

**AB 118:
Juvenile Justice
Realignment Block
Grant (JJRBG) Funds**

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What We'll Cover Today

- **JJRBG Formula Change in AB 118 and Why it matters**
- **JJRBG Decision Making Structure and Data Requirements**
- **Q and A**

What is Juvenile Justice Realignment Black Grant (JJRBG)?

JJRBG was established to provide:



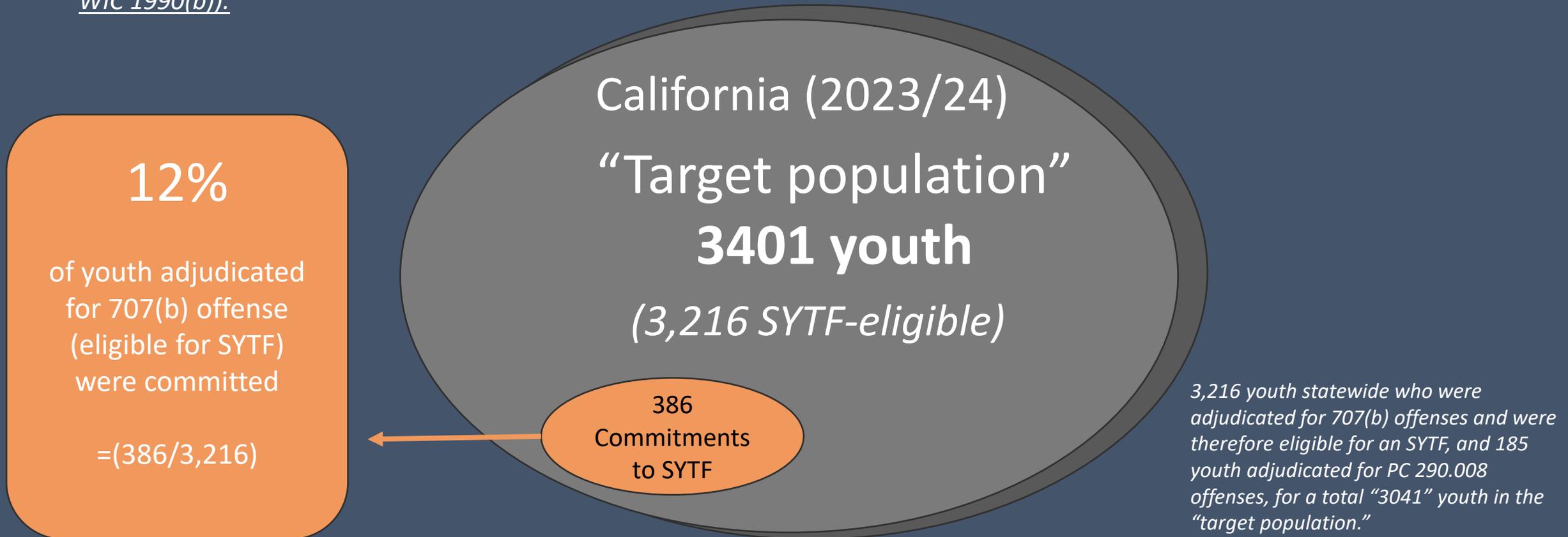
“county based custody, care, and supervision of youth” who are realigned from DJJ or who were otherwise eligible for DJJ prior to its closure
(WIC 1990(a)).

“appropriate rehabilitative housing and supervision services”
(WIC 1991(a)).

Who is JJRBG intended to serve?

Realignment “Target Population”

- Youth eligible for DJJ prior to closure
- Youth adjudicated of offenses described in WIC §707(b) or PC §290.008 WIC 1990(b).



Vision for JJRBG

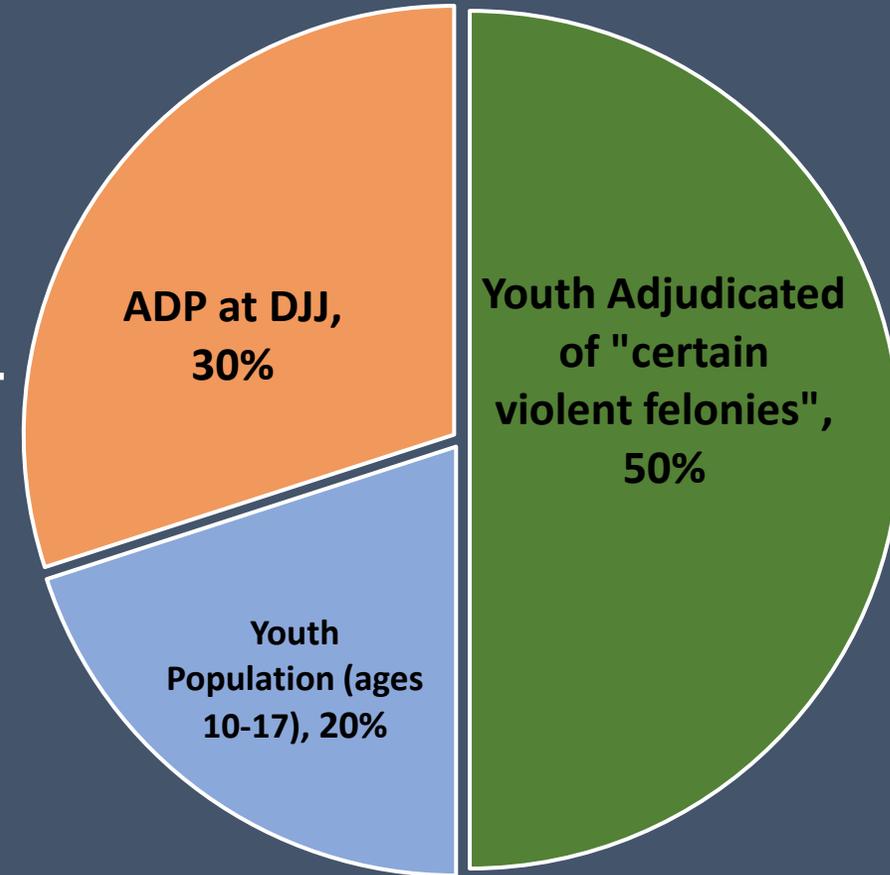
“Counties will receive funding to meet the needs of youth by providing and implementing public health approaches to support positive youth development, building the capacity of a continuum of community based approaches, and reducing crime by youth.”

Counties should implement practices and programs that:

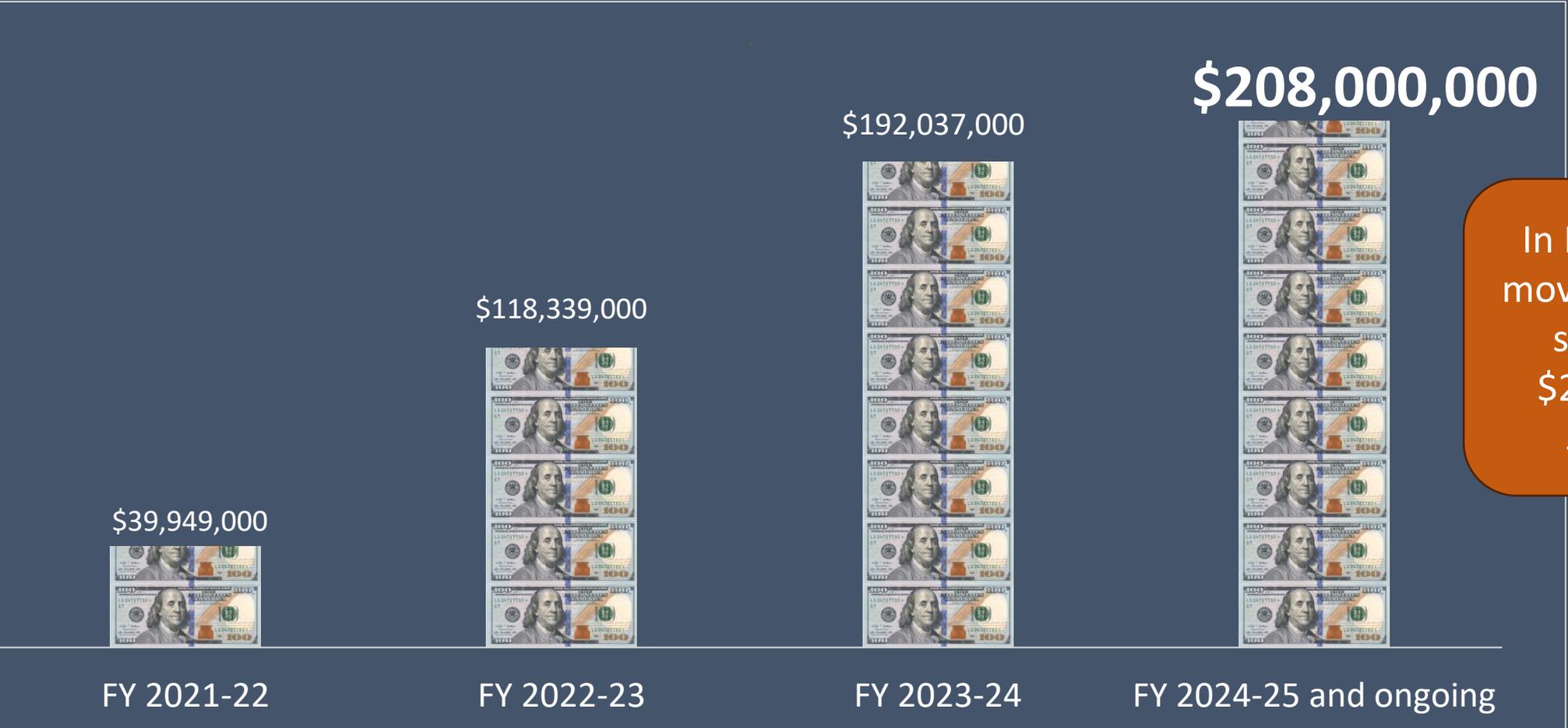


What was the prior formula for determining funding?

This formula rewarded **past incarceration patterns** rather than incentivizing community-based alternatives. Counties that historically sent more youth to DJJ got more money



JRBG Growth: Annual Allocations



In FY 2024-25 and moving forward, the state allocates \$208,000,000 in JRBG funds.

Legislative charge for revisiting the formula

Work with stakeholders to establish a distribution methodology for this funding that improves outcomes for this population by January 10, 2025.”

June 2024

September 2024

February 2025

June 2025

OYCR convened advocates, counties, youth, and system experts to inform the formula redesign.

Proposed Trailer Bill Language

Final Trailer Bill Language

What the formula does (and doesn't do)



What the formula does:

Determines how much money counties will receive based on specific factors



What the formula doesn't do:

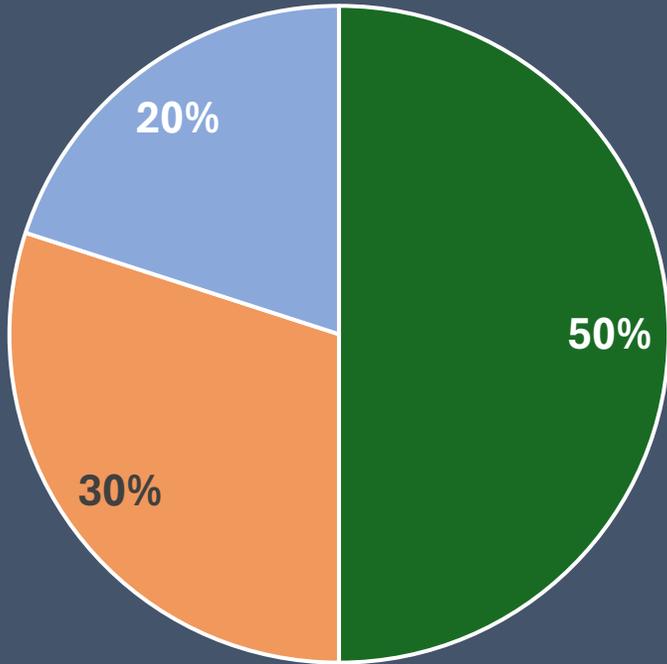
Dictate how counties spend their JIRBG funds

Opportunity:

A well-designed formula can align financial incentives with best practices and intent of SB 823—rewarding counties that invest in community alternatives and improve outcomes for youth. **The formula could have secondary impact of incentivizing counties to do more of the things that will get them funding.**

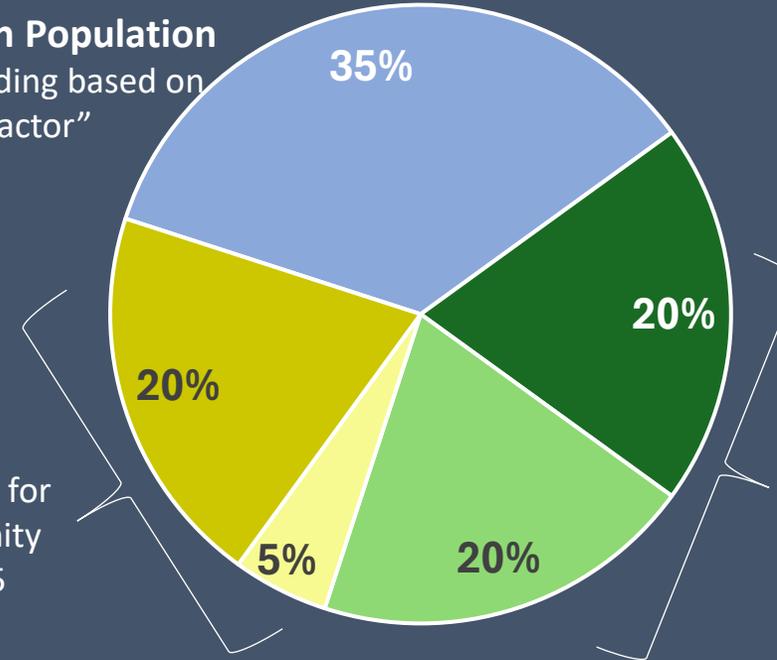
Old and New JJRBG Formula (by FY 2028-29)

Old JJRBG Formula



Revised JJRBG Formula (by FY28-29)

35%: Youth Population
Increase funding based on this "stable factor"



25%: LRPs. Based on youth transferred from SYTF to LRP (5% for any LRP, 20% for LRPs in community or facilities not subject to Title 15 regulation)

40%: Target Population
Similar proportion based on "realignment target population," with more funding for using alternatives to SYTF

- Youth Incarcerated at DJJ
- Youth Population
- Realignment "Target Population" (youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offense)

Formula Change Phase In

| | Youth Incarcerated at DJJ | Youth Population | Realignment “Target Population” | | LRP | | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|---|--|---------|---|-------|
| | | | All youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offense | Youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offense who were <i>not</i> committed to an SYTF | Any LRP | LRP in the community (ie, not regulated by Title 15) | |
| FY 2025-26 (same as original) | 30% | 20% | 50% | | | | 100% |
| FY 2026-27 | | 35% | 25% | 20% | 20% | | 100% |

2030 Review Required: WIC §1991(e) requires OYCR to assess formula effectiveness and report to Legislature by January 10, 2030

Incentivizing non-carceral responses

45%

of funds based on
community based
and non-carceral
responses.

5% - **ANY LRP Transfers**

- Your county's share of statewide total youth transferred to LRP (facility-based OR community-based)

20% **Community-Based LRP Only**

- Your county's share of statewide youth transferred to community-based LRP
- **Community-based = programs NOT in Title 15 facilities**

20% **Non-SYTF Responses**

- Your county's share of SYTF-eligible youth who receive dispositions OTHER than SYTF commitment
- **Rewards keeping youth in community from the start**

Reference Slide: LA County (Example FY 2021/22):

Repeat for Youth Population.

Repeat for Youth Adjudicated.

Sum the allocation for each category

| % | 30% | | | 20% | | | 50% | | | 100% |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Factor | DJJ ADP Average (12/18; 6/19; 12/19) | | | Youth Population | | | Youth Adjudicated of Serious Felony* | | | Total |
| | # of youth | % of youth | \$ based on % | # of youth | % of youth | \$ based on % | # of youth | % of youth | \$ based on % | Amount Based on Formula |
| Alameda | 13 | 1.94% | \$232,262 | 166,398 | 3.96% | \$317,766 | 341 | 3.32% | \$662,901 | \$1,212,928 |
| Alpine | 0 | 0.00% | \$0 | 115 | 0.00% | \$220 | 0 | 0.00% | \$0 | \$220 |
| Amador | 0 | 0.00% | \$0 | 2,501 | 0.06% | \$4,776 | 0 | 0.00% | \$0 | \$4,776 |
| Butte | 7 | 1.02% | \$121,937 | 20,456 | 0.49% | \$39,064 | 72 | 0.70% | \$139,967 | \$300,969 |
| Calaveras | 1 | 0.15% | \$17,420 | 3,250 | 0.08% | \$6,206 | 10 | 0.10% | \$19,440 | \$43,066 |
| Colusa | 0 | 0.00% | \$0 | 3,002 | 0.07% | \$5,733 | 2 | 0.02% | \$3,888 | \$9,621 |
| Contra Costa | 33 | 4.84% | \$580,654 | 119,969 | 2.85% | \$229,101 | 337 | 3.28% | \$655,125 | \$1,464,880 |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 152 | 22.14% | \$2,653,589 | 1,026,348 | 24.42% | \$1,950,839 | 1901 | 18.50% | \$3,695,525 | \$8,299,953** |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 688 | 100% | \$11,984,700 | 4,203,482 | 100.00% | \$7,989,800 | 10,275 | 100% | \$19,974,500 | \$39,949,000 |

For each factor:

Step 1: Determine the number of youth impacted.
 [In LA County, there were **152** youth (on average) in DJJ.]

Step 2: Determine the proportion of youth from each county impacted.
 [In LA County, 152 youth from LA County / 688 total youth = **22.14%** of all youth in DJJ]

Step 3: Determine JIRBG funding factor.
 [In FY 2021/22, 30% of the total \$39,949,000 was allocated based on the number of youth in DJJ = **\$11,984,700**]

Step 4: Determine County allocation for the category.
 [In FY 2021/22, LA youth accounted for 22.14% of youth in DJJ, so receive 22.14% \$11,984,700 = **\$2,653,589**]

*for FY 2021/22, DOF used filings, not adjudications for the formula. This was corrected in FY 2022-23.

**SCO allocation to LA County in 2021/22 was \$8,301,596.

JJRBG Allocations by County

LA JJRBG \$\$ to date:
nearly \$200 million.

| | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 | FY 2025-26 | CUMULATIVE | % of Total |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | \$45,691,921 | \$121,438,094 | \$195,132,054 | \$211,665,191 | \$211,607,262 | \$785,534,522 | |
| Los Angeles | \$8,301,596 | \$30,248,564 | \$49,563,150 | \$52,539,420 | \$50,661,767 | \$191,314,497 | 24% |
| San Bernardino | \$3,553,868 | \$6,188,609 | \$11,358,829 | \$13,261,907 | \$13,608,863 | \$47,972,076 | 6% |
| San Diego | \$2,727,978 | \$6,821,924 | \$10,936,988 | \$12,860,305 | \$13,860,854 | \$47,208,049 | 6% |
| Riverside | \$2,252,251 | \$6,609,202 | \$10,710,307 | \$10,559,481 | \$14,374,113 | \$44,505,354 | 6% |
| Sacramento | \$1,888,679 | \$8,153,209 | \$8,988,032 | \$9,428,652 | \$9,540,709 | \$37,999,281 | 5% |
| Orange | \$2,237,981 | \$4,622,596 | \$9,012,312 | \$11,064,942 | \$10,512,115 | \$37,449,946 | 5% |
| Tulare | \$1,824,038 | \$5,918,742 | \$8,720,198 | \$8,842,523 | \$9,116,204 | \$34,421,705 | 4% |
| Kern | \$1,409,167 | \$4,751,597 | \$8,668,200 | \$10,314,181 | \$8,626,468 | \$33,769,613 | 4% |
| Santa Clara | \$1,365,740 | \$3,746,458 | \$7,994,577 | \$9,646,353 | \$7,594,745 | \$30,347,873 | 4% |
| Fresno | \$1,549,213 | \$4,443,373 | \$7,104,335 | \$8,199,903 | \$8,143,063 | \$29,439,887 | 4% |
| Alameda | \$1,212,928 | \$4,410,045 | \$7,560,223 | \$6,776,625 | \$5,875,784 | \$25,835,605 | 3% |

Remember: Every county receives minimum \$250,000 annually regardless of formula calculation

Critical Funding Restriction: Unsuitable Facilities

A county board of supervisors **shall not allocate funding to any [juvenile facility]** that is, or at any time during the prior fiscal year was, ***unsuitable and used for the confinement of youth*** on any day when the facility was prohibited by law from being used for the confinement of youth pursuant to Section 209.

A county board of supervisors **may withhold funding from any entity** that is, or at any time during the prior fiscal year was, operating an unsuitable [juvenile facility] and is confining or did confine one or more youth in the unsuitable facility ...

- No money directly to unsuitable facilities
- No prohibition on funding community service providers offering critical support to youth inside unsuitable facilities.
- BOS may opt to withhold funding from probation (the entity operating the unsuitable facilities).

JJRBG Decision Making Process

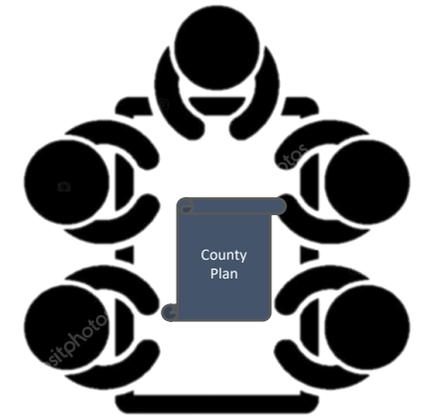
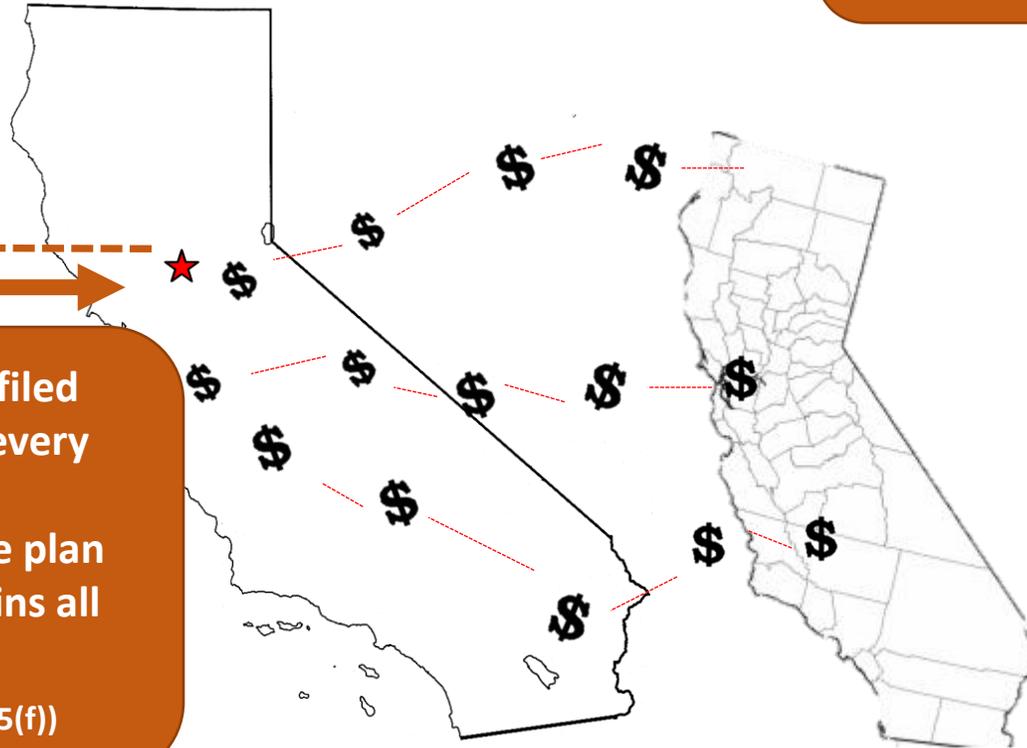
To be eligible for funds: counties must create a subcommittee of JJCC subcommittee to develop County SB 823 Plan (w.i.c. 1995)

July 1 → DOF allocates from General Fund to County (w.i.c. 1991(c))

County Board of Supervisors must **consider the plan** in making funding allocations. (w.i.c. 1991(a))

- County Plan
- Key Requirements for:
- Committee composition
 - Process
 - Meeting
 - Plan Components

County Plan must be filed with OYCR by May 1 every year. (w.i.c. 1995(e))
OYCR must review the plan to make sure it contains all elements prior to acceptance (w.i.c. 1995(f))



Who Must Be on the JJCC Subcommittee?

- Chief Probation Officer (chair or co-chair)
- District Attorney rep
- Public Defender rep
- Department of Social Services rep
- Department of Mental Health rep
- County Office of Education or school district rep
- Court rep
- Minimum of 3 Community reps

Defined as individuals who:

- ✓ Have experience providing community-based youth services, OR
- ✓ Are youth justice advocates with expertise and knowledge of juvenile justice system, OR
- ✓ Have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system

Prior Enhancements to JJCC Subcommittee:

AB 505 Democratizing the Process

Effective January 1, 2024 - Strengthened Community Power in Decision-Making

Shared Leadership:

Any other member can be selected as co-chair using a process determined by the subcommittee.



Meaningful Participation:

Plan must be developed "with review and participation of subcommittee community members."

✓ **Majority Vote Required**
Plan "shall be approved by a majority of the subcommittee."

Annual Submission and Review:

Block grant plan must be reviewed, updated, and sent to OYCR for review yearly.

Regular Meetings:

Subcommittee must meet **at least 2 times per year** to review, update, and develop the plan (*previously was 1x every 3 years*).

Report on Progress :

Plan must include a progress report on what was accomplished from prior year's plan.

The Critical Role of Community Members

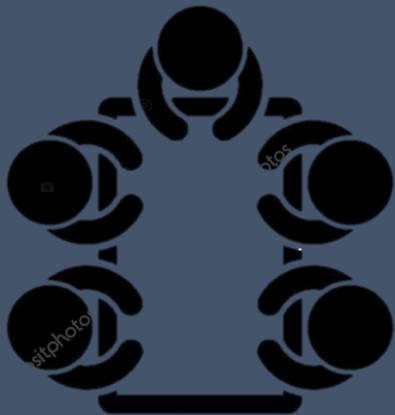
- **This Is NOT "Check the Box:"** Community members are not there to rubber-stamp a plan. The law requires their meaningful participation.
- **What "With Review and Participation" Means:**
 - Community members must be involved **during** plan development, not just shown a final draft
 - Community members should have input on priorities, funding allocation, program selection
 - Community members participate in discussions and decisions
 - Community members vote on whether to approve the plan
- **Why This Matters:** Community members bring perspective on what actually works for youth and families, what gaps exist in services, and how to invest in alternatives to incarceration

Annual Plan Requirements

1. Youth to be served
2. Facilities and programs, services for youth
3. Funding plan (with 6 areas)
- ★ 4. Facility and LRP Description (**LRP description new in AB 118, 2025)
5. Preventing adult court transfer
6. Regional agreements
7. Data collection plan
- ★ 8. Progress report (new after AB 505, 2023)
- ★ 9. Expenditure summary (new in AB 118, 2025)

JJCC Subcommittee → Board of Supervisors

County Board of Supervisors must consider the plan in making funding allocations.
(W.I.C. 1991(a))



1. How does the Subcommittee present their plan to the Board?
2. Who is involved in Board meetings when JJRBG is discussed?
3. Is the conversation robust?
4. How does the Board use the plan for making allocations?

Informing the Plan!: Data Requirements (AB 169)

Twice annually, counties must collect and submit to OYCR the following data (all disaggregated by gender, age, race/ethnicity):

| | |
|--|---|
| Youth committed to SYTF: | <i>Number of youth and their most serious commitment offense who are under county supervision and committed to a SYTF (including youth committed to SYTFs in other counties)</i> |
| “Target Population” | <i>Number of individual youth adjudicated for an offense pursuant to WIC §707(b) or Penal Code §290.008</i> |
| Youth transferred to less restrictive programs (LRPs) | <i>Number of youth, including their commitment offense(s), transferred from SYTF to a less restrictive program under WIC §875(f), disaggregated by program description</i> |
| Transfer hearings: | <i>Number of youth for whom a hearing to transfer jurisdiction to adult criminal court was held, AND the number of youth whose jurisdiction was actually transferred to adult court</i> |

How §2200(g) Data Should Inform JJCC Planning

Example of questions we can answer with WIC 2200(g) data:

How many youth are in SYTF vs. less restrictive dispositions?

How many transfer hearings result in transfer?

What offenses led to SYTF commitment?

Are SYTF commitments increasing or decreasing over time?

IS LRP use increasing or decreasing over time?

Are there **racial disparities** in who is committed to SYTF?

Example of questions we cannot answer (but should!)

What was the baseline confinement time?

What are the dispositions of for SYTF eligible youth who are not committed?

How long are youth in SYTF before being transferred to LRP?

How often are there motions for step down to LRP that are not granted?

How many motions for adult court transfer were filed?

Committee should regularly review WIC 2200(g) data and ask for additional data needed to make informed recommendations on JJRBG funding.

Summary

What Changed in Formula

- **35%** Youth Population
- **40%** Target Population
 - 20% all 707(b) adjudications
 - 20% non-SYTF dispositions
- **25%** LRP Transfers
 - 5% any LRP
 - 20% community-based LRP

= 45% based on community alternatives

What it Means

New formula is more aligned with intent of SB 823

- *Counties rewarded for using alternatives to SYTF - Keeping youth out of SYTF from the start counts*
- *Using Community-based LRPs yield higher proportion*
- *LA County can increase allocation by strategic investments*

What You Should Do

- *Review key data regularly*
- *Use your subcommittee authority to ensure the intent of SB 823 is fulfilled*
- *Focus on funding public health approach and community based alternatives.*
- *Enhance LRP Infrastructure*
- *Address Racial Disparities*
- *Engage BOS*

Questions



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