

**California Office of Youth and Community Restoration
Title II Grant Program Application
2024 – 2026 3-Year State Plan**

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INTRODUCTION: OYCR and its Role

As of July 1, 2024, the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR), under the California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS), is the designated state agency pursuant to the federal Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. Sec 11101, et seq.) and subsequent reauthorizations. The designated state agency transition from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to OYCR was enacted per the following statutes: [SB 823, Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020](#), [AB 169, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2024](#), and Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code Sec.2202. As such, OYCR is responsible for the implementation of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act and the Title II Formula Grant to include the development and revision of the state’s three-year plan. OYCR supervises, prepares, administers, and implements the state’s three-year comprehensive plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This plan, which is updated annually, serves as the basis for federal formula grant funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

SECTION 1. Description of the Issue

In this plan we have different systemic approaches and health initiatives that takes account of scientific knowledge regarding how adolescent development and behavior are affected by delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions. The OYCR is funding multiple initiatives that aim to replace punishment models, provide technical assistance, mobilize state health initiatives, promote de-escalation techniques, implement workforce development, and promote family engagement. The report, “[Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach](#),” highlights evidence that indicates that during adolescence the brain is still immature; adolescents are less able to regulate their behavior, they are more sensitive to external influences (such as peer pressure and immediate reward), and they show less ability to make judgments and decisions that require future orientation.

Commented [JE1]: Replace punishment with meaningful accountability to repair harm done. Provide more meaningful opportunities for victim/survivor needs to be heard and met.

Commented [JE2]: Include evidence on RJ Diversion outcomes

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Our current juvenile justice system, which relies heavily on confinement (much like the criminal justice system), routinely deprives youth of three conditions that are critically important to healthy adolescent development: active involvement by a parent figure, peer groups that value positive socialization and academic success, and activities that contribute to decision-making and critical thinking abilities. In particular, confinement (or “serving time”) is not needed to assure that

Commented [JE3]: “including RJ interventions”

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juveniles are held **accountable**, and in fact should be used only in rare circumstances, such as when a youth poses a high risk of harming others. Source: [A Prioritized Plan to Implement a Developmental Approach in Juvenile Justice Reform | National Academies](#) [34 U.S.C §11133(a)]

Commented [JE4]: And other ways accountability can be achieved

This year’s planning process was developed in collaboration with BSCC, the prior DSA. The previous plan [2021-2023-Title-II-3-Year-State-Plan-Final.pdf \(ca.gov\)](#) thoroughly detailed how the SACJJDP was in active consultation with local units of government, taking into account their needs and requests at the beginning of this current 3-year period. This plan is a continuation of what was initially implemented but also takes into account the shift of juvenile justice within California and initiatives the OYCR intend to implement as we integrate Title II-funded programs. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(4)]

Title II Formula Grant Program

The 2024 Title II Formula Grant Program will be administered by OYCR in collaboration with the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) as the State Advisory Group (SAG). The SACJJDP participated in the development of the state’s JJ plan prior to submission. The prior DSA, Board of State and Community Corrections, presented this three year plan to the SACJJDP for approval to be submitted by OYCR, the new DSA for California in order to ensure continuity with the three year cycle of the grant. **The intent of the SACJJDP is to also support quality activities and**

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programs provided by local community service providers. These grant-funded programs should deliver integrated services that address mental health, job training, mentoring, housing, family services, substance abuse treatment, positive youth development, and other services identified through an assessment process. These programs should identify youth at points of entry and release in the juvenile justice system, including time of arrest, diversion, and reentry. **Programs should provide alternatives to detention and aftercare/reentry services, with an aim to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D) within the juvenile justice system.** When possible, service provider staff should have lived experience and training in youth mentorship. The SACJJDP has selected the following program purpose areas based on survey results, arrest data, community meeting inputs, and service provider reports on local needs:

- Aftercare/Reentry (1)
- Alternatives to Detention and Placement (3)
- Community-Based Programs and Services (5)
- Mentoring, Counseling, and
- **Diversion (22)**
- Training Programs (13)
- Job Training (10)

Commented [JE5]: Adding RJ interventions to this list.

Local Assistance Grant Administration

Many of the decisions directly impact the day-to-day operations of local public safety agencies and service providers. To ensure successful program design and implementation, it is essential that those impacted are included in the decision-making process. Executive Steering Committees (ESCs) that the prior DSA established, were used to inform decision making related to the grant programs, including distributing funds and developing regulations. ESCs have helped the SAG to work collaboratively in changing environments and create positive partnerships critical for success. Active consultation with, and participation by, units of local government is provided through the appointment of local government representatives on ESCs. Moreover, the SAG has multiple members who

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represent units of local government. Consequently, local government participation in the discussion and decision-making processes related to juvenile justice in California is ensured on many levels. [34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(4)]

ESCs may also develop strategies to ensure rural areas have equitable access to funding opportunities. For example, an ESC may establish funding thresholds for small, medium, and large jurisdictions. Following a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process, ESC members (raters) are provided training and then rank proposals received in each jurisdiction size. Not later than 30 days after their submission to the SACJJDP for review, the SACJJDP is provided the opportunity to review the proposals and ESC proposal ratings and to develop an award recommendation to the Board.

SECTION 2. Project Goals and Objectives & Project Design and Implementation

Aftercare/Reentry

Federal Program Number:

01 Working from the premise that any youth is capable of success if given support and assistance, aftercare/reentry services need to focus on individual strengths, personal growth, and building resiliency. During incarceration, youth miss out on the normal maturation process and struggle to

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overcome the stigma of serving time, necessitating help to navigate new systems once they are released. Currently, there are insufficient options and resources that youth can access to get their basic needs met, including employment and housing. Consequently, there is a need for models and examples they can follow for how to build a quality life. This includes assistance by capable mentors and availability of appropriate community-based services. The barriers faced by formerly incarcerated youth trying to access needed services and opportunities, such as mental health, employment, education, housing, and professional development, must be broken down and these support systems need to be introduced while youth are incarcerated as opposed to when they get out of detention.

Commented [JE6]: "restorative justice services that foster meaningful accountability and restoration in community relationships"

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The SACJJDJP Juvenile crime analysis, [Juvenile Justice in California](#), shows **significant recidivism, supporting the need for more and/or better aftercare programs and services to assist youth in successful transitions** back to their communities.

Goal: Ensure that youth, upon entering a secure detention facility, are informed about and engaged in developing a robust reentry plan. This should be part of a **comprehensive case planning process that addresses the most critical needs of the individual and provides a broad array of services.**

Objectives:

1. Increase the number of youth in custodial settings with individual case plans in place that incorporate robust reentry models;
2. Identify and support successful and emerging aftercare/reentry models;
3. Offer opportunities to participate in restorative justice mediations with those harmed to demonstrate accountability and restore community connections and relationships.
4. Examine strategies to incentivize successful reentry programs that also address basic needs such as housing, employment and mental health care.
5. Increase the number of case plans, including reentry components, that consider the youth's environment and rely on collaboration with families and local support systems; and
6. Educate the public about the importance of affording youth a second chance.

Activities and Services: Through participation in aftercare/reentry programs, a greater number of **youth exiting the justice system will participate in programs designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction.** Partnerships among probation or an agency within the jurisdiction, as well as with local service providers including schools, community-based organizations, counseling/behavioral and mental health service providers, **RJ practitioners**, local businesses, and faith-based organizations are necessary for successful implementation. Resilience will be fostered by **offering youth support to achieve successful rehabilitation and reintegration into their communities. Holistic and collaborative approaches will be employed as social, psychological and emotional care and literacy are nurtured.** Support will be afforded through organizations dedicated to formerly incarcerated and

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vulnerable youth, especially those offering mentorship and specific guidance around not just ‘what to do’ but more specifically how to do it.

Alternatives to Detention and Placement

Federal Program Number: 03

In some situations, youth are detained due to a lack of alternatives or to receive services that are otherwise unavailable (e.g. housing). There is a lack of programs to address the issues that prompt low level criminal conduct, involve behavioral modification, offer counselling and family support, and foster collaboration between courts/probation and community-based organizations. Detention partially due to a lack of available resources for non-arrest alternatives.

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

Objectives:

1. Expand the use of and increase the options for alternatives to detention and placement.
2. Increase awareness regarding the detrimental effect of incarceration on youth.
3. Build strategic local partnerships that will serve to increase the awareness and use of effective alternatives to detention and placement; and
4. Create a vehicle for community-based, self-esteem-building and healing-centered alternatives to detention and placement.

Activities and Services: Through participation in alternatives to detention programs, a greater number of youth coming into contact with the juvenile justice system will participate in programs designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without exposing youth to unnecessary restriction. In looking at solutions, community-based and community-run alternatives are an underutilized option for addressing the vast majority of youthful offender behaviors that fall outside the parameters of public safety and/or flight risk. Partnerships among probation or an agency within the jurisdiction, as well as with local service providers including schools, community-based organizations, counseling/therapy providers, RJ practitioners, local businesses, and faith-based organizations are necessary for successful implementation. Partnerships will focus on providing alternatives that are strength-based and healing-centered, that rely on youth empowerment to build on individual strengths while fostering success. Opportunities will be developed to create alternatives for victims of human trafficking, foster youth, and others who end up in detention because they have nowhere

Commented [JE7]: Including facilitated RJ sessions and support

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else to go. Awareness will be raised regarding the trauma caused to youth who are detained, the high costs of detention, the reality that a high percentage of mentally ill youth are in custody, including severe cases, and the data showing that detention results in higher recidivism rates, does not address R.E.D. and leaves youth with a label that once embraced, changes their self-identity and ability to be able to thrive in our community.

Community Based Programs and Services

Federal Program Number: 05

Programs that are **locally based, culturally relevant, and collaborative** in nature provide greater accessibility and can be more tailored to individual needs. In turn, such programs also present the best opportunity for youth to succeed. The data on juvenile arrests, referrals, and bookings in each local jurisdiction, [Juvenile Justice in California](#), reveals the absence of a support structure that is relatable, relevant, and responsive for youth to be able to seek help when they most need it. **Creating programs and services that respond to their unique needs within their own local communities will help their rehabilitation.**

Goal: Increase the availability of, and access to, community-based programs and services that help youth, and their families, who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system or have already entered the system.

Objectives:

1. Increase access to community-based support programs and services for youth, parents and families;
2. Promote community-defined success through effective and culturally relevant evaluation strategies and policies;
3. Expand cultural and linguistic services for youth, parents and families; and
4. Foster collaboration between community-based providers and justice system agencies including law enforcement, probation, and the courts.

Activities and Services: Provide support for making community-based services convenient for those who most need them. Look for opportunities to provide wrap around services including having one-stop shops with social workers, nurses, interviewers, etc. on site. Make these services culturally and linguistically accessible to a wide clientele including individuals with limited

Commented [JE8]: “including restorative justice mediations that achieve meaningful accountability, repar of harms, and restoration of youth’s relationships in the community”

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English language skills. Provide assistance with locating, obtaining and/or maintaining housing, employment, after school programs, and mental health services.

Diversion

Federal Program Number: 22

Youth in custody experience trauma and start to identify with other system impacted youth and embrace anti-social peer mentality, making it critically important to avoid the initial incidence of detention. **All other options should be exhausted prior to detention and detention should never be accepted as a default response due to lack of other resources.** California's juvenile arrest data shows a high number of juvenile arrests, referrals and sustained petitions, **which suggests that more opportunities for diversion could be beneficial.**

Goal: Increase the number of youths diverted from the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

1. Increase the availability and use of diversion practices and programs;
2. Use evidence-based assessments that increase objectivity and reduce implicit bias in decision making; and
3. Expand awareness and resources for effective non-arrest alternatives, **including restorative justice programs,** that teach youth to accept responsibility for their actions.

Activities and Services: Through participation in diversion programs, a greater number of at-risk youths will participate in programs designed to improve positive youth behavior and increase public safety without having them enter into the juvenile justice system. **Partnerships amongst and between agencies including** probation, medical and mental health providers, schools, community based organizations, counseling/therapy providers, local businesses, and faith-based organizations are necessary for successful implementation. Such partnerships would focus on development of programs and services that use behavioral modification, social constraints, or **restorative justice** to address the issues that prompted the low-level criminal conduct first bringing a youth into contact with law enforcement. Other critical components of these partnerships include involving families, addressing R.E.D. concerns, providing for the measurement of outcomes, and being locally based, collaborative, culturally relevant, and accessible in their own language. **The focus would be on getting youth to complete programs that emphasize accountability and life skills development over arrest and/or incarceration.**

Commented [JE9]: Committee members discussed importance of decriminalizing status offenses. This could be a place to address that?

Commented [JE10]: First place so far that RJ is mentioned.

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Mentoring, Counseling and Training Federal Program Number: 13 Healthy youth development is supported by the presence and involvement of positive role models. Similarly, growth and development can best occur in an environment where youth are provided opportunities to connect with positive adults, obtain support and encouragement around education and employment, receive counseling and other support services as needed, and gain exposure to new experiences and opportunities. These types of youth development programs are critically important as they can contribute to reducing the trend of juvenile arrests, referrals and sustained petitions.

Goal: Promote mentoring, counseling and training programs that enhance resilience and empower youth.

Objectives:

1. Increase mentor recruitment and development to foster more mentor-mentee matches.
2. Expand opportunities for youth to participate in drug and violence prevention counseling; and
3. Increase vocational and technical training opportunities.

Activities and Services: Mentorship can play a critical role in keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system and funding should be provided to support additional resources and training for new mentors. In addition, **the time is right to explore the use of peer mentors to help youth navigate the juvenile justice system.** Efforts in this area should include working with providers such as career/technical education programs to develop apprenticeships, engage prospective employers and facilitate job placement and training. In addition, youth need opportunities to receive assistance with a variety of life skills. This could range from providing counseling in the areas of parenting and building healthy relationships to training youth to find housing, employment and other needed assistance.

Job Training

Federal Program Number: 10

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Providing job training services is an effective strategy to dissuade delinquency and system involvement for at-risk youth; particularly those out of school and in high-risk situations. The SACJJDPA intends to support employment training programs for at-risk youth that prepare participants for employment, provide mentorship and other support services, provide job placements, and make resources available to assist participants retain employment. This comprehensive approach requires collaboration among community-based organizations and employment service agencies. SACJJDPA will support projects that enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment by supporting the collaboration between community-based organizations that provide mentorship and agencies that provide job training and job placement services such as: advocacy centers, educational institutions, and workforce investment boards.

Goal: Incorporate projects aimed at creating opportunities for career training, job-readiness, and placement services for justice system impacted youth.

Objectives:

1. Enhance collaboration between community-based organizations and service providers to provide job training services for youth and job placement services.

Activities and Services:

Collaborate with agencies that provide job training and mentorship programs and bridge communication gaps within job training and job placement providers like advocacy centers, educational institutions, workforce boards and potential employers. Such programs shall include activities like job readiness training, apprenticeships, vocational training, job referrals, and occupational skills training.

Compliance Monitoring

Federal Program Number: 19

Three of the four requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDNA) have been codified in California statute and regulations and, in many cases, exceed JJDNA requirements. OYCR is given the authority to monitor facilities affected by the JJDNA for compliance with federal and state standards. The range of facilities in the compliance monitoring universe, along with the transitional nature of many personnel working in these facilities, necessitates provision of ongoing monitoring and technical assistance.

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

Objective 1: Improve compliance monitoring.

Activities and Services:

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

Objective 2: Verify data collection efforts/systems in detention facilities that are affected by the JJDP.

Activities and Services:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

Objective 3: Maintain compliance with core protections.

Activities and services:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data;
- Provide technical assistance; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (R.E.D.)

Federal Program Number: 21

California's youth of color are disproportionately represented as they progress through the juvenile justice system and this overrepresentation becomes amplified at each successive decision point - from contact through commitment. California's arrest, referral and booking data, [Juvenile Justice in California](#), continue to show an overrepresentation of youth of color suggesting an ongoing need for work in this area. **The SACJJDP has adopted two approaches to address the R.E.D.** The first is to integrate R.E.D. requirements in the Request for Proposals to subrecipients. The second is to address the need for data that can aid in decision making to direct funding to the areas of greatest impact.

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Goal: Eliminate racial inequalities and inequities across all points of contact.

Objectives:

1. Identify and select juvenile racial and ethnic disparity data elements and metrics to best analyze and identify disparities that will be included in data dashboards and report tables.
2. Develop a data dashboard that summarizes the data and report tables that display juvenile racial and ethnic disparity data element. The data summary and report tables will be developed to provide statewide-level data and data for each county.
3. Identify the factors, including policies and practices that contribute to racial and ethnic disparities; challenges and barriers to reducing racial and ethnic disparities; and policies, practices, and interventions that reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

Commented [JE11]: Including RJ diversion

Activities and Services: As the new DSA, OYCR will work with its Systems Change and Equity division and Research and Data division to review local data including assessment of county interventions that are resulting in addressing and reducing racial and ethnic disparity, the challenges that may exist within the system, and any successful interventions to address racial and ethnic disparities. The review would analyze the data that OYCR receives from the grantees on youth in the system and other sources of data as well as county policies, processes, and procedures. The analysis would demonstrate where disparity exists within the juvenile justice system and the project will highlight projects that are particularly noteworthy and include information about what makes them noteworthy to provide a framework to help counties to develop more effective interventions and/or replicable strategies.

Native American Programs

Federal Program Number: 24

There are 104 federally recognized Native American Tribes in California in comparison with 566 tribes in all of the United States. The tribes reside throughout the state, including highly populated cities and rural areas, as well as across different topographies and state boundaries.

Goal: Bolster information sharing so that we can enhance the level of guidance and feedback on tribal issues.

Commented [JE12]: Enable restorative traditional practices for repair of harm

Objectives:

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1. Enhance capacity building and sustainability for our tribal partners in their efforts to provide prevention services.
2. Stay abreast of emerging issues confronting the Native American communities in California and keep the SACJJDP informed of such issues.

Activities and Services: Inform the SACJJDP members regarding tribal issues and disparity issues. Continue support of the Title II focus areas that strategically correspond to the identified tribal issues. Develop relationships with tribes and tribal organizations to encourage the participation of tribes in the Title II Grant program. OYCR has a partnership with the [California Tribal Families Coalition](#) to provide consulting services to California probation departments and juvenile justice agencies to better understand how to serve Native youth and tribal communities effectively

Planning and Administration

Federal Program Number: 28

The Planning and Administration funds are used for staff positions, administration expenses, and indirect costs. These funds also represent match obligations within California that are mandatory for the Planning and Administration portion of the federal awards budget. Included in Planning and Administration are State-Wide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) General Fund recoveries of statewide general administrative costs (i.e., indirect costs incurred by central service agencies) from federal funding sources [Government Code Sections 13332.01 through 13332.02]. The SWCAP apportions central services costs to state departments; however, it includes only statewide central services that are allowable under federal cost reimbursement policies. The SWCAP rate is developed and provided annually to all State Administering Agencies (SAA) of federal awards, grants, and contracts by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In addition, Administrative Planning and Administration funds are used for development of the Three-Year Plan and related grant development, administration, and monitoring. Examples of such expenses include, but are not limited to, the following: on-site travel expenses for fiscal and program monitoring responsibilities and CJJ/OJJDP conference registration/travel costs for OYCR staff.

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

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Objective: Support and facilitate the work of California’s SAG, which includes meetings, State Plan and Title II application development, and the full range of work related to subgrantees.

Activities: Grant Program oversight, subrecipient monitoring, technical assistance, fiscal responsibilities as the designated State Adminstrating Agency.

Commented [JE13]: TA to counties that don't yet have RJ options...critical to support statewide implementation of AB60

The source of state matching funds will be the state general fund and the match will be applied as a dollar-for-dollar correlative expenditure for any federal dollars expended (e.g., a single travel expenditure will be split 50/50: 50 percent from state general fund monies and 50 percent from federal Title II funds).

State Advisory Group Allocation

Federal Program Number: 32

Up to 5 percent of funds received by the state may be budgeted for the SACJJDP. The funds are used for member expenses for developing of the Three-Year Plan and related grant development, administration and monitoring. Examples of such expenses include, but are not limited to, the following: regular membership meetings, CJJ/OJJDP conference registration/travel costs for SAG members; SACJJDP/ESC/R.E.D. Subcommittee work on Title II grant development (including producing an RFP for the local assistance grants and rating grant applications received). OYCR provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds allocated to the SACJJDP.

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

Objective: Support and facilitate the work of California’s SAG, which includes meetings, State Plan and Title II application development, and the full range of work related to subgrantees.

Activities: Attending regularly scheduled membership meetings, report Executive Steering Committee participation, writing and editing, Three-Year State Plan developments, monitoring core protection compliance.

SECTION 3. Project Design and Implementation

Each Title II subrecipient uses evidence-based or evidence supported models during implementation to ensure substantial success in reaching program goals. If staff determines

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that funded objectives are not being met, or if a grantee requests assistance, staff can provide technical assistance to subgrantees to assist in getting the project back on course.

The following ongoing oversight activities are used to ensure substantial success:

- An **annual re-application process** where subgrantees must demonstrate program effectiveness and measures of success as a requirement for future funding. The annual reapplication requires the submission of information and data that demonstrates that goals and objectives are being met.
- Site visits by staff are used in part to discuss outcomes and to provide technical assistance where needed to strengthen outcomes. The staff meet with subgrantees and staff, subcontracted service providers where applicable and sometimes with the clients served. This provides observation and anecdotal information to help demonstrate success.
- Quarterly Progress Reports by subgrantees are required. These reports provide regular information and measures of success. This allows the staff to recognize early the need for technical assistance and to then provide it so that substantial success can be achieved.
- At the start of a grant cycle, staff convenes all newly awarded grantees for a Grantee Orientation. Each grantee is invited to bring a team of 4-6 individuals including the Project Director, Financial Officer, day-to-day program or fiscal contacts, evaluator and community-based partners. At this orientation, the staff review grantee responsibilities including evaluation plans, progress reports, program and budget modifications, financial invoices, monitoring of sub-grantees and site visits. Each grantee team shares with the group an overview of their project and what they hope to accomplish with the grant funding. Grantees are provided an opportunity to network, share ideas and ask questions.
- The staff convenes quarterly conference calls as a part of technical assistance and monitoring process. The purpose of the conference calls is to allow the staff to check in with grantees on a regular basis and answer questions. The calls also provide an opportunity for grantees to discuss challenges, share ideas and learn from each other.

All mandatory performance measures required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are included in the quarterly Title II progress reports

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that are provided to OYCR directly from the project grantees. Across all grant programs, and within the various formula grant program areas, R.E.D. is a priority and is embedded in the planning and work of OYCR.

Compliance with 34 U.S. Code § 11133 State Plans (a) (1-33)

State Administrative Agency (a)(1)(2). [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(1)] [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(2)]

The Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) was established in 2021 per [Bill Text - SB-823 Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration. \(ca.gov\)](#) as the statutory agency that provides leadership to the juvenile justice systems, expertise on Public Safety Realignment issues, and technical assistance on a wide range community, families, youth, and probation juvenile justice issues. (Pen. Code, §§ 6024-6025.) As of July 1, 2024, the OYCR became the designated state agency per the following statutes: [SB 823, Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020](#), [AB 169, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2024](#), and Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code Sec.2202. As such, OYCR is responsible for supervising the preparation, implementation and administration of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act and the Title II Formula Grant to include the development and revision of the state’s three-year plan. This plan, which is updated annually, serves as the basis for federal formula grant funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

In addition, OYCR, conducts regular inspections of facilities that house youth, including county run juvenile detention facilities. OYCR leads technical assistance in Data and Research, Health Policy, Systems Change and Equity, and has an Ombudsperson Division for youth, family, and community to connect directly about the experiences of youth in detention facilities, monitor and visit facilities to assess overall care and treatment of detained youth, and conduct outreach, education, and compliance with the Youth Bill of Rights (Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code 224.70 . OYCR also administers significant juvenile justice related grant funding.

State Advisory Group (a)(3).

The State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) is the

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State Advisory Group (SAG) for Title II. Members of the California SAG are appointed by the Governor [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(A)] and shall advise and participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan. The SAG is afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency. The SAG will also submit to the Governor and the California Legislature its annual recommendations regarding state compliance with the requirements. The SAG roster from 2023 is attached to the application in JustGrants (Note: SAG members A, J, and K are still being recruited). As the new Designated State Agency for Title II, OYCR is in the process of re-establishing the SAG for 2024 and working with the Governor's Office to appoint members to vacant seats to fulfill the required membership criteria, and to continue the SACJJDP to advise OYCR, the Legislature, and Governor on all things related to Juvenile Justice Reform. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(A)(i)-(v)]

State Advisory Group State Plan Development (a)(4).

The SACJJDP began work on its 2021-23 State Plan in June 2020. The SACJJDP developed a survey released to government employees, community service providers and interested individuals; hosted a public listening session on November 12, 2020 to hear directly from the community about issues, concerns and priorities for juvenile justice, established a SACJJDP email inbox and public input was accepted from interested parties beginning in November 2020; and contracted with local service providers to engage the public for input on local needs. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(B)] As a result of these efforts, the SACJJDP had the benefit of numerous data and information sources in making the important decision about how to prioritize the use of Title II funds over the next three years. The SACJJDP extended the current state plan for the 2024 – 2026 funding years as the program transitions from Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to the new designated state agency, Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR). [34 U.S.C§11133(a)(3)(D)(i)] The OYCR, through SACJJDP's approval, will submit a report and necessary recommendations regarding state compliance with core requirements every 2 years to the Governor's Office and the California Legislature. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(D)(ii)] The OYCR will also submit the 2024-2026 and future state plans to the Governor's Office and the California

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Legislature annually, upon approval of the SACJJDP. The SACJJDP will have the opportunity to review and comment no later than 45 days after submission to the advisory group on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention subgrant applications submitted to OYCR. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(C)] OYCR will engage the SACJJDP and leverage other youth justice stakeholders and committees to contact and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. The SAG will have opportunities to regularly meet with juveniles that are currently under their jurisdiction to gather input. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(D)(iii)]. OYCR will also leverage the SACJJDP to review the progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan. [34 U.S.C §11133(a)(3)(E)(ii)]

Budget; 66 2/3 pass-through utilizing an equitable process (a)(5)(6).

The estimated 2024 Budget will be submitted once the award amount is known.

Juvenile Delinquency Analysis - Include an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of, the State (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention needs (including educational needs) of the State. (a)(7)

This plan addresses the juvenile delinquency problems and delinquency prevention needs of California as referenced in the 2023 [Juvenile Justice in California](#) (*The annual Juvenile Justice in California report from the CA Department of Justice provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to probation department, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts.*) report online. **Additional juvenile justice data are collected from county probation departments through the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS).** California's youth crime analysis shows that youth crime continues to exist but has been declining in recent years. **Further analysis shows a number**

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of areas where improvements could be made including diversions and alternatives to incarceration, that incorporate restorative justice approaches to reduce R.E.D while supporting meaningful accountability and repair of harms and relationships, as well as continuing efforts around reducing racial and ethnic disparities. The qualitative data gathered point toward multiple options for addressing this crime and assisting youth in achieving positive outcomes.

California’s Priority Juvenile Justice Needs – The OYCR works in partnership with local detention facilities and assists efforts to achieve continued improvement in reducing recidivism with an emphasis on evidence-based practices. The OYCR assists each county’s ability to provide services to justice-impacted youth by providing federal and state award grants that help support their youth services. The OYCR’s grant awards typically require counties and community partners to develop a local strategic plan that involves local stakeholders, leaders from multiple disciplines, and prior offenders to determine the gaps in the continuum of care for their youthful offenders. These plans may include leveraging resources to support collaboration and to sustain local projects once grant funds have ended.

Commented [JE14]: “and RJ alternatives”

Educational Health - Educational health must be included in the holistic health of young people involved in the juvenile justice system. **OYCR’s long-term vision for our educational team is ambitious but clear: to ensure that every young person in the juvenile justice system is seen as a college-bound individual, with access to multiple, equitable pathways to achieve their postsecondary aspirations. By fostering an environment where every student is recognized as “college material,” we not only encourage their academic success but also create tangible opportunities for youth to build brighter futures. While college may not be the chosen path for everyone, it’s crucial for college to be included as an option alongside vocational training and other pathways for success for all youth.**

In December 2023, OYCR hosted “High-Quality Education for Incarcerated Youth,” a webinar that showcased the breadth of our educational initiatives and partnerships. The event featured legal experts, policy advocates, and state education leaders who discussed funding, implementing Individualized Education Plans, and enhancing workforce development, among other topics.

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The **Rising Scholars Network**, which has connected the California Community College system with **programs for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated students** since 2020, was a key participant. OYCR collaborates closely with Rising Scholars who contracts, provides resources, and aids strategic planning for juvenile justice involved students to access higher education. Rising Scholars is utilizing a \$15 million California investment to empower up to 45 new community colleges to create and expand educational programs in partnership with facilities and alternative schools.

75% of passthrough funds to designated Program Areas for which Title II Formula Grants Funds May Support (a)(8)(9).

The estimated 2024 Budget will be submitted once the award amount is known.

Describe how the state has met the requirement to provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (e.g. education, special education, recreating, health, and welfare programs) in the state.

(a)(8)

The OYCR requires grantees of Title II funds to use proven, or evidence-based models during implementation as a way to ensure substantial success in reaching program goals. At any time where the OYCR has determined that funded objectives are not being met, the OYCR will provide technical assistance to subgrantees to assist in getting the project on course. In any instance where the OYCR determines that substantial success has not been achieved after two funded years, the OYCR has the contractual authority to withhold new funds for the program as administered by the funded grantee.

Commented [JE15]: Can RJ be integrated in this list?
Or does that require legislative change?

Provide for the development of an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the State (a)(10).

Title II work involves extensive collaboration with stakeholders, including local probation departments, sheriffs, county administrative offices, justice system partners, community-based

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organizations, and others. OYCR also has technical assistance materials, trainings, and webinars that are available to the community and law enforcement personnel.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (a)(11).

The State of California complies with this requirement. Compliance documentation is provided in the information submitted in the compliance tool. California law has reaffirmed its commitment to juveniles by passing numerous protections and clarifying and expanding juvenile court jurisdiction. Nonoffenders, status offenders, and juvenile offenders remain under juvenile court jurisdiction. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 300, 601, and 602.)

Sight and Sound Separation (a)(12).

The State of California complies with this requirement. Compliance documentation is provided in the information submitted in the compliance tool. Specifically, as stated in the Compliance Monitoring tool, Cal. Pen. Code § 830 et seq.; Gov. Code § 1029 et seq.; Welf. & Inst. Code § 207.1(f)(4); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 15, § 131 all contain requirements of sight and sound separation that have to be followed in the unlikely event that minors are detained in facilities with adults.

Removal of Youth from Adult Jail and Lockups (a)(13).

The State of California complies with this requirement. Compliance documentation is provided in the information submitted in the compliance tool. Juveniles charged as adults remain in a local juvenile correctional facility even after conviction. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 1955.2.)

For the above requirements with 34 USC § 11133 paragraphs (11), (12), (13), as stated above, California law has protections that include no detention in adult facilities for youth charged with status offenses and sight and sound protections. As detailed in the compliance monitoring manual, OYCR will monitor juvenile facilities throughout the state to ensure that there is compliance with these statutory provisions.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (a)(15).

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The State of California complies with this requirement. Compliance documentation is provided in the information submitted in the compliance tool.

Provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, family income, and disability (a)(16).

The State of California affirms that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, disability.

Provide assurances that the state will eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others.

Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 224.71 (o) specifically contains statutory safeguards for pregnant and lactating youth in facilities and provides that such youth *“not be restrained by the use of leg irons, waist chains, or handcuffs behind the body while pregnant or in recovery after delivery; to not be restrained during a medical emergency, labor, delivery, or recovery unless deemed necessary for their safety and security, and to have restraints removed when a medical professional determines removal is medically necessary; and to access written policies about pregnant, post partum, and lactating youth.”*

Provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible) (a)(17).

The OYCR affirms that consideration will be given to, and that assistance and family engagement approaches will be available to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.

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Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the State plan; (a)(18).

The OYCR and subrecipients are required to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All OYCR subrecipients are required to comply with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns.

Provide assurances that— (a)(19); 1) any assistance provided under this chapter will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; 2) activities assisted under this chapter will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and 3) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved;

The OYCR affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

Financial Controls (a)(20)(21).

The OYCR has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and is submitted with application materials.

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Provide that the State agency designated under paragraph (1) will— (a)(22); 1) to the extent practicable give priority in funding to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based.

OYCR affirms that, to the extent possible, priority in funding will be given to programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. Effectiveness of funded programs is reviewed annually by the SACJJDP and used to inform continuation funding decisions. Changes in data is also addressed in the annual progress reports and the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) provided to the OJJDP.

Commented [JE16]: To the extent possible, prioritize programs that creative opportunities for meaningful repair of harm and reconnection for relationships and reintegration into community

Valid Court Order (a)(23).

The State of California complies with this requirement because the state does not have this exception pursuant to Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code Sec. 601(b) and compliance documentation is provided in the information submitted in the compliance tool.

Provide an assurance that if the state receives under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services; (a)(24).

The OYCR affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in FY 2000, all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. The OYCR will compare the amount received in FY 2000 with the amount to be received in FY 2024 and adjust the budget accordingly, if required.

Allowance to use up to 5% of grant funds to reduce probation officer caseloads (a)(25).

The OYCR does not allocate funds for this program purpose area.

Provide that the State, to the maximum extent practicable, and in accordance with confidentiality concerns, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services

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records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court, so as to provide for— (a)(26).

Yes, according to the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 827, the confidentiality and disclosure of juveniles' records are regulated. California has laws to ensure that public welfare records are available and accessible to the juvenile justice system when a juvenile appears before the court. The California Welfare and Institutions Code Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 2, Article 22 Wards and Dependent Children – Records, (827)(J)(ii) states; The confidential information shall remain confidential except for purposes of inspection, approval or licensing, or monitoring or investigation pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1500) and Chapter 3.4 (commencing with Section 1596.70) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code and Article 2 (commencing with Section 16519.5) of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 9. The state has programs that provide comprehensive data on juveniles, including, but not limited to, their history of arrests, court intake, probation, parole, juvenile detention, and corrections. That ensures the court has all the necessary information to make informed decisions based on data and develop plans for providing services required to treat victims of child abuse or neglect. The confidential information may also be used by the State Department of Social Services in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding. The confidential information shall be available only to the judge or hearing officer and to the parties to the case. Names that are confidential shall be listed in attachments separate to the general pleadings. The confidential information shall be sealed after the conclusion of the criminal, civil, or administrative hearings, and may not subsequently be released except in accordance with this subdivision. If the confidential information does not result in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding, it shall be sealed after the State Department of Social Services determines that no further action will be taken in the matter. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, confidential information shall not contain the name of the minor.

Provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 672 of title 42 receive the protections specified in section 671 of title 42, including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 675 of title 42; (a)(27).

The OYCR assures that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act

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(42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).

Provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under this subchapter with other Federal and state funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs (a)(28).

List of Juvenile Programs Administered by the OYCR

Federal Title II Grants including Tribal Youth and R.E.D. – California’s current Title II plan emphasizes Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs), R.E.D., Quality Education for Youth, and Maintaining Compliance with the Four Core Protections. The OYCR Grant Manager and staff conduct grantee monitoring visits and facility site inspections and coordinate/provide applicable training and technical assistance. There are currently 12 subgrantees with programs focusing on Diversion, Delinquency Prevention, and Aftercare/Reentry; two Tribal grantees with programs based around the Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) principles; and four R.E.D. grants based on data analysis and collaborative development of a R.E.D. reduction plan.

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act – Youthful Offender Block Grant Program (JJCPAYOBG) - The state JJCPA-YOBG program provides state funds for probation departments to implement programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. The YOBG program provides state funding for counties to deliver custody and care (i.e., appropriate rehabilitative and supervisory services) to offenders who previously would have been committed to the CDCR, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). California statute was enacted in 2016 to combine the planning and reporting requirements of these two programs.

Juvenile Reentry Grant Program (JRG) - The state JRG program provides state funds to probation departments for youth that have been released from the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) or a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) onto county probation supervision. This funding is based on juvenile release counts provided by the (former) DJJ directly to the Department of

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Finance (DOF) and from data reported from the counties. The JRG program also provides state funding to counties who were releases by the DJJ and were subsequently housed in a local juvenile detention facility as a result of a probation violation. OYCR compiles all county reports and submits a statewide data report to DOF who State allocates funding directly to the counties.

Ending the Incarceration of Girls/Gender Expansive Youth (EGI Initiative) - In 2023, OYCR partnered with Vera Institute to launch this first of its kind Action Network to end the girls' incarceration in California. We have conducted site visits in June and July and webinars in August and September of 2024. Over the past year, each county has worked to achieve three major deliverables: 1) OYCR staff in Imperial, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Sacramento shared and analyzed data. This data has been instrumental not only in identifying the underlying challenges and barriers that are leading to detention for girls and gender expansive youth. 2) OYCR has identified and begun to implement policy change. In the past year, we identified policies that needed to change and began implementing those solutions to meaningfully reduce girls' incarceration numbers. 3) OYCR has started the process of identifying a program concept to support girls' health and well-being. We've begun to identify program concepts to support the health and well-being of girls and gender-expansive youth in the community.

Improving Youth Justice Partnership - The Center for Improving Youth Justice's (IYJP) performance-based standards program provides facilities and residential programs with a set of research-based standards that guide agencies to implement evidence-based practices and a data driven continuous improvement tool to measure and monitor the extent to which the practices are put into place and the impact of the practices on facility conditions and quality of life and on young people, staff and families. OYCR is currently meeting with IYJP to expand performance-based standards participation to additional county facilities interested in using the model in their youth residential, SYTF and detention facilities. OYCR is prepared to pay the county cost/fee to IYJP to participate.

Less Restrictive Programs (LRP) Grant - OYCR held two rounds of grant solicitations to

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County Probation Departments to demonstrate innovative approaches to help youth transition from SYTFs to LRPs. Funds in the range of \$100,000 - \$200,000 per youth to be served will be provided for a 24-month period. OYCR is providing assistance in program design, grant application, implementation and evaluation.

Participating counties are required to submit quarterly reports which will be used for evaluation of programs. OYCR is also coordinating and facilitating Community of Practice meetings for LRP counties to share knowledge. As of August 2024, all contracts have been executed and OYCR continues to meet with counties as programs are implemented and developed.

Probation and Youth Justice System Review (P&Y JSR) - OYCR has invited the [Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice](#) (RFK NRC), in collaboration with the [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#) (NCJJ), to partner with three California jurisdictions to participate in a Probation and Youth Justice System Review (P&YJSR) project. Through a 12–15month technical assistance partnership, each participating county will partner with RFK NRC to engage in a comprehensive review of existing strengths and challenges within their youth justice system. RFK NRC employs a research-informed approach, guided by core principles that emphasize the importance of aligning policies and practices with the latest findings in adolescent development. Additionally, particular attention is paid to disaggregating and analyzing data on race and ethnicity, with the goal of reducing disparities within the system. This project will produce research-informed findings, recommendations and action steps to enhance measurable system performance improvements and youth outcomes in participant jurisdictions. The process utilizes the [RFK NRC Probation and Youth Justice System Review Guidebook](#), which provides a clear framework for the activities in this project. This project provides an exceptional opportunity for three California counties to lead positive reforms at both the state and national levels.

Sierra Health Foundation: Transforming Youth Justice Project - The Center at Sierra Health Foundation, funded by OYCR, implements Transforming Youth Justice through three program pillars. Each pillar reinforces the vision of a health and healing-centered youth development approach.

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The Three Program Pillars are:

1. **The Community Based Organization Capacity Building Initiative (CBI)** improves the health, social, and intergenerational life course outcomes for youth and families impacted by the youth justice system. This is achieved through community-based organizational capacity building that prioritizes fund development, technical assistance and the facilitation of peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and community of practice convenings. The Center partners with local organizations to provide supportive, sustainable, and effective services tailored to the unique needs of their communities.
2. **Ending Girls Incarceration Initiative (EGI)** Sierra Health will oversee the community capacity building section of this project, which is described above.
3. **Justice Serving Network (JSN)** builds the capacity of “shovel ready” organizations to increase access to Medi-Cal funding and to increase the capacity and sustainability of community-based services for justice-involved youth in California through grants, technical assistance, peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and intensive billing, as well as intensive Medi-Cal navigation support. The long-term goal of the JSN Initiative is to improve intergenerational life-course outcomes for justice-involved youth, as well as organizational sustainability as the state shifts towards a healthy youth development, trauma responsive, culturally informed and healing approach to justice involved youth.

Youth Employment Initiative - Research estimates that up to 60% of youth in the juvenile justice system have physical, emotional, or learning disabilities or other needs that must be addressed to support their progress in acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for economic success in adulthood. To address these needs, the Department of Rehabilitation and OYCR have partnered with eight counties, collaborating with probation and county offices of education to identify eligible youth between the ages of 14-25 and connect them to specialized educational and vocational services aimed at removing barriers.

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The Amity Foundation will design and identify services, subcontracting to community providers in each participating county. Data from initial outcomes will be utilized throughout the demonstration to refine practices and validate approaches. The findings and proven methods will ultimately be shared across the county-based juvenile justice system to enhance support for youth statewide. This agreement commenced on May 1, 2024, and will continue at least through June 30, 2027.

The initiative will support youth in pursuit of educational and vocational services designed to lead to employment and career opportunities. Providers will deliver vocational and related services both to youth while in custody, in Least Restrictive Programs (LRPs), or living in the community under probation supervision.

Justice System Involved Youth (JSIY) Behavioral Health (BH) Pipeline Grant Program - Health Care Access and Information (HCAI), jointly with OYCR, developed the Justice-System Involvement Youth (JSIY) Behavioral Health (BH) Pipeline grant program. The JSIY BH Pipeline is an opportunity for organizations to support. It encourages underrepresented and disadvantaged youth involved in juvenile justice and foster care systems to pursue behavioral health careers to develop a more culturally and linguistically competent behavioral healthcare workforce, including providing comprehensive wrap-around support. These supports include but are not limited to income and rent support, academic enrichment, career development, mentorship, and advising to support currently or recently system-involved students in attaining behavioral health careers. HCAI awarded \$6.5 M in January 2024 to Chabot-Las Positas Community College District, Cal Poly Humboldt Sponsored Programs Foundation/Altruistic Behavior Institute, Mt. San Antonio Community College District 147, University of the Pacific, and EMS Corps to develop their programs.

Description of policies, procedures and training in effect to eliminate use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques (a)(29).

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California policies, procedures, and training for restraint and behavioral management of juveniles is contained within the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 15; 1390 Discipline, 1391 Discipline Process, 1320 Training, Personnel and Management, 1322 Youth Supervision Staff Orientation and Training, and Penal Code 6035 Staff Training Requirements. Additionally, Welfare and Institutions Code section 210.6 permits the use of “mechanical restraints” (including handcuffs, chains, irons, straightjackets) on a juvenile during transportation to or from a local secure juvenile facility (including probation camps or ranches) “only upon a determination made by the probation department, in consultation with the transporting agency, that the mechanical restraints are necessary to prevent physical harm to the juvenile or another person or due to a substantial risk of flight.” It requires that if the restraints are used, only the least restrictive form of restraint consistent with the legitimate security needs of the juvenile is to be used. It requires that a probation department choosing to use mechanical restraints other than handcuffs shall adopt procedures documenting their use and reasons for use. It limits the use of restraints during a court proceeding to situations where the court determines that the minor’s behavior in custody or in court makes the use of restraints necessary to prevent physical harm or flight, with the burden on the prosecution to demonstrate the need for restraints, and then requires that the least restrictive form of restraint be used and that the reasons for use of the restraint be documented. California Welfare and Institutions Code section 208.3 bars the use of room confinement and isolation (solitary confinement) for purposes of punishment, retaliation or coercion of minor detainees in California juvenile facilities.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf> *Note:*

Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.

Description of evidenced-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment if juveniles who— (a)(30)(A).

A description of the State of California methods used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening for juveniles is contained within the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 15; Title 15; 1418 Youth with Developmental Disabilities, 1432 Health Assessment; Requests for Health Care Services.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf>

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Note: Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.

Description of how the state will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance disorder treatment (a)(30)(B).

A description of the State of California methods to provide mental health and substance disorder treatment for juveniles is contained within the Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), section 1437, Mental Health Services.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf> *Note:*

Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.

Description of reentry planning for juveniles to include a written case plan (a)(31).

A description of what the State of California provides for reentry planning for juveniles is contained within Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), section 1430, Individualized Treatment Plans.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf> *Note:*

Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.

Assurance of coordination between the Designated State Agency (DSA) and State Education Agency (SEA) to develop and implement a plan to support educational progress to ensure that, (a)(32).

Title 15 (CCR), section 1370, Education Program, details the process to support the educational progress of juveniles.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf> *Note:*

Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.

Description of policies and procedures to screen for, identify, and document in state records identification of victims of domestic human trafficking or those at risk of such trafficking and diversion (a)(33).

The Section 1350.5 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations details the policies and procedures to— (A) screen for, identify, and document in records of the State the identification of

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victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and (B) divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable.

<https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Juvenile-Title-15-Effective-2019-1-1.pdf> *Note:*

Title 15 is statutorily under the former DSA, the BSCC.