

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

**2018-19  
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: April 26, 2018

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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

## Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

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

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
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- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

## 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.

Calaveras County Probation Department conducts intakes with approximately 150-200 juvenile offenders on an annual basis. An average of 20-25 juvenile probationers are on a program of supervision at any given time. These numbers remain low due to a lot of support from local law enforcement, mental health, social services and educational partners.

Current treatment programs provided for at-risk youths include:

- The Change Companies, Forward Thinking Journaling Series
- The Parent Project
- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
- Referral to Calaveras County Behavioral Health
- Referral to counseling at Bret Harte and Calaveras High Schools
- Referral to private providers

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

The county agencies collaborate through regular Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings, Child and Family Team meetings, and Team Decision Making meetings. The Student Attendance Review Board and Criminal Justice Partner meetings also serve to coordinate mutual issues related to juvenile offenders.

Calaveras County has also had regular stakeholder meetings with regard to building multi-disciplinary responses for Commercially Sexually Exploited Children, Resource Family Approval, and Continuum of Care Reform.

## **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.

Many of the at-risk and juvenile justice involved youths in Calaveras County live in rural areas with barriers to treatment access. The local schools and county agencies work to provide services in accessible locations near the schools and county government center area, to where public transportation is available. Although none of the outlying or common areas are specifically targeted as being at a more significant risk for crime, there are numerous outlying areas where people live in isolation and poverty. These barriers are commonly discussed in collaborative meetings when considering how to make services and programs available to all Calaveras residents.

## **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.

Juvenile justice involved youths are all supervised using an intensive Case planning model that prioritizes collaboration with family and supportive others. The Calaveras County strategy is to have youths on programs of supervision for limited terms, but with high expectations for supervision contacts, involvement in treatment, and familial participation. Most youths respond well to case planning efforts and do not require removal from the home at any point.

For some youths, brief, strategic detention periods in juvenile hall are required. For those youths, Calaveras County currently maintains contracts with juvenile detention facilities in Nevada County, El Dorado County and Tuolumne County.

For youths that need extensive detention with a rehabilitative component, Calaveras County utilizes the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center in Yuba County.

Other youths require treatment-supported placement with a relative or Short-Term Residential Treatment Centers (STRTC). These placements are utilized sparingly, as our overarching philosophy is in line with the state's efforts to keep youths with their families whenever possible. In the past three years, there has never been more than three youths in a placement setting at any given time. Finally, in the rarest circumstances, youths may be sent to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

## **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.

Data collection is limited within Calaveras County but was greatly improved in 2016 with the Probation Department’s implementation of a more modern client management software. At present, data is available to analyze youths by risk level, criminogenic needs, program participation, and re-offense rates. However, due to small populations/sample sizes, analyzing program impacts is difficult to do accurately in short time periods. It is a future goal of the Probation Department to analyze the impact of intensive case planning efforts on recidivism rates.

Juvenile data presentations are made annually to the County Board of Supervisors, and discussed as needed at collaborative meetings.

### **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:**

Innovative Case Planning

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

Case planning is a method for implementing several of the “Eight Guiding Principles of Effective Intervention.” The Eight Guiding Principles are supported by the National Institute of Corrections and are widely accepted as the blueprint for how to reduce recidivism within western community corrections systems. <https://nicic.gov/theprinciplesofeffectiveinterventions>

### **Description:**

Calaveras County is limited to two juvenile deputy probation officers and one supervising deputy probation officer. JJCPA funding is used to support this staffing level to make innovative case planning more intensive for minors on probation. Officers target the risk, need and responsibility principles, specifically, through these efforts. Officers also receive training annually in Motivational Interviewing, which complements officers’ case planning efforts.

### **Program Name:**

The Parent Project

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

The Parent Project is a promising program which will be studied over a three-year period in Calaveras County for program participation and completion rates. It is expected that juveniles with parents that complete the program will have higher rates of successful completion of probation. The program is best practice, but not yet evidence-based. Research is on-going, but not yet published.

### **Description:**

Deputy Probation Officers facilitate year-round Parent Project classes for 10 to 16 weeks with as many as 16 parents in each class. Facilitators provide activity-based instruction and step-by-step plans to help parents learn how to manage "strong willed" adolescent behavior problems at home. Parents also attend support groups where they receive emotional and practical support from facilitators and other parents and practice implementing newly acquired skills and techniques.



### **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 Calaveras County approach to working with youthful offenders begins with the use of a validated risk and needs assessment tool, the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS). The OYAS helps to identify a youth’s risk level and to drive the case planning process. High-risk, non-707(b) offenders are sometimes committed to the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center, or housed in one of our contracted juvenile halls with an emphasis on rehabilitative programming. The department also utilizes electronic monitoring of juveniles, an array of treatment options, and home supervision/house arrest. From receipt of the case through termination, youths at every level of the system receive case planning services and routine OYAS assessments. Staff is provided with regular (at least annual) trainings in case planning, assessments, and Motivational Interviewing.

## **B. Regional Agreements**

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

Calaveras County currently has agreements with the El Dorado County Juvenile Hall, the Nevada County Juvenile Hall, the Tuolumne County Juvenile Hall, and the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center in Yuba County. These agreements mainly help to support the detention and rehabilitation needs of our high-risk youths.

## **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:**

Ohio Youth Assessment System

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

Utilizing a validated risk and needs system assists the Probation Department in ensuring that it focuses efforts on high risk youths, especially with regard to case planning/case management. This complements the programmatic elements funded through JJCPA by assisting with staffing ratios, as well as organizing groups with youths from appropriate risk levels.

### **Description:**

The Ohio Youth Risk Assessment System is a validated risk and need system that helps drive the department's case planning processes. Officers are trained in how to use the tool when they are assigned to the juvenile division. They also receive extensive training in Motivational Interviewing and Case Planning to ensure they know how to most effectively utilize the OYAS.

### **Program Name:**

Parenting Education

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

The Parent Project program serves families in all programs, including those juveniles receiving JJCPA funded services.

### **Description:**

Deputy Probation Officers facilitate year-round Parent Project classes for 10 to 16 weeks with as many as 16 parents in each class. Facilitators provide activity-based instruction and step-by-step plans to help parents learn how to manage "strong willed" adolescent behavior problems at home.

Parents also attend support groups where they receive emotional and practical support from facilitators and other parents and practice implementing newly acquired skills and techniques.