase since 2010.

Strategy to Remain in Compliance

Juvenile Detention Facilities

The BSCC annually queries all county juvenile detention facilities within the state to determine whether they intend to hold status offenders as defined by WIC §601, and whether they hold non-delinquent minors on contract with the federal government. Since the BSCC has been responsible for Compliance Monitoring, the state continues to receive 100% response from reporting agencies. Facilities’ responses are entered into a database for analysis and are verified during an on-site inspection. Each county juvenile detention facility is biennially inspected pursuant to WIC §209.

If a juvenile detention facility reports that it will be holding status offenders or federal minors (undocumented immigrant youth and youth in the custody of the Bureau of Indian Affairs), the facility is mandated by WIC §207 to report the number and duration of secure detentions of such minors to the BSCC via the Status Offender Detention Report or the Federal Minors in Custody

Report. The BSCC aggregates, analyzes and reports this data in accordance with JJDP A reporting requirements.

Any facility reporting that an adjudicated status offender has been securely detained subsequent to a violation of a valid court order (VCO) must complete and attach the VCO Exception checklist and accompanying minute order to ensure that they are complying with the provisions of the JJDP A. In addition, a minimum of 10% of the uses of the VCO are verified; Field Representatives will review the original data source to ensure compliance.

BSCC staff continually reviews all secure detentions identified on the Status Offender Detention Report and Federal Minors in Custody Report; if a violation is identified, a Field Representative contacts the facility via telephone to review the details of the detention and either confirm that a violation did indeed occur, or to determine if a reporting error was made. Technical assistance is offered during this follow-up. These secure detentions are also verified by a Field Representative during the on-site biennial inspection. Appropriate data is also reviewed by a Field Representative during the on-site biennial inspection to verify that nonoffenders (WIC 300) were not held in secure detention.

Continual technical assistance is conducted throughout the BSCC biennial inspection cycle, either via telephone or an on-site visit. In addition, a pre-inspection briefing is held prior to an on-site inspection, and the elements of the DSO core requirement are reiterated to the agency.

With respect to inspection of nonsecure juvenile facilities that hold nonoffenders (WIC 300), the California Department of Social Services annually visits each of these facilities to ensure that they remain nonsecure.

The BSCC continues to target agencies with higher levels of DSO violations; several agencies receive regular visits to verify DSO data. The self-reporting forms that agencies use to capture DSO data have again been streamlined and enhanced for ease of use. The BSCC provides training on JJDP A requirements each year during the California Association of Probation Institution Administrators (CAPIA) annual conference.

Adult Facilities

Pursuant to WIC §210.2 (b), the BSCC annually queries all law enforcement facilities to determine if they contain a jail or lockup and, if so, whether they will hold minors for any period of time.

Pursuant to WIC §207.1 (d) (F), adult facilities that hold minors are required to keep logs to track the number, duration, and reason for secure detention of minors. These logs become the basis for monthly reporting to the BSCC and for annual reporting to OJJDP.

BSCC staff verifies the number and duration of secure detentions in adult jails and lockups on a monthly basis. Field Representatives will contact a facility if it appears as though a violation of DSO has occurred to verify if a violation did indeed occur or to determine if a reporting error was made.

If violations are identified during the on-site inspection or through monthly reporting, the BSCC will provide targeted technical assistance and training to those agencies. Continual technical assistance is conducted throughout the BSCC biennial inspection cycle, either via telephone or

during an on-site visit. In addition, a pre-inspection briefing is held prior to an on-site inspection, and the elements of the DSO core requirement are reiterated to the agency.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

WIC §207.1 (b), §208 (a) and California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Sections 1101, 1144 and 1161 relate specifically to the separation of minors from adult offenders in adult facilities. WIC §207.1 (h) relates specifically to co-located facilities. California statute exceeds federal requirements in many instances.

The BSCC is mandated to biennially inspect local juvenile detention facilities pursuant to WIC §209 and adult jails and lockups pursuant to PC §6031 and WIC §209.

Separation Violations

The number of separation violations has varied widely during the past few years. From 2002-2004, the BSCC reported zero violations. A high of 44 violations was reported in 2005; in 2006, the number of violations decreased to 33, and in 2007, 2008 and 2009, one violation was reported each year. There were no violations of the separation core requirement in 2010 or 2011.

Targeted training and technical assistance continue to be provided at all levels of service to ensure compliance with the separation core requirement. Where there are isolated incidents of violations, the BSCC collaborates with service providers at all levels of the juvenile justice system to ensure that such violations do not occur in the future.

Strategy to Maintain Compliance

There are several mechanisms in place to ensure that instances of noncompliance do not occur in the future. First and foremost, BSCC Field Representatives conduct regular compliance monitoring inspections of all detention facilities in the state, adult and juvenile, state and local. During these inspections, compliance with both state and federal law relative to separation is verified; focus is given to programs that may allow contact. The BSCC continues to closely monitor situations in which there is potential for contact between adult inmates and minors in detention facilities.

Additionally, the BSCC provides ongoing pre-inspection training, new manager/supervisor training, and annual training regarding the separation core requirement.

Adult Facilities

Pursuant to WIC §210.2 (b), the BSCC annually queries all local jails and lockups to determine if they will hold minors for any length of time. If a facility answers this query positively, WIC §207.1 (e) requires that the BSCC provide technical assistance specific to minors in custody to the agency.

The BSCC verifies that separation of minors and adult offenders is appropriate during an on-site inspection; each adult facility that holds minors is biennially inspected pursuant to WIC §209 (a) and (b) (this includes jails, lockups and court holding facilities). Agencies that hold minors are also required to develop policy and procedures to ensure the separation of minors and adult offenders pursuant to Title 15, California Code of Regulations.

Continual technical assistance is conducted throughout the BSCC biennial inspection cycle, either via telephone or an on-site visit. In addition, a pre-inspection briefing is held prior to an on-site inspection, and the elements of the separation core requirement are reiterated to the agency.

Juvenile Detention Facilities

The BSCC biennially inspects all county juvenile detention facilities and training schools, and has annually inspected state training schools. During each on-site inspection, Field Representatives verify that no “scared straight” type programs are operating within the facility and that inmate workers are prohibited from coming into contact with minors.

The BSCC provides continual technical assistance and training to county probation departments reiterating the separation core requirement. These agencies are aware that they violate both federal and state law when there is contact between adult inmates and minors. In addition, a pre-inspection briefing is held prior to an on-site inspection, and the elements of the separation core requirement are reiterated to the agency.

Co-located Facilities

There are currently two co-located facilities in California: the Lacy Juvenile Annex in Orange County and the Yolo County Juvenile Hall. Pursuant to WIC §207.1 (h), these facilities must meet the following criteria:

- The juvenile facility is physically or architecturally separate from the portion that holds adult offenders so that contact between the two is prevented;
- Shared non-residential programs only occur when there are written policies and procedures to assure that there is time-based use of those areas that prevents contact between juveniles and adult offenders;
- Juvenile facility has a dedicated and separate staff from the portion that holds adult offenders (this requirement exceeds federal requirements); and
- Juvenile facility complies with all applicable state and local statutory, licensing and regulatory requirements for juvenile facilities of this type.

BSCC staff conducts annual inspections of co-located facilities to verify compliance with federal and state criteria and with California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities. BSCC staff also provides ongoing technical assistance to these facilities, beginning with the planning and construction review phases.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

WIC §207.1 dictates that minors shall not be held in an adult jail unless they are under the jurisdiction of the adult court, or are held under specific circumstances and requirements specific to separation of minors and adult inmates are met. This statute mirrors the federal jail removal requirement for minors in secure detention and exceeds federal regulation by imposing a six-hour limit on the non-secure detention of minors. WIC §210.2 (a) authorizes the BSCC to develop standards for law enforcement facilities that hold minors to ensure compliance with WIC §207.1. California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Articles 8-10 relate specifically to minors in adult facilities.

The BSCC is mandated to biennially inspect adult jails and lockups pursuant to PC §6031 and WIC §209.

Rates of Jail Removal Violations

The majority of jail removal violations occur when a minor has been charged with a heinous or violent crime and agencies run over their six-hour exception during interviews and interrogation. Other common reasons include delays in parents picking up their child and delays in having the minor transported to a juvenile detention facility. Law enforcement agencies are reminded that these situations, while sometimes unavoidable, do constitute violations of both federal and state law.

Since 2006, jail removal violations have been declining. The rate of jail removal violations in 2011 was 1.36, representing a slight increase from 2010. After increasing the number of facilities in our universe in 2006, the BSCC hired full time compliance monitoring consultants to provide service to the field. Our compliance monitoring consultants continue to receive training relative to the jail removal core requirement.

Additionally, the BSCC has continued to provide targeted, enhanced training and technical assistance to lockups, and has modified the self reporting form that agencies use to report jail removal data.

Strategy for Remaining in Compliance

Pursuant to WIC §210.2 (b), the BSCC annually queries all law enforcement facilities to determine if they contain a jail or lockup and, if so, if they will hold minors for any period of time.

Pursuant to WIC §207.1 (d) (F), adult facilities that hold minors are required to keep logs to track the number, duration, and reason for secure detention of minors. These logs become the basis for monthly reporting to the BSCC and for annual reporting to OJJDP. Field Representatives verify the number, duration and reason for secure detention during each on-site biennial inspection. Appropriate data is reviewed to identify violations of Jail Removal. If violations are identified during the on-site inspection or through monthly reporting, the BSCC will provide targeted technical assistance and training to those agencies.

BSCC staff also verifies the number and duration of secure detentions in adult jails and lockups on a monthly basis. Field Representatives will contact a facility if it appears as though a violation of Jail Removal has occurred to verify if a violation did indeed occur or to determine if a reporting error was made. Technical assistance is offered during this contact and is followed up during the on-site biennial inspection. Note: California does not use the rural exception.

The BSCC currently employs full-time compliance monitor consultants who will be annually inspecting lockups that hold minors in secure detention. At this inspection, data will be collected and analyzed and the facility's classification will be verified. It is anticipated that increasing the frequency of inspection will enhance compliance with the jail removal core requirement. Compliance monitors will continue to verify those facilities that are classified as non-secure at least once every three years. Field Representatives will continue to conduct inspections as mandated by PC and WIC.

SAG Role in Maintaining Compliance with Three Core Protections

The SAG/SACJJDP oversees California's compliance with the JJDPA. The SACJJDP will continue to be kept apprised of the BSCC's plan for compliance monitoring and will be involved in the identification of barriers and strategies for compliance monitoring. The SACJJDP is also

required to review and approve the state's plan for compliance monitoring as part of their oversight.

***D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Protections
of the JJDPA***

- 1) **Policy and Procedures.** Please see BSCC Attachment 1, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual.
- 2) **Monitoring Authority.** Please see BSCC Attachment 1, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual.
- 3) **Monitoring Timeline.** Please see BSCC Attachment 1, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual and BSCC Attachment 2, 2013 Monitoring Authority and Violation Procedures.
- 4) **Violation Procedures.** Please see BSCC Attachment 2, 2013 Monitoring Authority and Violation Procedures.
- 5) **Barriers and Strategies.**
 - a) The volume of admissions to juvenile detention facilities, adult jails and lockups makes it difficult for Field Representatives/Consultants to review all appropriate data outside of the biennial inspection cycle.
 - Law enforcement agencies and probation departments submit regular data to the BSCC via the Jail and Juvenile Detention Profile Surveys and monthly data collection. This data is continually reviewed; this data supplements regular on-site reviews of data.
 - The BSCC has streamlined its data collection material to ensure ease of submission from law enforcement agencies and probation departments.
 - b) The sheer number of facilities in California's universe makes it difficult to verify all appropriate data annually on-site.
 - The BSCC has retained three additional staff to concentrate solely on Compliance Monitoring Inspections.
 - c) The turnover in staff of these facilities creates a gap of knowledge with respect to core requirements in some of these facilities; constant training is required.
 - The BSCC provides on-going technical assistance to law enforcement agencies and probation departments, both general and targeted. If a facility's data appears incongruous with previous data, or if there is an increase in violations, specific technical assistance and training will be provided.
 - The BSCC developed training aids specific to the Jail Removal core requirement.
 - The BSCC completed a 40-minute training video that outlines federal and state requirements relative to minors in detention. The training video is accompanied by a workbook designed to aid the detention facility staff.
 - BSCC staff provides pre-inspection briefings to law enforcement agencies and probation departments; all information relevant to the upcoming inspection is provided, including detailed information on core requirements and essential data.
 - d) The mandated inspection duties of the BSCC takes up much of a Field Representative/Consultant's work time; compliance monitoring is an additional duty for Field Representatives, yet commands a significant workload.

- The BSCC has recently hired dedicated Compliance Monitoring Staff and has dedicated the majority of an additional staff member's duties to Compliance Monitoring.

6) Definition of Terms. Please see BSCC Attachment 3, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual, Attachment A- Definitions. California uses federal definitions in the monitoring process.

7) Identification of the Monitoring Universe. Please see BSCC Attachment 1, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual.

The Compliance Monitoring Universe is continually updated. The Universe is formally updated once a year; a survey is distributed to all law enforcement agencies and probation departments at the beginning of each calendar year and facilities must respond relative to their classification.

At least annually, the Compliance Monitoring Universe is compared with law enforcement and detention facilities throughout the state via information available from constituent groups (e.g., California State Sheriff's Association, Chief Probation Officers of California, COPSWEST, USACOPS.com, etc.).

During regularly scheduled monitoring visits, Field Representatives and Consultants will ensure that each agency's facilities are adequately represented in the Compliance Monitoring Universe.

Pursuant to PC §6029, the BSCC is also required to review the plans and specifications for any local detention facilities and local juvenile detention facilities for compliance with Minimum Standards. As facilities are planned and constructed, they are appropriately added to the Compliance Monitoring Universe.

8) Classification of Monitoring Universe. Many of the facilities in California's Compliance Monitoring Universe are classified according to their definition. Please see BSCC Attachment 3, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual, Attachment A - Definitions.

The classification of the universe is linked to the identification of the universe. As mentioned above, each facility in the universe is annually queried to determine initial classification; classification will be verified during an on-site visit.

9) Inspection of Facilities. Please see BSCC Attachment 1, 2013 Minors in Custody Compliance Monitoring Manual and BSCC Attachment 2, 2013 Monitoring Authority and Violation Procedures. Refer specifically to WIC §209 and PC §6031.

10) Data Collection and Verification. Specific detail regarding data collection and verification is included in the description of each core requirement's Strategy for Maintaining Compliance. Each facility in California's universe self reports annual data relevant to their classification, and if applicable, submits monthly reports relevant to minors in their detention facilities. All self-reported data is reviewed upon receipt and verified by comparing the data with the detention logs or admission records that contain applicable information.

4. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) CORE PROTECTION

Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

At the direction of Congress and with guidance from the federal OJJDP, the BSCC has made substantial progress in its DMC reduction efforts.

The BSCC has included the Relative Rate Indices (RRI) for California (statewide) as well as for thirteen counties with focused DMC efforts: Alameda, Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Ventura and Yolo. (OJJDP Attachment 2 [a-n])

DMC Data Discussions

The effort to identify the extent to which DMC exists has primarily focused on the working relationship and collaboration between the BSCC and the California DOJ. California's DOJ Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) collects a variety of juvenile statistical data, including information regarding DMC from 56 county probation departments on a yearly basis. Each year there is a difference between the number of referrals to probation via the JCPSS and the number of juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies as "referred to juvenile court and probation" via the MACR. The differences are due, in part, to the different programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to the California DOJ. However, there are two primary reasons for the difference:

- Probation departments report caseload information while law enforcement agencies report information on individual arrests.
- The JCPSS counts only those juveniles who have a final disposition reported to the California DOJ. Many probation departments divert juveniles out of the system into other "community based" programs. As a result, many juveniles who are diverted after being referred by law enforcement agencies are not reported on JCPSS.

Awareness of these issues has required continued collaboration with the California DOJ resulting in a rejuvenated effort to educate local jurisdictions on data collection and to encourage the submission of accurate juvenile justice data including, DMC statistics.

Furthermore, in January 2012, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) Board created an ESC to assist with the transition of responsibilities from the CSA to the BSCC pursuant to Senate Bill 92 and spearhead various reform efforts to improve public safety and the criminal justice systems in California. An area of weighted discussion was that of the BSCC's responsibility for state and community corrections data collection and reporting. The ESC's recommendation to the CSA Board was to develop a goal to create a statewide repository for standardized outcome-based community corrections program data collection and reporting, including program descriptions, outcomes, evaluations, cost, and cost effectiveness.

Since the time of the formal transition, the BSCC - taking to heart the importance of enhancing California's data system(s) - has established a Standing Committee on Data and Research tasked with exploring options to develop and implement a data collection mechanism to collect

and report on the effectiveness of community corrections programs throughout the state and provide uniformity and objectivity in evaluating outcome and cost effectiveness data.

Also, 11 of the 13 county probation departments receiving support from BSCC to undertake the reduction of disparity and disproportionality work collaboratively with the W. Haywood Burns Institute to tackle this issue by means of a data-driven process. As a result, each of these jurisdictions is at varied levels of implementation of the data template that routinely facilitates the review of DMC data at each decision point.

Finally, while the RRI is collected through collaborative efforts with California DOJ, both at the state and local level, the BSCC's philosophy is to provide an environment in which local jurisdictions have the ability to access and evaluate their RRI in relation to their community. Because DMC efforts are an intensely local matter, and the most successful DMC efforts appear to derive from local leadership rather than state prescribed efforts, we allow for the RRI to inform local decision-makers, and the state responds accordingly by continued guidance, monitoring, and evaluation.

Progress Made in FY 2012

Activities Implemented

Though racial and ethnic disparities in juvenile justice have long been identified as a problem, the solutions have not come easily. There continues to be great resistance to acknowledging racial bias in the policies, procedures, and attitudes of decision makers as contributing factors to racial disproportionality and disparities. According to Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun, "To get beyond racism we must first take account of race." A direct accounting of race has led California to inquiries that are essential to reducing and eliminating racial disparities in juvenile justice. California's multi-faceted approach, using system-improvements/system-reform as the framework, provides support to local jurisdictions for the purpose of reducing disparity and disproportionality.

In doing so, the first component of the multi-faceted approach is identified as our **direct service** component in which over \$1.6 million in federal formula monies were dedicated to supporting probation departments in undergoing a three-year DMC reduction effort.

Enhanced DMC and Support Grants

Currently, there are 13 county probation departments invested in an effort to reduce the disparity within their juvenile justice system. The approach to allow each county to determine their need for addressing disparity and disproportionality was developed by looking at lessons learned from around the country which indicated reducing disparity is particular to each individual jurisdiction and that interventions must be determined accordingly and by the leadership of that community. As a result, to impact disparity and disproportionality, the State leadership must provide resources accordingly, and to that end, California bolstered the funding allocation from \$0 to almost \$2 million dollars annually in less than five years to ensure the prioritization of reducing youth of color coming into contact with the justice system.

December of 2012, the six DMC Support Grants came to a close. At the time of this report, the final report on outcomes is not yet available; it is anticipated to be complete by the end of next quarter (June 2013) and available for review.

The second component of the multi-faceted approach is identified as the **educational component**. Widespread education across youth-serving systems is a necessary step in shifting youth-serving systems toward improved outcomes for youth of color. California opted to commence this education in a strategic format targeting the educational system as the first step.

National data and academic research have coined the phrase “school to prison pipeline” and in doing so, have elevated the importance of ensuring our school partners are better informed regarding the impact of school disciplinary processes, especially as they relate to youth of color. To that end, California has made training, education and advocacy a priority by utilizing federal formula monies to tackle the “school to prison pipeline” through a statewide training/education and intervention(s).

Statewide Education – DMC Regional Training Project

Capitalizing on the BSCC’s Regional Training Project (RTP) (ended in September of 2011) the DMC Subcommittee continues to place a significant emphasis on the School to Prison Pipeline. The original DMC RTP targeted the elimination of racial and ethnic disparities observed in suspensions, expulsions, and academic underachievement through the collaboration of the California Department of Education (CDE), Dr. Cameron Wedding and the BSCC. The training raised the awareness of individuals and youth serving systems across the state of the importance of data-driven decision-making. The SACJJDP’s DMC Subcommittee upholds those early lessons learned and looks for opportunities to work with the CDE further. Moreover, the DMC Subcommittee asserts their focus through the review of legislation. The 2012 and 2013 legislative sessions have both provided opportunities to support and/or oppose pertinent ‘school to prison pipeline’ legislation.

Though race-related issues continue to occupy a significant portion of our political discussion, and though there remain many unresolved racial issues in this nation, we, average Americans, simply do not talk enough with each other about things racial.
~Eric Holder

Practical Interventions – DMC Community Prevention Pilot Project

California also thought it important to tackle the practical implications associated with bias decision-making as it relates to school disciplinary processes. The Pilot Project compliments the statewide training in that it focuses specifically on San Diego County Unified School District utilizing a separate funding stream. This project continues to use local district data to drive policy change and reinvestment strategies to keep youth in schools and out of the juvenile justice system. Additionally, it attempts to better understand the bias decision-making, the impact on youth of color, and tangible changes that can be implemented to ensure our schools’ disciplinary processes are vigilant in not further exacerbating DMC within the juvenile justice system.

Probation and Court-Based Alternatives Project

The Probation and Court-Based Alternatives (PCBA) one-year project utilized \$1.5 million in federal funds to support probation departments implement creative strategies to decrease the number of non-violent youth detained in secure detention, while not compromising public

safety. The target population was youth placed into secure detention for violations of probation (VOPs), failures to appear (FTAs), and bench warrants.

Funding amounts for the one-year grant period (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) ranged from \$50,000 to \$300,000, and were mostly dependent on the amount requested, but were capped at \$300,000. The counties funded included Alameda, Fresno, Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Stanislaus.

Based upon the data received by the grantees as well as the individual project evaluations received to date (with one local evaluation still outstanding,) it appears that during the project period all grantees experienced a decrease in the number of non-violent youth detained in secure detention compared to the historical year. The degree of success varied by grantee, and by the strategies used. These strategies included: changes in agency-wide policies and protocols, court notification teams, automated court reminder calls, warrant scrubblings, evening center programming, etc. Upon receipt of the final project evaluation, a detailed presentation of the lessons learned will be provided to the SACJJDP in May 2013.

Education

The DMC Subcommittee, in response to much of the technical assistance already provided to local jurisdictions, identified a growing need/demand for educational resources that help build the knowledge and skills necessary to develop and sustain effective DMC reduction efforts. The DMC educational component for 2011 focused on the development of a curriculum to meet this need. The overarching goal of the curriculum is to build capacity at the local level by educating justice and social service professionals on DMC, including history, causal factors and best-practice approaches to reducing the disparity and disproportionality within their professional universe. Unfortunately, as a result of budget reductions, the DMC Subcommittee was did not have the anticipated resources to share the curriculum with stakeholders in a strategic way. They are currently exploring the most cost-effective options for how best to utilize the curriculum, likely in a web-based format.

Additionally, CSA/BSCC has continued to provide annual training opportunities whereby project directors and other related staff from our JABG projects and two probation-focused state grant representatives participated in DMC training that included a complex discussion of implicit bias and DMC.

Finally, in keeping with the establishment of the full-time DMC Coordinator position, the following DMC education, training and technical assistance efforts continued in 2012:

- Preparing reports on the implementation and impact of the DMC initiative as well as other efforts undertaken to reduce DMC. For example, the Statewide Coordinator provides quarterly updates to the CDCR and the field about the DMC Technical Assistance Project.
- Continually providing leadership by elevating the DMC issue at all opportunities at the local, state and national level.

Activities Not Implemented

Challenges arising from budgetary constraints resulted in a delay of the U.C. Berkeley curriculum train-the-trainers format for delivery. Moreover, statewide trainings were unable to be continued at the same level; instead technical assistance was provided in a one-on-one

scenario and enhanced collaboration between the DMC Coordinator and W. Haywood Burns Institute to ensure consistency amongst the DMC grantees continue at the highest level.

DMC-Reduction Plan for FY 2013

Activities

As the mission for the DMC Subcommittee is to *ensure intentional, collaborative, and multi-faceted approaches to eliminate bias and reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system*, the activities in 2013 will primarily focus on continued state-level leadership with a highly focused effort toward policy development (while maintaining current 2012 activities associated with Direct Service). This will include the development and implementation of the following:

- Extend the length (to four years) of the DMC Technical Assistance Project Grants; commence with a “readiness assessment” and blend implicit bias training into the ‘system change’ approach;
- Set-aside resources for supporting current DMC grantees over time and for particular projects/needs;
- Develop DMC 201 trainings for current grantees (State and Federal); and
- Set-aside training/research budget (e.g., education/ awareness, gender-specific research).

Each of these policy issues, along with the current efforts of the Direct Service and Education activities, is a colossal undertaking; yet the commitment of BSCC, SACJJDP, and the DMC Subcommittee is unwavering in ensuring justice for youth and families across California.

Assessment

In the past, the state has very successfully allocated funding toward DMC reduction by encouraging local jurisdictions to identify disparity and disproportionality within their communities and request funding through a competitive process to support a reduction plan. Rather than utilizing a statewide assessment to determine funding, the current process has ensured both the political will and the development of counties committed to the system reform DMC reduction requires.

The assessment complements California’s current approach by providing context to the extent which DMC exists within local jurisdictions. An extension has been requested for the subsequent DMC assessment submission.

The DMC multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and support and advocacy continues to evolve every year with the increase in knowledge and capacity for systems reform.

Evaluation and Monitoring

The BSCC takes pride in the level of service and support provided to subgrantees, and works closely with project managers and evaluators to help projects achieve programmatic objectives. In addition to conducting onsite visits with all subgrantees to observe program operations, review financial records, and monitor data collection efforts, BSCC staff provides technical assistance on program implementation, operation, and evaluation issues. Staff also receives

quarterly progress reports from subgrantees that provide specific updates on administrative and operational issues as well as data collection and analysis efforts. These reports help to identify issues that may warrant technical assistance, which staff provides on an ongoing basis, in carrying out their project monitoring and support responsibilities.

Time Line

The table below indicates the timeline and funding amount (where applicable) for the proposed activities that continue to ensure DMC is a priority within California.

Activity	Time Frame	Funding
DMC Trainings	Ongoing	\$30,000
DMC Grants (DMC-TAP II)	1/2011	\$400,000
DMC Title V Community Prevention Grant – extended	7/2013	\$35,000
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Training and State grants	6/2013	N/A
DMC Technical Assistance/Education	Ongoing	N/A
DMC Grant Project Assessment	3/2013	\$5,000

In the following tables, the RRI calculations were provided by the California DOJ, 2011 statistics.

California Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI)/Alameda (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Race/ Ethnicity	African-American		Hispanic/ Latino		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Other/ Mixed		All Minorities	
	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County
1. Population at Risk (10-17)	265K 6.0%	18K 11.4%	2.1mil 50%	52K 37%	430K 10%	38K 74%	16K .4%	1K 8%	26K .6%	788 8%	---	9k 8%	3.0mil 68%	118K 78%
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.81 S=Yes M= 16% V= 25K	5.20 S=Yes M= 48% V=1,852	1.54 S=Yes M= 54.8% V= 85K	1.24 S=Yes M= 28% V=1,286	.38 S=Yes M= 2.6% V= 4140	.33 S=Yes M= 8% V=246	1.72 S=Yes M= .5% V= 708	1.57 S=Yes M= 8% V=42	.86 S=Yes M= .4% V= 576	.89 S=No M= 7% V=14	M= 2.4% V= 3,750	---	1.62 S=Yes M= 77% V= 120K	1.52 S=Yes M= 88% V=3,575
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	3.85 S=Yes M= 17% V= 23K	6.53 S=Yes M= 48% V=1,829	1.46 S=Yes M= 53.9% V=71K	1.26 S=Yes M= 27% V=1,033	0.31 S=Yes M= 2.3% V= 3,015	.32 S=Yes M= 2% V=190	1.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=557	1.76 S=Yes M= 8% V=37	1.32 S=Yes M= .6% V= 779	.81 S=No M= 7% V=10	M= 1.7% V= 2,248	---	1.54 S=Yes M= 76% V= 101K	1.74 S=Yes M= 82% V=3,230
4. Cases Diverted	.72 S=Yes M= 16% V= 2,016	.43 S=Yes M=31% V=246	.72 S=Yes M= 49% V= 6,320	.79 S=Yes M= 32% V=253	1.06 S=No M= 3% V=391	1.04 S=No M= 8% V=61	.45 S=Yes M= .2% V=31	.35 S=Yes M= 8% V=4	.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=51	.32 S=No M= -- V=1	M= 2.1% V= 280	---	.73 S=Yes M= 70% V= 9,089	.61 S=Yes M= 78% V=608
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.71 S=Yes M= 23% V= 6751	3.34 S=Yes M=67% V=755	1.31 S=Yes M= 55% V=16K	2.02 S=Yes M= 27% V=258	.92 S=No M= 1.6% V=481	1.28 S=No M= 8% V=30	1.55 S=Yes M= .5% V=149	3.50 S=Yes M= 1% V=16	1.84 S=Yes M= .8% V= 248	1.62 S=No M= 7% V=2	M= 1.5% V=441	---	1.39 S=Yes M= 82% V= 24K	2.71 S=Yes M= 98% V=1,085
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.34 S=Yes M= 20% V=13k	2.00 S=Yes M=58% V=1,034	1.19 S=Yes M= 55% V= 35K	1.57 S=Yes M= 28% V=458	1.02 S=No M= 10% V= 1,269	1.10 S=No M= 7% V=59	1.40 S=Yes M= .5% V= 322	2.48 S=Yes M= 1% V=26	1.34 S=Yes M= .7% V= 432	2.12 S=Yes M= -- V=6	M= 1.6% V= 1,034	---	1.22 S=Yes M= 80% V=51K	1.78 S=Yes M= 98% V=1,626
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.03 S=Yes M= 20% V= 9920	.95 S=Yes M=58% V=967	1.07 S=Yes M= 56% V= 29K	.98 S=No M= 76% V=439	.93 S=Yes M= 1.8% V= 892	1.00 S=No M= 7% V=58	1.08 S=Yes M= .5% V= 262	.98 S=No M= 1% V=25	1.13 S=Yes M= .7% V= 370	1.02 S=No M= 7% V=6	M= 1.5% V=766	---	1.06 S=Yes M= 81% V=41K	.96 S=Yes M= 70% V=1,537
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.16 S=Yes M= 22% V= 6,251	.94 S=No M=58% V=773	1.02 S=No M= 55% V=16K	.99 S=No M= 28% V=370	.94 S=No M= 1.6% V=457	.85 S=Yes M= 7% V=42	1.36 S=Yes M= .7% V=194	.75 S=Yes M= 1% V=16	1.07 S=No M= .8% V=216	.98 S=No M= 7% V=5	M= 1.5% V=425	---	1.05 S=Yes M= 81%V= 23K	.95 S=No M= 88% V=1,243
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.10 S=Yes M= 17% V= 2,313	14.08 S=Yes M=67% V=83	1.41 S=Yes M= 63% V= 8,540	12.33 S=Yes M= 2% V=33	1.21 S=Yes M= 1.7% V= 229	8.48 S=Yes M= 2% V=3	.69 S=Yes M= .3% V=38	19.68 S=Yes M= 2% V=3	1.35 S=Yes M= .8% V= 106	---	M= 1.4% V=188	---	1.32 S=Yes M= 85% V=11K	13.02 S=Yes M= 97% V=122
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3.55 S=Yes M= 29% V= 226	2.18 S=No M=68% V=27	2.59 S=Yes M= 56% V=456	1.64 S=No M= 23% V=9	5.51 S=Yes M= 4.4% V=35	1.42 S=No M= 3% V=1	.62 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	.46 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	M= 1.0% V=8	---	2.85 S=Yes M= 92% V=727	1.95 S=No M= 95% V=38

2011 Relative Rate Index (RRI) Values for Alameda County

Area of Concern	Decision Stages or Contact Points					
	African-American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Native HI/PI	Native American	All Minorities
More than 1.00	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	4. Cases Diverted 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 4. Cases Diverted	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court
Less than 1.00	4. Cases Diverted 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement	4. Cases Diverted 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 8. Placement	4. Cases Diverted 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement 9. Secure Confine	5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement	4. Cases Diverted 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement

California Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI)/Los Angeles (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Race/ Ethnicity	African-American		Hispanic/ Latino		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Other/ Mixed		All Minorities	
	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County
1. Population at Risk (10-17)	265K 6.0%	100K 8.0%	2.1mil 50.4%	777K 62.9%	430K 10%	104K 8.4%	16K .4%	3K .26%	26K .6%	3K .25%	---	32K 2.6%	3.0mil 68%	1.0mil 83%
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.81 S=Yes M= 16% V=25K	3.80 S=Yes M=19% V=6,563	1.54 S=Yes M= 54.8% V=85K	1.68 S=Yes M=66% V=22K	.38 S=Yes M= 2.6% V= 4140	.26 S=Yes M=1.3% V=461	1.72 S=Yes M= .5% V= 708	1.24 S=No M=2% V=70	.86 S=Yes M= .4% V= 576	0.09 S=Yes M=-- V=5	M= 2.4% V= 3,750	---	1.62 S=Yes M= 77% V= 120K	1.73 S=Yes M=90% V=30K
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	3.85 S=Yes M= 17% V=23K	6.56 S=Yes M=24% V=5,018	1.46 S=Yes M= 53.9% V=71K	2.30 S=Yes M=66% V=13K	0.31 S=Yes M= 2.3% V= 3,015	.15 S=Yes M=6% V=122	1.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=557	.72 S=No M=-- V=18	1.32 S=Yes M= .6% V= 779	---	M= 1.7% V= 2,248	---	1.54 S=Yes M= 76% V= 101K	2.46 S=Yes M=92% V=19K
4. Cases Diverted	.72 S=Yes M= 16% V= 2,016	---	.72 S=Yes M= 49% V= 6,320	---	1.06 S=No M= 3% V=391	---	.45 S=Yes M= .2% V=31	---	.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=51	---	M= 2.1% V= 280	---	.73 S=Yes M= 70% V= 9,089	---
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.71 S=Yes M= 23% V= 6751	1.66 S=Yes M=32% V=1,668	1.31 S=Yes M= 55% V=16K	1.40 S=Yes M=60% V=3162	.92 S=No M= 1.6% V=481	1.09 S=No M=4% V=22	1.55 S=Yes M= .5% V=149	1.01 S=No M=-- V=3	1.84 S=Yes M= .8% V= 248	---	M= 1.5% V=441	---	1.39 S=Yes M= 82% V= 24K	1.55 S=Yes M=95% V=4935
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.34 S=Yes M= 20% V=13k	1.33 S=Yes M=26% V=3,323	1.19 S=Yes M= 55% V= 35K	1.20 S=Yes M=65% V=8147	1.02 S=No M= 10% V= 1,269	.81 S=Yes M=4% V=49	1.40 S=Yes M= .5% V= 322	1.56 S=Yes M=-- V=14	1.34 S=Yes M= .7% V= 432	---	M= 1.6% V= 1,034	---	1.22 S=Yes M= 80% V=51K	1.22 S=Yes M=93% V=12K
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.03 S=Yes M= 20% V= 9920	1.01 S=No M=26% V=3,201	1.07 S=Yes M= 56% V= 29K	1.01 S=Yes M=65% V=8147	.93 S=Yes M= 1.8% V= 892	1.05 S=No M=4% V=49	1.08 S=Yes M= .5% V= 262	1.05 S=No M=-- V=14	1.13 S=Yes M= .7% V= 370	---	M= 1.5% V=766	---	1.06 S=Yes M= 81% V=41K	1.01 S=No M=93% V=11K
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.16 S=Yes M= 22% V= 6,251	.91 S=Yes M=26% V=1,915	1.02 S=No M= 55% V=16K	0.90 S=Yes M=65% V=4655	.94 S=No M= 1.6% V=457	.87 S=No M=4% V=28	1.36 S=Yes M= .7% V=194	1.20 S=No M=-- V=11	1.07 S=No M= .8% V=216	---	M= 1.5% V=425	---	1.05 S=Yes M= 81% V= 23K	.91 S=Yes M=93% V=6702
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.10 S=Yes M= 17% V= 2,313	1.67 S=Yes M=29% V=1,061	1.41 S=Yes M= 63% V= 8,540	1.55 S=Yes M=66% V=2429	1.21 S=Yes M= 1.7% V= 229	1.13 S=No M=3% V=11	.69 S=Yes M= .3% V=38	1.08 S=No M=-- V=3	1.35 S=Yes M= .8% V= 106	---	M= 1.4% V=188	---	1.32 S=Yes M= 85% V=11K	1.57 S=Yes M=96% V=3535
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3.55 S=Yes M= 29% V= 226	1.99 S=No M=29% V=32	2.59 S=Yes M= 56% V=456	1.87 S=No M=67% V=74	5.51 S=Yes M= 4.4% V=35	---	.62 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	.46 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	M= 1.0% V=8	---	2.85 S=Yes M= 92% V=727	1.87 S=No M=96% V=106

2011 Relative Rate Index (RRI) Values for Los Angeles County

Area of Concern	Decision Stages or Contact Points					
	African-American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Native HI/PI	Native American	All Minorities
More than 1.00	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	5. Secure Det. 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine	2. Juvenile Arrests 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine		2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court
Less than 1.00	8. Placement	8. Placement	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 6. Cases Petitioned 4. Cases Diverted 8. Placement	3. Court Referrals	2. Juvenile Arrests	8. Placement

California Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI)/Santa Clara (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Race/ Ethnicity	African-American		Hispanic/ Latino		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Other/ Mixed		All Minorities	
	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County	State	County
1. Population at Risk (10-17)	265K 6.0%	5K 2.2%	2.1mil 50.4%	73K 36.0%	430K 10%	52K .28%	16K .4%	1K 7.8%	26K .6%	941 7.5%	---	10K 1.7%	3.0mil 68%	142K 68.0%
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.81 S=Yes M= 16% V= 25K	7.22 S=Yes M=8.1% V=690	1.54 S=Yes M= 54.8% V= 85K	3.54 S=Yes M=65% V=5,488	.38 S=Yes M= 2.6% V= 4140	.64 S=Yes M=7.4% V=714	1.72 S=Yes M= .5% V= 708	2.53 S=Yes M=8.0% V=77	.86 S=Yes M= .4% V= 576	.75 S=No M=7.1% V=15	M= 2.4% V= 3,750	---	1.62 S=Yes M= 77% V= 120K	2.39 S=Yes M=82% V=7,186
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	3.85 S=Yes M= 17% V= 23K	8.90 S=Yes M=10% V=353	1.46 S=Yes M= 53.9% V=71K	3.88 S=Yes M=67% V=2,498	0.31 S=Yes M= 2.3% V= 3,015	.47 S=Yes M=5.8% V=214	1.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=557	2.38 S=Yes M=8.0% V=30	1.32 S=Yes M= .6% V= 779	.36 S=No M=7.0% V=3	M= 1.7% V= 2,248	---	1.54 S=Yes M= 76% V= 101K	2.54 S=Yes M=75% V=3,175
4. Cases Diverted	.72 S=Yes M= 16% V= 2,016	0.56 S=Yes M=7.4% V=19	.72 S=Yes M= 49% V= 6,320	.65 S=Yes M=60% V=156	1.06 S=No M=3% V=391	1.36 S=No M=18% V=28	.45 S=Yes M= .2% V=31	---	.53 S=Yes M= .4% V=51	---	M= 2.1% V=280	---	.73 S=Yes M= 70% V= 9,089	.67 S=Yes M=80% V=206
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.71 S=Yes M= 23% V= 6751	1.06 S=No M=8.3% V=115	1.31 S=Yes M= 55% V=16K	1.32 S=Yes M=73% V=1,012	.92 S=No M= 1.6% V=481	0.93 S=No M=1.4% V=61	1.55 S=Yes M= .5% V=149	.97 S=No M=7.7% V=9	1.84 S=Yes M= .8% V= 248	1.08 S=No M=7.0% V=1	M= 1.5% V=441	---	1.39 S=Yes M= 82% V=24K	1.24 S=Yes M=88% V=1,215
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.34 S=Yes M= 20% V=13k	0.98 S=No M=8.7% V=150	1.19 S=Yes M= 55% V= 35K	1.13 S=Yes M=70% V=1,216	1.02 S=No M= 10% V= 1,269	1.04 S=No M=7.6% V=96	1.40 S=Yes M= .5% V= 322	.85 S=No M=7.7% V=11	1.34 S=Yes M= .7% V= 432	.77 S=No M=7.0% V=1	M= 1.6% V= 1,034	---	1.22 S=Yes M= 80% V=51K	1.09 S=No M=88% V=1,496
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.03 S=Yes M= 20% V= 9920	0.99 S=No M=7.6% V=94	1.07 S=Yes M= 56% V= 29K	1.20 S=Yes M=74% V=920	.93 S=Yes M= 1.8% V= 892	0.96 S=No M=1.7% V=58	1.08 S=Yes M= .5% V= 262	1.59 S=Yes M=8.0% V=11	1.13 S=Yes M= .7% V= 370	---	M= 1.5% V=766	---	1.06 S=Yes M= 81% V=41K	1.16 S=Yes M=87% V=1,097
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1.16 S=Yes M= 22% V= 6,251	0.87 S=No M=8.6% V=30	1.02 S=No M= 55% V=16K	0.71 S=Yes M=69% V=240	.94 S=No M= 1.6% V=457	.70 S=No M=1.3% V=15	1.36 S=Yes M= .7% V=194	.74 S=No M=7.9% V=3	1.07 S=No M= .8% V=216	---	M= 1.5% V=425	---	1.05 S=Yes M= 81% V=23K	.73 S=Yes M= 74.4% V=294
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.10 S=Yes M= 17% V= 2,313	1.16 S=No M=7.0% V=57	1.41 S=Yes M= 63% V= 8,540	1.34 S=Yes M=77% V=648	1.21 S=Yes M= 1.7% V= 229	1.35 S=Yes M=2.0% V=41	.69 S=Yes M= .3% V=38	1.21 S=No M=9.0% V=7	1.35 S=Yes M= .8% V= 106	---	M= 1.4% V=188	---	1.32 S=Yes M= 85% V=11K	1.32 S=Yes M=98% V=760
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3.55 S=Yes M= 29% V= 226	1.55 S=No M=4.3% V=1	2.59 S=Yes M= 56% V=456	3.64 S=No M=83% V=19	5.51 S=Yes M= 4.4% V=35	4.85 S=No M=7.7% V=2	.62 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	.46 S=No M= .1% V=1	---	M= 1.0% V=8	---	2.85 S=Yes M= 92% V=727	3.43 S=No M=97% V=22

2011 Relative Rate Index (RRI) Values for Santa Clara County

Area of Concern	Decision Stages or Contact Points				
	African-American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Native HI/PI	All Minorities
More than 1.00	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	4. Cases Diverted 6. Cases Petitioned 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 9. Secure Confine 10. Adult Court
Less than 1.00	4. Cases Diverted 6. Cases Petitioned 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement	4. Cases Diverted 8. Placement	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 5. Secure Det. 7. Find Delinquent 8. Placement	5. Secure Det. 6. Cases Petitioned 8. Placement	2. Juvenile Arrests 3. Court Referrals 6. Cases Petitioned 4. Cases Diverted 8. Placement

5. COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

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

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

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

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

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

- Escalating policy and programmatic issues to senior leadership levels so that services can be better coordinated and obstacles removed;
- Maximizing funding for services that support children, youth, and families;
- Removing systemic and regulatory barriers;
- Ensuring that policies, accountability systems, and planning are outcome-based; and
- Sharing information and data.

State agencies and departments represented on the SIT include the DSS, Education, Health Services, Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Programs, 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. Disaster Preparedness Plan

California does not currently have a state-wide disaster preparedness plan that details how juveniles in secure and non-secure placements are handled during a disaster; however, this type of preparedness planning is provided for in the policy and procedural manuals at each local detention and/or placement facility. The OJJDP Title II Formula Grants Program solicitation encourages states to complete a disaster preparedness plan by the time of the next Three-Year Plan, which will be due March 31, 2015. The state is in the process of identifying steps to comply with this requirement.

D. 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, and the JABG Program Plan (along with state funded programs) are complementary to each other and are efforts designed to ensure coordination between the federal and state programs focusing on juvenile justice, including the state-funded JJCPA program, Proud Parenting program, Youth Center/Shelter program, and the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding program, and the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program (YOBG).

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

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

As discussed in the justice systems analysis section, the state-funded JJCPA program enables local juvenile justice officials, in collaboration with other agencies, to evaluate juvenile justice system needs and allocate resources to address those needs. To ensure coordination and collaboration among the various entities serving at-risk youth, the JJCPA entrusted

development of a local comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plan to a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) comprised of the Chief Probation Officer (Chair) and representatives of the District Attorney's Office, Public Defenders' Office, Sheriff's Department, Board of Supervisors, DSS, Department of Mental Health, a city police department, the county Office of Education or school district, a community-based drug and alcohol program, and the public at large. Each year the local JJCC is required to reassess the county's plan in relation to current system needs, and to modify it as necessary. Additionally, JJCPA continues to embed a DMC educational mandate within its annual application. Each project director from the participating counties partake in a DMC training provided by BSCC.

The composition of the JJCC and the local advisory board required by the JABG program are very similar, which promotes coordination among local officials involved in efforts focusing on juvenile crime and the justice system. In addition, the annual system review required in updating the county plans serves as a platform for local officials to assess their system needs in relationship to appropriate Program Purpose Areas for JABG programs. To this end, the JABG Coordinated Enforcement Plan is often an outgrowth of the JJCC process.

BSCC collaborates with the California DOJ, the AOC, and DJJ, in preparation of the annual JABG application. JABG subgrantees are required to collaborate with service network providers in their respective communities to enhance program activities and services. Although the type of collaborations established varies from community to community, common collaborations include the following: law enforcement agencies, juvenile courts, schools, social services, mental health, district attorney, public defender, and community-based organizations.

7. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

California's three focus areas/problem statements provide the foundation to the Title II Program purpose areas. As such, these focus areas, DMC, evidence-based practices and strategic support, should be viewed as overarching goals and will be encouraged and promoted through training, technical assistance, and evaluation. This will be accomplished most notably, through the leveraging of JABG funding that will be aimed not only at projects funded through direct allocation but also for activities funded through the amount retained by the state and any accrued interest. This leveraging of resources will allow the Title II funds to be directed to other priority areas while still supporting these focus areas/problem statements in a meaningful way.

Given the most recent information provided by various federal/national organizations at the time of this application's submittal, the amount of funding available and/or the percentage of cuts to the juvenile justice programs due to sequestration is still unknown; therefore, the amounts contained below and in Attachment 3 on page 63 (Budget Table) are based on California's allocation from FFY 2012.

Program Descriptions

I: Alternatives to Detention

State Program Area: 01

Standard Program Area: 01

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

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

Objectives:

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

Activities and Services:

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

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

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

Number of Subgrants: 9

Budget: Formula Grant Fund

⁷ Annie E. Casey Foundation

\$1,118,324 total (includes Holistic Approach to Council/Restorative Justice)

SMART: Geographic locations of projects utilized within the SMART system.

II: Compliance Monitoring

State Program Designator: 06

Standard Program Area: 06

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

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

Objective 1: Improve monitoring of compliance.

Activities and Services:

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

Performance Measures (optional):

- Number of site visits conducted;
- Number of facilities receiving technical assistance;
- Number of hours of technical assistance provided; and
- Number of materials developed.

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.

Performance Measures (optional):

- Submission of Annual Compliance Monitoring Report to OJJDP;
- Number of follow up contacts; and
- Number of site visits conducted.

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.

Performance Measures (mandatory):

- The amount of Formula Grants and state money in whole dollars that are allocated to address compliance with Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDPA of 2002 during the reporting period. This should include money dedicated to develop and implement compliance monitoring functions (include contracted services). Also include costs of on-line reporting systems; and
- The complete Compliance Monitoring Report is required to be submitted annually to OJJDP. Complete is defined as the report contains all required information without any missing data.

Performance Measures (optional):

- Submission of Annual Compliance Monitoring Report to OJJDP;
- Number of follow up contacts;
- Number of site visits conducted;
- Number of facilities receiving technical assistance;
- Number of hours of technical assistance provided; and
- Number of materials developed.

Number of Subgrants: The state expects to use these funds to pay for the services of BSCC staff to meet the mandates for Compliance Monitoring site visits and technical assistance.

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$350,000

III: Holistic Approach to Counsel/Court Services

State Program Designator: 07

Standard Program Area: 07

The national report, “A Call for Justice - An Assessment of Access to Counsel and Quality of Representation in Delinquency Proceedings” revealed major failings in juvenile defense across the nation.”⁸ In California, the streamlined approach to counsel of “one size fits all” is ineffective and costly in terms of both resources and improved outcomes for youth.

Goal: Promote quality delinquency representation through the public defense systems.

Objective:

1. Explore best practice models that incorporate therapeutic jurisprudence/holistic principles for youth throughout California;
2. Explore a pilot project that seeks to develop a relationship between District Attorneys and law schools and other stakeholders to help develop a more holistic approach to justice;
3. Decrease caseloads of District Attorneys/Public Defenders and promote adherence to the standards/guidelines for contract attorneys for the representation of juveniles; and

⁸ The National Legal Aid and Defender Association

4. Enhance the support, through allocation of resources and peer-to-peer learning, of defense-agencies providing independent treatment and disposition alternatives to the court.

Activities and Services:

- Provide support to programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and post-adjudication activities that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.

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

- The amount of federal funds in whole dollars that are awarded for holistic approach to counsel/court services;
- An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period; and
- The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense.

Number of Subgrants: 1

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$1,118,324 total (includes Alternatives to Detention/Restorative Justice)

SMART: Geographic locations of projects utilized within the SMART system.

IV: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

State Program Designator: 10

Standard Program Area: 10

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

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

Objectives:

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

Activities:

- The Enhanced DMC Technical Assistance Project (TAP) II grants include three incremental phases (resulting in a four-year grant cycle). Grants have been awarded through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process to seven county probation departments.

- Through the leveraging of state and federal funds, continue providing education and awareness.

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

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

Number of Subgrants: 7

Budget: Formula Grant Fund
\$405,000

SMART: Geographic locations of projects utilized within the SMART system.

V: Native American Programs

State Program Designator: 22

Standard Program Area: 22

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

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

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

Activities:

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

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

- The amount of federal funds, in whole dollars that are awarded for Native American programs during the reporting period;

¹ Inter-Tribal Council of California

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

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$120,000

Number of Subgrants: 2

SMART: Geographic locations of projects utilized within the SMART system.

VI: Planning and Administration

State Program Designator: 23

Standard Program Area: 23

The Planning and Administration funds are utilized for various staff positions identified on pages 57-58 of this application. The funds also represent “fair share” obligations within the State of California that are mandatory for federal awards; these funds make up the State-Wide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF). The SWCAP/indirect cost rate(s) are approved annually for grants and contracts with the U.S. Department of Justice and other Federal agencies, to which 2CFR Part 225 applies. For fiscal year 2012-2013, the California approved rate is fixed at 23.94%.

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

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

Activities: Roles and responsibilities of identified staff/positions are outlined on pages 57-58 of this application.

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

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$223,700
State General Fund Match Dollars
\$223,700

Number of Subgrants: N/A

SMART: N/A

VI: Restitution/Community Service

State Program Description: 25

Standard Program Area: 25

Research indicates that the community, victim, and offender are best served subsequent to a crime occurring if each is a partner in the development of the justice response. The juvenile justice system in California weighs heavily on the punitive and less on the reparative elements in its response toward youth and crime.

Goal:

Restore victims' wounds; restore offenders to law-abiding lives; and repair harm done to interpersonal relationships and the community.

Objective: Support the manner in which these interventions are implemented, in order to restore victims and communities.

Activities and Services:

- Support financial restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and the more recent development of family group conferencing.
- Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services, and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.

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

- The number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violations (short and long-term);
- The number and percent of program families/youth/staff satisfied with the program;
- The number and percent of crime victims satisfied with the program; and
- The number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violations.

Budget: Formula Grant Funds

\$1,118,324 total (includes Alternatives to Detention/Holistic Approach to Council)

Number of Subgrants: 5

SMART: Geographic locations of projects utilized within the SMART system.

VII: State Advisory Group Allocation

State Program Description: 31

Standard Program Area: 31

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

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

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

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

Performance Measures:

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

Budget: Formula Grant Funds
\$20,000

Number of Subgrants: N/A

8. SUBGRANT AWARD ASSURANCES

Subgrant Award Selection and Model Programs

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

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

9. STATE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERSHIP

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

OJJDP has encouraged SAGs to become more active in all federal funds administered by the DSA to minimize the duplication of efforts across federal funding sources. In its current role, SACJJDP makes recommendations regarding the JABG Program and the Title II Program to the BSCC which has the final authority for making decisions on all federally funded programs administered by the BSCC. Effective July 1, 2012, the SACJJDP began making recommendations to the BSCC and has continued their work, without interruption, during the transition period between CSA and the BSCC.

State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Membership Roster

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth Member	Appt. Date	Residence
1	Sandra McBrayer, Chair	D			November 2006	San Diego
2	Carol Biondi, Vice Chair	E			November 2006	Los Angeles
3	Mimi Silbert	D			April 2005	San Francisco
4	Brian Back	A/B	X		December 2012	Ventura
5	Tiffany Wynn	C/F		X	October 2010	Wilton
6	Daewood Khan	E/F		X	October 2010	Union City
7	Susan Harbert	B			January 2007	Los Angeles
8	Nancy O'Malley	A/B	X		January 2007	Ione
9	Winston Peters	B	X		November 2006	Los Angeles
10	Linda Penner	B/C	X		March 2007	Fresno
11	Susan Manheimer	B	X		January 2009	San Mateo
12	Gordon Jackson	G	X		January 2009	Woodland
13	Reina Hurtado	E		X	January 2009	Oakland
14	Amos Brown	D			January 2010	San Francisco
15	Jose Carlos Rivera	H			October 2012	Sacramento

Letters Represent the Following Designations for Members:

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

10. STAFF OF THE JJDP FORMULA GRANTS

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

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

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

Administrative dollars from federal awards support several mandatory line items necessary for application and receipt of Federal funding, and to ensure compliance with Federal mandates, including Compliance Monitoring, part of the four Core Protections in the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act, and funding to support California's SAG/SACJJDP work (approximately 16% of total Federal award dollars). Dollars are also set aside for the California's mandatory SWCAP, based on the federally approved indirect cost rate percentage.

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

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

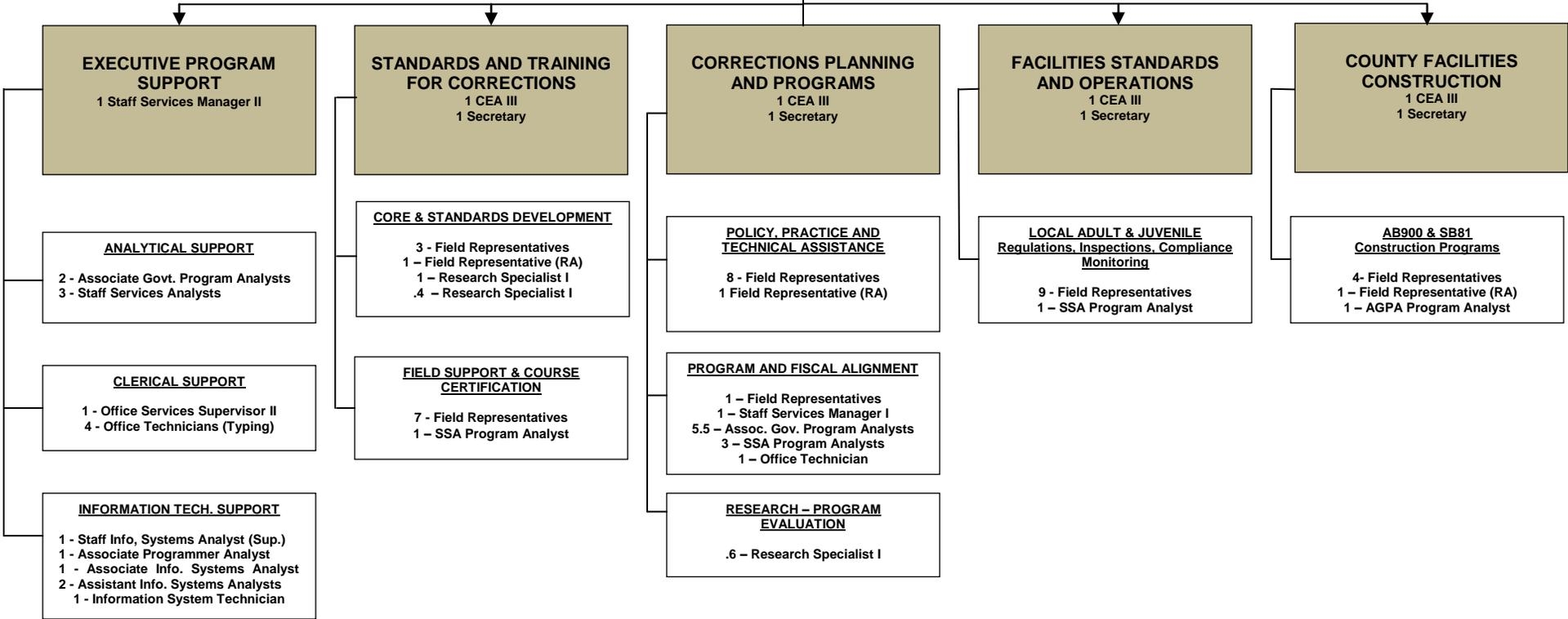
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

**BOARD OF STATE AND
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

Executive Director

Chief Deputy Director

LEGISLATION/FISCAL
1 – Field Representative



Staffing (2013 Projections)

The following staff are assigned to the Title II Grants and Compliance Monitoring as part of the Federal JJDP Programs. Projected percentages are based on time-studies conducted to-date during the 2012-2013 fiscal year for actual Title II and Compliance Monitoring program activities.

Shalinee Hunter	DMC Coordinator/JJ Specialist	100%
Jean Scott	Deputy Director	15%
Helene Zentner	Field Representative	25%
Ricardo Goodridge	Field Representative	8%
Allison Ganter	Field Representative	20%
Don Allen	Field Representative	7%
Ron Bertrand	Field Representative	5%
Mike Bush	Field Representative	5%
Rebecca Craig	Field Representative	14%
Toni Gardner	Field Representative	5%
Steve Keithley	Field Representative	3%
Magi Work	Field Representative	3%
Mike Barber	Retired Annuitant/Field Representative	35%
Sherril Scott	Supervisor	6%
Rita Pearson	Analyst	8%
Sandra Fletcher	Analyst	6%
Rakesh Sharma	Analyst	60%
Rosa Pargas	Analyst	45%
Peg Symonik	Analyst	19%
Veronica Silva	Secretary	10%
Herminio Bernas	Associate Information Systems Tech	5%
Barri Fitchett	Office Tech	5%
Lia Duncan	Office Tech	3%
Rory Frederick	Office Tech	10%

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

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

- Prepare or assist in the preparation of federal applications submitted to the OJJDP for funding for the Title II and JABG Programs;
- Prepare competitive RFPs as needed and coordinate activities associated with the application process (Title II, JABG);
- Prepare, review, and approve applications for the JJCPA Program;
- Prepare, review, and approve yearly re-applications;
- Coordinate activities to get grantees under contract – new and on-going grantees;
- Collect and report data pertaining to federal and state program activities;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF JUVENILE PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BSCC

- **Federal Title II Formula Grants Program, JABG, and DMC**
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. The JABG federal funding source is complementary to Title II and includes efforts to ensure coordination with the

state-funded juvenile justice programs, which include the JJCPA Program, Proud Parenting Program, Youth Center/Shelter Program and YOBG. Furthermore, since assuming responsibility for the Formula Grants Program in January 2004, the BSCC has undertaken a number of coordination efforts to ensure that California addresses DMC 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 DMC initiative uses a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and support.

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

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

- **Proud Parenting Program**

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

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

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

- **Youth Center/Youth Shelter Program**

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

Over recent years, as the DSA, BSCC staff has also participated in the California's Shared Youth Vision Team meetings. The team, charged with developing more effective interagency collaboration at the State level to better serve California's neediest youth, brings together partner agencies including the Department of Labor, CDE, Department of Health and Human Services, DJJ, and local community-based organizations.

Attachment 3
Application for Formula Grants
State of California 2013

PROGRAMS FOR WHICH GRANT SUPPORT IS REQUESTED					
State Program Designator	Standard Program Areas	State Program Title	Total Funds	OJJDP Federal Share	Match
06	06	Compliance Monitoring	\$350,000	\$350,000	
10	10	Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$405,000	\$405,000	
1 7 25	1 7 25	Alternatives to Detention Holistic Approach To Council Restorative Justice	\$1,118,324	\$1,118,324	
22	22	Native American	\$120,000	\$120,000	
31	31	State Advisory Group Allocation	\$20,000	\$20,000	
23	23	Planning and Administration	\$447,400	\$223,700	(dollar for dollar match)
		Total	\$2,460,724	\$2,237,024	

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