

II. STATE STRATEGY

A. Funding Priorities

BSCC commenced development of a new multi-year plan for the Byrne Memorial JAG Program in March 2013. In January 2014, the Board approved a three-year strategy, developed by the JAG Executive Steering Committee (see “JAG Executive Steering Committee,” below). Additional strategizing will take place over the course of the next several months, in preparation for the release of the 2014 Request for Proposals.

As a result of this planning process, the State of California plans to assign priority to **three of the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas (PPAs)**. California arrived at these priorities through the use of a stakeholder survey (see “2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey,” below), which reflects input from 890 respondents from around the state and across all elements of the justice system, including law enforcement, parole/probation, prosecution, defense, mental health, education, social services, public health, and substance abuse treatment. Respondents were asked to rank the PPAs in order of priority. Within each of the seven PPAs, the survey further asked the respondents to rank areas of need. The following table shows the top three PPAs and top two areas of need reflected from among survey respondents.

Summary of 2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey Results

Top Three (3) JAG Program Purpose Areas	Top Two (2) Areas of Need within each PPA
Prevention and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gang Initiatives• Juvenile Delinquency and Substance Abuse
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gang Violence• Violent Crime Reduction
Prosecution, Courts and Defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problem Solving Courts• Gun/Gang Prosecution and Violent Crime Prosecution and Defense

Building from the survey results, the JAG Executive Steering Committee (see “JAG Executive Steering Committee,” below) then developed a multi-year strategy to guide the future administration of JAG funds in California. This strategy has been reviewed and adopted by the Board. As mentioned in the introduction, this new strategy represents a major modification in the way that California will direct use of its JAG Program funds going forward, with a shift away from an emphasis on drug enforcement toward an emphasis on gang-related and other violent crime.

All JAG applicants will be required to build a strategic plan for three-year implementation, addressing one or more of the three Program Purpose Areas listed above. Within each of those PPAs, the applicant must further demonstrate how it plans to address one or more of the priority need areas listed above. The applicant will have the latitude to choose how it will allocate funds between or among these PPAs based on the needs and priorities designated by the county collaborative that prepares and submits the application.

The following table lays out California's Multi-Year Strategy for the Byrne JAG Program:

California Multi-Year Strategy for the Byrne JAG Program

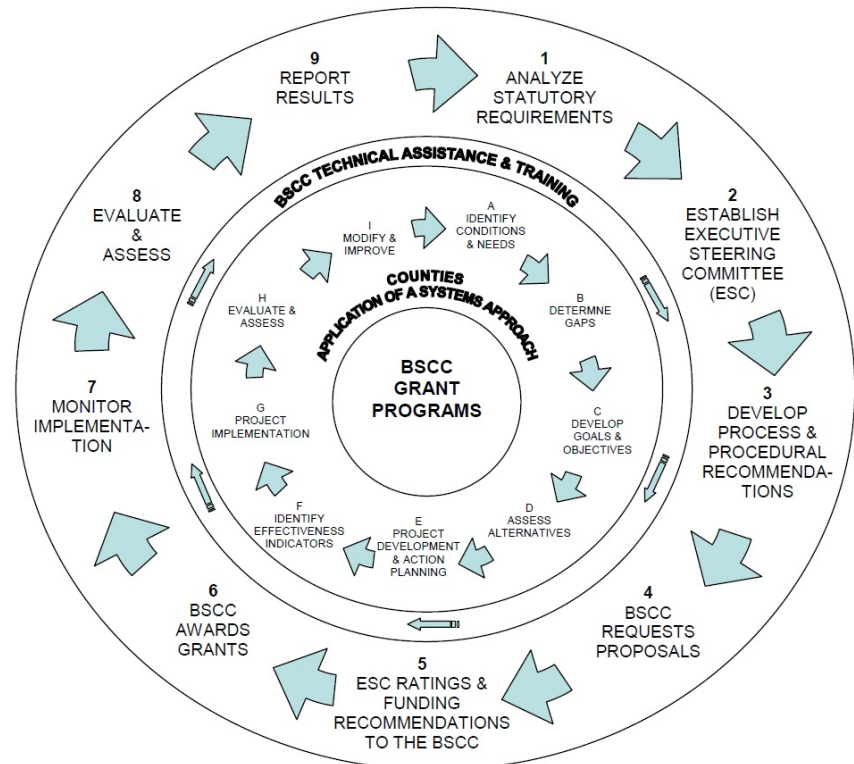
- (1) The strategy will honor responses from the California stakeholders in the survey with priority given to the survey supported areas of:
 - a. Education and Prevention
 - b. Law Enforcement
 - c. Prosecution, Courts and Defense
- (2) The needs of small, medium and large counties will be taken into account.
- (3) Funding will be based on local flexibility on the needs of the juvenile and adult criminal justice communities and on input from a balanced array of stakeholders.
- (4) Applicants must demonstrate a collaborative strategy based on the Community Engagement Model that involves multiple stakeholders in the project or problem addressed.
- (5) Some emphasis in the strategy will be given to the development of innovative and/or promising strategies to reduce recidivism.

C. Subgrant Award Process

When the Legislature places the administration of a grant program with the BSCC, three key elements generally guide the BSCC's efforts:

- (1) *Policy-Focused*: The legislative intent and the "big picture" public policy impact are the primary focus.
- (2) *Constituency-Driven Process*: The BSCC involves those people with the most specific knowledge and expertise to serve on an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) to provide recommendations to guide each grant program's efforts (see below). Counties (or other designated grant recipient agencies) are responsible for design and development of grant-funded projects to meet local needs.
- (3) *Timely Implementation*: The grants are awarded, and the specific grant projects in each county are developed and implemented, in an expeditious and timely fashion.

The BSCC's grant management process was developed in collaboration with state and local policymakers. It is an ongoing "systems" approach as illustrated in the diagram displayed below. There are two major bands that work concurrently in implementing various grant programs. One band shows the BSCC's grant management process; the other shows the county's application of a systems approach to project development and implementation. From the beginning of the processes until project closeout, the BSCC provides ongoing technical assistance and training to counties (or other designated grant recipient agencies) to help ensure a successful effort.



An applied "systems model" is a simple, yet powerful, philosophical approach that has been historically used by the BSCC in working with its constituents during the planning, development, implementation, and assessment of various public policies, programs and projects. It is designed to convert concepts into appropriate action, in an overall system of continuous improvement. The model draws from fundamental principles of public administration and program development/improvement. As can be seen from the diagram above, the initial steps are used to determine what conditions are to be addressed with a public policy, program or project, what is to be accomplished, and various alternative ways to address the conditions. The remaining steps focus on the actual development, implementation, and evaluation or assessment of the selected public policy, program, or projects. Information provided in evaluation or assessment of results is designed to be used by policymakers to reassess the conditions and needs identified in the first step, thereby forming a feedback loop of continuous improvement.

D. Key Elements of the BSCC's Grant Management Process

Step 1. Analyze Statutory Requirements: The BSCC begins each grant program by analyzing law/statutory requirements and related legislative intent. This forms the basis of future steps and actions taken by the BSCC.

Steps 2-3. Establish an ESC to Develop Process/Procedural Recommendations: The BSCC appoints an Executive Steering Committee (see "JAG Executive Steering

Committee,” below) to guide the grant process and provide recommendations on specific implementation procedures. This may include recommendations on criteria and elements of an RFP, rating factors to be used to evaluate and determine which counties (or other designated grant recipient agencies) receive grant awards, and effectiveness indicators to be used to determine project success. This process typically includes draft material developed by the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) that is circulated to constituents and potential grantees for feedback before finalizing recommendations to the BSCC. Constituent feedback on draft material often provides critical information that is used by the ESC to develop recommendations to the BSCC.

Step 4. BSCC Request for Proposals (RFP): ESC recommendations are provided to the BSCC for its consideration/action at a regularly scheduled meeting and public comment, if any, can be provided. In determining what action to take, the BSCC may accept, change, or modify any ESC recommendations. The BSCC issues the RFP, which is distributed to constituents and posted on the BSCC’s website.

Step 5. ESC Rates Proposals and Develops Funding Recommendations: If the law (or BSCC policy) has prescribed a competitive grant process, members of the ESC will independently review each applicant’s written proposal, and apply the BSCC-approved rating factors. Raters may also hear county testimony about each proposal if required by the RFP. For each proposal, the cumulative scores on all rating factors, by all ESC members, determine the applicant’s rank in relationship to other projects.

Step 6. Award Grants: The ESC provides the BSCC with a rank-ordered list of proposed projects for funding consideration/action at a regularly scheduled meeting and public comment, if any, can be provided. In determining what action to take, the BSCC may accept, change, or modify any ESC funding recommendations. The BSCC awards grants and counties are formally notified. Each county project description and funding level is posted on the BSCC’s website.

Step 7. Monitor Program Implementation: BSCC staff monitors each county’s project and provides training and technical assistance throughout development and implementation. The goal of BSCC monitoring, training, and technical assistance is to provide for early identification and resolution of any issues and enable mid-course corrections to be made if necessary. Monitoring also helps ensure that the project is meeting its goals and objectives and that it can be reasonably assumed that desired outcomes can be achieved.

Step 8. Program Evaluation/Assessment: Each grant program is subject to some level of evaluation and assessment. Depending on legislative requirements, this can be as extensive as formal research designs using experimental and control groups or much less formal methodologies (Information Gathering, Research and Evaluation Overview). For every grant program, regardless of the research and evaluation methodologies used, the BSCC seeks information to enable two fundamental public policy questions to be answered: 1) Did the program work as intended? 2) Were the program goals, objectives, and desired outcomes achieved?

Step 9. Report Results: If required by law (or BSCC policy), a written report of program results is prepared for use by state and local policymakers. This enables findings and best practices to be identified, as well as the ability to aggregate data and lessons learned across projects statewide. It provides a valuable feedback loop to enable necessary modifications or improvements to be made to projects or related public policy.

E. Key Elements of the County Grantee Project Process

Steps A-B. Identify Conditions/Needs and Determine Gaps: When requests for grant proposals are announced by the BSCC, the first step taken by counties is an assessment of current conditions and needs relative to the BSCC's grant program. Counties determine if the grant program can improve public safety or community conditions and address local public policy needs. If so, counties identify specific gaps that may be met by the grant program.

Steps C-D. Develop Goals/Objectives and Assess Alternatives: If the assessments in Steps A-B indicate that the grant program may be a good fit, counties move into the initial phase of project planning involving the development of goals and objectives. Goals are broad level statements of desired public policy, and objectives are specific statements of what the project seeks to achieve. At this point, counties generate and assess alternatives and typically make a decision whether or not to apply for a grant.

Steps E-F. Project Development/Action Planning and Effectiveness Indicators: Although all steps up to this point can be considered in the broad context of initial project development, at steps EF counties typically develop a formal, written proposal for submission to the BSCC. Counties planning and development teams engage in intensive system wide collaboration among key parties. Roles and responsibilities are identified, action plans and timelines are developed, lines of authority are established, policies and project procedures are drafted, and project effectiveness indicators (or desired outcome measures) and evaluation protocols are developed.

Steps G-H. Project Implementation and Evaluation/Assessment: Counties start project implementation, which typically involves operationalizing all policies and procedures (e.g., taking clients, delivering services, starting construction, etc.). At this point, necessary evaluation data collection begins.

Step I. Project Modification/Improvement: Lessons learned in implementation, and evaluation results, are used by counties to make project modifications and improvements. This occurs throughout the life of the project as part of an ongoing process of program assessment and continuous improvement.

F. JAG Timeline

The following timeline for the 2014 JAG Program identifies all of the activities described in the sections above.

2014 JAG Timeline

DATE	ACTIVITY
November 4, 2013	Executive Steering Committee (ESC) Meeting: Review results of 2013 Stakeholder Survey
April 23, 2014	ESC Meeting: Finalize JAG Multi-Year Strategy
June 25, 2014	ESC Meeting: Finalize RFP concepts, funding allocation formula, etc.
July 2014	ESC Meeting: Develop rating criteria and finalize RFP
August 2014	Technical review of finalized RFP
August 2014	Executive Management review/approval of RFP
September 2014	BSCC Board approval of RFP for release to field
September 2014	Release RFP to field
November 2014	Proposals due
December 2014	Proposal reading and rating process
December 2014	Development of funding recommendations
January 2015	BSCC Board approval of proposals recommended for funding
January - February 2015	BSCC staff review of proposals recommended for funding
February - March 2015	Management review/approval of project proposals
April - May 2015	Contract start date

G. Description of the Programs to be Funded

As stated above, only programs that fall into the three identified Program Purpose Areas (PPA) and clearly address one or both of the identified needs in each will be considered for funding. The BSCC will not require applicants to utilize any specific program(s), but will require the use of programs that are based on the principles of evidence-based practice. In its report on the 2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey (see below), the National Criminal Justice Association listed examples of model programs used by other SAAs to address each of the identified priority needs. Programs selected for funding in California likely will utilize model programs similar to the ones listed here:

Potential Program Models for JAG PPA 1: Law Enforcement

- The Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV)
- The High Point Drug Market Initiative
- Maryland’s Violence Prevention Initiative
- California’s Safe Community Partnership (based on *Project Ceasefire* model)

Potential Program Models for JAG PPA 2: Prosecution, Courts and Defense

- Problem Solving Courts (Drug Court, Mental Health Court, Reentry Court)

Potential Program Models for JAG PPA 3: Prevention and Education

- Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program
- Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBS) Community-Based Mentoring (CBM) Program
- Adolescent Transitions Program

Once subgrants have been awarded, the BSCC will provide an update to BJA on specific programs to be funded.

III. STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

Through a collaborative strategic planning process with the Crime and Justice Institute and utilizing the priorities identified by the Board, the BSCC has developed the following four goals:

1. Collect, analyze, and report corrections data in a manner that meets mandates and informs effective policy and practice at the state and local level;
2. Support the implementation of best practices and policies to produce better outcomes for the criminal justice system and provide comprehensive training and technical assistance;
3. Promote the effective utilization of local corrections facilities and quality alternatives to incarceration to maximize public safety and resource efficiency; and,
4. Serve as a primary information source on managing criminal and juvenile populations.

The objectives and strategies to continue the BSCC's progress toward these goals is included in *Attachment A – Strategic Plan Outline*.

Drilling down, California's strategic planning process for the JAG Program was comprised of four key components, designed to elicit input from both local communities and criminal justice experts.

- A. JAG Executive Steering Committee
- B. 2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey and Public Comment Sessions
- C. BSCC Review and Approval

A. JAG Executive Steering Committee

The BSCC employs a number of approaches and processes to enhance organizational performance. One key process is the *Executive Steering Committee* (ESC) Approach. The ESC Approach is a model for making better decisions. Anytime the BSCC is involved in an

activity, project or program that will be implemented and managed by others, the BSCC's policy is to establish an ESC to oversee that process. ESCs are special committees appointed by the BSCC, as the need arises, to carry out specified tasks and to submit findings and recommendations from that effort to the BSCC. All ESCs are made up of professionals who are knowledgeable in the areas of activity, project or program impact. These local subject matter experts:

- Advise the BSCC in its evaluation of technical requirements for any planning or revision effort;
- Assist the BSCC in the design of criteria and approaches to be used in completing Administrative or Legislative assigned tasks;
- Help the BSCC determine the appropriateness of any formal review or rating process it plans to use;
- Coordinate any necessary workgroup efforts;
- Hold hearings; and
- Submit findings and recommendations.

As the technical advances in the many areas the BSCC operates and regulates become ever more specialized and complex, and in that virtually all of the decisions the BSCC make have an impact on the day-to-day professional lives of these local subject matter experts who make up all ESCs, it is essential that the BSCC looks to this critical source of expertise which exists throughout the institution of local corrections for a comprehensive and balanced evaluation of any new activity, project or program being considered.

On September 12, 2013, the Board approved the formation of an ESC to develop the subsequent three years of the JAG four-year strategy and RFP for FY 2014. This ESC is comprised of criminal justice stakeholders representing law enforcement, academia, drug and alcohol professionals, research and advocacy groups, and the court. In a state as large as California, it is imperative that members also represent the varying geographies that make up the state, all of which have different needs and concerns. To that end, members of the JAG ESC represent large and small counties; rural, urban and suburban communities; and coastal, valley, northern and southern regions. The following table lists the current membership of the JAG Executive Steering Committee:

JAG Executive Steering Committee

Co-Chairs	
*Dean Growden Sheriff-Coroner, Lassen County	*David Steinhart, Director Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program
Members	
Joseph P. Beeson, Special Agent Special Services Unit, CDCR	*Scott Budnick, Founder Anti-Recidivism Coalition
Ken Coreny, Chief of Police Ventura Police Department	Dr. James Hernandez, Emeritus Professor California State University, Sacramento

Mack Jenkins , Chief Probation Officer San Diego County	Dennis Koch , President County Alcohol and Drug Program Administrators of California
Robin Lipetzky , Public Defender Contra Costa County	Nancy O'Malley , District Attorney Alameda County
Diane Ortiz , Executive Director Youth Alliance	Pamela Patterson , Victim Witness Assistance Program Manager Monterey County
Jennifer Rodriguez Executive Director, The Youth Law Center	Rick Roney , Board Member Direct Relief International
The Honorable Robert Tafoya Superior Court of Kern County	

* *Also a BSCC Board Member*

The JAG ESC convened on November 4, 2013 to review the results of a stakeholder survey (see next section) and to develop California's three-year JAG State Strategy. The JAG ESC convened again on April 23, 2014 to begin development of the Fiscal Year 2014 JAG Request for Proposals (RFP). Additional meetings are planned for June through August, in order to finalize the RFP and corresponding rating criteria. All products will be presented to the Board for review and approval.

B. 2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey and Public Comment Sessions

The Board also approved a proposal to initiate a stakeholder survey to gather input for the best uses of JAG funding in California. BSCC worked with both the National Center for Justice Planning and the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) (which receives funding from BJA to assist State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) with strategies to engage criminal justice stakeholders in a community-based planning process). BSCC and NCJA staff developed the survey questions and format.

The 2013 Stakeholder Survey was available online at the BSCC website throughout April 2013. BSCC staff also emailed the survey to 400 individuals and organizations representing 30 types of stakeholders and members of the public. The NCJA managed the survey, and analyzed and prepared the results of the 890 responses. The survey asked respondents to prioritize their public safety priorities. As stated above, the results identified three priority Program Purpose Areas (PPAs):

- *Prevention and Education*
- *Law Enforcement*
- *Prosecution, Courts, Defense*

Also during April 2013, BSCC staff and a member of the Board held three public comment sessions across California. Fifty-five speakers commented at sessions attended by more than 150 representatives of 33 local and state law enforcement agencies and two youth services agencies. The law enforcement representatives requested continued funding of existing multi-jurisdictional drug and human trafficking enforcement task forces. Two youth programs – the California Youthful Offender Reentry (Cal-YOR) Program and Homeboy Industries – sought funding for re-entry programs. Six victim services agencies requested

additional funding for direct victim services and to address the issue of human trafficking. The results of these public comment sessions were incorporated into the 2013 Stakeholder Survey report.

C. BSCC Review and Approval

ESC recommendations are provided to the full BSCC Board for its consideration/action at a regularly scheduled meeting and public comment, if any, can be provided. In determining what action to take, the Board may accept, change, or modify any ESC recommendations, to include all Request for Proposals (RFPs) issued by the BSCC. The JAG ESC will convene at least two more times in order to complete development of the RFP and Rating Criteria. Once a draft RFP has been approved by the ESC, it will be presented to the Board for final approval. The JAG RFP will not be released until final approval is obtained. The notice and agenda for all Board meetings are posted to the BSCC website at least ten days in advance of the meeting. There is an opportunity for members of the public to present input during the Public Comment period at each meeting.

D. Gaps in State's Needed Resources

As mentioned above, the 2013 JAG Stakeholder Survey asked respondents to prioritize Program Purpose Areas within the JAG Program Guidelines. The survey results clearly demonstrate that the field perceives a need for increased resources to address the gang and gun violence problem that permeates almost every municipality in California and that drives most violent crime. There was consensus among all respondents in placing this need within their top three identified needs.

E. Coordination with State and Other Justice Funds

As stated above, within the BSCC grant management activities fall under the Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) Division. The CPP Division develops, administers, and evaluates state and federally funded programs and plans designed to improve the effectiveness of state and local correctional systems, reduce costs, maximize resources, and enhance public safety. As part of BSCC's responsibilities, the CPP also serves as a resource for evidence-based, effective, and promising programs, practices, and strategies; and provides technical assistance, consultation, and training to state and local justice system policy makers. As such, it is important that BSCC foster coordination and collaboration among its many grant programs and recipient agencies. Many of these programs are directed to the same local entities and have very similar program purposes.

The BSCC will ensure that JAG funds are coordinated with other state and federal funds by continuing to solicit feedback through the Executive Steering Committee process, by sharing best practices between recipient agencies serving similar populations and by implementing standard definitions of terms and concepts. The BSCC administers the following grant programs, all of which have some overlap or crossover with the JAG Program:

State-Funded Programs

- California Gang Reduction, Intervention, and Prevention Program (CalGRIP):
Provides funding, through a competitive process, to cities using a local

collaborative approach for gang prevention, intervention, education, and/or suppression activities.

- Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Program: Supports probation departments by funding programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency.
- Proud Parenting Program: Supports community-based parenting services to young parents between the ages of 14 and 25 who have been involved in the justice system and/or welfare system, to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and delinquency.
- Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011: The BSCC distributes funding allocated in the California State Budget Acts of 2011 and 2012 to assist county Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) with the continued development of implementation plans for realignment. In 2013-14, counties were eligible to receive these funds only if they submitted to the BSCC a report on actual implementation of their CCP plans. 57 out of 58 counties received funding
- Youth Center/Youth Shelter (YC/YS) Program: Provided state funds for the acquisition, renovation, and construction of afterschool youth centers and overnight youth shelters throughout California.
- Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG): Utilizes funding for counties to provide custody and care to youthful offenders who previously would have been committed to the CDCR's DJJ.

Federally-Funded Programs

- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG): Provides funds to units of local government to enhance their efforts to combat serious and violent juvenile crime through accountability-based reforms.
 - Best Practices Approach Initiative (BPAI): Supports training and technical assistance to juvenile justice agencies statewide in the implementation of evidence-based practices, programs, strategies, and principles over the course of a three-year project period.
 - Evidence-Based Practices Project: Provided a comprehensive and flexible funding source to probation departments to support a systems change approach in implementing evidence-based practices known to be effective in delinquency prevention with the outcome of reducing recidivism rates for youthful offenders.
 - Evidence-Based Practices To Improve Public Safety (EBP-TIPS): Supports probation departments that are prepared to participate in a two-year systems change approach in implementing or expanding the use of EBP within their local juvenile justice communities.
- Title II Formula Block Grant: Program supports local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the

juvenile justice system, including the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) core strategies.

- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED): Programs support a statewide systems change initiative utilizing a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and support to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Tribal Youth Grant (TYG): Supports programs operated by federally recognized tribal governments that serve at-risk youth using the beliefs and values as defined by the Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) principle.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): Assists states and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state, local, and tribal correctional detention facilities.

IV. Additional Strategic Planning/Coordination Efforts

The CPP works closely with Federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the private sector and nonprofit service providers, to foster collaborative approaches to address crime and delinquency in California. There are several other standing committees overseen by the BSCC, each of which is comprised of members from California's criminal justice stakeholder communities. The BSCC works to ensure communication and sharing of information between and among these committees. These committees include:

State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Pursuant to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, each state must establish a State Advisory Group (SAG) on Juvenile Justice to receive Title II Formula Block Grant funds. California's SAG, or State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP), is made up of Governor-appointed subject matter experts who are committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in California. Guiding principles include:

- Strategy – a coalition of knowledgeable stakeholders and communities, current or former wards, and local elected officials
- Advocacy – a plan to prevent juvenile crime while providing treatment and rehabilitation for juvenile offenders
- Compliance – a means of monitoring program compliance and ensuring adherence with the core protections of federal law

Standing Committee on Gang Issues

The Standing Committee on Gang Issues was formed to support the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) in addressing its legislative mandates by providing thoughtful recommendations on various gang-related policy issues facing the Board. Key responsibilities include:

- Develop recommendations for administering the California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP) Request for Proposals (RFP).
- Develop recommendation to implement the provisions of Assembly Bill 526, which requires the BSCC to:
 - Move toward a unified single delinquency intervention and prevention grant application process for grant programs with the same or similar purpose,

- Incentivize comprehensive regional partnerships, and
- By January 1, 2014, develop policies that ensure that within three years no less than 70 percent of funding for “gang and youth violence suppression, intervention, and prevention programs and strategies is used in programs that utilize promising and proven evidence-based principles and practices.”

Juvenile Justice Standing Committee

The Juvenile Justice Standing Committee was formed to assist in fulfilling the statutory requirements in relation to a wide range of juvenile justice issues that fall within the purview of the BSCC. Key responsibilities include:

- Data and performance outcomes
- Juvenile Justice Realignment
- Juvenile facility regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 15)
- Juvenile justice grants monitoring and reporting tasks

The committee membership provides a vast array of diversity, expertise and geographic representation; each member represents an important discipline related to the mission to advise the Board on the primary juvenile justice mandates and issues that fall by code and by tradition to BSCC.

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

The State R.E.D.* subcommittee uses intentional, collaborative and multi-faceted approaches to eliminate bias and reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. Key responsibilities include:

- Address the overrepresentation of youth of color involved in the Justice System
 - Provide a leadership approach for reducing racial/ethnic disparities in a state with a highly diverse youth population
 - Serve as a key example of how to invest funds to make R.E.D. efforts attainable both locally and at the state level
- (*Previously Disproportionate Minority Contact – DMC)

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
Fiscal Year 2014 Application

Attachment 4

BUDGET

Note: California intends to pass-through more than 90 percent of the JAG funds to counties and/or other state entities. As such, the Board of State and Community Corrections will not have detailed budget information until after it completes the Request for Proposal process and awards subgrants for specific projects. In the meantime, general budget information is provided in the table here:

Program Title	Estimated Number of Projects	Program Purpose Areas (PPAs)	Estimated Amount of Federal Funds (with PREA Bonus Reallocation Amount)¹
Administration ²	1	N/A	\$1,538,519
Local Assistance	TBD	Distributed among the top three (3) priority PPAs:	\$17,692,967
		• Prevention and Education Programs	TBD
		• Law Enforcement Programs	TBD
		• Prosecution, Courts and Defense Programs	TBD
TOTAL FY 2014 JAG FUNDING			\$19,231,486

¹ Assumes both SORNA and PREA reductions, but leaves in PREA Reallocation Bonus Amount.

² The Board of State and Community Corrections has set eight (8) percent of total funding as the maximum allowable administrative costs.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

Fiscal Year 2014 Application

Attachment 4

BUDGET NARRATIVE

California's appropriation of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program funding for Federal Year 2014 is tentatively \$19,231,486. This allocation assumes non-compliance penalty assessments under both the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). It also assumes a PREA Bonus Reallocation Amount, which will be distributed to California if the Governor indicates that the state is working towards PREA compliance.

Per BJA instructions, a minimum of 64.90 percent of the funds must be passed on to local units of government. It is anticipated that the Board will follow past practice and more than 90 percent of California's award will be passed on to local units of government. This is reflected on the budget worksheet above. Once the final allocation is known, the Board of State and Community Corrections staff will finalize funding recommendations for Board approval.

Program: Administration

Funding: TBD

PPA: N/A

Description: Funds will be utilized by the Board of State and Community Corrections for grants management, to include training and technical assistance, site visits, and compliance monitoring.

Program: Program Name Undetermined

Funding: TBD

PPAs: Prevention and Education

Description: Program specifics unknown at this time

Program: Program Name Undetermined

Funding: TBD

PPAs: Law Enforcement

Description: Program specifics unknown at this time

Program: Program Name Undetermined

Funding: TBD

PPAs: Prosecution, Courts and Defense

Description: Program specifics unknown at this time

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

Fiscal Year 2014 Application

Attachment 5

REVIEW NARRATIVE

The State of California made its Fiscal Year 2014 JAG State Strategy available to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for its review and comment on January 16, 2014. The State Strategy was posted to the BSCC's public website as an attachment to the agenda ten (10) business days prior to the January 16th Board meeting and there was time for public comment at said Board meeting.

On May 8, 2014, the Board approved submission of a Fiscal Year 2014 JAG State Application based on the approved State Strategy. The State Strategy was again posted to the BSCC's public website as an attachment to the agenda ten (10) business days prior to the May 8th Board meeting and there was time for public comment at said Board meeting.

The final Fiscal Year 2014 JAG State Application will be provided to the Board at its next meeting on July 10, 2014.

**Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
Fiscal Year 2014 Application**

Attachment 6

APPLICANT DISCLOSURE OF HIGH RISK STATUS

The Board of State and Community Corrections is not currently designated high risk by another federal grant making agency.

**Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program
Fiscal Year 2014 Application**

Attachment 7a

APPLICANT DISCLOSURE OF PENDING APPLICATIONS

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), as the State Administering Agency for the JAG Program, has no pending applications for federally funded assistance that include requests for funding to support the same project being proposed under the 2014 JAG Solicitation.