JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT
AND
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BLOCK GRANT

MARCH 2019

BOARD OF STATE & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
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CALIFORNIA

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
and
Youthful Offender Block Grant

Annual Report to the Legislature
March 2019

Board of State and Community Corrections
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833
http://www.bscc.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

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Executive Summary

This is the annual report providing a combined presentation of information on the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG). This combined report is mandated by Government Code section 30061 as established by Assembly Bill 1998 (Chapter 880, Stats. 2016). 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.

In 2014, AB 1468 (Chapter 26) established the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) within the BSCC to review the JJCPA and YOBG programs and recommend options for streamlining and consolidating the current requirements without *"...sacrificing meaningful data collection."* Enactment of AB 1998, among other things, codified several recommendations made by the JJDWG. The reporting requirements now include:

Annual Plans

- Annual plans for JJCPA and YOBG are combined and submitted to the BSCC each year by May 1. These plans describe all programs, placements, strategies, services, and system enhancements that will be supported with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the upcoming fiscal year.
- All annual plans must be posted on the BSCC website, which can be viewed here: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_cpgp1819countyjjcpayobgplans.php.

Year-end Expenditure & Outcome Reports

- Annual year-end reports for JJCPA and YOBG are now combined and are due to the BSCC by October 1 of each year.
- Annual year-end reports describe programs, placements, services, strategies and system enhancements that were funded through either program during the preceding fiscal year, including identification of any programs that were co-funded by JJCPA and YOBG. Reports include line item budget detail.
- In addition to expenditure information, annual year-end reports include countywide figures for specified juvenile justice data elements available in existing statewide juvenile justice data systems. Reports also include a summary or analysis of how grant-funded programs have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the countywide data that is reported. These revised reporting requirements direct counties to report data on their entire juvenile justice population and to describe how their use of JJCPA and YOBG funds has, or may have, impacted the trends seen in that data.
- All Year-end Expenditure & Outcome Reports must be posted on the BSCC website, which can be viewed here: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_2018jjcpa-yobgexpendituredatareports.php.

Brief History of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

The JJCPA was created by the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Chapter 353) to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and juvenile offenders. (See Gov. Code, § 30061, subd. (b)(4), included as Appendix A.)

JJCPA funds are available to address a continuum of responses including prevention, intervention, supervision, and incarceration. State law requires that JJCPA-funded programs be modeled on strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in curbing juvenile delinquency. Beyond that, counties have broad discretion in how they use JJCPA funds to support and enhance their juvenile justice systems.

To encourage coordination and collaboration among the various local agencies serving at-risk youth and young offenders, JJCPA requires a county Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) to develop and modify the county's juvenile justice plan. The JJCC is chaired by the county's chief probation officer and its members include representatives of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, the Board of Supervisors, social services, education, mental health, and community-based organizations. The JJCC is required to meet at least annually to review and update the county juvenile justice plan.

JJCPA relies on a partnership between the state, local agencies and stakeholders. Local officials and stakeholders determine where to direct resources through an interagency planning process. The State Controller's Office distributes the appropriated JJCPA funds to counties based on population. Local agencies and community-based organizations deliver programs and services. This partnership acknowledges the value the state places on local discretion and multiagency collaboration in addressing the problem of juvenile crime in California's communities.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-18, the statewide base allocation of JJCPA funds was $107,100,000. An additional $42,214,977 was allocated in FY 2017-18 based on revenue growth that occurred in FY 2016-17. Consequently, the total amount of funds available to counties through the JJCPA program in FY 2017-18 was $149.3 million.

Brief History of the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program

The YOBG Program was established in 2007 by SB 81 (Chapter 175) and was amended in 2009 by SBX4 13 (Chapter 22, Fourth Extraordinary Session). In 2016, further amendments were made by AB 1998. (See Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 1950 et seq., included as Appendix B.)

The YOBG program, sometimes known as "juvenile realignment," realigned certain youth in California's juvenile justice population from state to county control. YOBG provisions prohibit counties from sending certain lower level offenders to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Youth who are no longer eligible for DJJ commitment are those who commit an offense that is not listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707, subdivision (b) and is not a sex offense as set forth in Penal Code section 290.008, subdivision (c). YOBG supports the concept that public safety is enhanced by keeping juvenile offenders close to their families and communities.

As provided by statute, *"allocations from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund shall 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 subject [to the provisions of SB 81]."* Within these general guidelines, counties have flexibility in how they use YOBG funds and counties use this flexibility to tailor YOBG-funded programs that fit local needs and priorities.

In recognition of the increased county responsibility for supervising and rehabilitating realigned youthful offenders, the state provides annual funding to counties through the YOBG program. In FY 2017-18, statewide YOBG funding was $144,286,929. An additional $10,008,381 was allocated in FY 2017-18 based on revenue growth that occurred in FY 2016-17. Consequently, the total amount of funds available to counties through the YOBG program in FY 2017-18 was $154.3 million.

Fiduciary Responsibility for JJCPA-YOBG

There is no competitive aspect to JJCPA or YOBG funding; each county receives an annual allocation based on the formulas prescribed in statute. For JJCPA, that formula is based on each county's population. For YOBG, the formula gives equal weight to a county's juvenile population and its juvenile felony dispositions. The California Department of Finance (DOF) is responsible for calculating the annual amount of JJCPA and YOBG funding to be allocated to each county. The DOF performs this calculation annually, following enactment of the State budget, using its own demographic information for the juvenile population and California Department of Justice data for juvenile felony dispositions. The State Controller's Office is then responsible for remitting monthly allocations to each county according to the calculations provided by the DOF. The BSCC has no fiduciary role in the program.

JJCPA and YOBG are both part of the funding structure established in the 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation which created the Local Revenue Fund of 2011. The Local Revenue Fund has a variety of subaccounts, including the Law Enforcement Services Account, which is the funding source for JJCPA and YOBG. The main revenue source for JJCPA is the Vehicle License Fee Fund. Any shortfall in that revenue source is made up by State Sales Tax revenue. The main revenue source for YOBG is State Sales Tax. Any shortfall in that revenue source is made up by the Vehicle License Fee Fund.

The combined total funding available to counties through the JJCPA and YOBG programs in FY 2017-18 was $303,610,287. The following link provides each county's description of how they spent those funds: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_2018jjcpa-yobgexpendituredatareports.php.

Appendix A: Government Code Section 30061

(See page ii of the Executive Summary)

30061. (a) There shall be established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA), to receive all amounts allocated to a county for purposes of implementing this chapter.

(b) In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for the implementation of this chapter, the county auditor shall allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. The moneys shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the county sheriff for county jail construction and operation. In the case of Madera, Napa, and Santa Clara Counties, this allocation shall be made to the county director or chief of corrections.

(2) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the district attorney for criminal prosecution.

(3) Thirty-nine and seven-tenths percent to the county and the cities within the county, and, in the case of San Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, and Contra Costa Counties, also to the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District, in accordance with the relative population of the cities within the county and the unincorporated area of the county, and the Broadmoor Police Protection District in the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District and the Stallion Springs Community Services District in Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District in Siskiyou County, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District in Contra Costa County, as specified in the most recent January estimate by the population research unit of the Department of Finance, and as adjusted to provide, except as provided in subdivision (i), a grant of at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. For a newly incorporated city whose population estimate is not published by the Department of Finance, but that was incorporated prior to July 1 of the fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA is to be made, the city manager, or an appointee of the legislative body, if a city manager is not available, and the county administrative or executive officer shall prepare a joint notification to the Department of Finance and the county auditor with a population estimate reduction of the unincorporated area of the county equal to the population of the newly incorporated city by July 15, or within 15 days after the Budget Act is enacted, of the fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA is to be made. No person residing within the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District shall also be counted as residing within the unincorporated area of the County of San Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, or Contra Costa, or within any city located within those counties. Except as provided in subdivision (i), the county auditor shall allocate a grant of at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. Moneys allocated to the county pursuant to this subdivision shall be retained in the county SLESA, and moneys allocated to a city pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in a SLESA established in the city treasury.

(4) Fifty percent to the county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan as provided in this paragraph. The juvenile justice plan shall be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county with the membership described in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually by the council. The plan or updated plan may, at the discretion of the county or city and county, be approved by the county board of supervisors. The plan or updated plan shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive juvenile justice multiagency plan to be developed under this chapter with the form for submission of the annual Youthful Offender Block Grant plan that is required to be developed and submitted pursuant to Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:

(i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use.

(iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

(iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.

(B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements proposed to be funded under this chapter shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

(i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation.

(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

(iii) Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

(C) To assess the effectiveness of programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded pursuant to this paragraph, each county or city and county shall submit by October 1 of each year a report to the county board of supervisors and to the Board of State and Community Corrections on the programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded pursuant to this chapter. The report shall be in a format specified

by the board that consolidates the report to be submitted pursuant to this chapter with the annual report to be submitted to the board for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program, as required by subdivision (c) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The report shall include all of the following:

(i) An updated description of the programs, strategies, and system enhancements that have been funded pursuant to this chapter in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(ii) An accounting of expenditures during the immediately preceding fiscal year for each program, strategy, or system enhancement funded pursuant to this chapter.

(iii) A description and expenditure report for programs, strategies, or system enhancements that have been cofunded during the preceding fiscal year using funds provided under this chapter and Youthful Offender Block Grant funds provided under Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1950) of Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(iv) Countywide juvenile justice trend data available from existing statewide juvenile justice data systems or networks, as specified by the Board of State and Community Corrections, including, but not limited to, arrests, diversions, petitions filed, petitions sustained, placements, incarcerations, subsequent petitions, and probation violations, and including, in a format to be specified by the board, a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements funded pursuant to this chapter have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in the report.

(D) The board shall, within 45 days of having received the county's report, post on its Internet Web site a description or summary of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that have been supported by funds made available to the county under this chapter.

(E) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall compile the local reports and, by March 1 of each year following their submission, make a report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing the programs, strategies, and system enhancements and related expenditures made by each county and city and county from the appropriation made for the purposes of this paragraph. The annual report to the Governor and the Legislature shall also summarize the countywide trend data and any other pertinent information submitted by counties indicating how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements supported by funds appropriated under this chapter have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the trends identified. The board may consolidate the annual report to the Legislature required under this paragraph with the annual report required by subdivision (d) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program. The annual report shall be submitted pursuant to Section 9795, and shall be posted for access by the public on the Internet Web site of the board.

(c) Subject to subdivision (d), for each fiscal year in which the county, each city, the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District receive moneys pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the county, each city, and each district specified in this subdivision shall appropriate those moneys in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) In the case of the county, the county board of supervisors shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to provide frontline law enforcement services, other than those services specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b), in the unincorporated areas of the county, in response to written requests submitted to the board by the county sheriff and the district attorney. Any request submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall specify the frontline law enforcement needs of the requesting entity, and those personnel, equipment, and programs that are necessary to meet those needs.

(2) In the case of a city, the city council shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief of police of that city or the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that city.

(3) In the case of the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within Siskiyou County, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within Contra Costa County, the legislative body of that special district shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that special district.

(d) For each fiscal year in which the county, a city, or the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within Siskiyou County, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within Contra Costa County receives any moneys pursuant to this chapter, in no event shall the governing body of any of those recipient agencies subsequently alter any previous, valid appropriation by that body, for that same fiscal year, of moneys allocated to the county or city pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b).

(e) For the 2011–12 fiscal year, the Controller shall allocate 23.54 percent of the amount deposited in the Local Law Enforcement Services Account in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (b), and shall allocate 23.54 percent for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).

(f) Commencing with the 2012–13 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).

(g) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for

purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b). The Controller shall allocate funds in monthly installments to local jurisdictions for public safety in accordance with this section as annually calculated by the Director of Finance.

(h) Funds received pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be expended or encumbered in accordance with this chapter no later than June 30 of the following fiscal year. A local agency that has not met the requirement of this subdivision shall remit unspent SLESA moneys received after April 1, 2009, to the Controller for deposit in the Local Safety and

Protection Account, after April 1, 2012, to the Local Law Enforcement Services Account, and after July 1, 2012, to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount. This subdivision shall become inoperative on July 1, 2015.

(i) In the 2010–11 fiscal year, if the fourth quarter revenue derived from fees imposed by subdivision (a) of Section 10752.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code that are deposited in the General Fund and transferred to the Local Safety and Protection Account, and continuously appropriated to the Controller for allocation pursuant to this section, are insufficient to provide a minimum grant of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction, the county auditor shall allocate the revenue proportionately, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b). The county auditor shall proportionately allocate, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), all revenues received after the distribution of the fourth quarter allocation attributable to these fees for which payment was due prior to July 1, 2011, until all minimum allocations are fulfilled, at which point all remaining revenue shall be distributed proportionately among the other jurisdictions.

(j) The county auditor shall redirect unspent funds that were remitted after July 1, 2012, by a local agency to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount pursuant to subdivision (h), to the local agency that remitted the unspent funds in an amount equal to the amount remitted.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 880, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2017.)

Appendix B: Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 1950-62
(See page ii of the Executive Summary)

1950. The purpose of this chapter is to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency.

1951. (a) There is hereby established the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund.

(b) Allocations from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund shall 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 subject to Sections 731.1, 733, 1766, and 1767.35. Counties, in expending the Youthful Offender Block Grant allocation, shall provide all necessary services related to the custody and parole of the offenders.

(c) The county of commitment is relieved of obligation for any payment to the state pursuant to Section 912 for each offender who is not committed to the custody of the state solely pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and for each offender who is supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766 or subdivision (b) of Section 1767.35.

1952. For the 2007–08 fiscal year, all of the following shall apply:

(a) An amount equal to the total of all of the following shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund:

(1) One hundred seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000) per ward multiplied by the average daily population (ADP) for the year for wards who are not committed to the custody of the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and Sections 731.1 and 1767.35.

(2) Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per parolee multiplied by the ADP for the year for parolees who are supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766.

(3) An amount equal to 5 percent of the total of paragraphs (1) and (2). This amount shall be reserved by the Controller for distribution by the Department of Finance, upon recommendation of the Corrections Standards Authority, in collaboration with the Division of Juvenile Facilities, for unforeseen circumstances associated with the implementation of the act that added this chapter. This amount is a one-time allocation and shall not be built into the base described in subdivision (a) of Section 1953 unless the Department of Finance finds a continuation of unforeseen circumstances. A county that wishes to seek funds from this reserved amount shall submit a request to the Corrections Standards Authority that outlines the unusual circumstances that exist in the

county and why the county's Youthful Offender Block Grant is inadequate to meet the county financial needs to accommodate and supervise youthful offenders pursuant to the act that added this chapter. The Corrections Standards Authority shall submit its recommendation to the Department of Finance for approval.

(b) Any portion of the funds described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) that is unused during the 2007–08 fiscal year shall revert to the General Fund.

1953. For the 2008–09 fiscal year, the total of the following amounts shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund:

(a) The amount transferred to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for the 2007–08 fiscal year, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 1952, adjusted to account for full-year impacts.

(b) One hundred seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000) per ward multiplied by the ADP for the year for wards who are not committed to the custody of the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and Sections 731.1 and 1767.35.

(c) Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per parolee multiplied by the ADP for the year for parolees who are supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766.

1953.5. For the 2009–10 fiscal year, the total of the following amounts shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund:

(a) The amount transferred to the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for the 2008–09 fiscal year, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 1952, adjusted to account for full-year impacts.

(b) One hundred seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000) per ward multiplied by the ADP for the year for wards who are not committed to the custody of the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 733, and Sections 731.1 and 1767.35.

(c) Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per parolee multiplied by the ADP for the year for parolees who are supervised by the county of commitment pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 1766.

1954.1. For each fiscal year, the Director of Finance shall determine the total amount of the Youthful Offender Block Grant and the allocation for each county, pursuant to Sections 1955 and 1956, and shall report those findings to the Controller. The Controller shall make an allocation from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund to each county in accordance with the report.

1955. (a) The allocation amount for each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for offenders subject to Sections 733, 1766, and 1767.35 shall be allocated in four equal installments, to be paid in September, December, March, and June of each fiscal year, until June 30, 2013. Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year, the allocation amount for each county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Special Account established in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 30025 of the Government Code for offenders subject to Sections 733, 1766, and 1767.35 shall be allocated in monthly installments. In each fiscal year, the allocation amount shall be determined as follows:

(1) Fifty percent based on the number of the county's juvenile felony court dispositions, calculated as a percentage of the state total. By July 10 of each year, the Department of Justice shall provide to the Department of Finance the number of juvenile felony court dispositions for each county for the previous calendar year.

(2) Fifty percent based on the county's population of minors from 10 to 17 years of age, inclusive, according to the most recent data published by the Department of Finance, calculated as a percentage of the state total.

(b) Each county shall receive a minimum block grant allocation of fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars ($58,500) for the 2007–08 fiscal year, and a minimum block grant allocation of one hundred seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000) for each fiscal year thereafter.

(c) Commencing with the 2008–09 fiscal year, allocations shall be available to counties that have met the requirements of Section 1961.

1956. The allocation for any eligible county from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund for offenders subject to Section 731.1 shall be determined by the Department of Finance, consistent with the ADP methodology and fiscal parameters used in Sections 1952, 1953, and 1953.5, for the corresponding fiscal year.

1960. The Legislature finds and declares that local youthful offender justice programs, including both custodial and noncustodial corrective services, are better suited to provide rehabilitative services for certain youthful offenders than state-operated facilities. Local communities are better able than the state to provide these offenders with the programs they require, in closer proximity to their families and communities, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Implementing risk and needs assessment tools and evaluations to assist in the identification of appropriate youthful offender dispositions and reentry plans.

(b) Placements in secure and semisecure youthful offender rehabilitative facilities and in private residential care programs, with or without foster care waivers, supporting specialized programs for youthful offenders.

(c) Nonresidential dispositions such as day or evening treatment programs, community service, restitution, and drug-alcohol and other counseling programs based on an offender's assessed risks and needs.

(d) House arrest, electronic monitoring, and intensive probation supervision programs.

(e) Reentry and aftercare programs based on individual aftercare plans for each offender who is released from a public or private placement or confinement facility.

(f) Capacity building strategies to upgrade the training and qualifications of juvenile justice and probation personnel serving the juvenile justice caseload.

(g) Regional program and placement networks, including direct brokering and placement locating networks to facilitate out-of-county dispositions for counties lacking programs or facilities.

1960.5. (a) The State Commission on Juvenile Justice, pursuant to Section 1798.5, shall develop a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan. On or before January 1, 2009, the commission shall develop and make available for implementation by the counties the following strategies:

(1) Risk and needs assessment tools to evaluate the programming and security needs of all youthful offenders and at-risk youth.

(2) Juvenile justice universal data collection elements, which shall be common to all counties.

(3) Criteria and strategies to promote a continuum of evidence-based responses to youthful offenders.

(b) In drafting the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, the commission shall take into consideration both of the following:

(1) Evidence-based programs and risk and needs assessment tools currently in use by the counties.

(2) The costs of implementing these strategies.

(c) On or before May 1, 2008, the commission shall provide an interim report to the Legislature, which shall include the status of the work of the commission and the strategies it has identified to date.

1961. (a) On or before May 1 of each year, each county shall prepare and submit to the Board of State and Community Corrections a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed programs, strategies, and system enhancements for the next fiscal year from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.

(2) A description of how the plan relates to or supports the county's overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, and who are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Facilities under Section 733 as of September 1, 2007.

(3) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(4) A description of how the programs, placements, services, or strategies identified in the plan coordinate with multiagency juvenile justice plans and programs under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.

(b) The plan described in subdivision (a) shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections in a format, as specified by the board, that consolidates the form for submission of the plan with the form for submission of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to be developed and submitted to the board as provided by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.

(c) Each county receiving an allocation from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951 shall, by October 1 of each year, submit an annual report to the Board of State and Community Corrections on its utilization of the block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year. The report shall be in a format specified by the board that consolidates the report required by this subdivision with the annual report required to be submitted to the board under the provisions of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code, and shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements supported by block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year, and an accounting of all of the county's expenditures of block grant funds for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) A description and expenditure report for programs, strategies, and system enhancements that have been cofunded during the preceding fiscal year using funds provided under this chapter and juvenile justice funds provided under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.

(3) Countywide juvenile justice trend data available from existing statewide juvenile justice data systems or networks, as specified by the board, including, but not limited to, arrests, diversions, petitions filed, petitions sustained, placements, incarcerations, subsequent petitions and probation violations, and including, in a format to be specified by the board, a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded pursuant to this chapter have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in the report.

(d) The board shall prepare and make available to the public on its Internet Web site summaries of the annual county reports submitted in accordance with subdivision (c). By March 1 of each year, the board also shall prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report summarizing county utilizations of block grant funds in the preceding fiscal year, including a summary of the programs, strategies, system enhancements, and related expenditures made by each county utilizing Youthful Offender Block Grant funds. The annual report to the Governor and the Legislature shall also summarize the countywide trend data and any other pertinent information submitted by counties indicating how the programs, strategies, and system enhancements supported by Youthful Offender Block Grant funds have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the trends identified. The board may consolidate the annual report to the Governor and the Legislature required under this section with the annual report required by subparagraph (E) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code. The annual report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code. The annual report shall also be posted for access by the public on the Internet Web site of the board.

1962. The Board of State and Community Corrections may monitor the forms, documents, and information submitted by counties pursuant to Section 1961 and may advise counties and provide technical assistance on the implementation and requirements of Section 1961.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 880, Sec. 6. Effective January 1, 2017.)