

(2021-2022) Annual Plan

Date: 4/22/2021

County Name: Mono

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Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institution 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 following is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so. Each field must be completed before submitting your plan to the BSCC. If you have nothing to report for a field, please indicate 'N/A'. At the end of the template please press the 'Submit' button to be recorded with the BSCC. Your work will be saved each time you log in, if you need to make any edits.

Your Submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.khumiston@mono.ca.gov

If you have any questions on completing your annual plan, or wish to use your own plan, please email:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

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- B. Regional Agreements
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Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))

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.

The largest community in Mono County is the Township of Mammoth Lakes. The remainder of communities are unincorporated: Benton, Walker, Coleville, Bridgeport, June Lake and Crowley. There are two Native American populations. The Benton Paiute Reservation is home to the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe and the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony serves descendants from Miwok, Mono, Paiute, Shoshone, and the Washoe Tribes in Bridgeport and north county. The three law enforcement agencies are Mammoth Lakes Police Department (MLPD), Mono County Sheriff's Department (SO) and California Highway Patrol. The MLPD provides a School Resource Officer for the largest High School in the county, Mammoth Lakes High School. The SO provides a School Resource Officer for the two north county high schools, Lee Vining and Coleville High Schools. Probation provides a probation officer for the Mammoth Lakes and Lee Vining schools and a Probation Aide II for north county schools. The relationship with law enforcement agencies is collaborative and with the addition of the Probation School Resource Officers, has given our county the ability to provide intervention and prevention strategies for youth.

Probation has four officers dedicated to youth, a manager, two probation officers and a probation aide. The JJCPA grant provides 24% of one deputy probation officer's salary. The implementation of a detention risk assessment instrument (DRAI) has reduced detentions of youthful offenders and racial and ethnic disparity in detainment. During FY 20-21, there were no youth detained. Further, because of early intervention strategies, Mono had no youth on formal probation for FY 20/21. The majority of referrals received from law enforcement were successfully managed informally and through diversion programs to avoid further involvement in the juvenile justice system.

There are two unified school districts in Mono County - Eastern Sierra and Mammoth Unified school districts. Mono County Office of Education provides alternative education at Jan Work and Sawtooth Ridge Community Schools, located in Mammoth Lakes and Coleville respectively. Under the MCOE, the libraries of the county provide after school programs in crafts and STEaM (Science, Technology, Engineering, arts, Mathematics).

The Mono County School Attendance Review Board (SARB) meets monthly to review students who are having attendance or behavioral issues in school. SARB members include

representatives from probation, district attorney's office, health and human services, school administrators, behavioral health and sheriff's office.

Behavioral Health provides behavioral health and drug and alcohol services primarily in Mammoth Lakes and Coleville communities for youth. Youth also have access to the wellness centers (Mammoth and Walker).

Probation has also entered into a contract with a Mammoth Lakes Counselor to provide services for youth through the Mammoth Lakes Afterschool program.

Toiyabe Indian Health provides programs for Native youth in the Walker, Antelope Valley, Benton and Topaz communities. They provide programming throughout the year and tutoring during the school year. Toiyabe services are temporarily being provided to Walker youth in Bridgeport due to the 2020 Mountain View Fire.

Assistive to our programming for our youth, the California Healthy Kids Survey in California assist probation officers in focused risk assessments. Public Health provides services for youth as well as the Mammoth Lakes Hospital and clinic and Toiyabe Indian Health services. Social Services assists youth and families throughout the county with Child and Family Teams, Child Welfare Services investigating child abuse investigations, foster and resource family assistance, emergency shelter, and assistance with health care (eligibility).

Youth services resources that specifically target at-risk youth are probation, law enforcement and education. The definition of at-risk youth in Mono County are youth who are vulnerable. They may be vulnerable because of adult behavior, educational challenges, social pressures, alcohol and drug exposure and a multitude of other factors but in Mono County, the benefit of a close small community allow child focused professionals to quickly identify vulnerable youth. Educators, probationers, counselors, child welfare workers, coaches, police officers, district attorneys, deputies and others all communicate to identify youth. We are extremely fortunate to be a member of our small community.

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

Organizations that are involved with youth and their families work in collaboration to communicate effectively on the best approach to ensure youth receive the necessary services to address underlying issues. A multi-disciplinary team meets to discuss the needs of identified youth to provide the most effective supportive services and supervision.

Mandated committees, councils and partnerships often consist of the same representatives of each agency and community based organization. Unlike large counties where duties are narrow and highly defined, small county representatives tend to have diverse duties and oversee multiple areas.

Mono's high level of participation, communication and collaboration benefits the youth of our community and will be critical for successful implementation of SB 823 Juvenile Justice Realignment. Mono County was awarded a BSCC Prop 64 grant to collaborate with two Mammoth Lakes schools, law enforcement, Behavioral Health, Mono Council for the Arts, Mono County Office of Education to provide a much needed after school program.

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.

Mono County has a stable population of 14,450 but receives one million visitors a day for skiing, snowboarding, hiking, visits to Yosemite National Park, fishing, camping, hunting, and other recreational activities and events. Mono County has six communities - Mammoth Lakes, Bridgeport, June Lake, Walker, Crowley, and Benton. The majority of youth under some type of supervision are in Mammoth Lakes, our largest and only incorporated town in Mono County. We have two school districts, Eastern Sierra Unified School District (ESUSD) and Mammoth Unified School District (MUSD). ESUSD provides schools to Benton, Bridgeport, Coleville/Walker, June Lake, and Lee Vining. MUSD provides schools to Crowley and Mammoth Lakes.

Mammoth Lakes is a priority. The largest number of delinquency, status offense and incorrigibility referrals are in our county are in Mammoth Lakes. Some agencies have collaborated to provide after school programs where kids can study or recreate in safe places (Mammoth Lakes Library, Behavioral Health, etc.). It was because of the number of referrals in Mammoth Lakes that a Probation Officer was assigned to the schools to work in concert with Mammoth Lakes PD School Resource Officer. It is in schools that youth who may need assistance first come to the attention of educators. The relationship with education is vital and youth needing additional assistance are staffed by all justice partner members. Probation has invested in providing meaningful events in school such as "Arrive Alive" which targets driving and distracted behavior (e.g., texting while driving). Probation has also collaborated with Mammoth Lakes High School and MLPD by receiving a small grant from State Farm Insurance to purchase vape and marijuana detectors.

The Science-Technology-Engineering-Arts and Mathematics (STeAM) program continues to reach all youth in all communities. STeAM activities have been very popular in the Mammoth Lakes library with the ethnic representation of roughly half Caucasian and half Hispanic. Prior to the pandemic, thirty to forty kids a day attended this program. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the library made activity bags for youth for pick up. STeAM requires learning, cooperating, leading, building, planning and creating in a supportive environment. Youth develop confidence and competency as they learn in each category.

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.

Mono County's delinquency rate has declined considerably like most counties within the last five years. Evidence based programs and prevention has been our focus as well as emphasis on incentives. Further, the county's emphasis is to divert low level offenses and incorrigibility to focus attention on those youth who require probation's care, support and supervision. Mono County Juvenile Probation changed the Risk/Needs Assessment tool at the end of 2018 to be able to complete comparative population data reviews. It is part of Juvenile Probation's plan to continue all evidence-based practices currently being used (e.g., Risk Needs Assessment, Cognitive Behavioral programs, graduated sanctions and incentives, after school programming, probation officer presence at the school, etc.). With the addition of a subcommittee (SB 823) and community members, our hope is to have open and robust discussions of delinquency and prevention.

The success of our dedication to youth has been direct. We have reduced our number of delinquent youths by 90%. Most youth are those requiring additional services to help them meet their success along with supports for their families.

During FY20/21, Mono had no youth on formal probation and no youth detained. Mono received the BSCC Prop 64 grant to provide a meaningful after school program for the High School and Middle School. A significant predictor of future delinquent behavior is poor school performance and/or behavioral problems. The school-based intervention strategy, collaborative response, educative support, and presence of an adult who cares will address gaps in service in grades 6-12.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

The addition of the Mammoth Lakes Afterschool Program (MLAP) will be a significant change for the largest community in our county. There are no substantive changes except delivery of services due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic and currently, Officers visit homes and work with other agencies to ensure youth received services.

If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary.

Mono County currently has no youth under formal probation. In working with youth under prevention, justice-partners are successfully working with youth to divert them from the criminal justice system.

**Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
(Government Code Section 30061(b)(4))**

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.

Nonidentifying information is shared across disparate agencies within our county. That information that can be shared is within our collaborative justice team. Mono uses a case management software that has not met our needs. Mono will be seeking a new software case management system meeting our and our justice partner's needs.

Most programs, if not all, are measured. Measurement of success depends on the type of system or program involved. The most recognized measurement of success is the successful completion of probation or a program. Also measured is the successful completion of the court-ordered programs by the court. Probation submits reports to the California Department of Justice juvenile arrests and dispositional data through the Juvenile Court and state statistical system.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Council (JJCC) as prescribed by Welfare & institutions Code 749.22?

yes

If no, please list the current vacancies that exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies occurred, and your plan for filling them.

There are no vacancies, JJCC appointed new members to its Council subcommittee in compliance with SB 823.

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

JJCPA Funded Program(s), Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Below are JJCPA funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Evidence Based Practices and Outcomes - Cognitive Behavioral Program

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Research indicates that programs such as journaling and cognitive behavioral workbooks, assist youth in positively managing their behavior. A caring adult trained in cognitive behavioral modalities and motivational interviewing assists with youth with antisocial and violent tendencies. It also provides a support for most of our youth to help with behavioral and mood issues frequently seen with this age group.

Description:

The juvenile officer meets individually considering developmentally appropriate discussions with youth using journaling and workbooks. The books are purchased from vendors who specialize in the cognitive behavioral process. The probation officer works directly with youth and meets weekly to review their progress and discuss responses.

**Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)
(Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a))**

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.

Mono County has not had a commitment to DJJ since 2012. Delinquency petitions continue to decline (none for this fiscal year). Youthful offenders are assessed through the PACT risk and needs assessment, which tailors case plans to address their needs and threat to the community. While graduated incentives and sanctions are malleable given the youth and offense, case plans incorporate monitored supervision, restitution, community services, drug and alcohol counseling, drug testing, family counseling and if necessary, but rarely used, detainment. High risk youth are considered for Wraparound intensive services and Child and Family Teaming services. These include intensive probation supervision, CASA representative, cognitive behavioral interactive journaling, and family and individual counseling. Youth may be considered for placement in a Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) outside the county for treatment if the case plan, psychological evaluation and WRAP recommends. This will continue to be the plan and strategy for dealing with minors no longer eligible for commitments to DJJ.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Mono County has a regional agreement with El Dorado County. A Memo of Understanding is on record with the Mono County Clerk's office. Mono County is responsible for a daily rate for housing youth in the El Dorado Juvenile Treatment Center in South Lake Tahoe.

YOBG Funded Program(s), Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Below are YOBG funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Community Work Supervision

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

In collaboration with the US Forest Service Youth Conservation Program, this program will be supervised by the Probation Aide II in collaboration with the Forest Service to improve trails and campground maintenance. Specifically, youth will mend fences, visit fire camps, paint and clean camping sites, clean hiking trails, fire houses, and other forest management related duties. Youth will learn about wildlife conservation, Native heritage and land management. Their participation will result in completion of community service hours and those owing restitution will earn hours calculated to money through the DA's restitution fund thereby making the victim whole.

Program Name:

Electronic Monitoring

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

Electronic monitoring may be used as a graduated sanction, an evidenced based practice release condition, substance abuse monitoring and as a condition of release from a secure setting.

Program Name:

Alcohol and Drug Treatment

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Probation purchases similar books from same vendor.

Description:

All staff are trained in the application of the two cognitive behavioral programs offered through the Change Company and Motivational Interviewing.

Programs include interactive journaling and focus on pro-social skills, substance abuse, emotional needs and criminal behavioral. Using the assessment tool and through collaboration with behavioral health, youth participate in drug and alcohol counseling groups facilitated by a behavioral health counselor, individual counseling and/or family counseling. Further, depending on their supervision level, youth are also monitored using ALCO Sensors and urinalysis.

Program Name:

Mental Health Screening and Evaluation

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

Youth ordered to undergo psychological/educational evaluation allow for greater planning for the needs of the youth. Evaluations are shared by Court Order with those allied agencies to better plan and design treatment.

Program Name:

Risk/Needs Assessment (PACT)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

Mono County utilizes a reliable and validated risk/needs tool. Two officers are assigned to complete those assessments to ensure the appropriate case planning, supervision and safety of the community.

Program Name:

Detention Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

Mono County maintains a contract with El Dorado County for use of their detention for those youth ordered to detainment. YOBG funds will be used to pay for detainment of youth. Detainment is identified within Mono County's Graduated Sanctions and Incentives but is rarely used. No youth charged with an incorrigible or status offense shall be detained. El Dorado currently provides cognitive behavioral programming similar to Mono County's programs.

Program Name:

Tutoring

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

None

Description:

Many youths need tutoring throughout the county. There are several vetted tutors on record to tutor kids. Several of our youth having learning disorders where tutoring has been helpful by increasing their knowledge and confidence.