

CHAPTER I – BACKGROUND/SUMMARY

EXISTING CONTINUUM OF RESPONSES TO JUVENILE CRIME:

Assessing juvenile needs and bringing about improvements in the juvenile system and its service delivery to the community cannot be effectively initiated without a comprehensive knowledge of the existing system in El Dorado County. A clear understanding of the system—its goals, how it functions, what the problems are, and its composition—is necessary before any meaningful change can be made.

Equally important is an understanding of how and under what conditions secure custody decisions can be made as agencies carry out their statutory responsibilities. Officials who are not aware of the consequences of their decisions may place the juvenile and his/her family as well as other agencies in the system in a precarious position. Not only could the effects of the decision not achieve the intended results (delinquency prevention, rehabilitation of youthful offenders), but other agencies within the system may be adversely affected by the implementation of a unilateral decision (increased referrals and caseload without corresponding increase in available personnel). As a result, the possession of a comprehensive knowledge of the juvenile justice system and how it works in El Dorado County can be a valuable guide for those concerned with the possible consequences of initiated change.

The juvenile justice system is a concept which is used to describe the agencies that have a role in the processing of juveniles alleged to be involved in delinquent behavior, status offenders, minor traffic violations, or juveniles who are victims of parental abuse or

neglect. The component agencies are directed in handling juveniles (including detention) involved in the system by the Welfare and Institutions Code which states the purpose of juvenile court law to be:

- To secure for each minor under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court such care and guidance, preferably in his/her own home, as will serve the spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical welfare of the minor and the best interests of the state.
- To protect the public from criminal conduct of minors.
- To impose on the minor a sense of responsibility for his/her own acts.
- To preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible.
- To remove the minor from custody of his parents only when necessary for his/her welfare or the safety and protection of the public.
- To secure for the minor, when he/she is removed from their own family, custody, care, and discipline equivalent to that which should have been given by his/her parent. (Section 202(a) (W&I))

The scope of the juvenile system is more encompassing than the adult system because it deals with aspects of a juvenile's case beyond the alleged offense. One overriding principal of the juvenile justice system is the obligation of the state/community to look after the welfare of children while assuring the general welfare of the public. Other concepts and procedures that separate the way juveniles are handled from adults in the system include:

- **Concept of parens patriae:** This concept was developed under English Common Law stressing the obligation of the State to assume the responsibility for the welfare of children. This was further refined to direct proceedings that any action always be conducted in "the best interest of the juvenile."

- **Court:** The creation of a court (Superior) which has sole jurisdiction over petitions relating to juveniles.
- **Detention:** When detained juveniles must be separate from adults; juveniles must be released pending additional proceedings whenever possible.
- **Confidentiality of records:** Matters relating to juveniles under jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court are strictly confidential and not available for public dissemination or for review in most circumstances.
- **Sealing of records:** Juveniles who have not had a sustained 707 (b) WIC offense may have their records sealed relating to all aspects of their involvement with the juvenile justice system at the age of 18 providing they have not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude and the juvenile's rehabilitation has been satisfactory to the Court.
- **Rehabilitation:** The proceedings and dispositions of the Juvenile Court are directed toward **rehabilitation as well as punishment.**

The juvenile justice system is composed of several agencies that have direct responsibility for various functions in the system. The agencies include (1) law enforcement (El Dorado Sheriff's Department, South Lake Tahoe Police Department, Placerville Police Department, and the California Highway Patrol, etc.), (2) the District Attorney and Public Defender, (3) the Probation Department and Department of Social Services (Dependent Intake, Children's Protective Services and Placement), and (4) Juvenile Court. The basic functions of these agencies as they relate to the juvenile justice system include:

- **Law Enforcement**--enforces the laws of the State within the jurisdiction of El Dorado County by investigating complaints and making arrests.
- **District Attorney**--files “602” petitions, represents the community at all Juvenile Court hearings and may act in juvenile’s behalf on “300” petitions.
- **Public Defender**--represents juveniles in “601” and “602” petitions and may represent parents in “300” petitions. A court-appointed or private attorney may also be used.
- **Probation**--provides a screening function for the Juvenile Court: maintains intake services and a detention facility for “602s”; provides intake, shelter care, and counseling services for “601s”; provides Court with impartial study of minor’s situation; and provides supervision of minors as ordered by the Court.
- **Social Services**--offers services to juveniles referred as possible dependent/neglect children; investigates and files “300” petitions on behalf of juveniles and provides supervision of “300s” as ordered by the Court.
- **Juvenile Court**--hears facts regarding “300”, “601”, and “602” petitions, makes findings, and declares disposition of cases. The Court has the final authority in all juvenile matters under its jurisdiction.

As with other social systems, the juvenile justice system does not function in a vacuum. There are numerous other entities that interact with the system. Those other entities make up the external environment of the juvenile justice system. Included in this external environment are the United States Congress through Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the California State Legislature through the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Board of Corrections, and the California Youth Authority, and community-based organizations which may also provide services to juveniles under the Court’s jurisdiction.

A key component of the County's use of **Incarceration Alternatives** has involved law enforcement's use of citations in lieu of Juvenile Hall detention. Analysis of citation usage rates for the years 1990-1997 reveal that, countywide, local law enforcement agencies and the Sheriff's Department cite nearly eight out of ten juveniles arrested for misdemeanor crime. In 1997, nearly 76.5% of all misdemeanor juvenile arrests were cited in lieu of booking at Juvenile Hall. Local law enforcement agencies also cite a significant number of juveniles arrested for felony crimes. On a yearly average for the period of 1990-1997, approximately 56.8% of juvenile felony arrests were handled through the issuance of a citation, which was referred to the Probation Department for further processing. As the County's Juvenile Hall has become more overcrowded, a significantly higher percentage of felony juvenile arrests are handled through a citation rather than booking the youth into Juvenile Hall.

The overall percentage of juvenile felony arrests cited by El Dorado County law enforcement has ranged from 54.4% to 70.2%. Since 1990, felony citations have increased 81.5%. The percentage of juvenile misdemeanor arrests handled through citations has ranged from 72.8% - 83.5%. Since 1990, the number of misdemeanor citations issued by County law enforcement has increased 59.4%.

Statewide, juvenile citation usage rates typically represent about 30.0% - 35.0% of all police misdemeanor arrests. Juvenile felony citation usage rates tend to be significantly lower, ranging from 10.0% - 20.0%. In El Dorado County, local law enforcement agencies appear to be making greater usage of this diversion alternative. The impact on

Juvenile Hall is quite significant considering that if bookings increased by 158 felony cases a year and the average length of stay was 25 days, the Hall's current ADP count would increase by an additional 11 juveniles.

The El Dorado County Probation Department has established four **Intermediate Sanctions** and alternatives to incarceration programs for juvenile offenders in lieu of secure detention in the County's Juvenile Hall. The four programs include:

- Juvenile Court Work Program
- Home Supervision/Electronic Arrest Program
- Juvenile Drug Court
- Teen Court

In 1999, the four programs handled a total of 474 youthful offender referrals. Without the use of these alternative programs and intermediate sanctions, the Juvenile Hall's average daily population would increase by 14 minors (+35%).

Summary Overview of Existing Intermediate Sanctions and Alternatives to Incarceration Programs					
Type of Program	Program	Managing Agency	1999 Referrals	Performance Measures	Estimated Impact on Hall ADP Levels (Beds Saved)
Juvenile Corrections (Pre- & Post-Disposition)	Juvenile Court Work Program	Probation Department	168	3,350 Labor Hrs.	1 beds
Juvenile Corrections (Pre- & Post-Disposition)	Home Supervision/Electronic Arrest Program	Probation Department	205	91.5% Completion	12 beds
Juvenile Corrections (Pre-Disposition)	Juvenile Drug Court	Probation Department	18	22% Rearrest	1 beds
Juvenile Corrections (Pre-Disposition)	Teen Court	Probation Department	83	90% Completion	N/A
	Major Existing Intermediate Sanctions & Incarceration Alternatives		474		14 beds

Without these programs in effect, the daily cost of detaining juveniles in the Hall would increase by an estimated \$1,395 or \$509,175 per year. This is based on the 1998-1999 daily cost rate of \$99.67 for housing a detainee in the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall.

ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT SERVICES:

The El Dorado Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (heretofore known as the JJCC) formulated a Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) that leverages current resources to address priority gaps in the areas of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation. Each continuum component:

- Makes the most of existing local resources;
- Proposes a CPA 2000 program;
- Charts new directions for local action; and
- Specifies outcomes and measures for vigorous evaluation.

The CMJJP emphasizes integration of current prevention resources to counteract community risk factors for juvenile crime and immediate and graduated sanctions and services to reverse a countywide trend of increasing arrests for first-time law violations, repeat offenses, and probation violations.

CMJJP: Prevention Component

WEST SLOPE: Comprehensive youth and family services have been implemented at the Ponderado Alternative Education Center. California Healthy Start is supporting strength-based, family-focused planning of school-based and school-linked services for

high-risk students and their families. Similar initiatives are being planned and implemented at El Dorado High School and the Charter Community School (EDCOE).

Students and parents are working with school, County, city, and community-based organization representatives, currently planning comprehensive, integrated prevention services. Prevention strategies assist youth in identifying their risk factors for juvenile justice, health, and school problems and thus making behavioral changes to reduce their risks. Services include health promotion, mental health support, academic support, parenting education, and prevention education on substance abuse and violence.

TAHOE BASIN: The City of South Lake Tahoe Recreation Department, El Dorado County Parks and Recreation Department, and the Boys and Girls Club have worked to secure space for supervised evening recreation activities and pool resources for programming. Evening recreation programs integrate prevention messages in a full, regular schedule of sports and cultural arts activities. Extended recreation programming increases the amount of time youth spends in positive, structured activities.

CMJJP: Intervention Component

WEST SLOPE/TAHOE BASIN: Local Children's Resource Teams provide case planning and consultation services to support inter-disciplinary interventions for high-risk youth and their families. The El Dorado County Children and Families Network director and staff from Probation, Public Health, Mental Health, Social Services Departments, District Attorney's Office, schools, and community-based organizations develop

interagency service plans for families with children simultaneously involved in the juvenile justice system and other service systems and children at risk for out of home placement. Departments and organizations provide in-kind staffing for Children's Resource Teams in the West Slope and Tahoe Basin areas. The Children's Resources Team provides case review and consultation for new intervention programs and assist with the development of assessment tools.

El Dorado County currently leverages a *systems of care* approach to intervention and treatment of serious emotional disorders and developing a managed care plan for substance abuse treatment services. Full and careful implementation of these collaborative plans serves to improve access to treatment service for youth and their families. The planning processes convene treatment providers, streamline decision-making on policies and cases, eliminate obstacles to treatment, and currently adapt national and state models to meet local treatment needs.

The programs integrate child-and family-serving agencies, including health, mental health, substance abuse treatment, child welfare, education and juvenile justice into a local comprehensive *system of care*. The system of care plan re-organizes services to reflect key principles identified by the U.S. Substance Abuse Services and Mental Health Administration: Collaboration on behalf of adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance and their families; involvement with families as partners; cultural relevance and competency; individualized services; and strength-based approaches. Systems of care financing strategies leverage funds for all continuum components.

CMJJP: Suppression Component

The El Dorado County Probation Department continues to supervise juveniles in the community who are under some form of informal or formal status with the Juvenile Court. These efforts hope to deter future delinquent behaviors through enforcement of various conditions of probation including victim restitution, community service, school attendance and lifeskills development. Additional destructive behaviors are suppressed via substance abuse, weapons and gang prohibition probation conditions such as search and seizure and urinalysis. Also included in this component are requirements for regular reporting to a probation officer and assignment to the Juvenile Court Work Program and/or to the TREC school programs. For those juveniles with more serious substance abuse issues, the Juvenile Drug Court is an alternative in the suppression component.

CMJJP: Incapacitation Component

The El Dorado County Probation Department continues to use electronic monitoring Countywide to complement Probation Officer supervision of high-risk youth on probation. Assessments (described in the Intervention Component above) will identify teens at high-risk for repeat arrests for whom electronic monitoring is necessary to hold youth accountable, protect community safety, and assure compliance with sanctions. The Department continues to use policies that maximize the resources of the County's 40-bed Juvenile Hall facility, educational and counseling services at Juvenile Hall, and after-care services for youth released from the facility. Juvenile Hall provides secure detention for high-risk youth awaiting adjudication and teens committed by Juvenile Court. El Dorado County uses risk assessment and classification policies to manage the ever-increasing

Juvenile Hall population. The County also contracts with other jurisdictions for ranch and camp commitments. As a final resort, the Department can commit very serious offenders or juveniles who have frustrated all efforts to reform them to the California Youth Authority. All of these incapacitation alternatives are confinement for the purpose of using up a juvenile's maximum confinement time available to the Juvenile Court.

The Probation Department, in response to placement orders from Juvenile Courts, places wards of the Court throughout the state of California in both foster and group home placements. The number of minors placed in foster and group homes is approximately 35 minors currently. The makeup of current minors in placement includes ten female wards. Eight of the wards were placed by the Tahoe Basin Courts, the remainder placed by the West Slope/Placerville area Courts. The R. C. level placements currently utilized range from level 8 through level 14. Several of the wards currently in placement require services provided with additional "mental health patch" funding. El Dorado County seldom, if ever, places minors outside the state of California.

PRIMARY SERVICE PROVIDER:

The El Dorado County Probation Department is the lead service provider in the juvenile justice programs described herein. As elaborated within this document, the Probation Department works with various government based, community based, and private service providers to deliver these programs. The JJCC believes the delivery of juvenile justice programs in El Dorado County is the responsibility of the community at large as well as the Probation Department.

ROLES OF CURRENT COLLABORATIONS:

El Dorado County's successful track record of effective collaboration assures the success of the CMJJP. In 1990, County government, schools, and community-based organizations formalized a long history of collaborative efforts in a countywide collaborative approach to providing comprehensive services for children, youth, and families through the Children and Families Network. The Network has achieved significant collaboration progress, including:

- Preparation of an annual, interagency master plan to address priority community needs, including the priorities of preventing and responding to juvenile crime; and
- Establishment of an interagency Coordinating Board (composed of a Superior Court Judge, Chief Probation Officer, District Attorney's representative, a Board of Supervisors representative, a County Administrators representative, Directors of other County departments, County Schools Superintendent, Directors of youth-serving community based organizations, business representatives, faith community representatives, and city government representatives) to develop and revise policies, procedures and programs; to initiate and fund collaborative projects; and to evaluate progress.

El Dorado County's successful track record of collaboration includes two projects using inter-disciplinary, innovative methods to target juvenile offenders and other high-risk youth:

- ***Children's Resource Teams.*** The Network Director and staff from Probation, Public Health, Mental Health, and Social Services Departments, District Attorney's Office,

schools and community-based organizations develop and carry out interagency service plans for families with children simultaneously involved in the juvenile justice system and other service systems, as well as children at-risk for out of home placement. Departments and organizations provide in-kind staffing for Children's Resource Teams in the West Slope and Tahoe Basin areas.

- ***Teen Court.*** The Public Health Department, Probation Department, Juvenile Court, schools, the local Bar Association, and community-based organizations work collaboratively to provide peer-based sentencing options and intervention strategies for 100 youth annually who have admitted to misdemeanor law violations. Trained youth (including former offenders who have participated in the program) hear cases and decide on sanctions and services, including community service, parenting education, alcohol and drug treatment, job training, and life-skills education.

The CMJJP incorporates each of these programs and builds on the lessons learned from these collaborative experiences. The work of the Children and Families Network and the success of existing collaborative juvenile justice projects serve to demonstrate El Dorado County's commitment to collaboration, experience integrating multi-agency services, and the ability to manage collaborative projects.

El Dorado County cooperates regionally with probation departments. The County contracts with neighboring jurisdictions for camp and ranch placements, provides Juvenile Hall beds under contracts with counties lacking those facilities, and collaborates on regional approaches to handling cases involving youth from neighboring jurisdictions

and handling shared juvenile crime problems. El Dorado County continues to work with other jurisdictions to make the most of scarce incarceration and treatment resources through contracts, including contracts for new treatment and incarceration services. These contract services include Fouts Springs Ranch, Bar-O Boys Ranch, Crystal Creek Boys Camp, Madera Juvenile Correctional Camp, and Muriel Wright Residential Center. The County freely shares information about the outcomes of its Challenge Grant II Demonstration Project, informing policy and program development throughout the region.

El Dorado County's collaborative approach to a continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation services is reflected in the design of **Fiscal Strategies** to support all continuum components on an ongoing basis. In its effort to sustain the continuum for the long-term, the County integrates:

- County general fund dollars;
- State and federal grants for school-linked programs;
- Medi-Cal reimbursements under the minor consent program for mental health and substance abuse services;
- Early prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment Services funds for mental health services;
- Current support from the Sierra Health Foundation and other potential funding from area foundations; and
- Federal Office of juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration Demonstration grants.

PRESENT SYSTEM STRENGTHS/WEAKNESSES:

The El Dorado County JJCC has identified present Juvenile Justice System strengths to include current programs available to detained minors in Juvenile Hall and intermediate sanctions and community alternatives to incarceration programs as follows:

The **El Dorado County Juvenile Hall (Placerville)** provides a significant number of programs for minors detained in its facility geared specifically toward *Prevention and Intervention*. The various programs offer the detained minors an opportunity to make positive changes in their lives. Additionally, the programs help to reduce tensions, incidents, and also serve to keep the minors occupied. However, programs are staff intensive and therefore reduce the number of staff available to perform other necessary duties when the programs are in session. These programs include:

- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Narcotics Anonymous
- Drug and Alcohol Program
- Anger Management Program
- Family Planning Program
- Family Reunification Program
- Religious Program
- Education Program
- Recreation Program
- Visiting Program
- Victim Awareness Program

Current Intermediate Sanctions Utilized in El Dorado County:

- Juvenile Court Work Program (Placerville and South Lake Tahoe);
- Home Supervision/Electronic Monitoring (Placerville and South Lake Tahoe);
- Juvenile Drug Court Program (Placerville and South Lake Tahoe);
- Teen Court (Placerville and South lake Tahoe);
- The **School Resource Probation Officer** (South Lake Tahoe) position is an outreach program intended to enhance juvenile supervision operations by expanding communication efforts and services to the Lake Tahoe Unified School District. The program further benefits the community by improving the school attendance of all minors under probation supervision and increasing community awareness of agency rehabilitation efforts in the South Lake Tahoe area. The program was initiated by the Probation Department in 1999, and staffing includes one Probation Officer II assigned full time to assist South Tahoe High School and South Tahoe Middle School. Funding for the program is provided by designated T.A.N.F. funding within the Probation Department budget. This program is the model upon which the proposed West Slope program for CPA 2000 funding is based, and will be discussed in more detail in Section IV; and
- **Challenge Grant II** funds provide the necessary resources in El Dorado County for a Transitional Reporting and Educational Center **Day Treatment School** (TREC) in South Lake Tahoe (Demonstration Project). County funds helped to expand a similar model (TREC II) into the West Slope area.

While the El Dorado County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council recognizes that its systemic and collaborative approach to preventing juvenile crime and intervening on

behalf of the community in the event of juvenile crime is a wide-reaching and a stellar advance on the part of local law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, the JJCC also understands that as populations increase and as communities expand—particularly as those factors pertain to the El Dorado County area—so too expand the juvenile justice needs of those communities. The JJCC has recognized the following immediate weaknesses/needs as those most crucial to the effective prevention and intervention of juvenile crime in the El Dorado County area:

- School Resource Probation Officers on West Slope area high school campuses;
- A Juvenile Hall facility in South Lake Tahoe;
- County-wide Juvenile Hall facility expansion;
- Local out-of-home placement alternatives;
- Secure facility for minors with mental health issues;
- Increased staffing for in-home services to high-risk youth with behavioral problems;
- A gang intervention collaborative effort; and
- Local sexual offender treatment services;

CHAPTER II - IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS, SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES FACING SIGNIFICANT RISK FROM JUVENILE CRIME

Juvenile Crime Trends and Patterns:

Juvenile arrests, recidivism, and probation violations in El Dorado County have increased significantly over the past seven years. To define the juvenile crime problem in El Dorado County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council reviewed and analyzed data from the California Department of Justice, the El Dorado County Juvenile Court, and the El Dorado County Probation Department.

The JJCC's analysis found a disturbing countywide pattern of increases in arrests, recidivism, and probation violations, and specific trends in the West Slope (Placerville and surrounding areas) communities. In the West Slope area, the largest increases in arrests were for theft and burglary. In South Lake Tahoe, *assault* accounted for the largest increase in arrests.

In the West Slope area, the observations of police, probation, and school officials indicate that limited positive structured activities and adult supervision for the growing number of teens whose parents commute to Sacramento and the Bay Area for work contribute to juvenile crime. Keeping those limited positive alternatives at the forefront, it is vital to clarify that El Dorado County is an expansive, largely rural area, with populations that seemingly 'cluster' then 'thin out' as the region grows, making it difficult for the

economically and socially diverse populations within this regionally complex County to meld. For example, while the West County region (comprised largely of Cameron Park and the El Dorado Hills area) could be considered moderately suburban in nature, El Dorado's Mid-County region is proportionately rural, encompassing such areas as Placerville and Shingle Springs. Two community factors that largely inhibit youth participation in positive alternative activities have been identified as:

- Sheer expanse of the El Dorado County region and those youth who live a significant distance from the more populated areas where positive activities are scheduled; and
- Lack of public transportation to shuttle youth to and from positive after-school activities.

Because these factors significantly limit the amount of free-time a youth might have within any given segment of the populated community areas during after-school hours, an inherent trend currently being observed is that of the youth offender(s) acting out on school campuses, during regular school hours.

A snapshot of current year 2000 statistics show an increasing number of identified juvenile offenders on probation on 9 high school campuses on the West Slope of El Dorado County:

- El Dorado High School: 21 minors on probation;
- Independence High School: 14 minors on probation;
- Ponderosa High School: 8 minors on probation;
- Oak Ridge High School: 15 minors on probation;
- Union Mine High School: 6 minors on probation;

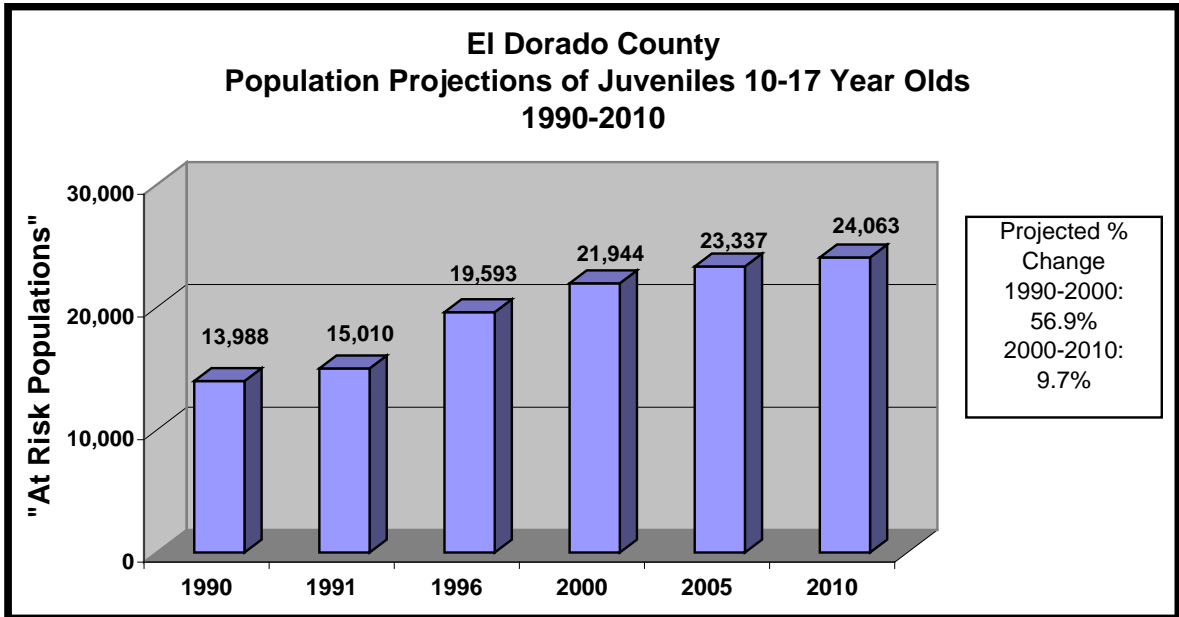
- Golden Sierra High School: 7 minors on probation;
- Divide Continuation High School: 2 minors on probation;
- Charter Community School: 23 minors on probation; and
- Ponderado Alternative High School: 7 minors on probation

In all, the El Dorado County West Slope communities and their area high schools currently host 103 minors on probation that meet program criteria. This number of targeted minors is included in the 259 total minors on probation on the West Slope. The remaining 156 minors who do not meet program criteria are in middle schools or lower grades, home schools, out of school, at ranches/camps or in group/foster home placement.

Arrests, Admissions, and ADP Trends:

County juvenile justice systems can be impacted by significant changes in the growth rate of the juvenile population and other significant changes associated with the characteristics of a county's population base. The at-risk population of youth ages 10-17 represent the group of juveniles who may become involved in the County's juvenile justice system through arrests and other behavior coming to the attention of schools, social service agencies, and law enforcement. One in eight residents are youth 10-17 years old. The County's at-risk juvenile population is projected to increase 27.5% over the next 18 years. The California Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit has projected juvenile populations in the County will increase significantly through the year 2010 and then will remain steady through the year 2015. By 2015, a total of 25,864 10-17 year olds will live in El Dorado County.

The at-risk youth population is nearly equally divided between male and female juveniles. By the year 2015, minority youth population groups will comprise 20.3% of the County’s total at-risk juvenile population ages 10-17. This is nearly double the percentage of minority youth living in the County in 1990.



Total Arrests:

The El Dorado County Juvenile Hall operates within the context of the County’s larger Juvenile Justice System. The Juvenile Hall is one entity that interacts with all components of the system. The Juvenile Justice System typically is described in terms of its three major components: police, courts, and corrections. Though convenient, this conception of the Juvenile Justice System greatly oversimplifies a complex network of local agencies, services, procedures, and decision discretion that can significantly affect the lives of juveniles and their families. The policies and procedures followed by law enforcement, Probation Department, District Attorney, and Juvenile Court will affect

both the volume and type of delinquent offenders detained in pre-disposition or post-adjudication status in the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall.

In 1999, law enforcement agencies arrested a total of 1,063 juveniles. Juvenile arrests in 1997 represented the largest number of yearly arrests over the past decade. Juvenile arrest trends for the period 1988-1999 shows that total juvenile arrests have increased 33.5%. The most significant increase in arrests began to occur in 1994. Two out of every ten arrests involve a felony crime. The largest increase in juvenile arrest in recent years has involved felony offenses rather than misdemeanor crimes. On an average yearly basis, between 1988-1999, arrests involving felony offenses have increased 63.2% compared to 27.6% for misdemeanor arrests.

**Changes in Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
1988-1999**

Year	Felony Arrests		Misdemeanor Arrests		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1988	133	16.70%	663	83.30%	796
1989	167	20.0%	666	80.0%	833
1990	195	24.6%	599	75.4%	794
1991	232	26.9%	629	73.1%	861
1992	238	29.7%	563	70.3%	801
1993	247	29.2%	598	70.8%	845
1994	287	24.8%	870	75.2%	1, 157
1995	281	23.5%	915	76.5%	1,196
1996	255	21.7%	922	78.3%	1, 177
1997	293	24.9%	909	75.6%	1, 202
1998	250	24.2%	782	75.8%	1, 032
1999	217	20.4%	846	79.6%	1, 063
% Change	63.2%		27.6%		33.5%

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Juvenile Crime Patterns:

Analysis of changes in the number of juvenile arrests by offense category shows that while total arrests are increasing, arrests involving crimes of violence and weapons have experienced the greatest growth over the past decade. One out of every five juveniles arrested in the County has been charged with these serious crimes. Between 1990-1999, felony and misdemeanor crimes involving violence and weapons have increased 51.1%. Drug law violation arrests represent the highest percentage increase in juvenile arrests since 1990. During this period, drug law violation arrests increased 125.6%.

While male juvenile arrests have continued to increase, arrests involving female offenders have increased more dramatically. Between 1990-1999, average yearly arrests involving female offenders have increased 59.2% compared to 27.9% for males.

The juvenile contribution to the County's crime problem in 1999 varied considerably with the nature of the offense. Countywide, juveniles accounted for 16% of all law enforcement arrests. Nearly one out of every three people arrested in 1999 for burglary and almost half of all petty theft arrests involved juveniles. Juveniles were responsible for nearly 61.4% of all the vandalism arrests made by local law enforcement agencies in 1999. Equally significant, about one out of every two liquor law violations also involved youth under 18 years of age. Juveniles are also involved in about one out of every eight arrests involving drug law violations and sex offenses. Nearly one out of every four motor vehicle theft arrests involved juvenile offenders.

Current statistics reveal that the juvenile crime trend and arrest rates are not decreasing in number. In 1998, 203 felonies were committed in El Dorado County by high school age youth between the ages of 14 and 17. Examples of said felonies include:

- Robbery—2;
- Assault—31;
- Burglary—77; and
- Weapons Offenses—15

During that same period of 1998 statistical data gathering, 619 misdemeanors were committed in El Dorado County by high school age youth between the ages of 14 and 17.

Examples of said misdemeanors include:

- Assault/Battery—117;
- Petty Theft—80;
- Liquor Law Violations—75; and
- Possession of marijuana—53.

What is significant about the data—the increase in juvenile arrest rates notwithstanding—is that due to limited availability of detention space and funding, identified juvenile offenders are often cited and placed on probation rather than detained in a secure facility (as noted in the Background Summary Component), thereby returning to their high school campuses with little to no official supervision. As described in the Juvenile Crime Trends and Patterns Component, a significant number of these law violations occur on or adjacent to high school campuses. The placement of a School Resource Probation

Officer at targeted high schools, acting as an ‘eyes and ears extension’ of the juvenile justice system would dramatically decrease the number of law and probation violations/truancy gaps by high school age offenders as well as would-be offenders.

Law Enforcement Agency Arrests:

One of the key issues considered in the analysis of countywide juvenile arrest trends concerned the breakdown of arrests made through the Sheriff’s Department, Placerville Police Department and South Lake Tahoe Police Department. Of particular concern was the need to develop a better understanding of any differences with respect to the volume and type of juvenile arrests being handled through County law enforcement agencies.

The analysis showed that in 1999, nearly 55% of all felony juvenile arrests made by local law enforcement agencies occurred through West Slope law enforcement agencies (Placerville Police Department and Sheriff’s Department). Of the 217 felony juvenile arrests 126 were made by West Slope officers. Nearly 54% of the juvenile misdemeanor arrests occurred through West Slope agencies (460 misdemeanor juvenile arrests).

Juvenile Arrests Projections:

Juvenile arrest projections will vary depending on the nature of underlying assumptions. For the purposes of the Juvenile Hall Needs Assessment Study (completed in December 1998), two separate projections were made. The first involves a straight trend line projection which takes the average annual rate of growth in total juvenile arrests for the base period 1990-97 and assumes that this base experience will continue into the future. The second projection involves changes in juvenile arrest rates per 1,000 at-risk

population ages 10-17 for the same base year period and projects that experience with anticipated changes in juvenile at-risk population ages 10-17.

The trend line projection assumes that the net increase in total juvenile arrests factored on an annual basis for the eight-year base period will result in a total increase of 255 juvenile arrests over the 18-year projection period 1998 to the year 2015. The arrest rate projection methodology assumes that the mean arrest rate per 1,000 juvenile population ages 10-17 will remain constant throughout the 18 year projection period. The arrest rate methodology will change, based upon population fluctuations, of at risk youth ages 10-17 projected by the California Department of Finance for El Dorado County.

The trend line projection methodology shows that juvenile arrests will increase to a maximum level of 1,472 arrests by the year 2015. The arrest rate projection methodology assumes that a maximum of 1,577 juvenile arrests will be made annually by 2015. Both methodologies show that juvenile arrests should continue to experience a steady growth rate over the 18-year period. The trend line projection methodology shows that total juvenile arrests should increase 20.9% over the 18-year period. The arrest rate projection methodology shows that juvenile arrests should increase a maximum of 24.2% over the base year 1998.

Community Risk/Resource Analysis:

Based on the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's research on risk factors for juvenile crime, Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council planning groups in the West Slope and Tahoe Basin areas analyzed local risk factors and resiliency factors to

counteract those risks in local communities. Planning group findings are summarized below.

West Slope Analysis

OJJDP Risk Factor	West Slope Risks
Community	
Availability of alcohol and drugs	➤ Increasing numbers of alcohol outlets and juvenile and adult arrests for drug sales
Transitions and Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased population in newly developed areas ➤ Long commutes to work ➤ Tourists passing through en route to the Tahoe Basin and ➤ Seasonal migrant employment in rural orchards
Low Neighborhood Attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of new neighborhoods ➤ Shift from rural to suburban community dynamics and identities ➤ Isolation of families in rural areas
Family	
Family Management Problems	➤ Long commutes resulting in long periods of time youth are unsupervised
Family Conflict	➤ Increases in domestic violence calls to police
School	
Early and Persistent Anti-Social Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increases in school disciplinary actions in all grade levels ➤ Conflicts at school among youth of different social groups/strata ➤ High number of crimes including violence committed by youth age 14-17
Lack of Commitment to School	➤ Increases in truancy and unexcused absences
Parents commuting to work outside of area	➤ Latch-key youth
Individual/Peer	
Friends Who Engage in Problem Behavior	➤ Emerging gang activity
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior	➤ Increased arrests of younger teens

The West Slope planning group identified resiliency factors in local communities, including:

- Established and emerging community institutions, e.g., churches, neighborhood associations, and civic groups;
- Consistent messages about the consequences of alcohol and drug use and abuse;

- Families' commitments to safe and healthy neighborhoods;
- Public policies designed to counteract risk factors, e.g., school zero-tolerance policies on violence and alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; and
- New integrated approaches to delivering collaborative, school- linked services to make programs more accessible to youth and families in the changing West Slope environment.

Tahoe Basin Analysis

OJJDP Risk Factor	Tahoe Basin Risks
Community	
Availability of alcohol/drugs	Increasing numbers of alcohol outlets and juvenile and adult arrests for drug sales Proximity to resorts/casinos
Transitions and Mobility	Increased Latino population (+39% since 1991) Seasonal employment in local tourism Large tourist population 24 hour environment linked to casinos
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Frequent moves by low income families Low rates of owner occupancy Community identity as a tourism destination more than a home Crowded, low income housing
Family	
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in Problem Behavior	24% of adults abuse substances (14% more than the national average)
Family Management Problems	Parents away from home working multiple, low wage evening and night shifts in resorts/casinos
Family Conflict	Increases in domestic violence calls to police
School	
Early and Persistent Anti-Social Behavior	Increases in school disciplinary actions at all grade levels Conflicts at school among youth of different ethnic groups Violent crimes on school campuses
Lack of Commitment to School	Increases in truancy/unexcused absences Pressure in low income families for youth to work at low wage jobs along with parents Linguistic isolation (11% of students have no or limited English proficiency)
Individual/Peer	
Friend Who Engages in Problem Behavior	Gang activity (10 gangs with juvenile members)
Early Initiation of Problem Behavior	Increased arrests of younger teens

The Tahoe Basin planning group identified local resiliency factors, including:

- Community zero tolerance policies on violence and substance abuse;
- Strengths of individual families;
- School and police collaboration to increase school safety; and
- Programs that involve youth in positive community projects.

While both the West Slope and Tahoe Basin area planning groups have committed to strengthening their communities with structured alternatives geared to positively impact youth in the El Dorado County area, it is essential to recognize that these collaborative and informed alternatives, while vital to the safety of the community as a whole, can neither adequately monitor the actions of nor hold accountable juvenile offenders on or near high school campuses during regular school hours.

CHAPTER III - LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE STRATEGY

The El Dorado Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council formulated a Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (**CMJJP**) that will leverage current resources to address priority gaps in the areas of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation. These components specifically relate to juvenile Probation clients attending five Comprehensive high schools and four Alternative Education high schools in El Dorado County. Each continuum component:

- Makes the most of existing local resources;
- Charts new directions for local action that if addressed provide for a more comprehensive continuum of responses to juvenile crime, enhance collaborative and integrated approaches, and implement a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders; and
- Specifies outcomes and measures for evaluation.

The **CMJJP** emphasizes integration of current and forthcoming prevention resources to counteract community risk factors for juvenile crime and immediate and graduated sanctions and services to reverse a countywide trend of increasing arrests for first time law violations, repeat offenses, and probation violations.

Four implementation elements that will assure the success of the **CMJJP**:

- The **CMJJP** incorporates existing collaborative programs and builds on the lessons learned from those experiences;

- El Dorado County is committed to continuing regional cooperation with other counties' juvenile justice systems to share resources and information;
- An integrated set of aggressive fiscal strategies, including County general fund commitments, grants, and health service reimbursements, will sustain the CMJJP components; and
- The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council will monitor and revise as needed a specific implementation time line.

The El Dorado Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council has defined its mission **as the institutionalization of a permanent continuum of sanctions and services to:**

- Prevent juvenile crime;
- Prevent juvenile offender truancy;
- Boost juvenile offender productivity in the school community;
- Respond more effectively and sooner when juvenile crime and/or truancy occurs;
- Hold juvenile offenders accountable to school administrators, faculty, crime victims, and the community; and
- Support the strengths of youth and families to comprehensively intervene in the cycle of juvenile crime and truancy patterns.

IDENTIFICATION OF CURRENT NEEDS/GAPS TO BE ADDRESSED:

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council has identified current needs and the components of those needs for each element in the juvenile justice continuum that must be addressed to maximize a more comprehensive response to juvenile crime and truancy.

Addressing these needs/gaps will enhance collaborative and integrated approaches, and implement a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for youth at risk.

- To **PREVENT** juvenile crime, El Dorado County *must create and maintain* safe environments and positive alternatives for children and youth—this includes school grounds;
- **INTERVENTION** strategies must assure youth and families have *quick and easy* access to a range of coordinated juvenile justice, health, mental health, substance abuse, education, and other programs to halt criminal behaviors;
- **SUPPRESSION** components, if enhanced, in conjunction with the specific assignment of Probation to a juvenile offender, would allow for a more comprehensive accountability-based relationship among juvenile justice and law enforcement agencies; daily on-campus presence of assigned School Resource Probation Officers charged with the duty of tracking and monitoring the activities of Probation clients and at-risk students would greatly enhance a collaborative partnership between juvenile justice agencies and school communities;
- **INCAPACITATION** enhancements as this measure relates to immediate community safety needs through the use of Electronic Monitoring/Home Supervision of Probation clients, in-custody Juvenile Hall status, commitment to a ranch or camp facility, or last resort commitment to the California Youth Authority.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council’s Mission and Program Objectives will be accomplished as El Dorado County:

- Takes a proactive approach to juvenile offender truancy;
- Takes an aggressive approach against identified gang activity;

- Intensifies supervision of Probation clients (602 and informal);
- Facilitates parent education on the signs of gang involvement and substance abuse, and effective strategies for communicating with youth about gangs, alcohol, and drugs;
- Provides direct counseling and intervention to all students at risk for beginning or continued juvenile offender criminal/truancy acts;
- Interfaces daily with school administrators and local law enforcement;
- Provides intelligence to school staff, law enforcement, and other probation staff;
- Provides diversion activities; and
- Makes direct referrals to community-based organizations and County Mental Health Services providers when deemed necessary to the welfare of the student.

While each individual component represents a varied angle of the juvenile justice picture in El Dorado County, together they are a comprehensive system of safeguards and strategies to best suit local constituents and needs

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council planning group **Assessed Community Resources** currently available in local communities for prevention, intervention/treatment, supervision, and incarceration and identified priority gaps in community resources. The following summarizes local planning group assessments:

West Slope Continuum

	Current Resources	Priority Gaps
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Latch key recreation/ supervision for < 50% of unsupervised young teens ➤ Big Brother/Sisters ➤ School, hospital, and community-based parent education ➤ Parks and Recreation programs that emphasize programming for children and young teens ➤ School and community-based substance abuse prevention and health promotion education, and life skills training ➤ Church-based activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate resources to meet latch key recreation/supervision needs ➤ Insufficient recreational programming designed for teens ➤ Lack of information for youth and families about available prevention programs ➤ Limited coordination of prevention resources
Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community-based and County counseling services ➤ Community-based crisis shelter and family re-unification program ➤ Teen Court and Juvenile Drug Court ➤ Community-based substance abuse intervention ➤ County Family Preservation services ➤ Children’s Resource Team to coordinate cross-system interventions ➤ Alternative Education Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate staff to provide targeted case management for high-risk youth and their families ➤ Lack of parenting education designed for families of youth with behavioral problems ➤ Insufficient resources to continue full operation of Teen Court model
Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Probation Officer office and limited home and school contacts with youth on probation ➤ TREC II Day School ➤ Community-based day treatment for youth with school and substance abuse problems ➤ County outpatient substance abuse treatment ➤ County and community-based services for seriously emotionally disturbed youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of School Resource Probation Officers for regular home and daily school contacts with youth on probation on campus ➤ Limited resources for services for emotionally disturbed youth ➤ Lack of local residential treatment

Incapacitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electronic monitoring ➤ 40-bed Juvenile Hall ➤ Out of county group and foster home placements ➤ Out of county ranch and camp commitments ➤ California Youth Authority commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of secure facility for youth offenders with serious mental health problems ➤ Limited after care for youth returning home from incarceration
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Tahoe Basin Continuum

	Current Resources	Priority Gaps
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After school recreation activities ➤ Elementary school-based family resource center ➤ Specialized services for single mothers and their teen sons ➤ School and community-based substance abuse prevention and health promotion education, and life skills training ➤ School Resource Police Officers ➤ Church-based activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of evening and night supervised recreation programming ➤ Limited bi-lingual services ➤ Lack of information for youth and families about available prevention programs ➤ Lack of gang prevention programming and services
Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community-based and County family counseling services ➤ Community-based crisis intervention ➤ Teen Court ➤ Community-based substance abuse intervention ➤ County Family Preservation services ➤ Children's Resource Team to coordinate cross-system interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate staff to provide in home services for high-risk youth and their families ➤ No gang intervention services ➤ Lack of parenting education designed for families of youth with behavioral problems ➤ No Juvenile Drug Court Program
Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School Resource Probation Officer on middle and high school campuses ➤ Probation Officer office and limited home and school contacts with youth on probation ➤ TREC Day School ➤ County outpatient substance abuse treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of general caseload staff time for regular home and school contacts with youth on probation ➤ No specialized supervision for gang members ➤ Lack of day treatment for youth with co-existing substance abuse and mental health problems ➤ Limited resources for services for emotionally disturbed youth

	Current Resources	Priority Gaps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ County and community-based services for seriously emotionally disturbed youth 	
Incapacitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Electronic monitoring ➤ Out of county placements in group and foster homes ➤ Out of county ranch and camp commitments ➤ California Youth Authority commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No juvenile detention facility in South Lake Tahoe ➤ Limited after care for youth returning home from incarceration

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES TO DETERMINE

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LOCAL JUVENILE JUSTICE STRATEGIES:

The El Dorado County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council is proposing one strategy on the West Slope utilizing CPA 2000 funding. Consequently, there is no ability to address outcomes Countywide. The program outcomes for the identified strategy will be discussed later in the plan.

CHAPTER IV - PROPOSAL FOR CPA 2000 FUNDING

In an effort to dramatically and consistently reduce the ever-increasing numbers of high school age criminal offenders and truancy trends, the El Dorado County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council proposes to fund a new program for its West Slope area high school campuses: The **COMMUNITY ALLIANCE** for the **REDUCTION** of **TRUANCY (CART)**. The role of these CART Probation Officers, in collaboration with identified community resources and local and regional law enforcement, is defined as one that will integrate into a comprehensive prevention and maintenance strategy geared toward directing high school juvenile offenders into a productive and responsible civic lifestyle.

The CART program to be funded is modeled on the School Resource Probation Officer assigned to the South Tahoe High School and South Tahoe Middle School campuses by the Probation Department in South Lake Tahoe, established in 1999. The probation officer works closely with school officials and the two South Lake Tahoe Police officers assigned to the school district to achieve maximum supervision for juveniles in the program. The School Resource Probation Officer is directly assigned ten juvenile cases that have been determined by the Supervising Probation Officer to require maximum community supervision. In making this determination, the supervisor reviews the probation report, probation assessment, and case plan for applicable risk factors. The juveniles assigned to the program must be students at one of the two involved school campuses, and are determined to be at risk for out-of-home placement. Other similar,

successful programs reviewed for this proposal included San Diego County's Truancy Intervention Program and Contra Costa County's School Challenge Teams program.

Services provided by the South Lake Tahoe School Resource Probation Officer include:

- Intensive community supervision of assigned juveniles on probation
- Attendance review for all minors on probation at involved campuses
- Probation on-site intake assistance at the campuses
- Cooperative assistance to the TREC Probation Officer with supervision of TREC minors attending an involved campuses
- Cooperation/assistance to School Resource Police Officers with delinquency matters on campus
- Provision of educational records to Probation court investigators
- Meetings and information sharing with school officials
- Assistance to school officials with campus supervision during student breaks
- Provision of probation record information to school officials for SARB hearings
- Classroom presentations
- Informal counseling with consenting non-probation students in cooperation with police or school officials

BASIS UPON WHICH THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO BE EFFECTIVE:

After the first year of the program, of the 31 students assigned to the South Lake Tahoe School Resource Probation Officer only 4 (13%) failed to the extent they were removed

from their homes and placed by the court in a group home or ranch. The TREC annual report revealed that 43% of the minors had academic difficulty at intake and only 23% had regular school attendance prior to the program. Six months after graduation from TREC and with the assistance of the School Resource Probation Officer, only 25% of the minors continued to have academic difficulty (were not passing their school work with C's or better), and none had been expelled, one was suspended and two were found to have truancies. The South Tahoe High School principle provided a letter for the program annual report that commented very favorably about the presence of the School Resource Probation Officer on the campus and its positive influence on the students in general and probationers in particular.

CART PROGRAM COST FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF OPERATION:

CPA 2000 funding will be utilized for the identified program in El Dorado County through June 30, 2002, as follows:

➤ Salaries and Benefits	\$456,749.47
➤ Services and Supplies	18,583.50
➤ Evaluation and Data Collection	28,898.00
➤ Fixed Assets	40,000.00
➤ Total CPA 2000 Proposed Budget	\$540,230.97

TIME FRAME AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

The anticipated time frame is to implement the CPA 2000-funded CART program placing Probation Officers on campuses on March 12, 2001, to continue through the end

of this school year. During the summer break, which impacts most of the targeted High Schools, the CART Probation Officers will work on strengthening the links between the program, schools, law enforcement, other County agencies, and community based organizations. They will also continue community supervision of the program participants for compliance with probation conditions, and to help prepare them for the next school year. The next school year will resume the basic program on campuses throughout the school year until June 30, 2002.

The schedule for the implementation of the CART program is:

- January 24, 2001 – Begin County process to enter into a contract with an evaluator for the program.
- January 27, 2001 – Assign the program funded Supervising Probation Officer to coordinate the program;
- January 29, 2001 – Develop the policy and procedures manual for the program;
- January 29, 2001 – Begin the selection process for staffing the five CART Probation Officers in the program;
- January 29, 2001 – Coordinate the probation activities on the West Slope High School campuses with officials at each targeted school;
- February 1, 2001 – Purchase equipment for the program (vehicle, laptop computers, etc.);
- February 16, 2001 – Orientation for the probation officers assigned to the CART program;

- February 20, 2001 – Develop and implement the memorandum of understanding between the El Dorado Union High School District, Black Oak Mine School District, and the El Dorado County Office of Education;
- February 26, 2001 – Orientation meeting with collaborative agencies who will be working with the program (law enforcement, County agencies and community based organizations); and
- March 12, 2001 – CART Probation Officers begin working on the targeted High School campuses and begin the collection of program data.

**PROGRAM COLLABORATION, INTEGRATION WITH SYSTEM PARTNERS,
COORDINATED INFORMATION SHARING:**

Perhaps now more than ever, students, school staff, and schools need more support. The hurried lives of families, the need to find independence in an economically-conscious culture among teen-agers, and difficulty with academics often create a social environment where some youth lack the focus discipline needed to be successful students and members of the community. With the assistance of CPA 2000 funding, The El Dorado County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council seeks to curb that trend.

Current resources and strengths in the targeted areas and high schools include parents and students working with school, county, and community-based organizations to plan and materialize integrated services. These strategies, measured with the consistent guidance of the CART Probation Officer, will assist youth in identifying their risk factors for juvenile justice, health and school problems, and make behavioral changes to reduce their

risk factors. Services will include health promotion, mental health support, academic support, parenting education, and community based prevention education on substance abuse and violence. A particular highlight of a school-based program that integrates the CART Probation Officer into its fold is that of the Probation Officer acting as a prevention-agent to those who are identified by school administrators and faculty, or the CART Probation Officer, as pre-delinquent offenders. Therefore, the CART Probation Officer may strategically counteract those perceived risks to the student before the student succumbs to such risks. Broad information sharing will include local governments, schools, CART Probation Officers, and community-based organizations to improve coordination of prevention activities. The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council will work together with CART Probation Officers, community-based organizations and County service providers to increase access to and resources for culturally and linguistically appropriate services for the growing population of Latino youth in El Dorado County.

Frequent meetings will occur between the partners in this collaborative effort to share information regarding the program and its participants. CART Probation Officers will meet at least weekly with on campus partners like the School Administration, teachers and staff to assure timely tracking of program student attendance and academic progress. They will also meet with partners from law enforcement, County agencies, School Administration, community based organizations, and parents to provide and receive information regarding delinquent and gang activities, drug related activities, and family issues as they relate to participants school behavior and community adjustment. There is

no single automated system for sharing data regarding the program, but those systems available will be utilized to the extent they are meaningful to the program goals.

CART Probation Officers will be assigned to nine targeted high schools on the West Slope of El Dorado County—five being Comprehensive and four being recognized as Alternative Education high schools:

Comprehensive:

El Dorado High School;
Union Mine High School;
Golden Sierra High School;
Ponderosa High School; and
Oak Ridge High School

Alternative Education:

Independence High School;
Divide Continuation High School;
Charter Community School; and
Ponderado Education Center

Due to the size and scope of the new program, CART Probation Officers will at times be assigned duties at two high schools throughout the school year.

The CART Probation Officers will use methods and collaborations recognized as successful in monitoring identified program participants. Those methods will/may include:

- Tracking of identified program students throughout school hours by the CART Probation Officers;
- Identification and follow-through on conditions of probation as they pertain to individual program participants;

- Daily interfacing between CART Officers and school faculty and administration, as well as parental contact to determine effective supervision of program participants;
- Collaboration with law enforcement agencies; Health, Mental Health and Social Services agencies; and community-based organizations to determine effective alternative methods for those individuals who do not respond to the CART Probation Officers;
- More prevention options reaching more youth and their families at earlier stages in the continuum, with the consistent presence of a CART Probation Officer throughout the school day;
- The immediate presence of a CART Probation Officer to reduce the time between when an identified Probation client is recognized as absent from school grounds/the classroom without prior written permission and when there is a response to said truancy; and
- Supervision enhancements such as a CART Probation Officer increase the frequency and duration of monitoring and support services for youth and families in the juvenile justice system.

GOALS OF THE PROGRAM AND RELATIONSHIP TO OUTCOMES:

1. Improved school attendance rates of at least 50% of program participants to make them available for greater benefit from the school experience as it relates to academic achievement and socialization (they can't do well if they ain't there!).
2. Improved overall grade point average for at least 50% of program participants to enhance their potential for ultimate graduation from High School.

3. Observe the juvenile arrest rate per 100,000 population to document any notable change.
4. Reduce the level of reported crimes in the community and on-campus involving program participants, including arrest and probation violation rates to allow targeted participants less interruption in their school attendance and academic work.
5. Track the number of participants who successfully complete Probation on or before June 30, 2002. Successful completion of Probation is a measure of positive performance in the family, school and community of the program participants.
6. Track the number of participants who successfully complete Court Ordered conditions of Probation for restitution and community service, which is likewise a measure of positive performance.
7. Determine the per capita cost to provide program services to all participants who complete, fail or are involved in the program from March 12, 2001 to June 30, 2002.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOME MEASURES:

The baseline for the outcome measures will be established by reviewing data on minors identified by program criteria for the 2000 – 2001 school year (June 30, 2001). The data will be collected from the beginning of the participants' probation status or from August 1, 2000 whichever is most recent. This will determine the baseline data for the target population through the remainder of the 2000 – 2001 school year. The improvement or reduction in each goal area during the 2001 – 2002 school year ending June 30, 2002 will measure the performance of the program.

1. As measured during the 2000 – 2001 school year (baseline), 50% of the program participants with more than 15 class equivalent absences will have 50% fewer absences during the 2001 – 2002 school year (e.g. 16 absences this year reduced to 8 next school year).
2. As measured during the 2000 – 2001 school year (baseline), 50% of program participants will improve their overall grade point average (GPA) by at least .5 points during the 2001 – 2002 school year (e.g. 1.25 this year improved to 1.75 next year).
3. Due to the relative small size of the target group as compared to 100,000 population, it is not felt this program will significantly impact the juvenile arrest rate at this magnitude.
4. As measured during the 2000 – 2001 school year (baseline), the program participants will have 25% fewer reported crimes (arrests and probation violations) in the community and on-campus during the 2001 – 2002 school year.
5. As measured during the 2000 – 2001 school year on June 30, 2001(baseline), 10% more program participants on short-term probation (654 and 725a WIC) will successfully complete probation during the 2001 – 2002 school year, on or before June 30, 2002.
6. As measured during the 2000 – 2001 school year (baseline), 10% more program participants will successfully complete Court Ordered conditions of Probation for restitution and community service during the 2001 – 2002 school year.
7. The per capita cost to provide program services to participants will be determined as follows: The total number of days each participant is in the program will be added together through June 30, 2002 to arrive at the total number of participant days

(example, 100 participants receiving program services for one day equals 100 participant days). The total amount of CPA 2000 funding will be divided by the number of participant days to arrive at the total cost per capita (cost per participant per day of program services). It is anticipated that through June 30, 2002 the program will serve approximately 300 minors on some form of probation status meeting program criteria. Therefore, the estimated cost utilizing the above formula will be \$12.00 per participant per day in the program, or an approximate \$4,380.00 annual per capita cost.

CMJJP Addendum 3 (January 2009) – Job Training Program Availability
Page 1

Purpose

As a result of Assembly Bill 2125 and the modifications to Government Code Section 30061, this addendum to the CMJJP is for the purpose of analyzing job training programs available to youth and young adults in El Dorado County.

Community Job Training Programs

Although El Dorado County is not a large public or private sector employer, there are four major job training services available for youth and young adults. These programs are known locally as Job One/Pro-Teens, Golden Sierra Job Training Agency, California Conservation Corp and the Central Sierra Regional Occupational Program (CS/ROP).

Job One is a non-profit agency Workforce Investment (WIA) program and is available to all El Dorado County residents, adult or juvenile, seeking employment in the county. The agency is based on the “One-Stop” philosophy of service to act as a connection portal for both employers in the private sector seeking a workforce, and job seekers. Job One is also the lead agency for the El Dorado County Pro-Teens program. Pro-Teens was established for county agencies (i.e. School(s), Probation, Social Services, Mental Health & etc.) to refer at-risk youth for job skills training and education. Youth in the program participate in job training while a local employer offers an internship/mentorship in their private business(s) for participants. The program goal is to have youth working and learning directly with employers so they can learn appropriate life skills and job skills.

Golden Sierra Job Training Agency is a WIA program that has adopted the “One-Stop” service philosophy like the Job One program. However, unlike Job-One, Golden Sierra Job Training Agency is a regional program that covers the neighboring counties of Alpine, Nevada, and Placer and has connections to other WIA programs throughout the state. This program is available for both youth and adults residing in El Dorado County.

The California Conservation Corp (CCC) has a long history of programs throughout state and serves a population of young men and woman from age eighteen to twenty-five years who apply to be part of the CCC. The CCC philosophy is to provide training and education for participants to “enter the working world with the tools they need to succeed.” The program is geared to teach life skills while working in the field(s) of environmental conservation, fire protection, and emergency response. In addition, a participant will have the opportunity to obtain a GED or High School Diploma while learning valuable life and job skills.

- **Work Force Initiative Act Program:** A federal grant administered by El Dorado County through Job-One. Minors enrolled in the program are provided vocational training and financial incentives to gain job skills. Employers are also provided with financial incentives to hire those who are enrolled. It is possible for a detained ward to achieve income as they progress toward vocational goals, do job searches and earn work release if employment is achieved while detained.

Analysis

Although El Dorado County is not a large public or private sector employer, it has adequate job training programs/agencies within the county to assist youth and young adults with future employability. Referrals to these programs are made on a regular basis by school personnel, probation department staff, and social service staff. Those who have participated in these services have benefited from the education and training received making them more marketable to outside areas of El Dorado County that have larger private and public sector employment domains.

STRATEGY FOR REALIGNED YOUTH

Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a)(3) requires each county to provide a description of how its Juvenile Justice Development Plan relates to or supports its overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in WIC 707(b) or PC 290.008 and are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice facilities. In the spaces below provide the requested information concerning your strategy for dealing with non-707(b) offenders.

1. Does your county have a strategy for dealing with non-707(b) offenders? Yes
2. If yes, briefly describe your strategy for dealing with non-707(b) offenders and note any differences in how you provide for these offenders versus other offenders. Please include a description of any evidence based practices that are incorporated into your strategy. (Limit response to space provided.)

Those individuals not eligible for commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) will be assigned and/or sentenced to other available programs. The range of services include; electronic monitoring as an alternative to custody; the use of Juvenile Detention Facilities to include the Challenge Program (up to an eight month ranch commitment in the JTC), transition aftercare planning (TAP) upon release and return to the community and commitment to out of county ranch/camp placements when all local resources have been exhausted or have been proven ineffective. Programs offered within the Juvenile Detention Facility and facilitated by facility staff, and community based organizations are; individualized counseling, drug treatment, anger management, family reunification, independent living skills, Workability Curriculum, AA/NA, Boys Council, Girls Circle, gender specific book clubs focusing on the challenges of adolescence development, and socialization through Juvenile Services Council (JSC).

3. If you answered "no" to #1, describe your plans to develop a strategy for dealing with non-707(b) offenders. (Limit your response to the space provided.)

COORDINATION OF PLANNING EFFORTS

Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a)(5) requires each county to provide a description of how the programs, placements, services or strategies in its Juvenile Justice Development Plan coordinate with programs identified in the county's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) - Comprehensive Multi-Agency Plan.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Is your Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council aware of your planned YOBG expenditures? | Yes |
| 2. Were there specific discussions related to coordination between JJCPA and YOBG? | No |
3. Describe the nature of the coordination between JJCPA and YOBG. If none, explain why.

YOBG expenditures are used for an entirely different purpose than JJCPA funds. YOBG funds are used in the Juvenile Treatment Center (JTC) for staff, staff training, services provided by staff, and for out-of-county ranch/camp placement. The JJCPA funds are used for the truancy program (CART) that co-locates probation officers with offenders on high school campuses throughout El Dorado County. The CART program officers have the JTC, Madera County Juvenile Camp, County of Del Norte Bar-O Boys Ranch, Humboldt County New Horizons Program and the associated programs as disposition options for youths that are unable to function effectively in a community setting.

4. Is there any coordination between your Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and your Community Corrections Partnership?
5. If you answered yes, to #4, please provide a brief description of the coordination.

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a)(4) requires each county to provide a description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by YOBG funds. Use the space below to describe any such regional agreements or arrangements. Enter "N/A" if none exist or are planned.

The El Dorado County Probation Department currently contract with Madera County and County of Del Norte to place youthful offenders in the Juvenile Youth Camp as established by Madera County, located at 28219 Avenue 14, Madera, CA 93638 or the County of Del Norte Bar-O Boys Ranch located at 15005 Highway 199, Gasquet, CA 95543. In addition, El Dorado County is in the process of establishing a contract with Humboldt County New Horizons Program located at 2004 Harrison, Eureka, CA 95501. These programs offer ranch services in the specific locations. The ranch program is available as a viable option for those youths that have exhausted local resources. The contract for placement in the Juvenile Youth Camps will be expanded to accommodate youthful offenders who have exhausted local resources, engaged in serious delinquent behavior, and/or present a risk to public safety.

This concludes the application. **Save the file using the naming convention specified in the first worksheet ("CONTACT INFORMATION") and attach the file to an email to JJDP@bscc.ca.gov.**