

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council – Community Advisory Committee
JJCPA 2019-20 Supplementary Budget Materials

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Summary of Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan 2019-20

See the full Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) for 2019-20, adopted by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) on March 18, 2019, at:
http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/probation/1063444_2019.03.18_2019CMJJPandAnnualJJCPABudget_kmb_JJCCAdopted.pdf

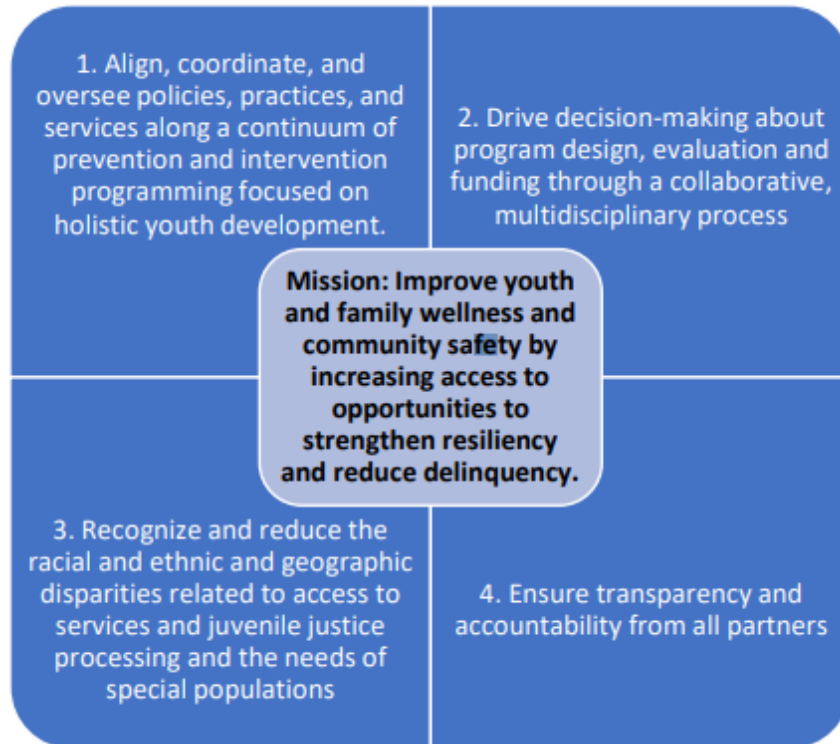
MISSION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) provides the County of Los Angeles with a strategy that focuses on building healthy and safe communities, using a comprehensive and coordinated plan partially funded by JJCPA. The mission of the CMJJP was approved by the JJCC In November 2018, which states:

The mission of the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan is to improve youth and family wellness and community safety by increasing access to opportunities to strengthen resiliency and reduce delinquency.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

To accomplish this mission, the following guiding principles were developed to drive the work of key partners in Los Angeles County to:



FRAMEWORK AND CONTINUUM OF SERVICES

Based on the mission and guiding principles above, the CMJJP defines youth development and model for a continuum of services (see full CMJJP for details), and outlines five funding strategies: primary prevention, focused prevention/early intervention, intervention, capacity-building and evaluation and infrastructure.

Target Population	Estimated Numbers	Continuum of Youth Development services	Service categories (discussed further in the sections below)
At-risk youth	2.3 million	Primary Prevention	Behavioral Health Services Education/Schools
Youth with initial and early contacts with law enforcement	~7,000 petition offense	Focused Prevention/Early Intervention	Employment/Career/Life Skills Socio-emotional supports Housing
Probation youth	~6-7,000	Intervention	Parent/caregiver support Arts and recreation

Strategy 1: Primary Prevention: Provide children and families (focusing on those at-risk and the identification of conditions (personal, social, environmental) that contribute to the occurrence of delinquency) with an array of upfront supports within their own communities to minimize their chances of entering the juvenile justice system and maximize their chances of living healthy and stable lives.

Strategy 2: Focused Prevention/Early Intervention: Provide children and families identified as having greater risk of becoming delinquent with the upfront supports and services they need to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system and/or limit their involvement with the system once they are known to it.

- *Diversion Intervention to Community-Based Services* – Redirects system responses and provides children and families to avoid involvement or further involvement in delinquency with community-based supports and services to prevent a young person’s involvement or further involvement in the justice system. Although there is wide variation in diversion programming nationwide, evidence suggests that diverting young people from the juvenile justice system as early as possible is a promising practice.

Departments or agencies that may refer youth to diversion programs include, but are not limited to, schools, service organizations, police, probation, or prosecutors.

Strategy 3: Intervention: Provide children and families who are already involved in delinquency with supports and services to address the factors leading to their behavior and reduce the likelihood or reoccurring delinquency.

- *During Community Supervision* – Provide children who are on community supervision (including those reentering their homes and communities after a period of placement or detention) and their families with community-based supports and services to prevent the further involvement in the justice system.
- *In-Custody* – Provide in-custody children and their families with community-based supports and services prior to and while preparing to reenter their homes and communities to prevent their further involvement in the justice system.

Strategy 4: Capacity-building of community-based organizations: Support community-based organizations with capacity-building, training and cross-training, evaluation, and to regularly track and monitor outcomes and use the results to drive County policy and practice change.

Strategy 5: JJCPA Evaluation and Infrastructure: Support annual evaluation and ongoing training and supports for the JJCC and CAC to provide leadership on the development and implementation of the CMJJP.

CMJJP SPENDING ALLOCATIONS AND 2019-2020 JJCPA BUDGET

The JJCC recognized that the 2019-2020 budget will not reflect the model allocation – in light of variables including the one-time allocation of accumulated funds in recent years that still need to be spent down, and the need to conduct further assessment and/or planning to significantly reduce or end JJCPA funding for some programs, and for further research, especially about other available funding sources for various areas of programming.

Additional Spending Parameters to Further Focus the Allocation of JJCPA Funds:

1. When compared to previous budgets, increase the amount of the JJCPA budget that goes toward programming and direct services provided to clients by and in coordination with CBOs.
2. Prioritize the funding of public agency personnel’s time to specifically facilitate service referral to, coordination, and delivery partnerships with CBOs
3. Rather than dividing services equally by the five clusters, target services by needs, demographics, gaps in services, and existing resources, such as the Service Planning Areas (SPA) developed by the LA County Department of Public Health.
4. Leverage and prioritize existing partnerships that facilitate service coordination and delivery and have demonstrated good results, or are promising, including the Public-Private Partnership, Prevention-Aftercare Networks and the Youth Development and Diversion division of the Office of Diversion and Reentry.

Model Base-Funding Allocation

The following allocation goals of the CMJJP for base funding were based on an assessment of youth, program and funding needs in Los Angeles County. Again, these allocations will not be reflected in the 2019-2020 budget but should be reached in the next several years:

<i>Funding strategy</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Approximate \$ (based on \$28 million budget)</i>
Primary Prevention	40%	11.2 million
Focused Prevention/Early Intervention	25%	7 million
Intervention	25%	7 million
Capacity-building of community-based organizations	5%	1.4 million
JJCPA Evaluation and Infrastructure	5%	1.4 million

Additionally, as one-time funds are exhausted and the model allocations are phased in, the CMJJP should include funds for:

- The Youth Diversion and Development division of the Office of Diversion and Reentry
- Programs for Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

JJCC Growth Fund Goals and Guiding Principles

Adopted September 6, 2019

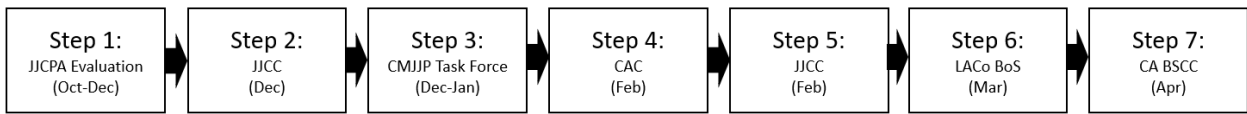
- Goal: Promote innovative services, programs, and strategies through JJCPA funding to change and transform lives of youth involved in or at-risk of involvement in the probation system, and lower recidivism.

- Principles for Growth Funds: Provide financial support across the continuum of youth development prevention, intervention, and diversion.
 - Support innovative projects, including pilot projects or one-time costs (consistent with County Board policy that ongoing costs be funded by ongoing revenues/continuing expenditures with continuing revenues, in compliance with *Board Policy 4.030 - Budget Policies and Priorities*). Examples of these include:
 - Training and capacity building to improve organizations in more effective and efficient programming
 - One-time events/programs
 - Enhancements to and evaluations of existing programming and employment opportunities for youth (enhanced arts programming, tutoring, sports, internships, and activities that allow youth to connect with natural and cultural resources in the LA area)
 - Improvements to built environments where youth programming is provided (murals, sporting fields, community gardens, etc.)
 - Technology, art supplies, books, etc.
 - Improvements for energy efficiency and environmental sustainability and long-term cost savings
 - Youth emergency funds, such as for:
 - Life necessities (housing, food, clothing, etc.)
 - Transportation
 - Counseling

 - Prioritize funding for community-based service provision, including:
 - By community-based service providers with less access to funding and potential to provide and scale up services effectively
 - In areas with high levels of youth arrest (based on up-to-date data) and/or under served
 - Organizations who target programming to youth with highest needs

 - May support JJCC infrastructure, evaluation, juvenile justice cross-system collaboration and coordination development (including both County agencies and CBOs), and governance beyond base-fund allocations, as deemed appropriate by the JJCC.

Annual CMJJP Planning, Development and Budget Approval Process



Step 1: JJCPA Evaluation (Early October to Early December)

Throughout the year, an independent researcher will conduct process and outcome evaluation of JJCPA funded programs and services. The research organization will develop the methodologies for evaluation to include literature reviews of effective programs and provide an annual gap analysis. The evaluation process should include input from members of the private and public sectors that do not receive JJCPA funding and do not have a conflict of interest or biases.

Step 2: JJCPA Evaluation Presented to JJCC (Early December)

The contracted research organization will provide the JJCC with an analysis of target population and community needs in addition to reports that document the outcomes of JJCPA funded programs and services with recommendation to ensure alignment with literature reviews of effective programs. The presentation to the JJCC will include public feedback and discussion of recommended changes. Thereafter, the JJCC will appoint an Ad Hoc CMJJP Taskforce to develop the CMJJP draft proposal for JJCC consideration and approval for the following fiscal year.

Step 3: CMJJP Taskforce (December through January)

The CMJJP Taskforce is formed by the JJCC to utilize the data and recommendations prepared by the JJCC and the contracted research organization to draft an annual update to the CMJJP and JJCPA Budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Step 4: CMJJP Taskforce Presents Draft CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget to the CAC (Early February)

The CAC receives the draft CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget and shall engage the community in identifying needs, proven strategies, and systemic issues of JJCPA operations. Input from CAC is considered and incorporated into the CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget by the CMJJP Taskforce.

Step 5: JJCC Approves CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget (Late February)

The CMJJP Taskforce presents its findings and recommendations, as well as a draft CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget for the JJCC's consideration. Once a version of the CMJJP and the Annual JJCPA Budget are approved, they are forwarded to the County of Los Angeles's Board of Supervisors for initial review by their justice deputies at a Public Safety Cluster meeting.

Step 6: Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Approves CMJJP and Annual JJCPA Budget (March)

The Board of Supervisors considers and adopts the CMJJP and budget by means of a Board Motion.

Step 7: Annual JJCPA Budget Submitted to Board of State and Community Corrections (April) As required by statute, the CMJJP is submitted annually to the BSCC no later than May 1st.