

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

## Consolidated Annual Plan

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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

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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.

Crime rates in San Diego County continue to be at a historic low and arrest rates for juveniles are lower than adults for the second year in a row. Juvenile supervision and institutional populations also continue to be at historic lows due to juvenile prevention and diversion programs. Law enforcement agencies have increased working with community based organizations to keep at-risk youth out of the juvenile justice system. Although numbers continue to decrease, providing evidence-based services is critical because the juveniles remaining in detention display higher-risk behaviors and have more critical mental health and medical needs.

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

In San Diego County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) and the Comprehensive Strategy Task Force were developed to strengthen community partnerships to advise and make recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors, state and federal legislators, Juvenile Court, and stakeholders on juvenile justice services and policies. San Diego County's Multi-Agency Plan serves as a blueprint for communities to work together so that local leaders, public and private organizations, schools, community members, and youth can collectively bring about successful strategies and positive systemic change in prevention and early intervention.

## **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.

Although the County of San Diego is committed to providing a countywide strategy, and does not prioritize one neighborhood, school or region of the County over another, geographic crime data is used to focus services where they are most needed.

## **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.

The Comprehensive Strategy enables the County of San Diego Probation Department to build effective partnerships and working agreements with multiple levels of government, schools, law enforcement, community organizations, parents and youth. Working with diverse partners allows San Diego to look at all aspects of the juvenile justice system and maintain a coordinated plan that identifies goals and strategies.

Using the Comprehensive Strategy model, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) and the Task Force review data, solicit community and provider feedback, examine system and program assessments, and identify service gaps. This enables the JJCC and the Task Force to make ongoing recommendations for policy, program and system improvement. Our Comprehensive Strategy has five focus areas:

Prevention – Building positive services to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

Intervention and Treatment – Providing appropriate and necessary services to reduce recidivism from youth already in the juvenile justice system.

Supervision and Custody – Providing appropriate consequences, as well as safe and secure detention for youth escalating in the system and/or committing serious offenses.

Shared Responsibility – Coming together as a collective team to develop cross system communication, multi-agency partnerships, joint responses, services and policies that support youth no matter through what door they enter.

Collaboration – Working in partnership with government entities and community organizations to maximize resources, eliminate duplication of services, and develop strength-based services to support youth in their communities.

## 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.

1. The County of San Diego (COSD) Probation uses several electronic database systems to collect, aggregate and extract data for use in juvenile justice:
  - A. The San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checklist-II (SDRRC-II) was purpose-built to provide Officers and case management partners, such as community-based organizations, with the risk level and needs assessment tools to assist in providing appropriate case plans for treatment and rehabilitation for youth and families. SDRRC-II is integrated into the Probation Case Management System (PCMS) which is used to record all offender data, both adult and juvenile.
  - B. Community Based Organizations who are considered third party service providers receive referrals through Probation’s Community Resource Directory (CRD). The CRD is an electronic database of various therapeutic and self-help services for Probation Officers to refer offenders who are under probation supervision.
  - C. PUMA is a mobile device application used by Probation Officers to input offender contact notes for upload into PCMS, as well as to confirm offender identities and caseloads.
  - D. Tracking Console/Biometrics will be used to schedule the assigned geographic locations of juvenile offenders in detention. It will assign a facility location to individuals per daily/weekly schedule but is not a real-time GPS locator.
2. Data Sharing: Probation’s information systems are closed and do not automatically allow for sharing of data due to their confidential nature. If data

is deemed necessary to share with another agency, a formal agreement is constructed which delineates exactly what data, its quantity, its frequency and to which end-users with whom it will be shared. Probation strictly monitors the sharing of all data permitted by agreement and terminates agreements as soon as they are no longer needed.

3. Data gathered from SDRRC-II/PCMS includes personal information, court orders and officer supervision notes. Rehabilitation services and referrals to the CRD are stored in PCMS, as well as family connections, gang affiliations, DNA evidence status, arrest details, sustained petitions, probation violations, institutional commitments, and completion of probation, restitution and community service.
4. Corrections Standards Authority data elements are tracked during periods of program participation per juvenile. Exit data is used to identify juvenile reference groups because random assignment is not possible and equitable samples of non-program participants are not available. Therefore, outcomes are compared against a "reference group" rather than a control group. Maintaining strong performance is an overall goal of all JJCPA programs and annual data is used to track rates of change in arrests, probation referrals and violations, program enrollment, sustained petitions, and institutional commitments.

## **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 JJCPA, 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:**

Breaking Cycles

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

Breaking Cycles is an evidence and outcome-based program. The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) utilizes a quasi-experimental program evaluation design to measure outcomes in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes.

**Description:**

Breaking Cycles is a graduated response program for medium to high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18. Youth are committed to Breaking Cycles by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240 or 365 days. A multi-disciplinary team assessment process is used to review risk and needs and to develop a comprehensive case plan in response to the risks and needs assessed. Parents/caregivers and other family members are encouraged to participate in all aspects of the program, including parent support groups to ensure the youth is successful. Utilizing a team approach with the Probation Officer as the lead, Breaking Cycles provides a seamless continuum of services and graduated responses, with the ability to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning the Juvenile Court, provided there is no new arrest.

This continuum of services assists in the transition from custody to the community and from program to program, thereby ensuring greater success for the youth in maintaining a crime-free and drug-free lifestyle. The Breaking Cycles umbrella of services includes assessment and reassessment teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, individual and family counseling, community supervision, case management and a variety of programming options, including custodial and non-custodial.

**Program Name:**

Juvenile Drug Court

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Juvenile Drug Court is an evidence and outcome-based program. The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) utilizes a quasi-experimental program evaluation design to measure outcomes in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes.

**Description:**

The Juvenile Drug Court program (JDC) is a partnership of the Juvenile Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, Health and Human Services Agency/Behavioral Health Services, treatment providers and law enforcement. This program serves youth with substance abuse needs and a history of drug treatment non-compliance.

The program goal is to help youth eliminate addiction and reduce criminogenic needs through intensive supervision and recovery services. Program elements include frequent JDC appearances, outpatient treatment services, intensive supervision including frequent drug testing with incentives for compliant behavior and immediate consequences/sanctions for non-compliant behavior. Non-compliant events include testing positive for alcohol or other drugs, failing to attend treatment, refusing to

participate in treatment, not attending school or failing to abide by the rules of their home or placement.

Juvenile Recovery Specialists (JRS) assigned to the Substance Abuse/JDC Unit refer minors to local substance abuse treatment programs. Substance abuse treatment providers report on minor's progress to the case worker. Case workers conduct field visits and drug testing at schools and homes. Probation Officers provide case management and progress reports to the court on community, school, and family issues. Before each JDC session, the JDC Team reviews each minor's progress, including treatment and his/her behavior in the community and at home. Compliance to individual case plan goals is required for program graduation.

***Program Name:***

Substance Abuse Services (SAS) Program

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

SAS is an evidence and outcome-based program. The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) utilizes a quasi-experimental program evaluation design to measure outcomes in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes.

***Description:***

The Substance Abuse Services (SAS) program was designed for youth with no prior substance abuse treatment experience. Through SAS, Juvenile Rehabilitation Specialists (JRS) provide case management, regular drug testing, and referral services through community based organizations.

Youth with moderate substance abuse issues submit to drug testing three times per month as long as they are able to maintain sobriety at a lower level of supervision.

Youth with a higher level of need are enrolled in a treatment program that includes more intensive probation supervision, as well as substance use classes. These youth are drug-tested a minimum of two times per month by Probation, in addition to testing conducted by the treatment program.



**Program Name:**

Community Assessment Teams (CAT)

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

CAT is an evidence and outcome-based program. The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) utilizes a quasi-experimental program evaluation design to measure outcomes in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes.

**Description:**

Community Assessment Teams (CAT) are community based and family oriented teams who utilize a multi-disciplinary approach to provide case management services to youth. The teams are comprised of case managers, Probation Officers, alcohol and drug specialists, parent educators, mental health professionals, and school representatives. These services are alternatives to more formal action with the juvenile justice and education systems, such as detention, court, probation, expulsion, and correctional camps, which are costly to taxpayers. Many of these families have a history of substance abuse, sexual/physical abuse, limited education, and underdeveloped social skills.

The CAT program represents collaboration among the San Diego County Probation Department and various CBOs throughout the region. The County contracts with community agencies to provide the services with community agencies to provide services with the agencies collaborating with Probation Officers assigned to the regions.

Youth are referred to the program by Probation, schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies and self-referral. CAT offers a spectrum of prevention and low-level intervention support services including, but not limited to, case management, counseling, skills building, behavioral health, academic assistance, and community services.

Services are provided to address issues such as anger management problems, violence, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, school problems and other anti-social behaviors. After initial screening, the youth and family may be referred directly to services outside the program. Family assessments are completed as indicated and case managers collaborate with client families to develop case plans for increasing strengths and addressing issues.

**Program Name:**

Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders (JFAST)

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

JFAST is an evidence and outcome-based program. The Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) utilizes a quasi-experimental program evaluation design to measure outcomes in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes.

**Description:**

Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST) is a comprehensive, coordinated program that addresses the mental health needs of juvenile offenders. JFAST partners include the San Diego Superior Court, San Diego County Behavioral Health/Juvenile Forensic Services, the Probation Department, the District Attorney and the Public Defender. JFAST's mission is to promote rehabilitation and public safety, and to reduce recidivism by providing access to individualized treatment of mentally ill youth using a community treatment approach.

Implemented in July 2010, JFAST incorporates a collaborative, evidence-based drug court model to provide youth access to individualized treatment. Partners from the Probation Department, Juvenile Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, San Diego County Behavioral Health/Juvenile Forensic Services and a community based organization contractor make up the JFAST team. The team meets weekly to review candidates for the program, develop treatment plans and assess youth progress/graduation criteria.

The program's objective is to enroll participants in individualized mental health programs that utilize a community treatment approach, which can include individual and/or group therapy, case management, wrap-around services, the San Diego Regional Center, education assistance as well as referrals to medication assistance.

The program also uses a combination of incentives and sanctions to encourage positive behavior or address program noncompliance. Youth who are accepted in the JFAST program typically have a mental health diagnosis beyond an Axis I – Conduct Disorder. The JFAST program works with participants who have experienced significant mental health episodes which threaten in-home placement and may place them at risk for removal to a group home or residential treatment facility.

JFAST is one of the last available options to keep youth in their home prior to a recommendation to the court for commitment into a residential treatment facility.

**Program Name:**

JJCPA Evaluation

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

N/A

**Description:**

The JJCPA evaluation for San Diego County is conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Division of San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), as part of the cross-site evaluation for all JJCPA programs across the state. SANDAG provides program and statistical evaluation services for the JJCPA programs managed by the County of San Diego Probation Department and its partners.

SANDAG publishes the JJCPA Annual Report and submits an annual program report to the Board of State and Community Corrections.

### **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 focus of the County of San Diego Probation Department's Youthful Offender Unit (YOU) program is client rehabilitation and community safety. YOU utilizes a collaborative approach for providing learning and growth opportunities to the participants and supervises youthful offenders by teaming with community-based organizations and other County departments.

Programming during the custodial phase of the program is evidence-based and focuses on behavior change. Community based organizations work with the clients in custody to prepare them for transition back into the community. The youth's case plan both in and out of custody aids participants in achieving sobriety, improving literacy and educational levels, finding full-time employment, and addresses criminogenic factors, such as pro-criminal peer association related to gang violence.

The San Diego County Probation department will continue to focus on offender rehabilitation and community safety. The department regularly conducts comprehensive needs assessments to identify and correct facility gaps to fully support the YOU program, its goals, and mission.

**B. Regional Agreements**

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

N/A

**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.

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

***Program Name:***

Juvenile Hall-Youthful Offender Unit (YOU)

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

N/A

***Description:***

The County of San Diego Probation Department's Youthful Offender Unit institutional program will continue to provide custodial programming, coordination and oversight of services to ensure that the needs of participant youth are met.

Risk assessments are conducted to measure participant alcohol and drug involvement, risk and resiliency metrics, literacy, educational level, and competencies. A multi-disciplinary team creates individual case plans, which include re-entry rehabilitative services for each youth. All youth housed in this custodial program are provided with individual cognitive behavioral therapy and group programs.

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

**Program Name:**

Community Supervision

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

N/A

**Description:**

Upon a participant's release into the community, County of San Diego Probation supervision begins. A Probation Officer will be assigned to each youth who will aid in the youth's transition from detention into the community. Supervision focuses on a case plan prepared through a risk assessment tool to identify the top areas for the Probation Officer to focus on with the youth and family. The Probation Officer makes referrals to community-based treatment programs which may include, but are not limited to, gang intervention, mental health, drug/alcohol treatment, relationship violence prevention and education continuation. The Probation Officer stays engaged with the youth, family and service providers to work with the youth towards positive behavior change and completion of Probation conditions. Ultimately the goal is for the youth to become a law abiding and thriving citizen of the community.

All Probation Officers are trained in Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS), which is an Evidence Based Practice (EBP) of teaching Probation Officers skills on how to interact and approach youth and families through motivational interviewing and cognitive-based tools.

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

**Program Name:**

Reading Legacies

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

N/A

**Description:**

Literacy services are provided to probationers who are Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) or DJJ eligible youth. This program assists youth in uniting with their families through the bonding experience of reading aloud together. Participants are recorded reading a book; a DVD of the recording along with the book that was read is sent home to the participant's children or children in the participant's family life.

Literacy has shown to be an Evidence-Based Practice that may positively impact recidivism. It also raises the self-esteem and confidence of participants, many whom request repeat participation after receiving positive feedback from family.

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

**Program Name:**

Transitional Housing

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

N/A

**Description:**

The Probation Department has ongoing contracts with multiple providers for transitional housing and supportive case management services for youth age 18 and older who are being released from custodial settings and have no stable housing.

Stable living environments positively impact life skills, increase self-sufficiency, and may lead to successful employment and a higher standard of living.

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

**Program Name:**

Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Program

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

N/A

**Description:**

The Probation Department has ongoing contracts with Second Chance, a community-based organization, to provide services to Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and DJJ-eligible youth who have demonstrated behavioral difficulties, including delinquency, substance abuse, and/or mental health problems. The primary emphasis of services is placed on group counseling, educational activity, and individual supportive counseling as needed. These services are provided both within institutions and outside, in the community.

Funds will pay for cognitive behavioral therapy, literacy education, aggression replacement, victim impact/awareness, violence prevention, gang influence and gender-specific training, as well as direct mental health therapy.



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

**Program Name:**

Work Readiness

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

N/A

**Description:**

The County of San Diego Probation Department has on-going contracts with the San Diego County Office of Education and Second Chance for vocational and work readiness training for youth under Probation supervision. This vocational program provides the following training: Microsoft Office (including Word, PowerPoint, Outlook, Excel and Access), Regional Occupational Programs, and literacy assessments and instruction. Regional Occupational Programs have included horticulture, culinary arts, construction, automotive repair and fire suppression.

Computer literacy and other job skills are transferrable to multiple employment fields. Completion of a vocational program will improve employment outcomes for participants and may positively impact recidivism.