

Funding Futures: Understanding DJJ Realignment Funding (JJRBG) and Making Youth-Centered Investments Under the New Formula

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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 Block Grant (JJRBG)?

JJRBG was established to provide funding for:



“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)).

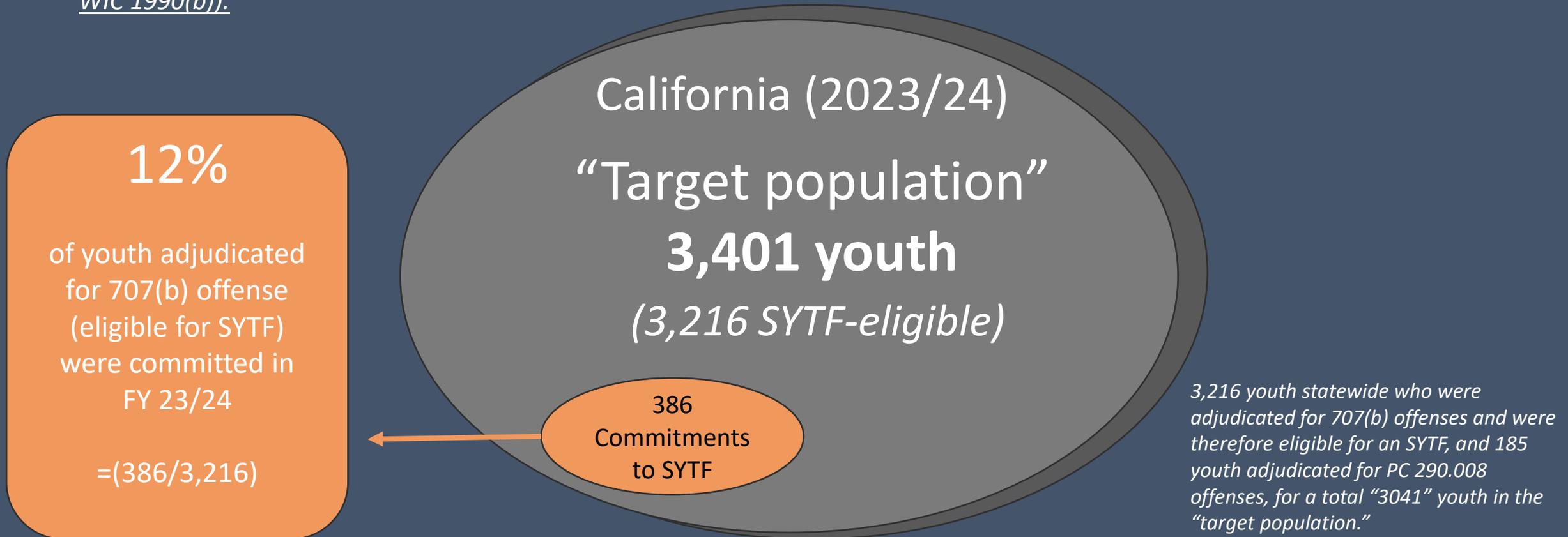
“appropriate rehabilitative housing and supervision services”

(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

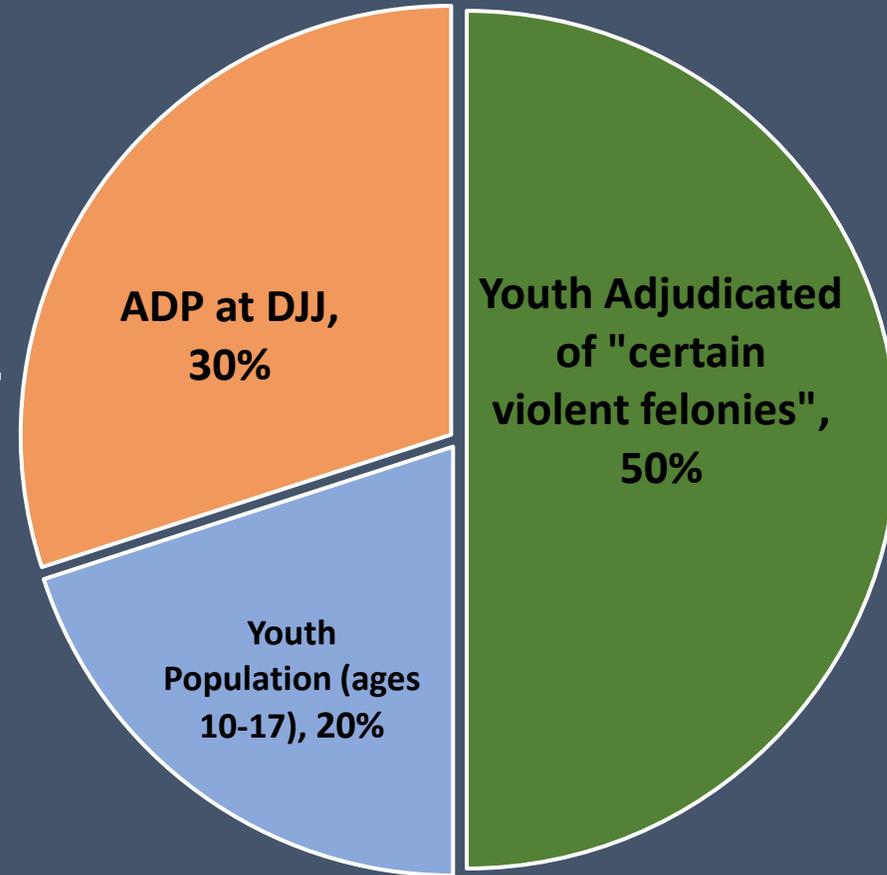
“Counties will receive funding to meet the needs of youth by providing and implementing public health approaches to support positive youth development, building the capacity of a continuum of community based approaches, and reducing crime by youth.”

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



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**]

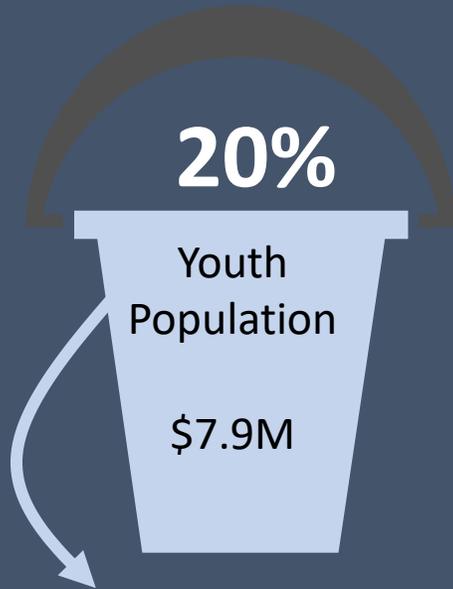
Step 4: Determine County allocation for the category.
 [In FY 2021/22, LA youth accounted for 22.14% of youth in DJJ, so receive 22.14% \$11,984,700 = **\$2,653,589**]

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

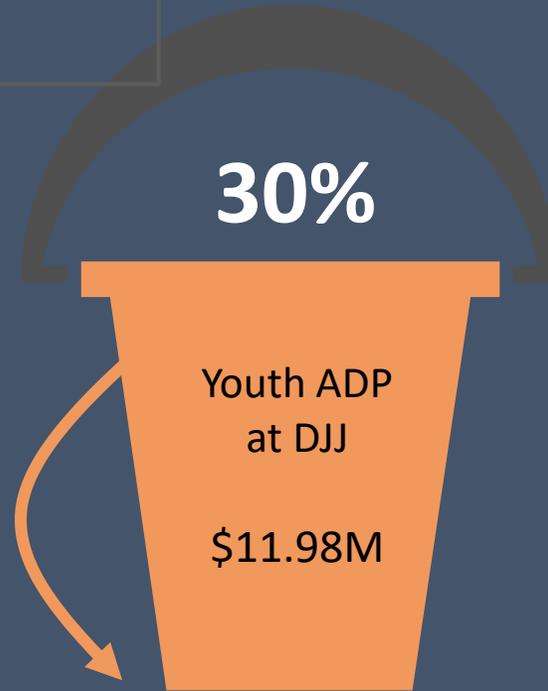
**SCO allocation to LA County in 2021/22 was \$8,301,596.

“Buckets” of the Initial \$39.9 Million (FY 21-22)

County's portion from each bucket depends on county's share of the statewide total for that specific factor.



Example: LA County has 24.3% of California's youth population, so LA receives 24.3% of this \$7.9M bucket = \$1.95M



Example: LA County had 22.1% of California's youth at DJJ, so LA receives 22.1% of this \$11.9M bucket = \$2.65M



Example: LA County had 18.5 % of youth adjudicated for 707(b) offenses statewide, so LA receives 18.5% of this \$19.9M bucket = \$3.7M.

\$1.95M

+

\$2.65M

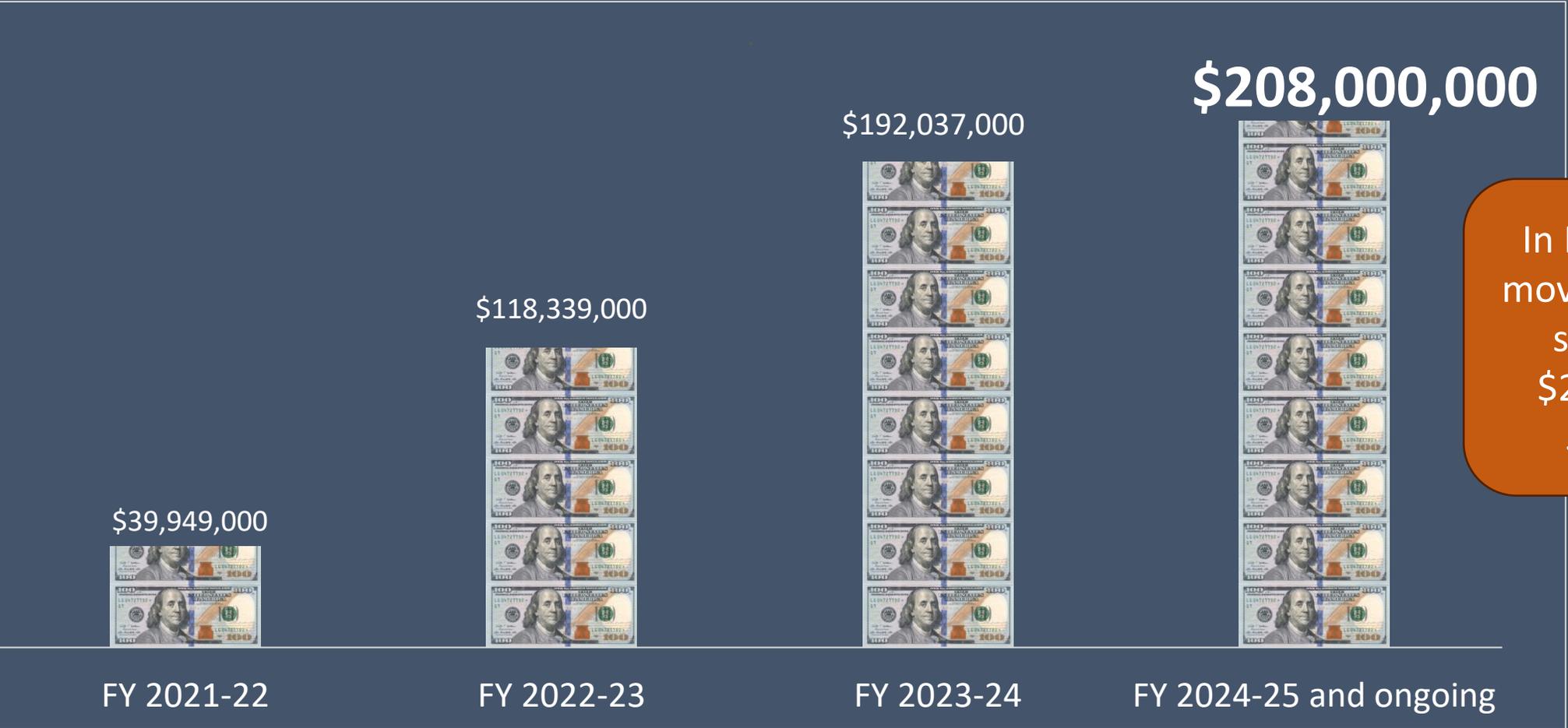
+

\$3.7M

=

\$8.3M to LA County in FY 2021/22

JRBG Growth: Annual Allocations



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

Department of Finance allocates funds by July 1 each year; State Controller distributes to counties by August 1 (WIC §1991(c))

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.

Community Process for Input on JJRBG formula



April 26, 2024



June 28, 2024

Presentation on JJRBG at CAYCJ meeting with Community Organizations throughout the state. Solicitation of ideas for priorities

- Community Reps Meet to:
- Review Legislative charge for JJRBG Revisions
 - Discuss Community priorities
 - Review Current Formula
 - Review availability of data
 - Develop Proposal

Share Proposal with OYCR

Priorities!

Things to Disincentivize!



Note:

Information must be:

Quantifiable

Available in a standard format



Process for Revising the JJRBG Formula

Original community formula proposal



June 2024

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

Revised Community formula proposal



September 2024

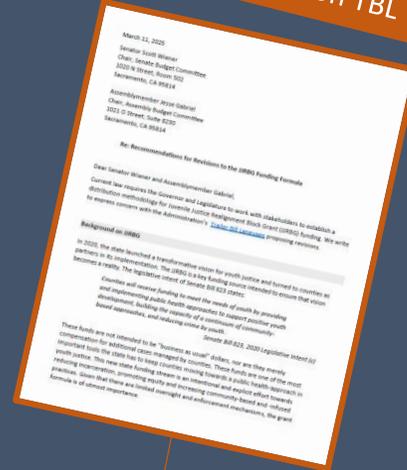
Community proposal for defining LRP



February 2025

Proposed Trailer Bill Language

Letter to Legislature with concerns on TBL



June 2025

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:

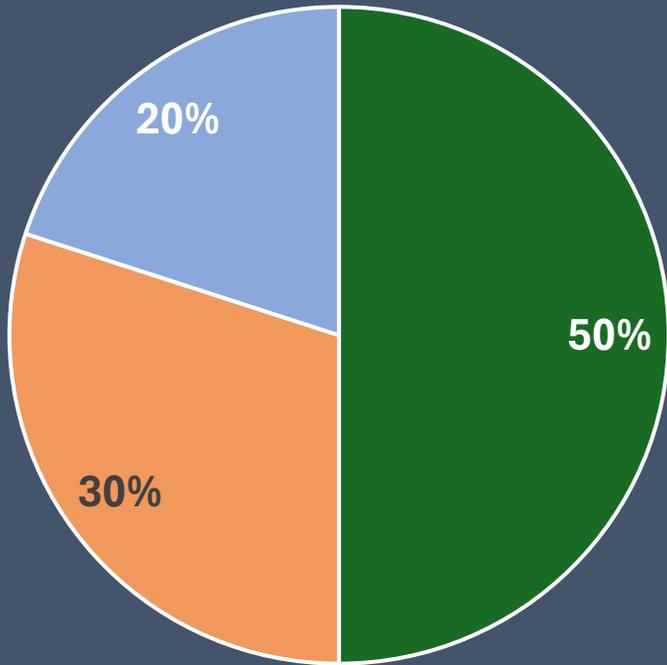
Dictate how counties spend their JIRBG funds

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.**

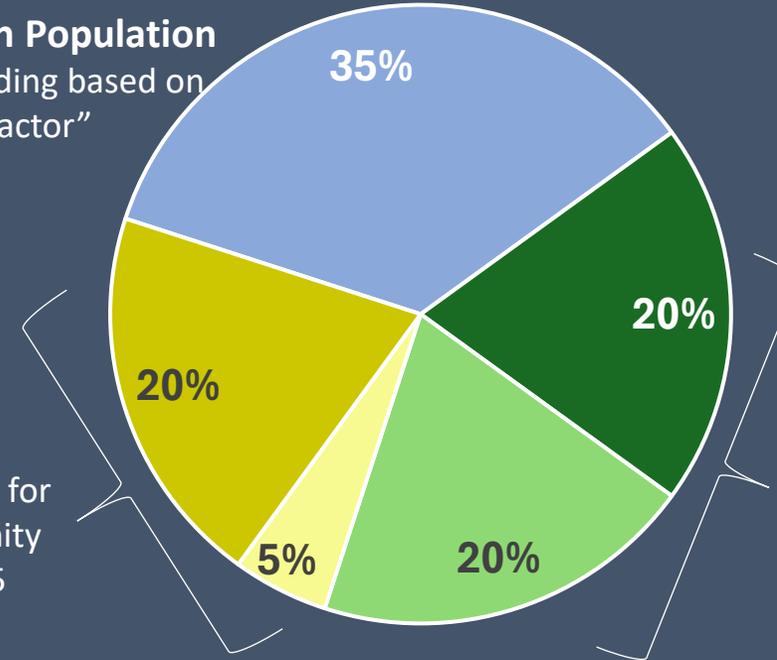
Old and New JJRBG Formula (by FY 2028-29)

Old JJRBG Formula



Revised JJRBG Formula (by FY28-29)

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



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

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)

- Youth Incarcerated at DJJ
- Youth Population
- Realignment "Target Population" (youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offense)
- Realignment "Target Population" (youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offense) who were NOT committed to an SYTF
- Transfers to LRP
- Transfers to LRP in the community (ie, not regulated by Title 15)

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 <i>(same as original)</i>	30%	20%	50%				100%
FY 2026-27		35%	25%	20%	20%		100%
FY 2027-28		35%	20%	20%	10%	15%	100%
FY 2028-29 <i>and beyond</i>		35%	20%	20%	5%	20%	100%

“Buckets” of the Total \$208.8 Million in Funding (FY 28-29 onward)

Your county's portion from each bucket depends on your county's share of the statewide total for that specific factor.

35%

Youth Population

\$73M

5%

LRP

\$10.4 M

20%

LRPs in
Community

\$41.76M

20%

Target
Population

\$41.76M

20%

Target
Population not
committed to
SYTF

\$41.76M

Example: Alameda County has 1.94% of California's youth population, so Alameda County would receive 1.94% of this \$73 bucket = \$1.4M

Example: Alameda County has 2.7% of youth adjudicated for 707(b) offenses statewide, so Alameda County would receive 2.7% of this \$41.7M bucket = \$1.1M.

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**

JJRBG Allocations by County

	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

Annual Allocations from FY 21/22 through 25/26 in google spreadsheet

California State Controller's Office
Malia M. Cohen

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Juvenile Justice Realignment

Remittance Advice

- Fiscal Year 2025-2026**
- Fiscal Year 2024-2025
- Fiscal Year 2023-2024
- Fiscal Year 2022-2023
- Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Contacts Assistance

Divisions of the SCO Privacy policy

Email subscription directory Accessibility

Contact the webmaster Feedback

Accessing public records COVID19.CA.gov

County	Payment Amount	Year To Date
Alameda County Treasurer	\$5,875,784.00	\$5,875,784.00
Alpine County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Amador County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Butte County Treasurer	\$1,748,168.00	
Calaveras County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Colusa County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Contra Costa County Treasurer	\$5,022,030.00	\$5,022,030.00
Del Norte County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
El Dorado County Treasurer	\$676,547.00	
Fresno County Treasurer	\$8,143,063.00	\$8,143,063.00
Glenn County Treasurer	\$264,718.00	
Humboldt County Treasurer	\$476,518.00	
Imperial County Treasurer	\$1,486,557.00	\$1,486,557.00
Inyo County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Kern County Treasurer	\$8,626,468.00	\$8,626,468.00
Kings County Treasurer	\$1,933,176.00	\$1,933,176.00
Lake County Treasurer	\$295,027.00	
Lassen County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Los Angeles County Treasurer	\$50,661,767.00	\$50,661,767.00
Madera County Treasurer	\$688,485.00	
Marin County Treasurer	\$588,312.00	
Mariposa County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Mendocino County Treasurer	\$380,320.00	
Merced County Treasurer	\$3,401,885.00	\$3,401,885.00
Modoc County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Mono County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Monterey County Treasurer	\$5,120,855.00	\$5,120,855.00
Napa County Treasurer	\$738,531.00	
Nevada County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Orange County Treasurer	\$10,512,115.00	\$10,512,115.00
Placer County Treasurer	\$1,252,005.00	\$1,252,005.00
Plumas County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
Riverside County Treasurer	\$14,374,113.00	\$14,374,113.00
Sacramento County Treasurer	\$9,540,709.00	\$9,540,709.00
San Benito County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	
San Bernardino County Treasurer	\$13,608,863.00	\$13,608,863.00
San Diego County Treasurer	\$13,860,854.00	\$13,860,854.00
San Francisco County Treasurer	\$2,608,255.00	\$2,608,255.00
San Joaquin County Treasurer	\$4,381,871.00	\$4,381,871.00
San Luis Obispo County Treasurer	\$1,398,037.00	\$1,398,037.00
San Mateo County Treasurer Department of Probation	\$2,848,988.00	\$2,848,988.00

JJRBG Allocations - for CYDC

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County	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	CUMULATIVE to date
Alameda County Treasurer	\$1,212,928.00	\$4,410,045.00	\$7,560,223.00	\$6,776,625.00	\$5,875,784.00	\$25,835,605.00
Alpine County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Amador County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Butte County Treasurer	\$300,969.00	\$814,605.00	\$1,619,610.00	\$1,357,043.00	\$1,748,168.00	\$5,840,395.00
Calaveras County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Colusa County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Contra Costa County Treasurer	\$1,464,880.00	\$3,192,841.00	\$5,539,286.00	\$4,878,396.00	\$5,022,030.00	\$20,097,433.00
Del Norte County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
El Dorado County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$518,313.00	\$466,866.00	\$738,417.00	\$676,547.00	\$2,650,143.00
Fresno County Treasurer	\$1,549,213.00	\$4,443,373.00	\$7,104,335.00	\$8,199,903.00	\$8,143,063.00	\$29,439,887.00
Glenn County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$312,316.00	\$264,718.00	\$1,327,034.00
Humboldt County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$349,317.00	\$515,581.00	\$379,037.00	\$476,518.00	\$1,970,453.00
Imperial County Treasurer	\$250,405.00	\$692,460.00	\$864,955.00	\$1,180,024.00	\$1,486,557.00	\$4,474,401.00
Inyo County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Kern County Treasurer	\$1,409,167.00	\$4,751,597.00	\$8,668,200.00	\$10,314,181.00	\$8,626,468.00	\$33,769,613.00
Kings County Treasurer	\$416,802.00	\$1,266,502.00	\$2,172,897.00	\$1,933,691.00	\$1,933,176.00	\$7,723,068.00
Lake County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$404,418.00	\$253,666.00	\$294,329.00	\$295,027.00	\$1,497,440.00
Lassen County Treasurer	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Los Angeles County Treasurer	\$8,301,596.00	\$30,248,564.00	\$49,563,150.00	\$52,539,420.00	\$50,661,767.00	\$191,314,497.00

https://sco.ca.gov/ard_payments_jjrbg.html

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

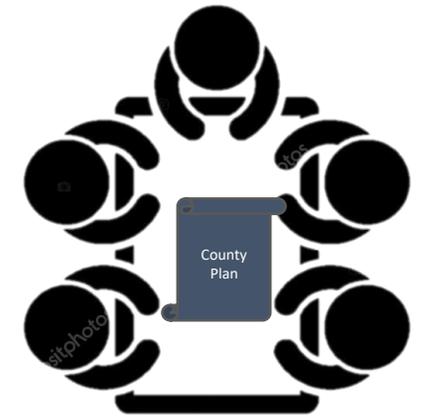
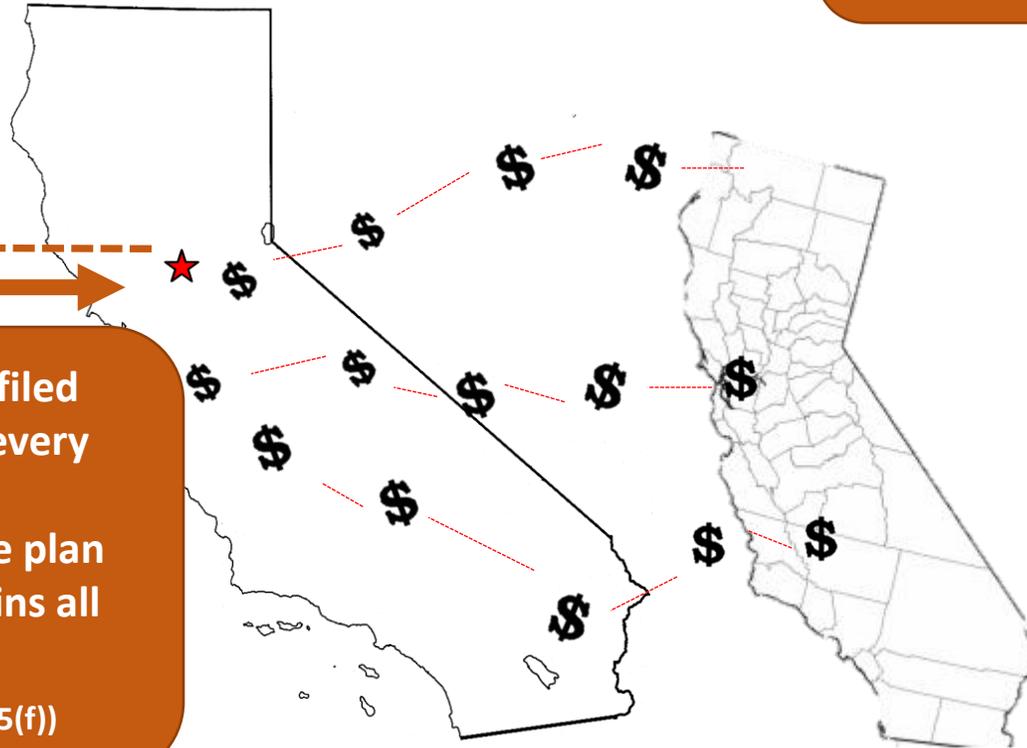
To be eligible for funds: counties must create a subcommittee of JJCC subcommittee to develop County SB 823 Plan (w.i.c. 1995)

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

Key Features of the JJCC Subcommittee:

AB 505 Democratized 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

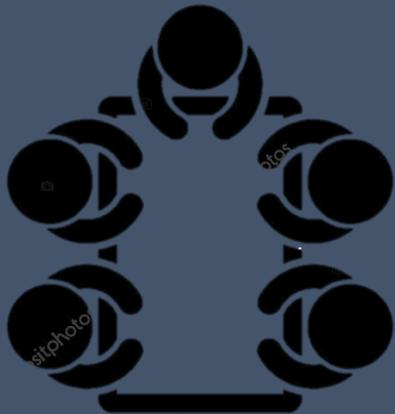
- **This Is NOT "Check the Box:"** Community members are not there to rubber-stamp a plan. The law requires their meaningful participation.
- **What "With Review and Participation" Means:**
 - Community members must be involved **during** plan development, not just shown a final draft
 - Community members 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)

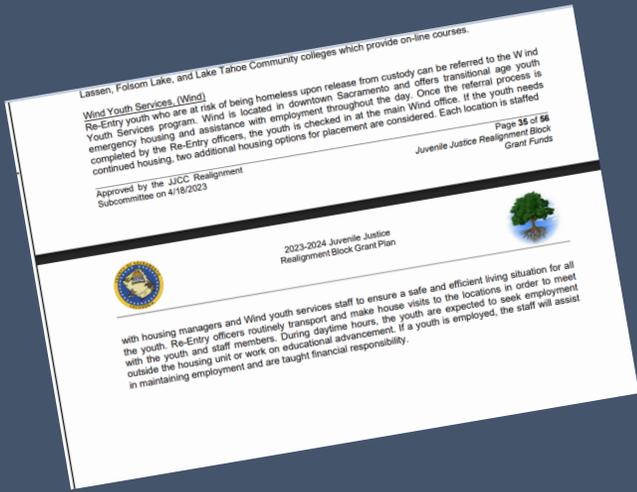
JJCC Subcommittee → Board of Supervisors

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?

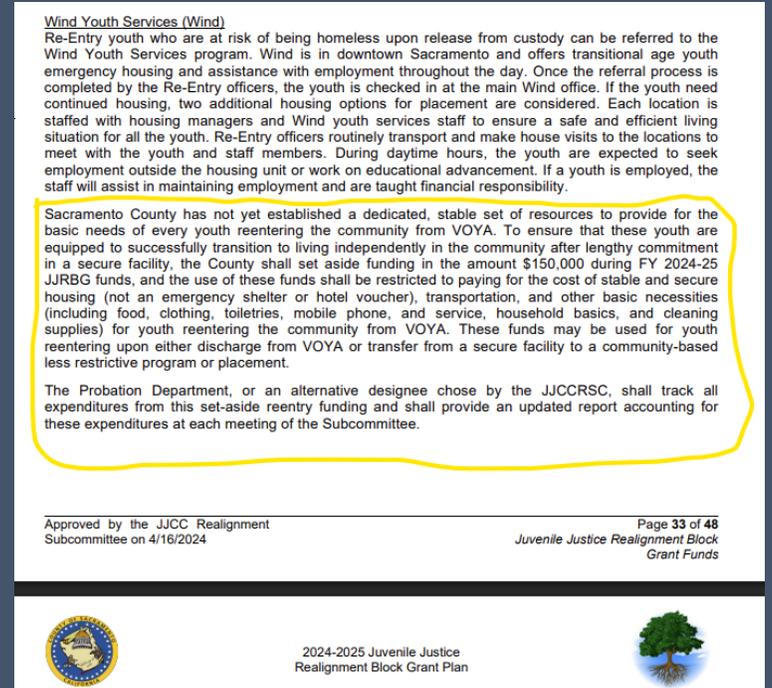
Sacramento Experience: Active and Responsive Planning



Problem: Youth were released from SYTF without stable housing and basic needs upon re-entry. JJRBG plan did not address this.

Solution: Added provision that set aside \$150,000 funding from JJRBG and the use is restricted to stable housing, transportation and other basic necessities for youth re-entering community from SYTF/LRP.

Approved by Unanimous Vote (but still required additional advocacy to be implemented)



Informing the Plan!: Data Requirements (AB 169)

Twice annually, counties must collect and submit to OYCR the following data (all broken down 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 in the JJRBG plan that should guide the county's use of its JJRBG funds.

Summary

Formula Changes by the Numbers

- **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 the use of community-based alternatives

What These Changes Mean

New formula is more aligned with intent of SB 823, providing a stable funding stream to support counties that establish and use community-based alternatives to SYTF

- *Counties rewarded for using alternatives to SYTF - Keeping youth out of SYTF from the start counts*
- *County investments in LRPs will pay off*
- *Using community-based LRPs yields higher proportion of funds*
- *Counties that truly invest in a “continuum of community based approaches” will maximize funding*

Summary

How to Make the Most of the Funding Formula Changes

- **Keep eyes on the data** – wise planning requires good information
 - Data should be kept up-to-date and reviewed regularly throughout the year, not just when the plan is due
 - Data should be shared with all members of the subcommittee to ensure meaningful, informed participation
- **Use subcommittee authority** to ensure the intent of SB 823 is fulfilled
 - Create and vote for plans that develop, improve, and expand the use of public health and community-based approaches
- **Enhance LRP infrastructure** and ensure that LRPs are utilized
 - Development, expansion, and improvement of LRP options will yield a higher proportion of funding, providing a steady stream of funds to support such investment
- **Enhance community-based resources** to support more non-SYTF dispositions in SYTF-eligible cases
- **Address Racial Disparities**
 - Review disaggregated data to identify where racial and ethnic disparities are most significant; recommend investments in community-based alternatives that reduce overrepresentation and improve equitable outcome
- **Engage county BoS** – ensure subcommittee plan, SB 823 vision, and funding formula truly guide allocations

Questions



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