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Corrections Planning and Grants Programs Division Grant Administration Overview **Updated June 2019**

The Corrections Planning and Grant 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. 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. CPGP works closely with federal, state and local government agencies, as well as the private sector and nonprofit service providers, to foster collaborative approaches to address crime and delinquency. CPGP current responsibilities include the following:

State Programs – state grants are subject to a budget appropriation

- Adult Reentry Grant Program: The 2018 State Budget Act appropriated \$50 million for competitive awards to community-based organizations (CBOs) to support persons formerly incarcerated in state prison. The Budget Act required that \$15 million be available for the rehabilitation of existing property or buildings for housing persons released from prison, \$25 million be available for rental assistance, and \$9.35 million to support the warm handoff and reentry of persons transitioning from prison to communities. The BSCC released its RFP for the Rental Assistance and Warm Hand-Off Reentry Services components on January 18, 2019 and awards are anticipated to be made effective August 1, 2019 for a grant cycle to end on February 28, 2023. The rehabilitation of existing property or buildings component is pending.
- California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant: The 2017 State Budget Act provided \$1 million to the City of Los Angeles and \$8.215 million for other cities and CBOs to compete for up to \$500,000 each. This Act provided that CalVIP funds could be used for violence intervention and prevention activities, with preference given to applicants that proposed programs that have been shown to be the most effective at reducing violence and to applicants in cities or regions disproportionately affected by violence. Statute required city grantees to establish a coordinating and advisory council to prioritize the use of the funds, commit to collaborating and coordinating with area jurisdictions and agencies with the goal of reducing violence in the city and adjacent areas and to pass through to CBOs a minimum of 50 percent of their grant award. \$9,215,000 was awarded to ten cities and ten CBOs (Cohort 1) for a two-year grant cycle that began on May 1, 2018 and ends on April 30, 2020. The 2018 State Budget Act appropriated an additional \$9 million for this program. In addition to a \$1 million set-aside for the City of Los Angeles, an additional eight cities and seven CBOs (Cohort 2) were funded for a two-year grant cycle that began on September 1, 2018 and ends on August 31, 2020.

The City of Los Angeles' grant cycle is from February 1, 2019 to January 31, 2021. The BSCC will produce a Legislative Report on this program in November 2020.

- Community Corrections Partnerships Planning Program: – In Fiscal Years (FY) 11/12 and 12/13, the BSCC distributed funding allocated from the State Budget Acts to assist county Community Corrections Partnerships with the development of implementation plans for realignment. Beginning in 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 annually to 58 counties. The BSCC produces an annual Legislative Report on this program.
- Community Recidivism Reduction Grant: State Budget Acts 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 received 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 & Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG):
 - The JJCPA was created by the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Gov. Code §§ 30061 et seq.) to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and juvenile offenders. This is a direct allocation from the State Controller's Office to 58 counties. In FY 18/19, the statewide base allocation of JJCPA funds was \$107,100,000. An additional \$52,207,545 was allocated in FY 18/19 based on revenue growth that occurred in FY 17/18. The total amount of funds available to counties through the JJCPA program in FY 18/19 was \$159.3 million.
 - The YOBG Program (Welfare & Institutions Code §§ 1950 et seq.), sometimes known as "juvenile realignment," 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. This is a direct allocation from the State Controller's Office to 58 counties. In FY 18/19, statewide YOBG funding was \$153,121,590. An additional \$8,834,661 was allocated in FY 18/19 based on revenue growth that occurred in FY 17/18. The total amount of funds available to counties through the YOBG program in FY 18/19 was \$161.9 million.

In 2016, Gov. Code § 30061 and Welfare & Institutions Code §§ 1950 et seq. were amended to combine the JJCPA and YOBG annual reporting requirements. This statute requires all California counties to submit an annual report to the BSCC that provides specified data elements and identifies how JJCPA and YOBG funds were spent in the preceding fiscal year.

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- Juvenile Re-entry Grant: Assembly Bill 1628 (2010) – Eliminated parole services from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s Division of Juvenile Justice shifted supervision and aftercare for this population to the counties, and provided funding to cover local costs. Welfare & Institutions §§ 1982 (b)(1) requires BSCC 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: The State Budget Act of 2016 enacted Gov. Code §§ 1001.85 - 1001.88, later amended by AB 1516 (Chap. 561, Statutes of 2017), to create this 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 State 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 on April 1, 2017 and was anticipated to end on June 30, 2019. However, grantees were offered an 18-month no-cost extension to December 31, 2020. The BSCC will produce a Legislative Report on this program at the end of the grant cycle.
 - Pay for Success (Social Innovation Financing) Program: Gov. Code §§ 97008 – 97015 AB 1837 (Chap. 802, Statutes of 2014) and the California State Budget Act of 2014 established this initiative and appropriated \$4,750,000 in funding to up to three counties to enter into a pay for success project with the purpose of reducing recidivism. Grantees are Los Angeles, Ventura and Alameda counties. The grant cycle began on June 1, 2016 and ends on December 31, 2021. The BSCC produces an annual Legislative Report on this program through 2022.
 - Proposition 47: The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act (Government Code §§ 7599) established this program. 65 percent of the annual savings from this Proposition fund grants to public agencies to provide mental health services, substance use disorder treatment and/or diversion programs for those in the criminal justice system. Additional legislation (AB 1056, Chap. 438, Stats. of 2015) requires that the grants be awarded competitively, specifies that funds may serve both adults and juveniles and allows funds to be used for housing-related assistance and other community-based supportive services, including job skills training, case management or civil legal services. The BSCC further required that grantees partner with CBOs and pass through to them at least 50 percent of their award. Cohort 1 includes 23 grantees awarded approximately \$103 million. This grant cycle began on June 16, 2017 and ends on August 15, 2020. 19 Cohort 1 grantees subsequently accepted a one-year no-cost extension to August 15, 2021. Cohort 2 includes 23 grantees awarded approximately \$96 million for a grant cycle that begins August 15, 2019 and ends on May 15, 2023.

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- Proposition 64: In November of 2016, voters enacted Proposition 64, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act. The Act provides for the BSCC to administer a Grant Program for local governments to assist with law enforcement, fire protection, or other local programs addressing public health and safety associated with the implementation of the Act. The BSCC is prohibited from awarding funds to local governments which have banned the cultivation, including personal or retail sale of marijuana or marijuana products as defined ([See Rev. & Tax. Code, § 34019, subd. \(f\)\(3\)\(C\).](#)) BSCC anticipates receiving its first Proposition 64 appropriation in Fiscal Year 19/20.
 - Proud Parenting Program: California State Budget Act – subject to an annual appropriation. Supports community-based parenting services to young parents 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 eight projects (one Probation Department, two Offices of Education, and five CBOs for three years. Current grant cycle began July 1, 2018 and end June 30, 2021.
 - 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. There are 15 active contracts remaining.
 - Youth Reinvestment Grant Program: Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 1450-1455. This program was established in the 2018 Budget Act (Senate Bill 840, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2018) and related trailer bill (Assembly Bill 1812, Chapter 36, Statutes of 2018). The Youth Reinvestment Grant Program provides \$37.3 million to be allocated as follows:
 - 94 percent, or \$35,062,000, must be awarded to local jurisdictions through a competitive grant process for implementing evidence-based, trauma-informed, culturally relevant, and developmentally appropriate diversion programs in underserved communities with high rates of juvenile arrests and high rates of racial/ethnic disproportionality within those juvenile arrests.
 - Three percent, or \$1,119,000, must be awarded to Indian tribes for implementing diversion programs for Indian children using trauma-informed, community-based, and health-based interventions.
 - Up to three percent, or \$1,119,000, may be used by the BSCC for the administration of the grant.

On June 13, 2019, the BSCC Board approved funding of 30 City/County grants at a total of \$29.1 million and 2 Indian Tribes for a total of \$1.1 million. These grants will begin on July 1, 2019 for a grant cycle to begin July 1, 2019 and end on February 28, 2023 (non-tribal) and June 30, 2022 (tribal). The BSCC will produce an evaluation of this program at the end of the grant cycle.

Federal Programs - all federal grants are subject to California receiving federal awards

- 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 various federal Program Purpose Areas (PPAs); California's Multi-Year Strategy for the JAG Program established the priority PPAs as: (1) Prevention and Education, (2) Law Enforcement, and (3) Courts, Prosecution, and Defense and Indigent Defense. \$16,576,069 for 31 county projects. The last grant cycle provided \$16,576,069 for 31 county projects and ended on December 31, 2018. The BSCC released a new RFP with the same PPAs on December 6, 2018 for a grant cycle to begin on October 1, 2019 and end on September 30, 2022.
- 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. \$942,109 annually to four county jail projects for three years. Current grant cycle began July 1, 2018 and ends June 30, 2021.

Title II Formula Grants Program: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended at 42 U.S.C. Sections 5631-5633 (Public Law 93-415) is awarded to California by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This act was reauthorized in December 2018. OJJDP requires states that receive Title II awards to establish a State Advisory Group to advise on Title II activities. In California, this State Advisory Group is the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP). The SACJJDP is a governor-appointed committee serving as a standing BSCC Executive Steering Committee that works on behalf of the Governor to support policy and programs that improve outcomes for young people in the justice system. States are also required to complete and annually update a Title II State Plan. The BSCC's 2018-2020 State Plan is here: [2018-2020 State Plan: Title II Formula Grants Program](#)

BSCC's current grant cycle includes 12 non-tribal and two tribal grantees and ends on September 30, 2019. The BSCC released RFPs in June 2019 for a new cycle anticipated to begin on December 1, 2019 and end on November 30, 2022.

Please click the link below to review more details about these grant programs.

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_correctionsplanningandprograms/