

## Corrections Planning and Grants Programs Division Grant Administration Overview Updated September 2017

The Corrections Planning and Grants Programs (CPGP) Division develops, administers, and evaluates state and federally funded grant programs and plans designed to improve the effectiveness of state and local correctional systems, reduce costs, maximize resources and enhance public safety. As part of BSCC's responsibilities, the CPGP serves as a resource for evidence-based, effective, and promising programs, practices, and strategies; and provides technical assistance, consultation, and training to state and local justice system policy makers. The grants currently administered by the CPGP include the following:

*State Programs – state grants are subject to a budget appropriation*

- California Gang Reduction, Intervention, and Prevention Program (CalGRIP): Prior California State Budget Acts – no additional funding beginning FY 17/18 (see CalVIP below for replacement grant program beginning FY 17/18) - Provided \$1 million to the City of Los Angeles and \$8.215 million for other cities to compete for up to \$500,000 annually through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process to address local gang violence. Cities were required to commit to a 100 percent in-kind or cash match, subcontract with one or more community-based organizations at a minimum of 20 percent of their grant funds, and to use a local collaborative approach for gang prevention, intervention, education, and/or suppression activities. Current grant cycle was \$9,215,000 annually to 19 projects. Current grant cycle began January 1, 2015 and ends December 31, 2017.
- California Violence Intervention and Prevention Program: (CalVIP): California State Budget Act FY 17/18 - Provides \$1 million to the City of Los Angeles and \$8.215 million for other cities and community based organizations to compete for up to a \$500,000 grant through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process to address local gang violence. All grantees must commit to a dollar for dollar match and are required to use a local collaborative approach for gang prevention, intervention, education, and/or suppression activities. City grantees must subcontract with one or more community-based organizations at a minimum of 50 percent of their grant funds. \$9,215,000 will be awarded in FY 18/19.
- Community Recidivism Reduction Grant: California State Budget Act of 2014 and 2015 - Allocated funding to counties to develop a local competitive grant program intended to fund community recidivism and crime reduction services, including delinquency prevention, homelessness prevention, and reentry services. The amounts each county receives is set in statute. Direct allocation from the State Controller's Office to counties - \$8,000,000 in FY 14/15 and \$4,000,000 in FY 15/16.
- Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Program: Government Code §30061(b)(4) – Supports Probation Departments by funding programs that have been proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful

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offenders. Direct allocation from the State Controller's Office for a minimum of \$107,100,000 annually to 58 counties.

- Juvenile Re-entry Grant: Assembly Bill 1628 (2010) – Eliminated parole services from the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), shifted supervision and aftercare for this population to the counties, and provided funding to cover local costs. BSCC's role is to provide an annual report to the Department of Finance. Direct allocation from State Controller calculated based on the number of impacted youth each year for each county.
- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) Pilot Project: Senate Bill 843 (2016) - A two-year pilot program that diverts low-level drug offenders and those arrested for prostitution to social service providers in lieu of prosecution. The legislation included funds for an evaluation of the project, which will be completed by California University Long Beach Two grantees, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the San Francisco City Mayor's office, were each awarded \$5,900,000. The grant cycle began April 1, 2017 and ends June 28, 2019.
- Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) Grant: California State Budget Act of 2014 and 2015 – Part of the Recidivism Reduction Fund, these grants support prevention, intervention, diversion, supervision, direct services, and strategies to reduce recidivism in the adult and juvenile offender populations for those with mental illness or mental health issues. Grantees are required to match, at a minimum, 25 percent of their grant amount. \$9,356,727 to 11 counties over a three-year period for juvenile projects and \$9,400,000 to 10 counties over a three-year period for adult projects. Grant cycle began July 1, 2015 ends June 30, 2018.
- Pay for Success (Social Innovation Financing) Program: AB 1837 (2014) and California State Budget Act of 2014 – Part of the Recidivism Reduction Fund, this initiative allocated \$4,750,000 in funding to up to three counties to enter into a pay for success project with the purpose of reducing recidivism. Current grant cycle began June 1, 2016 and ends December 31, 2021.
- Proposition 47: Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund - Reduces prescribed non-serious and non-violent drug and property crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. Offenders who are currently serving felony sentences may have their sentence reduced to misdemeanor sentences, offenders who have completed their sentence may apply to the court to have the conviction changed to a misdemeanor conviction, and the court has more discretion in resentencing an offender currently serving a felony sentence. Annual savings from this impact will fund grants for mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment and diversion programs. Annual savings calculation determined by the Department of Finance. Current grant cycle awarded approximately \$103 million to 23 grantees. Grant cycle began June 16, 2017 and ends August 15, 2020.
- Proud Parenting Program: California State Budget Act – subject to an annual appropriation –Supports community-based parenting services to young parents

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between the ages of 14 and 25 who are involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and delinquency. \$835,000 annually to seven projects (county probation departments) for three years. Current grant cycle ends June 30, 2018.

- Community Corrections Partnerships Planning Program: – In FY 11/12 and FY 12/13, the BSCC distributed funding allocated from the California State Budget Act to assist county Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) with the development of implementation plans for realignment. Beginning in fiscal year 2013, counties only receive these funds if they complete and submit a report on the implementation of their plans in a format prescribed by the BSCC - \$7,900,000 to 58 counties.
- Strengthening Local Law Enforcement and Community Relationships: California State Budget Act of 2015 – Provided \$6,000,000 in funding for programs and initiatives intended to strengthen the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve. 10 grants were awarded. Grant cycle began June 30, 2016 and ends June 30, 2018.
- Youth Center/Youth Shelter (YC/YS) Program: County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 (Proposition 86), AB 2796 (1998), Proposition 12 (2000) and AB 1740 (2000) – Provided state funds for the acquisition, renovation, and construction of afterschool youth centers and overnight youth shelters throughout California; all funds have been disseminated. As of April 1, 2017, there are 15 active contracts.
- Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG): Welfare and Institutions Code §1950 – Allocates funding based on county population and juvenile dispositions to counties to provide custody and care of youthful offenders who previously could have been committed to CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice. Direct allocation from State Controller for a minimum of \$134,278,548 to 58 counties (FY 16/17).
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*Federal Programs (all federal grants are subject to federal awards to California)*

- Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG): Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. Section 3751(a) (Public Law 109-162) – Provides states and local governments with funding to support federal various program purpose areas; California program areas are: (1) Prevention and Education, (2) Law Enforcement, (3) Courts, Prosecution, and Defense and Indigent Defense. \$16,576,069 for 31 county projects. Current grant cycle began March 1, 2015 and ends December 31, 2017.
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG): Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, Title I—Part R, Chapter 46—Subchapter XII-(Public Law 107-273) – Provides funds to units of local government to enhance their efforts to combat serious and violent

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juvenile crime through accountability-based reforms. Funding amounts are based on a federal formula that takes into account local criminal justice expenditures and the level of violent crime. This funding is no longer appropriated by Congress. \$1,878,409 direct allocations for 23 local governmental agencies. A remaining balance of approximately \$1 million in discretionally funding currently supports 23 local probation departments in receiving staff training in evidence based practices. Final grant cycle ends March 30 2018.

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. Section 3796ff-1(e) (Public Law 103-322) – Assists states and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state, local, and tribal correctional detention facilities. \$869,768 annually to four county jail projects for three years. Current grant cycle began July 1, 2015 and ends June 30, 2018.
- Title II Formula Grants Program: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended at 42 U.S.C. Sections 5631-5633(Public Law 93-415) –Supports local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects directly, or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies, for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and reform efforts in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice system improvement.
  - Title II Juvenile Delinquency Prevention & Intervention Grant Program: California program areas are: (1) Delinquency Prevention, (2) Diversion, (3) Alternatives to Detention, and (4) Aftercare/Reentry. \$2,760,000 annually to 12 projects for four years. Current grant cycle began October 1, 2015 and ends September 30, 2019.
  - Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R.E.D.) Grant: Programs support a statewide systems change initiative utilizing a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and advocacy/support to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. \$697,940 annually to four projects (county probation departments) for four years. Current grant cycle began October 1, 2015 and ends September 30, 2018.
  - Tribal Youth Grant (TYG): Supports programs operated by federally recognized tribal governments that serve at-risk youth using the beliefs and values as defined by the Gathering of Native (GONA) principle. \$240,000 annually to two Tribes for four years. Current grant cycle began October 1, 2015 and ends September 30, 2019.