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High School District

**Jane Smithson**  
At-large community  
representative

**Michele Gustafson**  
Juvenile Justice and  
Delinquency Prevention  
Commission

**Community Based  
Organization Members:**

**Peter Ehrhorn**  
StarVista

**Margaret Hitchcock**  
Y.M.C.A.

**Joey Gallo**  
Fresh Lifelines for Youth

**PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**



Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) Meeting  
July 25, 2019

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

222 Paul Scannell Drive, San Mateo, CA 94402 – Chief's Conference Room

**MEETING AGENDA**

- I. CALL TO ORDER** John Keene
- II. PUBLIC COMMENT** John Keene
- III. ROLL CALL** John Keene
- IV. UNFINISHED BUSINESS** John Keene
  - A. Approval of April 25, 2019, Minutes**
- V. NEW BUSINESS**
  - A. Budget Update** Hong Liu/John Keene
  - B. Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice report discussion (Attachment A and B)** John Keene
  - C. Annual program evaluation** Noelle Vergara/ASR
  - D. CBO Membership Update** Noelle Vergara/ASR
- VI. ADJOURNMENT** John Keene

**2019 JJCC MEETING SCHEDULE**

\*All meetings will be from 2:00-4:00 p.m. at the Youth Services Center, Chief's Conference Room

- November 7, 2019

MEETINGS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. INDIVIDUALS WHO NEED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR A DISABILITY-RELATED MODIFICATION OR ACCOMMODATION (INCLUDING AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES) TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING, OR WHO HAVE A DISABILITY AND WISH TO REQUEST AN ALTERNATIVE FORMAT FOR THE AGENDA, MEETING NOTICE, AGENDA PACKET OR OTHER WRITINGS THAT MAY BE DISTRIBUTED AT THE MEETING, SHOULD CONTACT NOELLE VERGARA AT LEAST 72 HOURS BEFORE THE MEETING AT: (650) 312-5549 or NVERGARA@SMCGOV.ORG. NOTIFICATION IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING WILL ENABLE THE COUNTY TO MAKE REASONABLE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENSURE ACCESSIBILITY TO THIS MEETING AND THE MATERIALS RELATED TO IT. ATTENDEES TO THIS MEETING ARE REMINDED THAT OTHER ATTENDEES MAY BE SENSITIVE TO VARIOUS CHEMICAL BASED PRODUCTS.

If you wish to speak to the Committee, please fill out a speaker's slip. If you have anything that you wish distributed to the Committee and included in the official record, please hand it to the County Manager who will distribute the information to the committee members.

# AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REINVESTMENT: CALIFORNIA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE FUNDING IN FIVE BAY AREA COUNTIES



Renee Menart, Communications and Policy Analyst  
Brian Goldstein, Director of Policy and Development  
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

May 2018

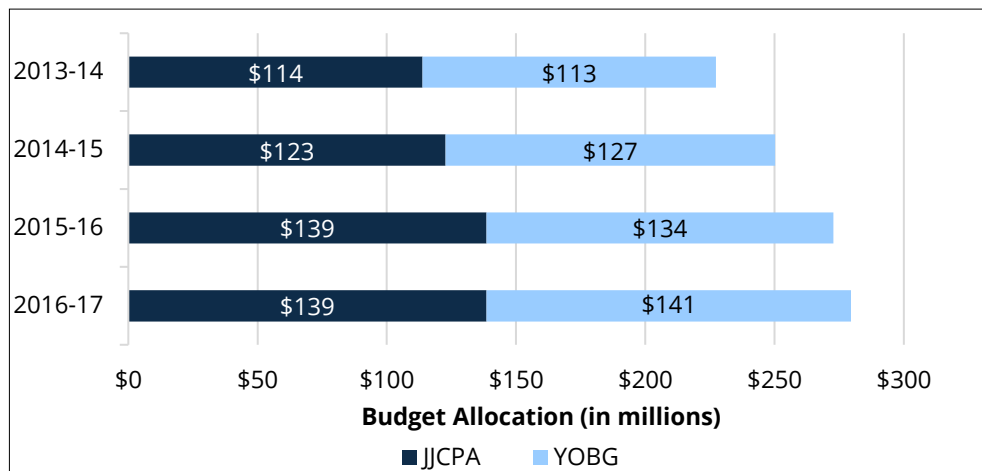
Research Report

## Introduction

Each year, California provides millions in state funding to counties to serve youth within their communities and reduce justice involvement through two major grant programs. First, the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), which was enacted by the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act and given its current name through a California Senate bill the following year, seeks to curb crime by serving youth who are justice-involved or at risk of justice involvement (AB 1913, 2000). In 2007, the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) was established as part of the state's push for juvenile justice realignment, allowing youth who would have otherwise been confined in the state's youth correctional system, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), to be served at the county-level (SB 81, 2007). Both the JJCPA and YOBG grant programs are administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), a powerful state criminal and juvenile justice agency, which is responsible for overseeing counties' planning and reporting processes for these funds.

Together, JJCPA and YOBG funding provided approximately \$279.6 million in state juvenile justice funding to counties in the most recent fiscal year, FY 2016-17 (BSCC, 2018a). This marks a 23 percent increase in their total allocations since FY 2013-14, with additional funding increases proposed in the Governor's FY 2018-19 budget (Figure 1)(Commonweal, 2018). With such significant investment, JJCPA- and YOBG-funded programs have immense potential to reduce youth justice involvement and help build safe, healthy communities.

**Figure 1. JJCPA and YOBG total allocation,<sup>1</sup> FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17**



Sources: CSC, 2014-2017; 2014a-2017a; BSCC, 2015-2017; 2015a-2017a; 2018a.

<sup>1</sup> "Total allocation" refers to the total amount allocated by the state in the given year, which includes growth funds based on state revenue generated during the current fiscal year and distributed after the close of the period (BSCC, 2015-2017; 2014a-2017a). FY 2012-13 was the first year growth funds were allocated for the YOBG grant program (BSCC, 2014a). FY 2013-14 was the first year growth funding was allocated for the JJCPA grant program (BSCC, 2015).

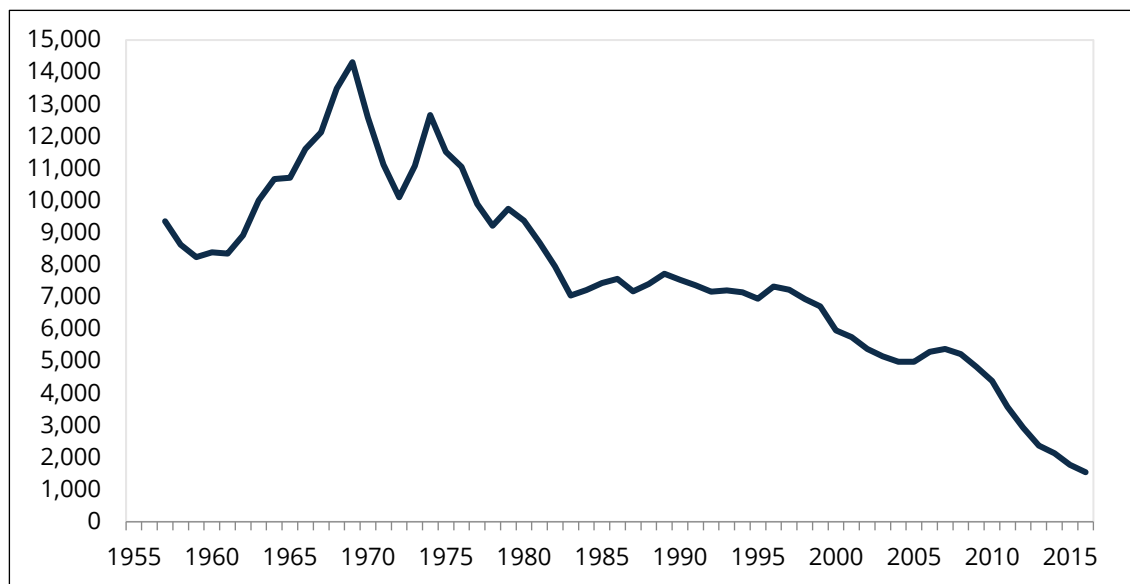
California’s substantial spending on these grant programs signals the state’s continued interest in juvenile justice realignment and reinvestment. Essentially, juvenile justice reinvestment shifts financial incentives from confinement and correctional practices toward community-based alternatives that are high quality and cost effective (Butts & Evans, 2011). In doing so, funds can be used to better meet the specific needs of youth across various areas such as education, housing, mental health, and social-emotional development. Further, reinvestment provides resources to improve overall conditions of communities most impacted by the justice system (Butts & Evans, 2011). Given the reliability of these state funding programs, counties have the opportunity and the responsibility to reflect reinvestment priorities in their JJCPA- and YOBG-funded programs.

A significant portion of the state’s JJCPA and YOBG funds go toward Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties—hereafter referred to as the five Bay Area counties. These five counties, which range in their juvenile justice trends and populations, collectively receive a significant share of funding. Additionally, the Bay Area counties provide insight into local implementation of the JJCPA and YOBG funding programs and point to larger trends in planning practices and spending priorities. Throughout the state, these funds are widely spent on probation and county departments rather than community-based organization (CBOs) and secure placements rather than direct services—despite strong evidence that youths’ needs are best served through rehabilitation within the community (AECF, 2007; Seigle, 2014). Investigation into the Bay Area counties’ funding processes as well as statewide trends can help ensure California’s effective use of these funds.

## Juvenile Justice Trends in California and Bay Area Counties

California is experiencing continued historic drops in youth arrests, which have declined consistently since 2007. Amid these statewide drops, populations at state and local secure juvenile justice facilities have also fallen significantly (CJCJ, 2017; 2018; 2018a)(Figure 2). The five Bay Area counties mirror this statewide trend of declining youth confinement and arrests.

**Figure 2. Arrests of California youth per 100,000 population ages 10-17, 1957-2016**



Sources: DOJ, 1957-2017; 2017a.

JJCPA and YOBG grant programs provide funding for counties to invest in local juvenile justice practices and community alternatives, thereby reducing reliance on the state youth correctional system, DJJ. However, some Bay Area counties commit youth to DJJ at high rates despite substantial JJCPA and YOBG funding received for programs at the county-level. Both Alameda and Contra Costa counties, which maintain considerable capacity to serve youth in local juvenile facilities, commit high numbers of youth to DJJ facilities (CJCJ, 2018a)(Table 1). These

counties heavily rely on DJJ, which is costly and struggles with systemic violence, while devoting the state's JJCPA and YOBG resources to the operation of near-vacant local facilities (CJCJ, 2018). JJCPA and YOBG funding, when used to support local juvenile facilities, is not a cost-effective approach to juvenile justice given the stronger results of community-based programs.

**Table 1: Juvenile justice snapshot for Bay Area counties (2016-17)**

County	Juvenile Population (age 10-17, 2016)	Juvenile arrests (2016)			County juvenile facilities (June 2017)		DJJ Population (June 2017)
		Status	Misdemeanor	Felony	Population	Capacity	
Alameda	151,0968	149	852	815	93	463	24
Contra Costa	119,458	7	792	394	141	390	39
Marin	26,274	108	414	128	15	40	1
San Francisco	44,506	-	396	454	53	198	6
San Mateo	71,079	84	620	262	105	260	5
<b>California</b>	<b>4,116,528</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>35,756</b>	<b>19,656</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>638</b>

Source: BSCC, 2018; CDCR, 2018; DOF, 2017; DOJ, 2017a.

## Overview of JJCPA and YOBG Funding Allocations

JJCPA and YOBG funding allocations are calculated by the Department of Finance each year and funded by state revenue from sales tax and vehicle license fees—with safeguards in place if either revenue source falls short of planned funding (BSCC, 2018a). As provided by statute, funding formulas determine annual allocations. The State Controller's Office is responsible for distributing these funds to counties as part of the Law Enforcement Services Account, a subaccount within the Local Revenue Fund of 2011 in which both JJCPA and YOBG funds are contained (BSCC, 2018a).

While JJCPA and YOBG are distinct from one another, they share a fundamental recognition that reliable, noncompetitive state funding is necessary to support youth through local juvenile justice programs and services. JJCPA funding is allocated to each of its 56 participating counties<sup>2</sup> based on population; YOBG funding is distributed to all 58 California counties giving equal weight to each county's juvenile felony dispositions and juvenile population with a minimum allocation of \$117,000 granted to each county (BSCC, 2018a).

Without a competitive aspect to these funds, participating counties receive reliable funding each year with very little risk of discontinuation. Since JJCPA and YOBG funding formulas are tied to non-justice-related characteristics, including a county's population and juvenile population, funding is not entirely dependent on rates of youth justice involvement. As California's youth arrest and confinement numbers continue to reach historic lows and JJCPA and YOBG funding increases, counties have an even greater opportunity to invest in developing and sustaining effective community-based programs.

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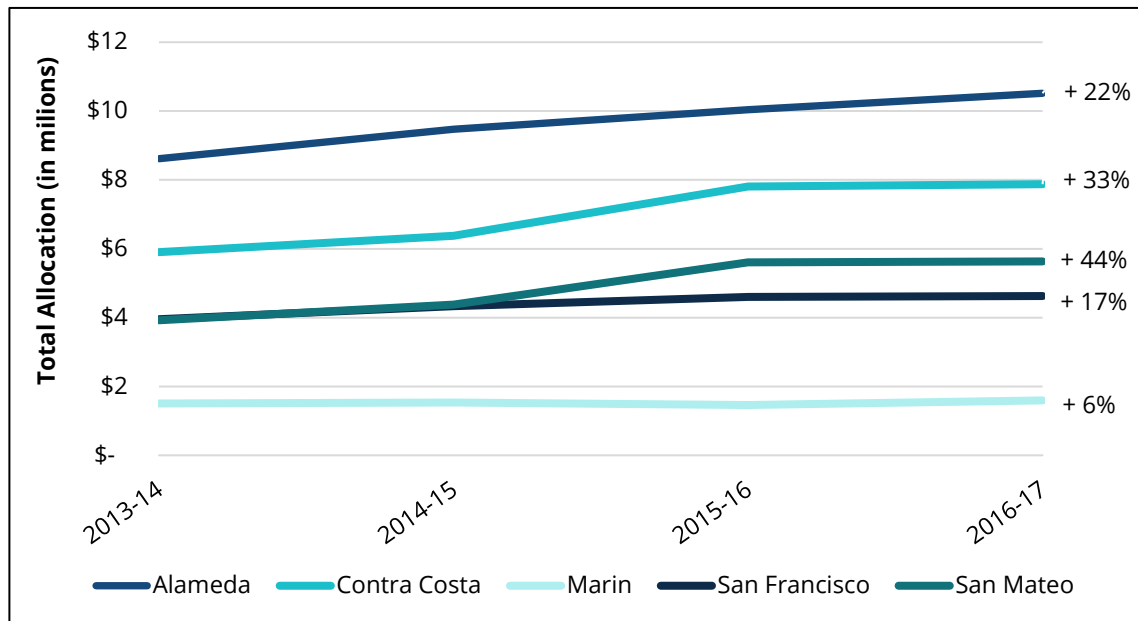
**Funding for counties is decided by formulas set in statute:** JJCPA funding is allocated based on each county's overall population. YOBG funding is allocated based on each county's juvenile felony dispositions and juvenile population.

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<sup>2</sup> Sierra County and Alpine County opt out of JJCPA participation.

In FY 2016-17, California taxpayers invested \$279.6 million<sup>3</sup> in JJCPA and YOBG funding to support county-level juvenile justice programs (BSCC, 2018a). In the four-year period from FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17, California's combined JJCPA and YOBG funding increased by 23 percent (\$52 million) due to increases in associated state revenue and population (CSC, 2014-2017; 2014a-2017a; BSCC, 2015-2017; 2015a-2017a). Funding in the Bay Area counties reflects this state trend with an average 27 percent increase, and increases range from 6 percent to 44 percent (Figure 3). In FY 2016-17, these five counties accounted for approximately 9.5 percent (\$13.3 million) of the state's total YOBG allocation and 11.8 percent (\$12.6 million) of its total JJCPA allocation (BSCC, 2018a).

**Figure 3. JJCPA and YOBG total allocation<sup>4</sup> in Bay Area counties, FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17**



Sources: CSC, 2014-2017; 2014a-2017a; BSCC, 2015-2017; 2015a-2017a; 2018a.

## Standards for JJCPA-YOBG Programs and Reporting Requirements

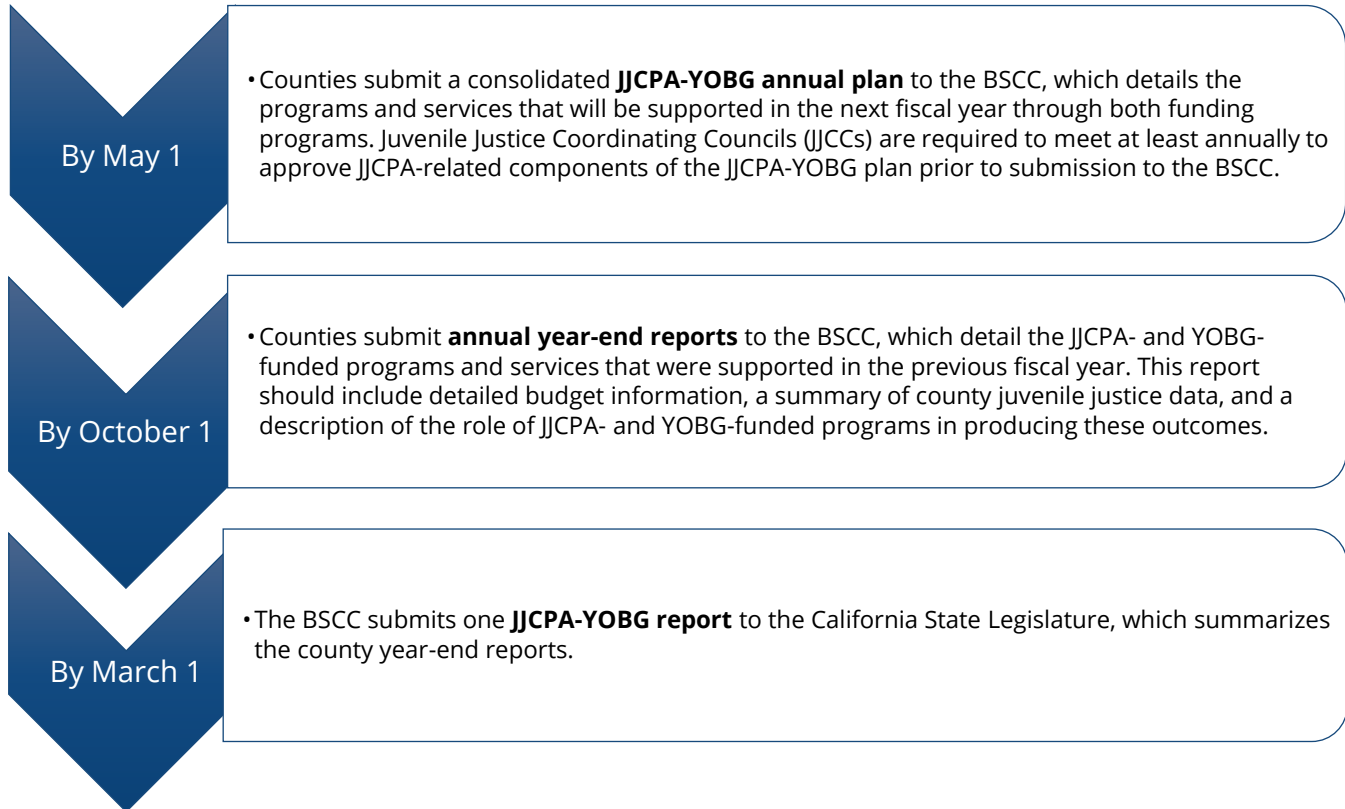
All counties that receive funding through the JJCPA and YOBG grant programs are required to participate in specific planning and reporting processes. These procedures provide the guidelines for how counties plan which programs and services are to be funded each year, and how spending priorities are implemented. At the end of each year, counties must detail the expenditures and outcomes of JJCPA- and YOBG-funded programs. In 2009, Senate Bill (SB), 4<sup>th</sup> Extended Session 13 amended YOBG to add new reporting requirements, which included annual reporting measures for counties (SBX4 13, 2009). In 2016, as a result of Assembly Bill (AB) 1998, the reporting requirements for the JJCPA and YOBG grant programs were altered substantially (AB 1998, 2016). This legislation consolidated many reporting standards for both grant programs, such as the submission of annual plans on how funding will be used, and removed some requirements altogether.

Prior to AB 1998, counties that participated in JJCPA were required to collect and report outcomes for youth participants across six data categories: arrest rate, incarceration rate, probation violation rate, probation completion rate, restitution completion rate, and community service completion rate. Some of these data were problematic, as inaccuracies and differing reporting methodologies led to flawed comparisons. Under AB 1998, counties are to include available data on the entire juvenile justice population within the county and provide information on how

<sup>3</sup> \$279.6 million is the “total allocation” for JJCPA and YOBG programs in FY 2016-17, which includes a \$241.4 million base funding amount and \$38.2 million in growth funds.

<sup>4</sup> “Total allocation” includes growth funds.

funded programs may have had an impact on juvenile justice outcomes (AB 1998, 2016; BSCC, 2017b). Without strict statutory reporting guidelines nor strong accountability measures by the BSCC, some counties now provide only limited reporting on juvenile justice trends and program outcomes (BSCC, 2018a). Additionally, counties are no longer required to receive approval from their Board of Supervisors or the BSCC before submission of program plans and disbursement of money.<sup>5</sup> The current reporting requirements include the following objectives:



There is minimal reporting and oversight at the county and state level, both by the BSCC and the California State Legislature. The first consolidated Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and Youthful Offender Block Grant Annual Report to the Legislature, which was released by the BSCC in March 2018, provides no statewide evaluation of spending or associated youth outcomes (BSCC, 2018a). Agencies including the California State Auditor (2012) and the County of Los Angeles Department of Auditor-Controller (2017), as well as a coalition of juvenile justice advocates in Los Angeles County have raised strong criticism of how counties have failed to account for these grant programs and their impact on young people and their communities (Soung, 2017). This lack of accountability and oversight is a statewide challenge, which calls for a broader push for community engagement in the program planning process.

## How California and Bay Area Counties Plan JJCPA and YOBG Programs

Counties have wide discretion when it comes to planning and implementing their use of funds. This authority can allow each county to meet specific needs of youth in their community and effectively enhance their local juvenile justice system. Without strong state oversight, the BSCC expects counties to collaborate across local government agencies, community organizations, and various stakeholders to determine where to direct resources (BSCC, 2014).

<sup>5</sup> For a list of changes as a result of AB 1998, see AB 1998 – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ’s) March 7, 2017 (BSCC, 2017b).

The JJCPA grant program requires each county to maintain a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC), which develops and modifies the county's annual plan for JJCPA spending known as the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP)(GOV § 30061). As included in the preceding flow chart, JJCCs remain mandated to update, review, and approve JJCPA components of the consolidated JJCPA-YOBG plan submitted to the BSCC each year (BSCC, 2017b). JJCC membership is defined in statute to engage local agencies and organizations in the decision-making process (BSCC, 2014). Notably, JJCCs should specifically include representatives of nonprofit CBOs that provide services for youth (WIC § 749.22; AB 1998, 2016). Every JJCC must be chaired by the Chief Probation Officer and include at least one member from each of the following:

- Department of Mental Health
- District Attorney's Office
- Public Defender's Office
- City Police Department
- Sheriff's Department
- County Office of Education or school district
- County Board of Supervisors
- Department of Social Services
- Community-based drug/alcohol program
- Nonprofit community-based organization
- At-large community representative

JJCC meetings are required to take place at least once each year to update, review, and approve the county's planned JJCPA programs (BSCC, 2018a). Across the Bay Area counties, implementation of JJCC responsibilities varies. Since the enactment of AB 1998, Alameda County's JJCC no longer meets in the spring during the planning process for JJCPA funds. Its council, which last met in March 2017, plans to convene in October after the county's JJCPA-YOBG evaluation is submitted to the BSCC (K. Baker, personal communication, May 4, 2018). The four remaining Bay Area counties continue to host JJCC meetings in the spring with their most recent meetings held between February and April 2018. While counties are no longer required to include proposed budgets in JJCPA plans, Marin County's JJCC voted on a proposed budget at its most recent meeting (Marin County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, 2018). Marin County's JJCC models a continued partnership between local agencies and organizations in the decision-making process.

The current planning process for YOBG-funded programs is less extensive and only requires a direct plan submission to the BSCC. In previous years, counties were required to gain approval of the YOBG plan, known as the Juvenile Justice Development Plan, from the county's Board of Supervisors and would then submit this approved plan to the BSCC for review. YOBG plans, like JJCPA plans, no longer require approval by the Board of Supervisors nor the BSCC (BSCC, 2017b). It should be noted, however, that the BSCC approved all Bay Area county plans between FY 2012-13 and FY 2015-16 (CJCJ, 2018b). This may point to a long-standing trend of limited BSCC oversight and accountability in the program planning process.

## **How California and Bay Area Counties Spend JJCPA and YOBG Funding<sup>6</sup>**

Both the JJCPA and YOBG funding programs are rooted in justice reform legislation intended to serve youth close to home and within their communities. These funds are structured to give counties the opportunity to invest in a broad array of strategies. The JJCPA grant program was implemented alongside Citizen's Options for Public Safety (COPS), which was intended for law enforcement use, so JJCPA funding could be used to support youth beyond a

<sup>6</sup> All JJCPA-YOBG spending plans submitted by counties for FY 2017-18 can be found at: [http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s\\_cpgp1718countyjjcpayobgplans.php](http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_cpgp1718countyjjcpayobgplans.php).

law enforcement or corrections approach (Soung, 2017). YOBG funding is intended to enhance counties' abilities to meet the needs of justice-involved youth by providing supervision and meaningful rehabilitative services (SB 81, 2011). Both funding programs provide flexible funding to counties. The YOBG grant program allows supplanting, meaning counties can use funds on expenses that general funds would otherwise pay for (e.g. county department salaries) to support juvenile justice realignment (BSCC, 2015b). JJCPA funding, alternatively, does not allow supplanting (BSCC, 2015b). In both cases, effective use of funds call for responsible county spending geared toward strengthening community services.

*Under-utilization of funds leaves dollars unspent that could be used to benefit the community.*

Counties are not required to use JJCPA and YOBG funds granted to them within the year those funds were allocated and can instead use them across multiple years. Flexible allocation schedules can allow counties to meet their specific needs year to year, but massive unspent funds can limit much-needed resources for community-based programming and stand as a barrier to youths' immediate needs in areas such as education, housing, and health.

In FY 2015-16, counties that participated in the JJCPA grant program spent approximately \$15 million less than planned for the year—part of a three-year trend in underspending since FY 2013-14 (BSCC, 2017). Additionally, the

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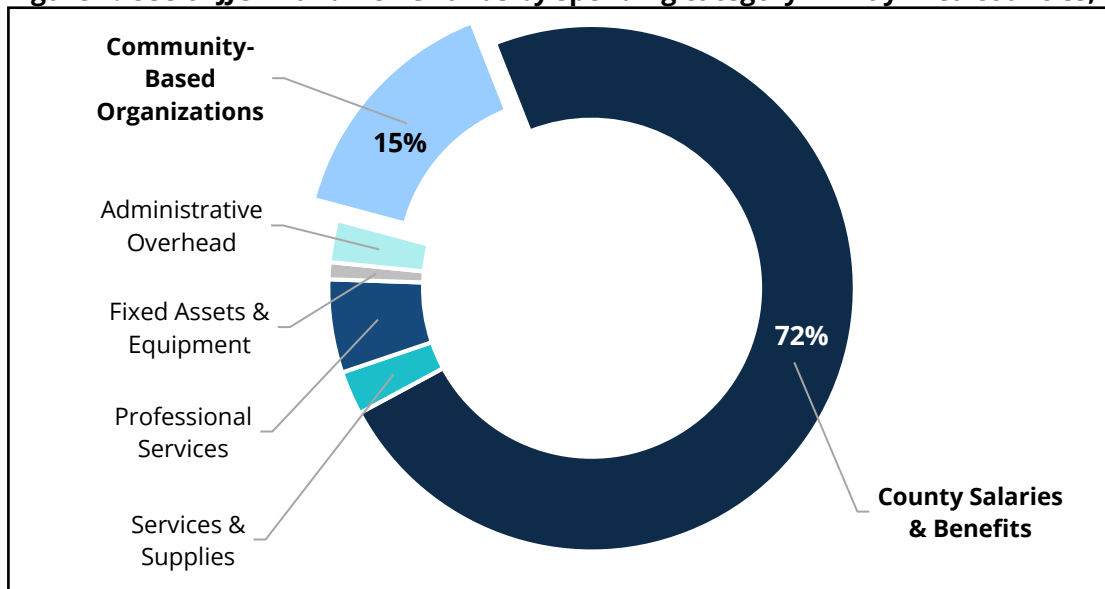
YOBG grant program's expenditures differed from its planned budget in FY 2015-16. While counties spent approximately 8.5 percent (\$7.3 million) more than planned on salaries and benefits for county personnel, spending on CBOs fell 14 percent (\$832,500) below counties' planned YOBG budgets (BSCC, 2017a).

The difference between planned and actual spending can provide insight into opportunities for counties to expand JJCPA- and YOBG-funded programming. For example, the recent discovery of large unspent JJCPA funds in Los Angeles County catalyzed community efforts to improve transparency, repurpose spending priorities, and facilitate meaningful collaboration between local agencies and organizations in the county's planning process (Loudenback, 2017). Given the reliability of JJCPA and YOBG funds, chronic underspending by counties may signal a lack of meaningful evaluation and program planning.

*Overspending on probation and county staffing undercuts opportunities for community-based programs.*

Both JJCPA and YOBG funds are meant to bolster local youth programs and reduce youth involvement in the justice system. While YOBG funds are intended to benefit counties' probation department capacity, they are also meant for use by other agencies including mental health and drug and alcohol services, as well as rehabilitation more generally (BSCC, 2018a). Probation departments play an enforcement role within the juvenile justice system by both staffing juvenile facilities and supervising youth on probation. Yet, California's counties often default to the probation department as the primary providers for JJCPA- and YOBG- funded services, and counties spent 79 percent of all YOBG expenditures in FY 2015-16 on probation and county department salaries and benefits (BSCC, 2017a). In the most recent year, FY 2016-17, the five Bay Area counties showed similar fiscal priorities when pooled together—approximately 72 percent (\$18.1 million) of both JJCPA and YOBG expenditures went toward county staffing while 15 percent (\$3.7 million) was provided to CBOs (BSCC, 2018a)(Figure 4). However, the Bay Area counties vary significantly in their investment in CBOs and spending on county staffing.



**Figure 4. Use of JJCPA and YOBG funds by spending category<sup>7</sup> in Bay Area counties, FY 2016-17**

Source: BSCC, 2018a.

Approximately 80 percent of the \$10.9 million YOBG funds used by Bay area counties in FY 2016-17 went toward county department staffing (BSCC, 2018a). While spending on county staffing is an acceptable use of YOBG funds, counties that prioritize contracts with CBOs to provide youth programming exemplify the broader possible use of these funds to support juvenile justice realignment. For example, between FY 2012-13 and FY 2016-17, Contra Costa County did not spend any of its YOBG funding on CBOs, but Marin and San Mateo counties spent an average 63 percent and 35 percent of their YOBG expenditures on CBOs, respectively (BSCC, 2014a-2017a).

In FY 2016-17, approximately \$12 million in JJCPA funds were used by Bay Area counties, which varied considerably in their fiscal priorities. On average, 77 percent of total spending by these five counties went toward salaries and benefits for county staff, and 24 percent went toward CBOs that provide youth programs and services (BSCC, 2018a). Contra Costa County did not spend any of its JJCPA funds on CBOs, and Alameda County spent less than 2 percent on CBOs during this period. Both counties allocated 90 percent and 84 percent, respectively, to subsidize probation and county department staffing. Alternatively, San Francisco County spent approximately 96 percent of its JJCPA funds on CBOs and only 2.6 percent on probation and county staffing (BSCC, 2018a).

Even with well-intentioned probation programming, community-based service providers generally remain best-suited to not only implement rehabilitative supports effectively but to build and maintain positive relationships with youth outside of the justice system (Butts, 2010). Counties that successfully collaborate across agencies and integrate community-based programming into funding plans may serve as models for counties that use the bulk of funds on probation and county department personnel. For example, San Francisco's robust continuum of services reduces the county's reliance on confinement and probation practices by diverting youth out of the justice system. Through a coordinated effort by local government agencies and community organizations, youth can receive the support they need within the community.

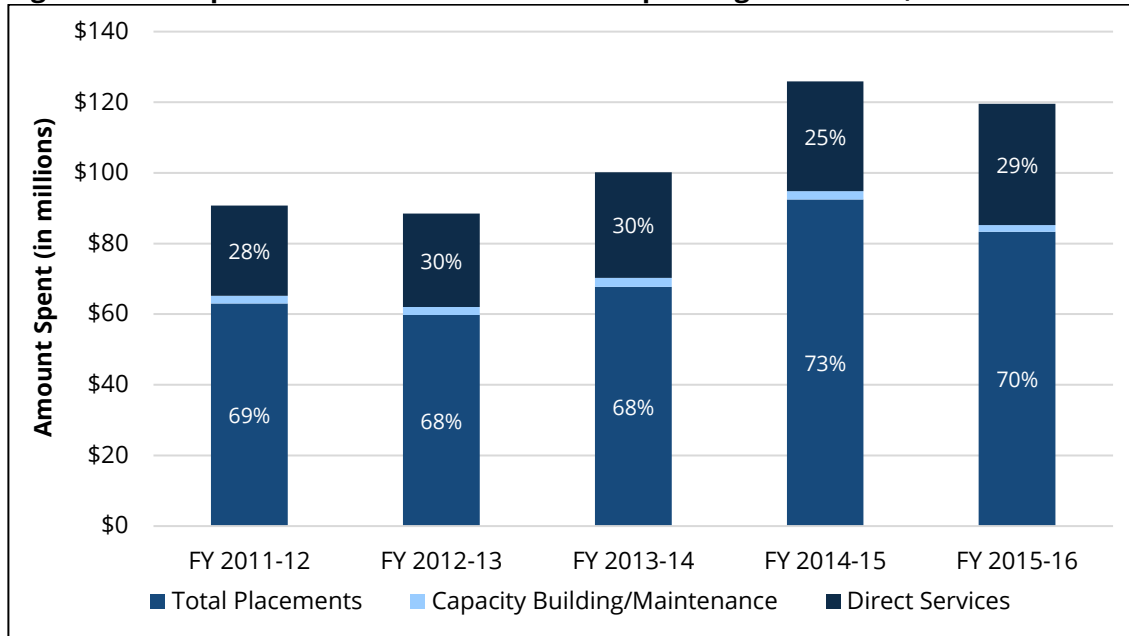
<sup>7</sup> Spending categories are defined as follows: "Salaries and benefits" accounts for county probation (or other county department) employees involved in JJCPA- and YOBG-related activities; "administrative overhead" includes all costs associated with the administration of grant-funded programs and placements; "services and supplies" includes expenditures for the operation of a program (e.g., lease payments for offices and/or vehicles) as well as provisions for participants (e.g., food, housing, and transportation); "fixed assets and equipment" accounts for program-related items such as office equipment and furniture; "professional services" includes all county-contracted individuals or agencies except for county-contracted CBOs; and "CBOs" refers to all expenditures for CBO services for grant-funded programs.

*Detention- and placement-based programs cost more and serve fewer youth than direct services.*

When youth arrests in the U.S. were on the rise in the 1990s, predictions that youth crime would continue to rise informed the rapid growth of juvenile detention practices (AECF, 2007). Now, as California's youth crime and juvenile facility populations have declined consistently, detention-based services remain a major investment of JJCPA and YOBG funds (CJCJ, 2017; 2018a). Although young people in detention facilities certainly require support, spending on detention can further incentivize county reliance on such practices, which remain costly and problematic for youth development (Butts & Evans, 2011).

YOBG program spending on secure facilities is generally costlier than its direct services. In the seven-year period from FY 2009-10 to FY 2015-16, California's per capita costs for YOBG-funded secure placements (juvenile halls, camps, ranches, and other secure or semi-secure facilities) averaged approximately \$8,282 per youth—a rate 7.9 times higher than the costs of direct services, which averaged only \$933 per youth (BSCC, 2014a-2017a). During this period, direct services were responsible for approximately 70 percent (30,000) of the total youth served through the YOBG while accounting for only 27 percent of total expenditures (BSCC, 2014a-2017a). This shows that YOBG spending on secure placements and direct services is inversely related to the number of youth served by each.

**Figure 5. YOBG placements and direct services spending<sup>8</sup> in millions, FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16**



Source: BSCC, 2014a-2017a.

Beyond the monetary costs, detention can leave damaging effects on a youth's development by interrupting education, employment, and connections to the community (AECF, 2007). In fact, research shows that detention can deepen future justice system involvement and "do more harm than good" (Seigle, 2014). Alternatively, diversion programs and community-based services rooted in positive youth development principles can have lasting impacts on a young person's life outcomes. Diversion programs are particularly fitting for youth without prior contact with the justice system or those whose offenses are considered low level (Klein, 2018).

In 2016, over half (58 percent) of youth arrests in Bay Area counties were for misdemeanors or status offense charges. Particularly in Marin and San Mateo counties, misdemeanors and status offense charges made up 80

<sup>8</sup> Total placements include juvenile halls, camps, ranches, home on probation, and other placements including secure/semi-secure facilities; capacity building/maintenance includes expenditures such as equipment, staffing and professional development; direct services include supports such as group counseling, gender specific programming, mental health screening, and mentoring as well as expenditures on electronic monitoring and intensive probation supervision (BSCC, 2017a).

percent and 73 percent of youth arrests, respectively (BSCC, 2018a)(Table 1). Notably, San Francisco County, in which felony offense charges made up 53 percent of youth arrests, stands out as one of the few Bay Area counties with JJCPA-funded diversion programs in FY 2016-17 (BSCC, 2018a). Its diversion services included wraparound case management, evening reporting centers, and the Community Assessment and Referral Center. 96 percent of JJCPA and YOYG spending within these programs were allocated to CBOs for their effective implementation (BSCC, 2018). As displayed in justice reform-oriented counties like San Francisco, state funding provided through the JJCPA and YOYG programs present a powerful opportunity for broad juvenile justice reinvestment.

## An Opportunity for Juvenile Justice Reinvestment

California's JJCPA and YOYG funding represents one of the most significant justice reinvestment opportunities in the state. Given the role of a county's juvenile population in the grant formulas, funding has increased while California's youth arrests and confinement numbers have sustained continuous historic declines. Moreover, they are a consistent source of long-term noncompetitive state funding. Counties could use this funding to strengthen community-based alternatives to confinement and justice involvement.

Currently, the JJCPA and YOYG programs largely fund county and probation staff with little allocated to CBOs. This analysis of five Bay Area counties supports research in Los Angeles County, which also finds significant funding disparities for CBOs (Soung, 2017). The purpose of both grants is to support the needs of justice-involved youth, and counties presently have significant discretion in how they meet this

requirement. As youth arrests and facility populations have consistently declined, jurisdictions could reinvest these cost savings into CBOs that provide critical services including education, reentry, housing, and health services.

*Program planning should be inclusive of local stakeholders and justice-impacted community leaders.*

Communities most impacted by the justice system should have a leadership position in the program planning process for JJCPA and YOYG funds. This includes ensuring adequate representation within JJCCs and in the development of consolidated JJCPA-YOYG plans. In order to properly develop funding plans, budgets, and outcome measurements, JJCCs must meet regularly and maintain transparency to ensure the opportunity for meaningful community participation. Counties can look toward the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisor's recent addition of ten community representatives on its JJCC as a model to achieve greater inclusion in the JJCPA program planning process (Ridley-Thomas, 2017a).

*Counties and the state can adopt set-asides to prioritize funding for community-based services.*

Given the lack of comprehensive community funding at this time, counties can adopt set-asides to ensure a minimum percentage of JJCPA and YOYG funding supports community-based services. Both counties and the state have adopted minimum percentages for comparable grant funding. In 2015, Alameda County instituted a 50 percent designation of Assembly Bill 109 Public Safety Realignment funding for CBOs (Carson, 2015). Similarly, the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program (CalVIP) requires cities that receive funding to set aside 50 percent for CBOs (BSCC, 2017c). The Proposition 47 Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, of which the BSCC is responsible for managing 65 percent, requires public agencies to subcontract grants to CBOs at least 50 percent of the total grant award (BSCC, 2016b). Both the state and counties can adopt comparable set-asides for JJCPA and YOYG funding.

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As youth arrests and facility populations consistently decline, counties could reinvest cost savings into community-based organizations that support young people's range of complex needs, including education, housing, mental health, and reentry.

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*Community advocacy can help ensure JJCPA and YOBG funding reflects community needs.*

Community stakeholders must closely monitor counties' JJCPA and YOBG funding to ensure they reflect community needs. Los Angeles County provides a model of successful community engagement. Advocates, CBOs, and policymakers have worked together to raise concerns about county funding priorities and highlight justice reinvestment opportunities through the JJCPA and YOBG programs (Soung, 2017). A 2017 County of Los Angeles Department of Auditor-Controller report noted millions in unspent JJCPA funds (County of Los Angeles Department of Auditor-Controller, 2017). This issue was highlighted at the county's JJCC meeting, with concern expressed over whether specific funded programs were supporting any youth (Loudenback, 2017; 2017a). The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors subsequently raised concerns with the county's chief probation officer (Ridley-Thomas, 2017). The county is now taking steps to study its JJCPA programming, strengthen its evaluation process, and collaboratively revise its spending plan to support community-based services.

California would benefit greatly from a broader public discussion about counties' oversight, planning process, and funding priorities. There is a need for greater accountability in how funding is used and how it impacts youth served. It remains to be fully measured whether such grants, as they are currently allocated, positively impact youth or the communities that law enforcement serve. The absence of rigorous statewide data analysis prevents county stakeholders from contextualizing how their spending priorities conform to statewide trends.

## Conclusion

As California experiences continued historic drops in youth arrests and confinement, JJCPA and YOBG funds present an opportunity for reinvestment in community-based alternatives to detention. Successful juvenile justice reinvestment requires meaningful collaboration between local agencies and organizations, with an emphasis on programming by CBOs and non-law enforcement agencies. Youth, including high-needs youth in the justice system, can be best served by community partners that provide culturally-responsive care and build trusting, positive relationships beyond the juvenile justice system. JJCPA and YOBG funds require greater transparency between administrators of funding and the communities most in need of support through the planning, allocation, spending, and program evaluation processes. Only by supporting community stakeholders, youth, and their families, can funds best be used in ways that strengthen positive youth development and ensure a safer California.

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Please note: Jurisdictions submit their data to the official statewide or national databases maintained by appointed governmental bodies. While every effort is made to review data for accuracy and to correct information upon revision, CJCJ cannot be responsible for data reporting errors made at the county, state, or national level.

Contact: For more information about this topic or to schedule an interview, please contact CJCJ Communications at (415) 621-5661 x. 103 or [cjcjmedia@cjcj.org](mailto:cjcjmedia@cjcj.org).

## Appendix

### Appendix A. JJCPA and YOBG allocations for Bay Area counties, FY 2015-16

County	% of CA Total		Base Allocation Amounts		Growth Allocation Amounts		Total Allocation Amounts	
	JJCPA	YOBG	JJCPA	YOBG	JJCPA	YOBG	JJCPA	YOBG
Alameda	4.12%	3.41%	\$4,411,199	\$4,579,422	\$1,293,438	\$232,365	\$5,704,637	\$4,811,788
Contra Costa	2.85%	2.79%	\$3,050,971	\$3,739,821	\$894,643	\$189,763	\$3,945,614	\$3,929,584
Marin	0.67%	0.47%	\$716,417	\$636,184	\$210,048	\$32,281	\$926,465	\$668,465
San Francisco	2.18%	1.14%	\$2,339,264	\$1,524,458	\$685,840	\$77,353	\$3,025,104	\$1,601,811
San Mateo	1.95%	2.08%	\$2,083,431	\$2,795,927	\$610,922	\$141,869	\$2,694,353	\$2,937,795
<b>CA Counties</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$107,100,000</b>	<b>\$134,278,548</b>	<b>\$31,405,763</b>	<b>\$6,813,456</b>	<b>\$138,505,763</b>	<b>\$141,092,004</b>

Sources: CSC, 2014-2017; 2014a-2017a; BSCC, 2015-2017; 2015a-2017a.

### Appendix B. JJCPA and YOBG Spending by Category for Bay Area Counties, FY 2016-17

County	Funding Source	Program Spending Categories					
		Salaries & Benefits	Services & Supplies	Professional Services	CBOs	Fixed Assets/Equipment	Administrative Overhead
Alameda	JJCPA	\$4,123,698	\$124,356	\$271,766	\$85,000	\$146,700	\$24,817
	YOBG	\$2,932,897	\$15,648	\$149,406	\$0	\$57,050	\$571,195
	Total	\$7,056,595	\$140,004	\$421,172	\$85,000	\$203,750	\$596,012
Contra Costa	JJCPA	\$3,586,145	\$375,137	\$8,510	\$0	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$3,373,663	\$16,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$6,959,808	\$391,892	\$8,510	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marin	JJCPA	\$355,921	\$0	\$20,361	\$243,267	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$156,075	\$41,866	\$26,511	\$390,903	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$511,996	\$41,866	\$46,872	\$634,170	\$0	\$0
San Francisco	JJCPA	\$63,853	\$34,584	\$183,117	\$2,333,779	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$83,8526	\$0	\$211,753	\$47,992	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$902,379	\$34,584	\$394,870	\$2,381,771	\$0	\$0
San Mateo	JJCPA	\$1,235,199	\$0	\$233,361	\$252,879	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$1,392,181	\$53,487	\$20,345	\$315,511	\$54,611	\$40,705
	Total	\$2,627,380	\$53,487	\$543,706	\$568,390	\$54,611	\$40,705

Source: BSCC, 2018a.



## SAN MATEO COUNTY: JUVENILE JUSTICE FUNDING



**68 percent** (over \$2.5 million) of all JJCPA and YOBG funding went to salaries and benefits in FY 2016-17 and **7 percent** went to community-based organizations.

In FY 2016-17, San Mateo County received an estimated total allocation of **\$2.9 million** from the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) Special Account for justice-involved youth. During the same fiscal year, San Mateo received an additional estimated total allocation of **\$2.6 million** from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). Allocations are based on formulas for each grant that consider a combination of factors including the county's population. These two

funding streams have increased by **44 percent** within the county from FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17.

In 2016, 27 percent of juvenile arrests in San Mateo were felonies, totaling to 262 felony arrests out of 966 arrests. Additionally, 620 juvenile misdemeanor arrests were made and 84 for status offenses that year.

California counties received **nearly \$280 million** in total allocations of JJCPA and YOBG funding in FY 2016-17, which is a 14 percent increase in the four years since FY 2013-14. Additional increases in funding are planned for the Governor's 2018-19 State Budget.

### Upcoming Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) Meetings:

**May 24, 2018 | August 23, 2018 | October 25, 2018**

**TIME:** 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. | **LOCATION:** 222 Paul Scannell Drive, San Mateo, CA 94402

Each county's JJCC is required to meet at least once annually, and these meetings are **open to the public**.

CURRENT JJCC MEMBERSHIP	TITLE	APPOINTED	REPRESENTING
John Keene	Chair	06/10/2013	Chief Probation Officer
Dave Pine	Member	10/2011	Board of Supervisors
Reyna Farrales	Member	05/2015	Deputy County Manager
Michele Gustafson	Member	11/2015	JJDPC
Susan Manheimer	Member	2009	Chief - Local Law Enforcement
Jane Smithson	Member	12/17/2002	At-Large Community Representative
Richard Boitano	Member	01/31/2000	Local School District
Nancy Magee	Member	08/20/2015	County Office of Education
Rick Halpern	Member	02/01/2012	Juvenile Court Private Defender
Steve Wagstaffe	Member	01/03/2011	District Attorney
Trisha Sanchez	Member	2010	Sheriff's Office
Loc Nguyen	Member	02/01/2012	Human Services Agency
Clifford Cretan	Member	2015	Superior Court
Stephen Kaplan	Member		Health System
VACANT	Member		Parent/Guardian At-Risk Youth
VACANT	Member		At-Risk Youth
VACANT	Member		Community Based Organization

This informational guide was created by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice as a supplement to its report, *An Opportunity for Reinvestment: California State Juvenile Justice Funding in Five Bay Area Counties*, which can be accessed at: [http://www.cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/california\\_state\\_juvenile\\_justice\\_funding\\_in\\_five\\_bay\\_area\\_counties.pdf](http://www.cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/california_state_juvenile_justice_funding_in_five_bay_area_counties.pdf)

## San Mateo Programs and Services supported by the JJCPA and YOBG funds in FY 2016-17

### Juvenile Hall (\$294,992)

“Youthful Offender Block Grant funds were used to support additional staff time to supervise youth with serious offenses who will be housed in the long-term and segregation units of the Youth Services Center. In the past, these youth may have been sent to the Department of Juvenile Justice facilities. Many of the youth have serious mental health issues or aggression that require suicide watch and an enhanced level of supervision during daily activities. In addition, YOBG funds was also used for personal care supplies for the youth in the facility.”

### Camp (\$575,827)

“Camp Glenwood was established in 1961 to provide services to male youth who are facing extended detention. These youth are ordered by the court to stay at Camp Glenwood for approximately six months. During their stay, staff work intensively with the youth on controlling their impulses and anger, graduating from high school or achieving a GED, and sustaining positive relationships. Special services include mental health and substance abuse counseling and gang intervention. The youth participate in meditation and emotion regulation classes provided by the Mind Body Awareness Project. The youth participate in a yearly house-building project with Habitat for Humanity, an annual week-long hiking trip, and a holiday wreath-making business that raises money for activities throughout the year.”

### Home on Probation (\$160,542)

“The YOBG funds are used to partially cover the cost of two Deputy Probation Officers in the Gang / High Risk Offender unit with Juveniles. Youth supervised in this unit are in the community, but are considered to be at high risk of reoffending, have gang affiliation, search and seizure, and other court orders that require enhanced supervision.”

### Individual Mental Health Counseling (\$347,812)

“The YOBG funds were used to provide behavioral health and recovery services to youth at the Youth Services Center. These services include crisis intervention, evaluation, treatment, psychiatric medication, behavioral management, and continuing care referrals. Treatment may also include cognitive behavioral therapy, substance abuse education, parenting skills, domestic violence prevention training, and trauma-informed treatment. In addition, these funds are used to provide contract behavioral health services at the Camp Kemp for Girls Program. Contractor the Beat Within provides Intersection for the Art program. Contractor Pyramid provides gender-specific and trauma-informed individual, group, and family therapy. The contractors facilitate a Saturday Multi-Family Group of girls and their family members to increase effective communication in the family. Contractor Rape Trauma Service provides individual and group counseling to address trauma and sexual abuse.”

### Therapeutic Services for Residential Placements (\$256,941)

“Youthful Block Offender Grant funded six community based organizations for therapeutic recreational programs for youth at the Youth Services Center, Camp Glenwood, and Camp Kemp. First, the Art of Yoga Program is a gender-specific program that uses yoga concepts and creative arts to teach emotion regulation and self-esteem. Second, the Mind Body Awareness Project helps youth gain impulse control and creates healthier lifestyles using strategies of mediation, yoga, and group process to teach emotion regulation. Third, Fresh Lifelines for Youth provides legal education, case management, and mentoring based on cognitive restructuring techniques to help youth develop consequential thinking and pro-social skills. Fourth, Peninsula Conflict Resolution Center provides gang awareness education and conflict resolution skills. Fifth, Each One Reach One uses creative arts to teach self-esteem and cognitive skills as well as STD prevention. Sixth, Willie Stokes Interventions Services provides gang intervention/prevention counseling and mentoring services. Lastly, books were purchased from National Curriculum & Training Institute for the change management training to Institutions staff.”

### Re-Entry or Aftercare (\$183,048)

“The funds provided by the Youthful Offender Block Grant were used to fund a Probation Officer position who provides transitional and aftercare services for youth at the County's Camp Glenwood for boys. Youth served at Camp Glenwood are high-risk young men who are facing extended detention and who would have been otherwise sent to the Department of Juvenile Justice. YOBG funds were used for a re-entry program provided by our contractor Pyramid Alternatives.”

Excerpted from the BSCC March 2018 JJCPA-YOBG Report to the California Legislature:

<http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/2018%20JJCPA-YOBG%20Leg%20Report%20FINAL%203.9.18.pdf>

**Electronic Monitoring (\$57,678)**

“The Youthful Block Offender Grant funds covered partial costs of the Deputy Probation Officers who provide additional intensive supervision for youth placed on Electronic Monitoring in lieu of being incarcerated while awaiting court. Electronic Monitoring is also used as a transitional tool for youth being released back into the community from Camp Glenwood for boys and Camp Kemp for girls.”

**Court and Community School Counseling (\$50,410)**

“Collaborative counseling provide individual and group psychotherapy to multi-cultural at-risk youth attending San Mateo Court and Community Schools and also students who have transitioned from the Court and Community Schools back to their district high schools. Counseling services provided is trauma informed and culturally sensitive. Transition program provides a continuum of services for the students who are transitioning from the Collaborative Counseling program at the Court and Community Schools to their larger comprehensive high schools in the Sequoia Union High School District and /or San Mateo High School District. Contracted services provided by Acknowledge Alliance.”

**In-Home Intensive Program (\$403,119)**

“The Family Preservation Program encourage the continuity of the family unit by providing intensive probation supervision to Wards of the Court, who are at high risk for out-of-home placement. This home-based program is appropriate for juveniles, where significant family, emotional and/or mental health issues are present. In an effort to avoid out-of-home placement, the juvenile and parents agree to participate in the Family Preservation Program. The Probation Officer works collaboratively with Behavioral Health and Recovery Services, community based services, Human Services Agency, schools, and other collateral agencies. The ideal caseload size is 15-18, allowing for intensive supervision, frequent contacts, coordination of resources, and timely response to problems or crises before they escalate. The Probation Officer works closely with the Mental Health therapists, whom provide a range of clinical services for the families. The program allows for the Probation Officer to work with the families to enable them to resolve their own problems, utilize service systems and have the parents advocate for their children in educational and social agencies. In addition, the Probation Officer provide immediate accountability and imposition of consequences to include "Graduated Responses or Options" to detention, i.e., loss of home privileges, home restriction, community service in the Community Care Program to short+ A596-term bookings, will be utilized as an adjunct to therapeutic services to facilitate behavior change. A progress review is submitted to the Court every 90 days; at which time, the Probation Officer makes a recommendation as to whether or not the youth's and their family's needs are being met or a higher or lower level of service is warranted.”

**Juvenile Assessment and Referral Center (\$1,355,441)**

“The Assessment and Referral Center provides services to newly referred juvenile offenders both in and out of custody. A multi-disciplinary team completes all assessments, and youth determined eligible for diversion are placed on contracts with consequences, support and supervision services. Assessment Teams are comprised of a Deputy Probation Officer, a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist or a Social Worker. Services also include Alcohol and Drug consultation. Supervision and support services are provided by community workers from the Human Services Agency and the Probation Department. Bi-lingual staff is available and written materials are provided in English and Spanish. Program goals include intake decisions that incorporate multi-disciplinary team screening and assessment; decrease duplication of services between agencies; multi-agency background information and records checks on youth's police/probation contacts; mental health and social service history; provide a continuum of care with immediate services and supervision to youth released pending diversion or court; provide comprehensive recommendations and background information to the Juvenile Court for detention and release decisions; reduce the number of juveniles in Juvenile Hall and decrease detention time prior to bringing youth before the Juvenile Court; provide an offense specific program for petty theft cases; and provide additional support with “bridging” services for mental health and alcohol and drug services for immediate services to high risk cases. The Juvenile Assessment Center evaluates all requests for juvenile records sealing. Lastly, Assessment Center staff work with our collaborative partners in the community (Youth and Family Enrichment Services and North Peninsula Family Alternative) to provide the Victim Impact Awareness Program for the youth who have committed crimes against others in the community.”

**Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment (\$164,737)**

“Insights Program in contracted by Star Vista who provide the following services. An initial intake and assessment are performed upon receipt of the referral for therapeutic services. A thorough psychosocial assessment is conducted with the intent of establishing an understanding of the service needs and severity of co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders with an emphasis on trauma-informed care. These assessments offer an opportunity for our intake counselors to design and structure adequate and appropriate treatment plans and therapeutic support through individual, group and/or family therapy. Individual Outpatient treatment is a strength-based approach utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and motivational interviewing techniques to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. Individual Outpatient treatment is a strength-based approach utilizing cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and motivational interviewing techniques to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. A youth-centered treatment model to address mental health, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and substance abuse issues. Seeking Safety is a cognitive behavior present-focused therapy to help youth attain safety from trauma/substance abuse and stressors/PTSD. A family-centered cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) model to provide parents, caretakers and other family members with new skills to support pro-social behaviors, and train families to deal with particularly challenging adolescents.”

**Leadership Training/Monitoring Program (\$37,732)**

“The Law and Leadership Training Programs in the community is provided for at-risk and probation youth through a community based organization, Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY). Youth in this program shall be furnished with a comprehensive intake and assessment process and FLY, Inc. shall design an individualized action plan with established goals in the areas of education, vocational skills, family, and health. The assigned case manager shall also assist in applications for aid and make referrals to community-based services. Youth shall also attend peer-led, pro-social activities that allow them to have fun in a sober and positive environment and teach them to be leaders and give back to their community. With JJCPA funds FLY provides intense mentoring/case management to forty (40) youth.”

**San Mateo Countywide Data Trend Analysis**

“Desired outcomes include improved family functioning, increased developmental assets, greater engagement in and connection to school, improved education outcomes, reduced substance use, decreased involvement, and decrease justice involvement. In 2016, the total number of felony arrests, (n=262) has declined 5% from 2015 (n=277), and even more drastically from 2014 by 35% (n=403). The dramatic decrease could be attributed to the steady decline in juvenile justice involved youth. The department has seen also seen a constant downward decline in average daily population in the juvenile hall, camps, as well as supervised youth in the community. However violent offenses have increased by 25 % (n=105) in 2016 from 2015 (n=277); a considerable increase resulting in the need for more therapeutic, mentoring, and aftercare services. The department anticipates the use of cognitive behavioral approaches through either contracted services our programs delivered by internal staff help identified youth challenges thereby provided tools and youth engagement. The county wide juvenile justice data for San Mateo County indicates a discrepancy with the total number of informal and diversions filed which indicates zero. This discrepancy does not indicate an accurate or true data set since the department has a robust Assessment Center that provides referrals to youth with low level offenses or infractions. Such services are provided through community based organizations for such programs like the Victim Awareness Program, Petty Theft Program, or an option for victim mediation. The department has provided these services and has validated youth participation on a quarterly basis. The number of youth served by qualified staff in the fields of probation, behavioral health services and child family services is approximately 620 youth who were diverted from the juvenile justice system or placed on informal probation contract whereas 283 youth were mandatory sends to the District Attorney’s Office for hearing processes. The overall of success rate of the youth completing a form of diversion without no new law violation is 98%. The department will be investigating the Juvenile Court & Probation Statistical System to inquire on missing entries so that the data is accurate to internal data collection.”

**HOW DOES YOUR COUNTY COMPARE?****JJCPA and YOBG Spending by Category for Bay Area Counties, FY 2016-17**

County	Funding Source	Program Spending Categories					
		Salaries & Benefits	Services & Supplies	Professional Services	CBOs	Fixed Assets/Equipment	Administrative Overhead
Alameda	JJCPA	\$4,123,698	\$124,356	\$271,766	\$85,000	\$146,700	\$24,817
	YOBG	\$2,932,897	\$15,648	\$149,406	\$0	\$57,050	\$571,195
	Total	\$7,056,595	\$140,004	\$421,172	\$85,000	\$203,750	\$596,012
	<b>% Spending</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
Contra Costa	JJCPA	\$3,586,145	\$375,137	\$8,510	\$0	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$3,373,663	\$16,755	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$6,959,808	\$391,892	\$8,510	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>% Spending</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Marin	JJCPA	\$355,921	\$0	\$20,361	\$243,267	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$156,075	\$41,866	\$26,511	\$390,903	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$511,996	\$41,866	\$46,872	\$634,170	\$0	\$0
	<b>% Spending</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
San Francisco	JJCPA	\$63,853	\$34,584	\$183,117	\$2,333,779	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	838526	\$0	211753	\$47,992	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$902,379	\$34,584	\$394,870	\$2,381,771	\$0	\$0
	<b>% Spending</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
San Mateo	JJCPA	\$1,235,199	\$0	523361	\$252,879	\$0	\$0
	YOBG	\$1,392,181	\$53,487	\$20,345	\$315,511	\$54,611	\$40,705
	Total	\$2,627,380	\$53,487	\$543,706	\$568,390	\$54,611	\$40,705
	<b>% Spending</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Please note: Jurisdictions submit their data to the official statewide or national databases maintained by appointed governmental bodies. While every effort is made to review data for accuracy and to correct information upon revision, CJCJ cannot be responsible for data reporting errors made at the county, state, or national level.

Contact: For more information about this topic or to schedule an interview, please contact CJCJ Communications at (415) 400-5214 or [cjcjmedia@cjcj.org](mailto:cjcjmedia@cjcj.org).