

**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act &  
Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG)**

**FY 2018-19  
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: 4/27/18

County Name: Nevada

Contact Name: Jeff Goldman

Telephone Number: 530-265-1211

E-mail Address: Jeff.goldman@co.nevada.ca.us

Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(b) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan.

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so.

Your submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.

*Please e-mail your plan to:*

**JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov**

# Juvenile Justice Plan

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## **Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy**

*Authority:* Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:

(i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use.

(iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B)(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

### **A. Assessment of Existing Services**

Include here an assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

Juvenile delinquency referrals continues to decline in Nevada County. Over the last year there were 276 delinquency referrals for a juvenile population of around 17,000 persons under 18 years of age.

There are currently 42 juveniles under probation supervision and 4 juvenile probation officers. All juveniles are supervised under the Functional Family Probation model. Our juvenile hall average daily population over the past year is 4.

Local law enforcement has been educated on juvenile delinquency processes, procedures and philosophies. They understand and are aware of the efforts being made to address juvenile concerns early and to provide services in an effort to not push them deeper into the system. They have also been made aware of assessments mechanisms available at the different decision points in the system and of the services available to youth in the community.

Schools in the county are overseen by both the Nevada County Office of Education and the Placer County office of Education. The districts use Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports, TOOLBOX, a multi-disciplinary team to support students in need of services, and other supportive services. The multi-disciplinary team includes law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, and drug and alcohol service providers.

There is a public health nurse assigned to probation and social services to meet the physical health needs of clients. Behavioral health has psychologist housed at the probation department and social services has an eligibility worker.

In the community NEO Youth Center provides opportunities for young people to reach their full potential and the skills and confidence needed to make healthy choices, successfully navigating adolescents. While the focus of NEO is to keep young people drug and alcohol free, we believe that the most effective way to keep young people healthy is to approach health and well-being from a holistic view by addressing the root causes which contribute to substance abuse, depression, isolation, suicide and poor health.

Overall the approach the county takes is to identify decision points within the system where kids might be identified as being at risk of entering the juvenile delinquency or dependency systems. At each decision point the opportunity to make referrals for services or to a provider to evaluate what services may be appropriate is available. Numerous meetings occur among partners from various agencies and the communication is very open.

Describe what approach will be used to facilitate collaboration amongst the organizations listed above and support the integration of services.

Nevada County has a long history of utilizing concepts of collaborative governance (CG) to solve complex public problems. This occurs not only inter-governmentally, but across both the private sector and the community. In our efforts we try to share decision making based on consensus particularly regarding resources, outcomes, and accountability. This sort of shared responsibility helps build trust. Trust is paramount in these efforts. Collaborative governance is more advantageous to all stakeholders in solving a particular public problem than trying to solve it alone. It also breeds a greater level of innovation due to breaking down the classical bureaucratic response to public problems.

The most important CG design element is the shared motivation to solve a problem. A shared motivation helps generate other elements such as trust and mutual understanding. If members of the collaborative are unmotivated in solving the problem at hand, then their motivations for being a part of the collaborative might be less than genuine and a lack of trust will be present.

CG design should take into account the authority to take action. If true consensus is the goal, then the group needs to be established in such a way that there is a clear understanding of how action can be taken and by whom. This also ties into the accountability piece as one member of the collaborative might be responsible for enacting the will of the collaborative, but the entire group should be accountable for decisions made by consensus.

Some of the current mechanisms for these collaborative efforts are:

Forensic Task Force (FTF) on Mental Illness, begun in 1999, is a combined effort of Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation, Sheriff, Police, WBC facility medical staff, Behavioral Health, Adult Protective Services, NAMI, the County Mental Health Board, and consumers to establish an improved system of care for forensic mentally ill adults in Nevada County and to avoid the criminalization of individuals with neurobiological brain disorders, commonly known as mental illness.

The Palm Tree (PT) Group is a collaborative effort of Public Defenders, Courts, foster care parents, family members of SMI, Health and Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health, Child Protective Services, Probation, schools, NAMI, Juvenile Hall, and community based organizations to improve the social, familial, medical, educational, mental health, and court systems and services for the families and children of Nevada County.

Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART) is a collaborative effort of Juvenile Hall, Probation, schools, Public Health, and Behavioral Health to effectively intercede on behalf of children/adolescents with complex personal, family or social issues where the problem is beyond the scope of a single agency and requires multi-discipline consideration.

Children's Placement Committee (CPC) is a collaborative effort of Probation, Behavioral Health, Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and Public Health to coordinate and review all out-of-the-home placements with the goal of reunifying youth with their families whenever possible.

Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Steering Committee is a collaborative effort of consumers, family members, community based organizations, schools, medical clinics, Public Defenders, Courts, Mental Health Board, Child Protective Services, Health and Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health, and County Executive Office to participate in the planning process for Nevada County in the community planning as required by the requirements of the Mental Health Service Act.

SPIRIT Mental Health Peer Empowerment Center collaborates with FTF, MHC, Juvenile Hall, District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation, Behavioral Health, NAMI, and others to develop and improve strategies and support to minimize those with mental illnesses from entering the criminal justice system and to best support those who have entered the system.

Community Recovery Resources (CORR) Family Department works in partnership with Nevada County Behavioral Health Department to provide integrated services for mutual or sequentially shared members to provide services that include drug and alcohol counseling, Brief solution-focused and/or Cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy, facilitation of access to psychiatric services and a wide range of groups, and needs-based services.

School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS).

## **B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas**

Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

[Click here to enter text.](#) Nevada County was established in 1851 at the height of the gold rush. It covers 974 square miles. Nevada County is a rural county that extends from the foothills to into the Sierra Nevada Mountains with its highest point reaching 9,152 feet. There are three distinct population centers within the County. In the Eastern portion of the County is the Town of Truckee located in the Sierra Nevada. This is the fastest growing area of the county. The other population centers are approximately 60 miles away in the Western portion of the County, those being the Cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City. Nonetheless, 67% of the county's

population resides in unincorporated areas. US census data puts the county population at 98,292. (Census.Gov)

The population in Nevada County is fairly dispersed as illustrated by 62% of the population living in unincorporated areas. Also, given the topography of the county, there is a high level of disconnectedness from the city centers. The same goes for juvenile crime. There doesn't seem to be a pattern or prevalence relative to neighborhood or part of the county. Given the diverse recreational opportunities available in the county there are areas such as Truckee that get a significant number of juvenile referrals from juveniles residing out of the county for behaviors related to them being in Nevada County for vacation and/or other recreational activities.

As far as schools go, there is a school resource officer (SRO) at all of the non-charter high schools. Again, there are not a large amount of referrals coming from any one school. There are ongoing collaborative meetings between the SROs and probation to discuss best practices in the schools. The current populations at these schools is down about 50% from their peak about a decade ago. There has been a decline of about 25% in the entire juvenile demographic as a whole over the past decade.

We have also looked at socio-economic issues at these schools, as determined by the amount of students receiving free or reduced lunches, when deciding on resource allocation. Nonetheless, there are not enough referrals from any given school to demonstrate a strong correlation between juvenile delinquency and the free and reduced lunch rate.

### **C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy**

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Nevada County's juvenile justice action strategy focuses on prevention, intervention, enforcement, and re-entry.

#### **Prevention:**

Early identification and assessment is the key to prevention. With the juvenile population the schools are a key partner in identifying youth that might be at risk of entering the delinquency system. To reach this population at the earliest point in time possible the Special Multi-Agency Response Team (SMART) has been established. Referrals to this team can be made by parents, any school personnel, behavioral health, public health, child protective services, community based organizations, or other social welfare agencies.

SMART (Special Multi-Agency Resource Team) is a multi-disciplinary team that meets weekly to discuss high risk children in the community. The child's family is invited to the meeting. The goal of the team is to keep children safe in the community and succeeding in school. The SMART committee and the family talk

about the child's strengths, the family and community's concerns and they come up with a plan to help the child.

Other preventative efforts include:

The Coalition for a Drug Free Nevada County campaign works to correct misperceptions, reduce underage drinking and other drug use, reinforce positive parenting habits and raise awareness of the fact that the majority of students in Nevada County are making healthy choices.

The Truancy Program involves a probation officer that is assigned as the truancy liaison to all local school districts. That officer participates in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS). From these sources as well as directly from the schools sites and districts the officer receives truancy referrals. They then work with the parents to gain their buy-in to develop a program that provides the resources needed specific to that family to eliminate any barriers the family is facing that is seen as the cause of the minor's truancy.

The Family Resource Centers engage and partner with families, educators, and the community to better support children's development, create connections, and increase access to local resources.

Parenting classes are offered across school sites and at the family resource centers. Different classes are offered for parents specific to the age of the children. Parent partners are also available to provide support.

Mental health first aid training. This is an 8 hour training course designed to give members of the public key skills to help someone who is developing a mental health problem or experiencing a mental health crisis. The evidence behind Mental Health First Aid demonstrates that it makes people feel more comfortable managing a crisis situation and builds mental health literacy — helping the public identify, understand and respond to signs of mental illness.

Specifically, studies found that those who trained in Mental Health First Aid have greater confidence in providing help to others, greater likelihood of advising people to seek professional help, improved concordance with health professionals about treatments, and decreased stigmatizing attitudes.

System wide adoption of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS). Instead of using a piecemeal approach of individual behavioral management plans, a continuum of positive behavior support for all students within a school is implemented in areas including the classroom and non-classroom settings (such as hallways, buses, and restrooms). Positive behavior support is an application of a behaviorally-based systems approach to enhance the capacity of schools, families, and communities to design effective environments that improve the link between research-validated practices and the environments in which teaching and learning occurs.

### **Interventions:**

Our plan views intervention as a multi-systemic, multi-step process. We understand that in most cases you cannot solely identify a problem behavior presented by a youth and assign them a program to attend and expect long-term success after 3-6 months. Most youth that come to our attention are not initially thinking about change or have rejected the notion all together. This is why our probation staff and contracted providers have been trained in motivational

interviewing and in the stages of change. We do our best to ensure the best possible outcomes for our youth. To do this officers need to understand and assess an individual's readiness to engage in behavior change and strategies to guide clients through the stages so that they can get to the action stage and engage in evidence based interventions.

Once a minor is in the action stage then a referral for available services is made based on his risk and needs assessment and after a mental health assessment is completed if appropriate. Prior to making a referral the officers have been trained to identify responsivity factors and account for them when making referrals. For example, if a minor has difficulties reading and writing they will not make a referral to a program that requires a lot of journaling until they address the education and literacy issues. They make every effort to remove any barriers to treatment so that the youth has every opportunity to be successful.

One of the most frequent interventions we use is diversion. A probation officer is assigned to the intake function of the department. They process referrals and access all referred juveniles for initial static risk using a validated risk/needs tool. If the individual is a first time offender, scores low risk on the tool, and the crime is not a mandatory referral they initiate a hold on the referral. Once a hold is initiated they educate the family on the resources that are available to the family in the community that will potentially address the identified needs of the family. They walk them through the process of accessing these services and attempt to empower the parents to take a role in securing services. We also educate them on the juvenile justice process so that they know what benefits and potential consequences they are facing during and after the diversion process. The officer remains a resource to the family after the intake and diversion process. They can access the services of the officer at any time during the process. If the minor goes six months free from further referrals or does not rise to the level of need for further intervention then they will not be formally processed. The goal is that hopefully the matter is either an aberrant period of behavior and/or the matter can be handled successfully at the lowest level to avoid pulling a minor into the system that would otherwise thrive without such an intervention. This model not only conserves resources across the board, but also recognizes that intervening at a high level when unnecessary could actually increase a minor's risk to re-offend.

The case management model for Nevada County Probation is Functional Family Probation (FFP). FFP reorients the focus of juvenile justice workers charged with supervising youth in the community by clarifying their roles and understanding that case management occurs in distinct phases. By applying the right goals, skills and activities at the right time, the model creates a coherence that helps workers stay on track despite what are often very complicated client situations, risks and histories.

Peer Court. Peer Court is designed to give young people an understanding and practical experience in the juvenile justice system so they may better understand their rights, more easily meet their responsibilities, and make decisions about their daily lives. Peer Court enables a low level, first time juvenile offender to be diverted from the traditional juvenile justice system into a program where they will be held accountable for their misconduct through peer imposed sentencing. The Peer Court program is supported by a curriculum unit targeted at middle school students. The curriculum aims to bring the law to life and provide students with the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to act responsibly and become productive members of society. There are many opportunities for youth in the Peer Court program. High



School students can act an attorney, bailiff, clerk, juror, or curriculum presenter. After middle school students have completed the curriculum unit they are invited to observe and sit on the Peer Court jury.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). CBT is an evidence based program that has yielded excellent results in the reduction of recidivism. Some of the most successful programs have reduce recidivism by up to 50% Even at more modest crime reduction rates of 6.3% given in a meta-analysis of 25 studies CBT shows a cost benefit of \$10,299 per participant. Trauma Focused CBT (TF-CBT) will also be offered. TF-CBT combines cognitive behavior and family theory and adapts them to the treatment of traumatic events. CBT and TF-CBT is currently offered to juvenile clients, however the capacity need to address the needs of the population is not currently being met and parents are not currently being included in the treatment plans.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). MRT is a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning. Its cognitive-behavioral approach combines elements from a variety of psychological traditions to progressively address ego, social, moral, and positive behavioral growth. MRT takes the form of group and individual counseling using structured group exercises and prescribed homework assignments. The MRT workbook is structured around 16 objectively defined steps focusing on seven basic treatment issues: confrontation of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Participants meet in groups once or twice weekly and can complete all steps of the MRT program in a minimum of 3 to 6 months. This program is designed for youth, adults and parents. MRT has shown long term recidivism reductions in the range of 20-35% and short term reductions up to 50% this is in line with cognitive based programming. In turn the cost benefit would also be a similar amount of just of \$10,000 savings per participant.

Aggression Replacement Training (ART). ART concentrates on development of individual competencies to address various emotional and social aspects that contribute to aggressive behavior in youths. Program techniques are designed to teach youths how to control their angry impulses and take perspectives other than their own. The main goal is to reduce aggression and violence among youths by providing them with opportunities to learn pro-social skills in place of aggressive behavior. This program offers a 7.3% reduction in recidivism outcomes based on four evidence based studies. It has a cost benefit savings of \$14,660 per participant.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) for substance use. MST addresses the known factors associated with serious antisocial behavior in children and adolescents. With regard to adolescent drug abuse, these factors pertain to characteristics of the adolescent (e.g., favorable attitudes toward drug use), family (e.g., poor discipline, family conflict, parental drug abuse), peers (e.g., association with drug using peers), school (e.g., dropout, poor performance), and neighborhood (e.g., criminal subculture).

Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse. Relative to adult substance users, adolescents who drink or use drugs have a more rapid progression from casual use to dependence, longer substance use careers, and a greater number of co-occurring psychiatric problems. In recent years, cognitive behavioral

therapy (CBT) models tailored specifically for adolescent substance users have gained significant empirical support. According to the cognitive-behavioral model, adolescents use substances as a maladaptive way of coping with environmental circumstances or getting needs met. CBT aims to help adolescents replace their drinking or drug use with less risky behavior by recognizing antecedents of their use, avoiding those circumstances if possible, and coping more effectively with problems that lead to increased use.

Family Integrated Transitions (FIT). FIT is designed for juvenile offenders with the co-occurring disorders of mental illness and chemical dependency who are entering the community after being detained. Youth receive intensive family and community-based treatment targeted at the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior. The program strives to promote behavioral change in the youth's home environment, emphasizing the systemic strengths of family, peers, school, and neighborhoods to facilitate the change. FIT participants were 30% less likely than non-FIT youth to have felony recidivism. The cost benefit savings is \$40,545 per participant. (Washington State Institute for Public Policy)

Child and Family Teams (CFT). "Child and Family Team" refers to a team that is comprised of family members, friends, foster parents, legal custodians, community specialists and other interested people identified by the family and agency who join together to empower, motivate and strengthen a family, and collaboratively develop a plan of care and protection to achieve child safety, child permanency, and child and family well-being.

Community programming to increase long-term stability:

Pro-social groups. Youth will have opportunities to participate pro-social activities that foster positive traits such as empathy. This includes a number of organized group activities such as family nights, BBQs, volunteer activities, community service and other outings.

Education. Youth are given tutoring and educational support. Members of the collaborative team will serve as educational advocates for the youth should educational barriers present themselves. They will assist the youth in being able to access appropriate educational setting and serves relative to their needs.

Mindfulness. Youth are given an opportunity to participate in activities that promote mindfulness such as meditation, yoga, and other movement orientated activities. The goal is to teach youth to pay attention, on purpose, in the present moment, and without judgment. Essentially we are teaching them how to deal with emotions and how to identify, manage and regulate them.

Parent Partner. A parent partner is assigned to each parent/caregiver providing linkage to community resources (legal, food, housing, employment, health, dental, transportation). This helps relieve stress on the parent, thereby relieving stress on the family as whole and the mentally ill youth in particular. This allows the parent to assist in the treatment of the minor without having to worry about other external issues or concerns.

Transportation. The transportation needs of the minor to get to school, home, work, treatment, or any other pro-social activity are explored and addressed. We work to eliminate this common barrier to success by providing bus passes and other modes of transportation as needed.

Employment. We work with the One Stop employment center and the local Workforce Investment Board to develop job skills and job opportunities for

participants. We are mindful of the needs of participants when seeking and developing job opportunities for participants as to maximize their success.

Parent Project. This is a parenting skills program specifically designed for parents with strong-willed or out-of-control adolescent children. We provide parents with practical tools and no-nonsense solutions for even the most destructive of adolescent behaviors. It is a 10 to 16 week program designed for parents raising difficult or out-of-control adolescent children, ages 10 and up. Also designed for classroom use, "Changing Destructive Adolescent Behavior" provides concrete, no-nonsense solutions to even the most destructive of adolescent behaviors.

All of the interventions and service offered are offered in both the juvenile detention facility and the community as appropriate. As a general rule justice involved youth in Nevada County do not receive lengthy commitments to the juvenile detention facility as the facility is not view as a long-term placement option. It is used to transition youth that have either violated the law or a court order into an appropriate community based intervention to address their needs. Nonetheless, there are youth in detention that need services. Many times the main focus is to engage youth by increasing their motivation for change and using that motivation to develop a re-entry plan so that they have the best chance of success from the initial point of being released.

#### **Enforcement:**

Juvenile crime in Nevada County is low. However, all agencies work together to ensure concerns around juvenile delinquency are address collaboratively. There are several forums where this takes place. One of the most active is at the Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS) meeting. However, given Nevada County is a rural county relationships play a large role in informal communication regarding what is occurring with youth in the community. It isn't uncommon for impromptu meetings to occur if something were to arise regarding youth crime. All law enforcement officers In the county, as well as he schools and other stakeholders are in almost perpetual contact.

On a monthly basis law enforcement goes out together and completes compliance checks on youth under community supervision. Local law enforcement has access to the probation database and they have a mechanism to share any and all reports/contacts they make with probation. Minors are held accountable utilizing the Nevada County Probation Department's responses to behavior matrix. This includes a myriad of responses, including alternatives to detention, for the officers to utilize.

#### **Re-Entry:**

Although detention and placement is only used in very limited instances in Nevada County, there are efforts made to aid the re-entry process.

#### Hall to Home

Contractor (Victor Community Support Services, Inc.) provides transitional services to youth who are referred by juvenile hall case managers. They deliver a program of evidence based assessments/practices and therapeutic/case management services to youths and their families to prevent re-entry into the criminal justice system post release from juvenile hall. Program deliverables shall include:

First Month, while youths are detained:

- Provide strength and needs assessments of youth and families to determine best service plans.
- Initiate therapeutic engagement with youth and families.
- Participate with youth, probation officers and juvenile hall case coordinators in the development of program and discharge plans which include educational goals, vocational goals, substance abuse, mental health, physical health needs and probation terms.
- Facilitate creation of family "Re-entry Safety Plans".

Second Month, upon youth's release from juvenile hall, provide/facilitate:

- Intensive support and assistance to families of detainees released from juvenile hall
- Coordination with assigned Probation Officer
- Individual and family therapy
- A "warm handoff" to appropriate outside agencies and services (ensures the family meets someone at the agency who can engage them in needed services)
- Medication support and monitoring
- Behavioral interventions
- Skill building
- Family team meetings and goal setting
- Crisis intervention and stabilization available 24/7
- Parent training (behavior management, communication, daily scheduling, etc)

Services will vary depending on the needs and engagement of each family.

Third Month, provide:

- Intensive case management which includes referrals and linkages to community resources (ie drug treatment, mental health and social services, transitional housing, employment services, medication management and education)
- Coordination with the assigned Probation Officer
- A "warm handoff" to appropriate outside agencies and services (ensures the family meets someone at the agency who can engage them in needed services)
- Assessment, observation, behavioral interventions in schools and collaboration with school personnel
- Ongoing individual and family therapy
- Case Plan monitoring

In addition to the Hall to Home Program, the department ensures that all barriers such as housing, medication, school enrollment, vocational deficiencies, and transportation are addressed prior to release. In some cases home passes are given prior to an outright release to ease the juvenile back into the community. Also, there is always a warm handoff to service providers so that there is a continuum of care relative to the needs of the youth.

**Description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.**

The Nevada County Probation Department is committed to the implementation of evidence-based responses to behavior for the purpose of enhancing community safety and promoting positive behavior change. This commitment includes but is not limited to ongoing monitoring and continual outcome evaluation of client success and/or failure and their relationships to applied interventions (responses and/or treatment programs). We have a specific policy that outlines the use of graduated responses to behavior and is consistent with the Department's mission, vision, and values with particular emphasis on public safety, reduction of recidivism, and effective service.

The goal of the violation process is to have a consistent process administered in a swift and certain manner to non-compliant behavior in order to hold offenders accountable and prevent future violations.

The matrixes presented in our policy bring standardization and objectivity to Probation Officer responses to behavior. The matrix guides officers as they weigh relevant factors and determine appropriate response levels. Officer experience, judgment, and expertise enable wise interpretations of the facts of each case and help identify situations that require deviations from the matrix-recommended response.

- evidence based;
- fair;
- consistent;
- timely (swift);
- proportional;
- tailored to individual offenders.

The policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis with both intergovernmental collaborative feedback, as well as the potential for community feedback. All justice partners are aware of the process and have had input. Data points are collected on responses, their timing, the act behavior relative to the response, and the ratio of positive to negative responses. All of these items can be reported out on and are shared with staff and stakeholders.

## **Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)**

*Authority: Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements proposed to be funded under this chapter shall satisfy all of the following requirements:*

*(i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation.*

*(iii) – Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.”*

*Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:*

*(iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.*

### **A. Information Sharing and Data**

Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

Most of the data systems in Nevada County are standalone case management systems. We do have the option of sharing data on a secure site and this does happen. We are currently working on a few MOUs to increase this sharing effort. Projects like the CSAC Results First initiative have really opened up the possibilities of what our systems can do despite being siloed.

The data that can be reported out on is fairly robust. The Probation Department has a full-time analyst that is trained in SQL report writing and he can pull just about every justice related attribute that can be thought up. Several items are used for quality control such as length of time between processes. For example, how long does it take for a new referral to have a disposition? We can also look at where referrals are coming from both in terms of from what agency and a GIS overlay of where the youth is from and where the alleged offense occurred.

We are starting to develop logic models for some of our programs and set performance measures. We can differentiate between inputs, outputs, and outcomes, and we have also done some correlations. However, we haven't gotten to the level of sophistication needed to attempt to show causation. With the correlations we have done we have used this information to make programing decisions. Also, we have been able to show minimal recidivism and FTAs when looking at our detention risk instrument. This has helped us to have confidence in our tools and be accepting of a bit more risk when it comes to keeping youth out of secure detention. We continue to define success and create ways of measuring it using or data systems.

**B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements**

Using the template on the next page, describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJPCA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) moneys.

# JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

*This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.*

## **Program Name:**

Truancy Intervention Program

## **Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

The Colorado Foundation for Families and Children noted several critical elements that were necessary for effective programming: (1) parent/guardian involvement, (2) a continuum of services, to include meaningful incentives, consequences and support, (3) collaboration with community resources—including law enforcement, mental health services, mentoring and social services, (4) school administrative support and commitment to keeping youth in the educational mainstream, and (5) ongoing evaluation.

## **Description:**

A probation officer is assigned as the truancy liaison to all local school districts. That officer participates in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS). From these sources as well as directly from the schools sites and districts the officer receives truancy referrals. They then work with the parents to gain their buy-in to develop a program that provides the resources needed specific to that family to eliminate any barriers the family is facing that is seen as the cause of the minor's truancy.

The program involves supporting the parent, while offering a full scope of services in a holistic approach. There is a schedule of rewards and sanctions for behavior that includes a variety of responses up to gift cards for positive behavior and truancy court for negative behavior. All the while providing the family with support and resources. All of the groups mentioned above are collaborative stakeholder groups that engage in this program. The program has the full support of the school districts and Nevada County Office of Education. The officer assigned does regular outreach to school staff to inform them of the program and benefits of the program. School staff are committed to keeping youth in the most appropriate educational setting. Throughout the year we monitor referrals and trends of those referrals. At



the end of the year we use the data collected to determine at what level of intervention we start to see a correlation between the intervention and improved school attendance.

**Program Name:**

Intake Diversion

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Davidson, William S., Robin Redner, Craig H. Blakely, James G. Ernshoff, and Christina M. Mitchell. 1987. "Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: An Experimental Comparison." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 55(1):68–75.

Smith, Emilie Phillips, Angela M. Wolf, Dan M. Cantillon, Oseela Thomas, William S. Davison. 2004. "The Adolescent Diversion Project: 25 Years of Research on an Ecological Model of Intervention." *Prevention & Intervention in the Community* 27(2):29–47.

**Description:**

A probation officer is assigned to the intake function of the department. They process referrals and access all referred juveniles for initial static risk using a validated risk/needs tool. If the individual is a first time offender, scores low risk on the tool, and the crime is not a mandatory referral they initiate a hold on the referral. Once a hold is initiated they educate the family on the resources that are available to the family in the community that will potentially address the identified needs of the family. They walk them through the process of accessing these services and attempt to empower the parents to take a role in securing services. We also educate them on the juvenile justice process so that they know what benefits and potential consequences they are facing during and after the diversion process. The officer remains a resource to the family after the intake and diversion process. They can access the services of the officer at any time during the process. If the minor goes six months free from further referrals or does not rise to the level of need for further intervention then they will not be formally processed. The goal is that hopefully the matter is either an aberrant period of behavior and/or the matter can be handled successfully at the lowest level to avoid pulling a minor into the system that would otherwise thrive without such an intervention. This model not only conserves resources across the board, but also

recognizes that intervening at a high level when unnecessary could actually increase a minor's risk to re-offend.

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### **Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)**

*Authority: Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a) – On or before May 1 of each year, each county shall prepare and submit to the Board of State and Community Corrections a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed programs, strategies, and system enhancements for the next fiscal year from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951. The plan shall include all of the following:*

*(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.*

*(2) A description of how the plan relates to or supports the county’s overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, and who are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Facilities under Section 733 as of September 1, 2007.*

*(3) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.*

*(4) A description of how the programs, placements, services, or strategies identified in the plan coordinate with multiagency juvenile justice plans and programs under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.*

#### **A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders**

Describe your county’s overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

The strategy is to create and follow case plans, which are designed to identify youth’s static and dynamic characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of an individual that directly relate to their likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime, providing a “road map” for how to best address these needs. Thus, case plans enhance all of the institution’s JJCPA funded programs.

Juvenile Hall Group Supervisors serve as Case Coordinators (CC) for detained youth. CCs are responsible for providing case plan documentation, determining minor’s risks and needs and for matching minor with services and programs available in JH. CCs are also responsible for making regular contact with minor’s parents to ensure parents are fully aware of visiting times, obtain any necessary medical treatment authorization, and to provide progress reports. Coordinators develop personalized “reward contracts” for each minor, based on identified needs, which allow the youth to obtain certain privileges (home pass, in- house pass, early release). For example, a young person who has a history of substance abuse may have a stipulation that they need to attend Narcotics Anonymous classes to meet the criteria for the reward contract. Weekly evaluations are completed and placed into the Juvenile Hall electronic case management system, which include the minor’s weekly behavior grades and progress level. CCs actively encourage minors to participate in programs.

## **B. Regional Agreements**

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

At this time there are no regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

## **C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements**

Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.

# **YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**

*This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.*

## **Program Name:**

Victor Services

## **Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

The Victor Services program is a part of the JJCPA continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. It fits in the intervention efforts. This effort provides cognitive based interventions with a trauma informed approach. It provides intervention services to both those already involved in the system as a non-707(b) offender as well as those that have not had a formal 602 referral.

This effort provides youth and families services in an effort to either keep them out of the system, from getting further into the system, and ultimately moving away from the delinquency system. It is a program that believes that youth can change and build the capacity to be successful. It looks at both the intervention and re-entry aspects of the continuum. Victor is a collaborative partner that keeps all stakeholders well informed and plays an active role in decision making by consensus which is key to successful collaborations.

## **Description:**

Victor is a company who helps troubled kids and families integrate into society and become successful members of society. It was birthed from a vision of providing safe, healthy environments where the people we treat can flourish. Victor believes that every individual deserves a chance to succeed. In situations where families are not equipped to help their children or older family members, Victor steps in and provides programs and support to help them be successful, offering hope by giving tangible solutions for helping these kids succeed and integrate into society. Victor is about people and respectful, positive relationships, focusing on personal goals, individual strengths. Victor operates from a "web of connectedness;" understanding that success requires the cumulative efforts of many.