

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

**FY 2018-19  
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: May 1, 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](mailto:JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov)**

# **Juvenile Justice Plan**

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

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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.

Riverside County law enforcement consists of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, 29 city police agencies, the District Attorney's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, and the Probation Department.

Educational services throughout the county are provided by public school districts, private schools, and the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE). RCOE provides alternative and continuing education for youth who have struggled academically and/or behaviorally in the traditional school setting, as well as, to youth detained through the Riverside County juvenile justice system. This includes youth at any of the county's three juvenile detention facilities and the Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (AMC YTEC).

Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) provides services to people throughout Riverside County through its wellness, mental health, substance abuse, and prevention programs. These services are provided at various community hospitals and clinics, in addition to co-locating at several of the Probation Department's offices, and treatment/detention facilities. RUHS-BH collaborates with the Probation Department to provide wraparound services and

Functional Family Therapy to youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system who exhibit a need for more intensive intervention services.

Numerous community-based organizations provide a wide variety of programs and services to youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system which include food and housing assistance, counseling services, educational and employment programs, as well as, general support services. Such agencies include: the Salvation Army, Safe Alternatives for Everyone, Path of Life Ministries, Youth Opportunity Centers, Community Action Partnership, MFI Recovery Center, Family Resource Centers, The Boys and Girls Club, Community Connect, The Center for Employment Training and countless others. Additionally, there are several other government agencies that provide programs and/or services to youth and their families, to include: Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), Riverside County Department of Child Support Services, Riverside University Health System-Department of Public Health (Public Health), and the Riverside County Economic Development Agency-Workforce Development.

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

In an effort to ensure coordination and collaboration among the various government and community-based agencies, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council meets periodically to assess resources, review program progress and the budget. There are also several collaborative efforts among multiple agencies that have come together to meet specific goals. Some of the collaborative efforts include:

- Dual Status Committee: Comprised of Probation, DPSS and Behavioral Health. The group meets once per month to maintain communication regarding how best to serve each dual status youth.
- Interagency Placement Committee: Comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, Public Health, and RCOE. The group meets twice per week to determine eligibility and suitability for out-of-home placement.
- AMC YTEC Treatment Team: Comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, and RCOE. The group meets once per week per unit to address the progress of each youth in the program.
- Juvenile Victim Restitution Workgroup: Comprised of Probation, District Attorney (DA), Public Defender (PD), and the Court. The group meets quarterly to review and maintain protocols.
- Psychotropic Medication Workgroup: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, Public Health, and Behavioral Health. The group meets bi-monthly to maintain protocols regarding medical declarations and to review state audits.
- Public Education Program for Graffiti: Comprised of Probation, Riverside Police Department, DA, City Counsel, and Public Works. The group meets bi-monthly to monitor graffiti cases and discuss prevention.
- Behavioral Health Commissions Children's Committee: Comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, RCOE-SELPA, Victor Community Support Services, Inland Empire Health Plan (IEHP), and DPSS. The group meets

monthly to discuss behavioral and mental health updates, and to provide parent support and training.

- Child Welfare and Attendance Committee: Comprised of Probation, RCOE, DPSS, and various community-based agencies. The group meets monthly to discuss at-risk youth, various issues surrounding school attendance, and available services.
- Independent Living Plan (ILP) Consortium: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, Oak Grove Thrive, Aspiranet THP+FC, Aspire THP+, RCOE, Public Health, and Behavioral Health. The group meets bi-monthly to discuss current ILP events, how to better serve ILP youth, and networking with community partners to assist in serving ILP youth.
- Juvenile Competence Attainment Committee: Comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, Inland Regional Center, and RCOE. The group meets regularly to review/assess services available to assist minors in restoring competency.
- Support Letter Subcommittee: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, and Behavioral Health. The group meets weekly to interview potential providers and/or review Short-term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) program statements.
- Interagency Committee on Placements: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, and Behavioral Health. The group meets monthly to maintain communication regarding issues with placement providers.
- Joint Provider Committee: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, Behavioral Health, and Placement Providers. The group meets monthly to disseminate information regarding Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), review current legislation, policy, and forms related to youth in out of home care.
- Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Committee: Comprised of Probation, RCOE, local school districts, Transportation Department, and DPSS. The group meets quarterly to review/resolve transportation concerns for dependent and placement youth as it pertains to school.
- Opportunity with Education (OWE): Comprised of the Riverside Police Department and Probation. The police department created this program to help parents and children bring a sense of "family" back into their homes. There are two, fifteen week sessions held every year, and probation staff assists with facilitation of the program.

On January 18, 2018, the Probation Department hosted a Riverside County Re-Entry Conference to bring all local resources together (government and community-based) to share information regarding general practices, programs, and services available to service the community. The goal of the workshop was to stimulate networking and build a positive relationship among advocates and providers who work to successfully re-integrate justice involved clients back into the community. Topics discussed included building competencies in youth, extended foster care, family support, trauma informed care, evidence-based services for mental health clients, and youth programming. Upon its conclusion, a committee was created to oversee future collaboration among the various agencies, reduce duplicated services, and maximize the efficiency and availability of resources to clients in need.

## **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.

Riverside County is committed to providing a countywide strategy, but does not prioritize one neighborhood, school, or region over the others. However, demographic and geographic data is utilized to assess where particular needs exist, and additional support is provided based on such indicators. As such, there are seven gang task forces (GTFs) located throughout Riverside County in the following regions: Indio, Banning, Hemet, Murrieta, Riverside/Jurupa, Corona, and Moreno Valley. Each task force is comprised of representatives from the Probation Department, local law enforcement, various federal law enforcement agencies, as well as, the Office of the District Attorney. Their efforts seek to suppress activities where possible to restore safety to the various communities.

## **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.

Riverside County utilizes multiple partnerships among law enforcement, education, health, community organizations, and families, some comprised via Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), to appropriately service at-risk youth and youth offenders. Upon arrest, youth are assessed by an assessment tool which determines if secured detention is necessary. The presumption is for youth to be released home unless specific criteria are met. Further, an analysis is conducted to determine if the youth can be served best via the Youth Accountability Team (YAT), a diversion program designed to reduce the following: delinquent incidents on school campuses and in the community, truancy, the number of juvenile petitions filed, and the number of youths placed into custody. Youth placed on YAT receive community supervision monitoring for any of the following underlying factors: substance abuse, school discipline problems, family conflict, mental health issues, gang association, and truancy. Statistically, Riverside County has seen success with our YAT population, as there are currently 21 teams strategically placed throughout the various school districts. As such, this model of supervision is one the county hopes to expand in the future.

The Community Diversion Team (CDT) was created from a partnership between the Probation Department and the Riverside County Office of Education. This collaborative effort seeks to reduce issues such as truancy, delinquent incidents on school campuses and in the community, the number of juveniles in custody, the number of juvenile petitions, and the level of substance abuse in schools and the community. Youth on CDT receive supervision, accountability, school attendance

and behavior monitoring. Currently, there are probation officers stationed at four schools in various parts of the county participating in the program.

For cases that proceed through the formal court system, regardless of the court disposition, efforts are made to provide an appropriate level of supervision and services. In all of these cases another evidence-based assessment tool is administered to make such a determination. Further, recommendations for treatment and additional services are targeted based upon identified needs, and are in alignment with the responsivity principle. Examples of targeted areas include behavioral health, substance abuse, individual and family counseling, anger management, and educational services. Wraparound Services is also utilized for youth and their families who exhibit a higher level of need and meet certain criteria. The use of evidence-based practices is widespread throughout the Probation Department and various community service providers. Specifically, motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral treatment (Forward Thinking and Courage to Change) are utilized for youth in the community and in detention/treatment settings. An emphasis is also placed on reinforcing positive behavior, and a graduated sanctions and incentives matrix is utilized to achieve such a goal.

Wherein efforts made by the probation officer to modify a youth's negative behavior do not achieve the desired goal, the juvenile justice court could order a youth detained in one of the county's three juvenile facilities or committed to AMC YTEC. Upon admission, all youth receive a comprehensive battery of screenings and assessments to identify suicide risk, health and education needs, vulnerability toward victimization, and exposure to past or current sexual exploitation. Prior to consideration for AMC YTEC or any out-of-home placement, a screening committee comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, Public Health and RCOE, comes together to evaluate the case and make a recommendation to the court.

All youth committed to AMC YTEC receive targeted educational, vocational, and therapeutic services. The treatment provided includes individual, group, and family behavioral health counseling, substance abuse education, and sex offender programming. Additionally, the following evidence-based programs are offered including Aggression Replacement Training, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Seeking Safety, Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, and Functional Family Therapy. RCP staff also facilitates social awareness programming including life skills, victim awareness, gang disassociation (Crossroads), Real Men Read, and the Women Wonder Writers program. Lastly, gender-responsive programming is provided in the form of Girls Circle and The Council for Boys and Young Men. Youth who have achieved a high school diploma (or its equivalent), are given access to community college enrollment or job-readiness training. Community-based organizations play a critical role in assisting these youth with career assessment, interview preparation and gainful employment, which often continues once the youth are released from the facility and re-enter their communities.

Upon successful completion of AMC YTEC, youth are placed under the supervision of Enhanced Aftercare probation officers. These officers have all been trained in

Functional Family Probation Supervision (FFPS), an evidence-based caseload management supervision model. FFPS takes a holistic approach offering support and treatment to the youth and their entire family.

## **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.

The Riverside County Probation Department (RCP) developed and maintains an in-house client management system which collects information on all youths the department has contacted. This system is frequently updated to ensure it is current with all law changes for data-collection and program measurement. The system electronically interfaces with several other systems including, but not limited to the following:

- Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)
- Riverside County Public Health
- Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE)

The client management system’s ability to share data ensures that youths in-custody, and at-risk have the best chance at rehabilitation in the community. The system tracks all youth assessments to ensure the minor is receiving adequate supervision based on their needs, and actions that have been completed to assist



the minor on their journey including: program referrals, completions, education, and case plan completions. RCP has a research unit which regularly reports statistics for youths, including a quarterly Juvenile Synopsis Report which reviews overall incoming and outgoing minors. The department has partnered with local universities to evaluate specific program data as well. The department also has access to the state's Client Management System/Child Welfare Services (CMS/CWS) database to assist in the case management of Riverside County youth in the Child Welfare System.

## **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.

### ***Program Name:***

Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)

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

After a full review of local juvenile justice statistics, survey results and other data, the Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee (JJCC) identified gaps in services, prioritized needs and reviewed programs to address those needs. Prevention was identified as the primary local system gap. Needs included prevention services to reduce truancy, substance abuse, gang associations, family violence, as well as programs for family counseling, parent education, and school and community-based diversion programs. Targeted intervention and diversion programs have been shown to effectively reduce recidivism. An independent evaluation report from Cal State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) documented that 72% of the youth placed on contract successfully completed the program over a 15-year period of time. Additionally, a three-year follow-up of a cohort of youth from FY 11/12 demonstrated a recidivism rate of 16.5%, nearly 5% lower than a comparison group.

### ***Description:***

YAT is a highly successful community-based diversion program for at-risk youth in Riverside County. The program is a voluntary and collaborative effort to prevent, intervene, and suppress youth delinquency. The program focuses on at-risk youth ages 12-17 years old who are displaying pre-delinquent and delinquent behavior. The teams are comprised of representatives from the probation department, the district attorney's office, sheriff's department, school districts, community based organizations and other local law enforcement agencies. In addition, deputy probation officers and deputy district attorneys participate on the Student Attendance Review Boards (SARB) at school districts throughout the County. Youth who are identified as being appropriate for the YAT program are placed on a voluntary informal probation contract

and receive intensive supervision and support from the team. Participants are not only held accountable for their negative or delinquent behavior, but also receive extensive mentorship and support services that enhance the likelihood of success at school, home, and in the community. In addition, program participation decreases the likelihood of further involvement in criminality. The YAT program includes a parent involvement component. Parents are offered parenting classes and are required to attend certain educational programming with their child in an effort to provide support and appropriate parenting methods to deal with their child's negative behavior.

***Program Name:***

Restorative Justice

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

A review of research on restorative justice indicated several benefits, including, substantially reducing repeat offending for some offenders, reduced crime victims' post-traumatic stress symptoms, and provided both victims and offenders with more satisfaction than with the traditional Criminal Justice system. Further, it reduced crime victims' desire for violent revenge against their offenders, and reduced the costs of criminal justice, when used as diversion, which this program does.

***Description:***

Restorative Justice is an approach to justice based on a set of principles that guide responses to conflict and focuses on the needs of victims, youth offenders, and the community. The process provides victims with a voice and active role, something rarely available in the traditional justice system, by fostering dialogue between the victim and offender which shows the highest rates of victim satisfaction and youth offender accountability. This collaborative diversion program between a law school and the Riverside County Probation Department was designed to support the healing process of victims by providing a safe and controlled mediation setting for them to meet and speak with the offender on a voluntary basis. The program is also designed to allow the offender to learn about the impact of the crime on the victim and to take responsibility for the offense. Finally, the program allows the offender and the victim to develop a mutually acceptable plan to address the harm resulting from the crime.

***Program Name:***

Gang Intervention for Teens (GIFT)

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department recognized that there was a pattern of recruitment of youth in middle school; freshman and sophomore aged teens into

gangs. This program sought to concentrate their efforts on dissuading these youth from joining a criminal street gang by developing intervention strategies with them by targeting their risk factors.

**Description:**

This program provides intervention services to youth that are at-risk of becoming involved in the gang subculture. Additionally, the program provides education to the parents of at-risk youth. Officers involved in the program receive referrals for at-risk youth through School Resource Officers (SROs), school officials, parents, community groups and the general public. Officers will also attend middle school and high school functions to identify the youth who are at-risk of being indoctrinated into the gang subculture. Officers will respond to the at-risk youth's residence and provide intervention by counseling and pointing out the dangers and pitfalls of the gang lifestyle. Additionally, officers will provide the parents with an information pamphlet containing referrals to county, state and federal resources that may provide assistance to the family's particular needs in dealing with their children. Officers also provide personalized gang awareness education to the parents and siblings of the at-risk youth.

**Program Name:**

Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Diversionary programs targeting youths' risk and needs have demonstrated success in reducing recidivism. Specific needs targeted include an increased emphasis on school grades and attendance and abstinence from alcohol and illegal substances. Officers also provide appropriate referrals to counseling services based on needs, and facilitate positive community involvement through community service and/or prosocial activities. Officers are trained to utilize Motivation Interviewing, an evidence-based model for communicating change talk.

**Description:**

The program provides for the supervision of a large percentage of non-wards in Riverside County. The caseloads are comprised of 654, 725, and 790 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) Probation youth. The overall goal is to target specific needs and to assist youth and parents for the youth to successfully complete probation by their first review hearing. Staff are required to set an appointment to meet with the youth at the youth's residence within 5 days of being assigned the case. They have a mandatory 4-week follow-up Child Advocate Team (CAT) meeting, where child advocates are invited to the meeting. At these meetings, parents, probation officers, and the identified CAT members identify barriers youth may face in successfully completing probation and Court ordered programs. Prosocial activities and fieldtrips

are also planned as part of the case plan. SSTS probation officers connect youth to community based organizations and resources in their areas.

***Program Name:***

Butane Honey Oil (BHO) Impact and Awareness Video

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Butane honey oil labs are growing and are a dangerous epidemic in Riverside County and across the country. These labs have the potential to not only injure and kill those involved with them, but innocent members of the public as well. The key to turning this trend around is education and public awareness, which was the basis for this video.

***Description:***

One-time funding was provided to create and disseminate an informational video designed to raise public awareness about the dangers associated with the manufacturing of butane honey oil. This was a crime prevention strategy to address the dangers of this process that jeopardizes public safety for youth in Riverside County.

***Program Name:***

Gang Awareness, Mentorship, and Education (GAME)

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

The program averages 250 presentations a year and reaches approximately 25,000 people annually, mostly youth. In a survey in 2016, approximately 85% of the elementary school students indicated that they were less likely to get involved with gangs because of what they learned from the GAME presentations.

***Description:***

The GAME program works to deter youth from gang involvement through powerful and compelling anti-gang presentations and effective and practical parenting skills presentations. Experienced prosecutors travel throughout the county and give presentations that teach youth about the devastating social and legal consequences of gangs, teach parents about gang paraphernalia, warning signs, and parenting strategies to keep their children out of gangs, and train educators and social services staff about local gangs.

**Program Name:**

Tattoo Removal

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

According to the California Health Care Safety Net Institute, tattoo removal programs have established protocols for clinical quality; however, an assessment tool has not been developed for measuring the non-clinical impact of tattoo removal in participants' lives. Most tattoo removal programs rely on feedback from former participants to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the program.

**Description:**

A program that offers youth free tattoo removal for visible tattoos that indicate sex trafficking, gang involvement, or hinder a youth's ability to attend school or obtain and maintain employment.

**Program Name:**

Youth Services Expansion through Community Based Organizations

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Some identified predictors of juvenile delinquency include youth lacking strong social ties, anti-social peers, incorrigible behavior, poor attitudes about school, and poor performance in school. Comprehensive community based programs that assist youth with academics, truancy, individual and group counseling on basic life skills, and mentoring programs are important intervention measures in the communities where our youth reside.

**Description:**

Contracts were awarded to community based organizations to provide mentoring programs, individual and group counseling, academic/vocational services, drug and alcohol counseling programs, transportation, and truancy prevention.

### **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 Riverside County Probation Department employs various strategies to address non-707(b) offenders:

- A validated risk/needs assessment is utilized to determine an appropriate level of supervision and intervention services for the youth.
- Case plans are generated between the probation officer, youth, and the family to map out goals and tasks the youth should strive to complete during their supervision period. These are reviewed and updated periodically.
- Targeted responses are employed. Referrals are provided based upon needs specific to each youth, and with an appropriate dosage given the extent of need.
- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment is facilitated by correctional and probation officers. Through journaling, the goal is to have the youth

make positive changes to their thoughts, feelings, and ultimate behaviors.

- Wide use of positive reinforcement is encouraged. The goal of correctional and probation officers is to provide youth with a ratio of "4 to 1" positive to negative feedback.
- A graduated sanctions matrix is utilized to implement alternatives to custody for youth. Additionally, use of the matrix limits bias among officers and creates consistency among staff responses to both positive and negative behavior.
- Various modes of counseling are provided to the youth and their family based on eligibility criteria, to include: Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS), and Functional Family Therapy (FFT).
- Specialized supervision models are utilized based on eligibility criteria and the needs of the youth/family. These include YAT, Wraparound, Home Supervision, and Aftercare/FFPS.
- The Interagency Placement Committee reviews all potential out-of-home cases and applies the Resource Family Approval (RFA) process whenever possible. The goal is to keep youth connected and in the homes of relatives or loved ones.
- Short-term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs) are utilized when necessary and in compliance with Continuum of Care Reform (CCR).
- Secure detention is utilized as a last resort. For those in custody, they also engage in case planning, social awareness programming, physical and behavioral health screenings, and educational programming.
- Commitment to the AMC YTEC program is utilized for those determined to be in need of a higher level of intervention and services. These youth also receive the same services as those in detention, but they also receive a battery of evidence-based programming, gender-responsive programming, employment readiness programming via the Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC), and the option for college/extended education for high school graduates. Seeking/maintaining employment is also an option for youth who are eligible.

## **B. Regional Agreements**

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

Riverside County does not currently have regional agreements as part of its YOBG funded services.

**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:**

AMC Youth Treatment and Education Center Program

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

In Riverside County, youth are committed to the Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (AMC YTEC) program and housed at the Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (AMC-YTEC). The AMC YTEC program targets different youth based on age, gender, criminogenic risk factors, and provides evidence-based treatment programs including Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT), Seeking Safety (SS), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT). Individual, group and family therapy is provided by licensed clinicians. Substance abuse treatment is also provided by behavioral health specialists who are trained in the Matrix Model. These programs provide a continuum of responses for the in-custody treatment of youth. These programs target needs that are not otherwise addressed in the JJCPA funded programs.

### **Description:**

The goal of AMC YTEC is to successfully reintegrate youth into the community through utilization of evidence-based screenings and assessments, implementation of targeted treatment, focused educational services, and vocational programming in a non-punitive, therapeutic environment.

AMC YTEC is a continuum of care program, providing in-custody programs and services, along with a comprehensive re-entry plan. While youth are completing the custodial portion of AMC YTEC, they are assigned to an Enhanced Aftercare community supervision deputy probation officer who has been trained in the Functional Family Probation Supervision (FFPS) caseload management model. The Enhanced Aftercare officer works closely with the youth, their family and AMC YTEC staff to develop their release plan.

AMC YTEC utilizes a four level school campus model advancing youth through the program as a freshman, sophomore, junior and senior, before graduation. Youth progress through the program based upon evidence-based initial screenings and assessments. Probation staff administer the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) assessments. Behavioral Health staff complete a clinical assessment. With this information, an individually tailored treatment plan is designed to address the youth's specific needs. Once the

comprehensive screenings and assessments are completed, the results are reviewed by the treatment team. The treatment team then determines whether a youth is assigned to the standard AMC YTEC program or a specialized AMC YTEC program.

All youth entering AMC YTEC are assigned a probation caseworker and a behavioral health therapist who work closely together to develop treatment goals for the youth based on assessments, behavioral history, career assessment and future goals. The treatment team meets weekly to discuss the progress of each youth toward achieving their goals and determining when they are eligible for promotion to the next level in the program.

All youth attend school daily, and education is fully accredited through the Riverside County Office of Education. Youth are evaluated utilizing the Renaissance Learning Star Assessment to determine reading and math achievement levels in order to place them in the appropriate grade. Ensuring youth obtain a quality education is a vital component of the AMC YTEC program.

In addition to the aforementioned standard programs and services that all AMC YTEC youth receive, the treatment team may determine that certain youth would benefit from specialized programming such as the Intensive Re-integration Services (IRIS) program for mentally ill youth or the Collaboratively Helping Adolescents Nurture Greater Empathy (CHANGE) program for sex offending youth.

IRIS is a comprehensive three-phase treatment program collaboratively designed by probation and behavioral health staff to reduce recidivism among mentally ill youthful offenders and assist them with successful community re-entry. Youth committed to the AMC YTEC program are screened for IRIS and accepted if they meet the program criteria. During IRIS's initial phase, youth receive intensive treatment through multi-modal, evidence-based practices. The IRIS unit specifically selected ART, MRT, TF-CBT, SS, and FFT, because these programs have been identified as therapy approaches with strong empirical research supporting their effectiveness with youth offenders. In the second phase, re-entry planning focuses on the youth's post-custody needs, such as appropriate housing, educational services, employment preparation, and life skills development. In the final phase, the youth are supervised in the community by an Enhanced Aftercare probation officer who has been trained in FFPS, an evidence-based case management approach that engages the entire family in the youth's rehabilitation. IRIS youth who demonstrate appropriate behavior are rewarded with increased outings to educational and recreational events and are given opportunities to perform community service.

The CHANGE Program is a seven stage comprehensive model to treat youth who sexually offend. The treatment for the youth is modeled after the Division of Juvenile Justice's evidence-based Forward Focused-Sex Behavior Treatment Program (FF-SBTP). RCP utilizes the Juvenile Sexual Offender Recidivism Risk Tool (II) for youth under the age of 18, and the Static-99R are for youth over age 18. These tools are validated and state-mandated instruments to measure youths' risk for recidivism and inform their treatment needs. Youth learn to eliminate inappropriate sexual behaviors as well as acquire skills and knowledge to become responsible, healthy individuals capable of forming positive relationships. They develop thinking and behavioral skills in strength-based individualized treatment as well as the ability to understand the impact of their crimes on victims and families. While in the program, youth participate

in individual, group, and family therapy. In addition, youth complete journals, guided-group exercises, assigned readings, and life skill role playing. In addition to the FF-SBTP treatment model, youth also benefit from the standard AMC YTEC program.

In addition to any specialized treatment programs, youth also have access to job skills training and career guidance while at AMC YTEC. During the program, youth receive their birth certificate, California identification card, food handler card, high school transcripts and social security card. Youth are also expected to complete a set number of court-ordered community service hours to give back to the community.

Youth who demonstrate appropriate behavior and commitment to their rehabilitation are eligible to be selected for the transitional living unit (TLU) where they enjoy greater opportunities for off-campus activities as well as access to community-based organizations. Many of these youth acquire gainful employment, enrollment in community college, and independent living skills. The TLU experience ensures the youth have greater success and less recidivism upon re-entering their communities.

***Program Name:***

Enhanced Aftercare

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

Enhanced Aftercare probation supervision is provided to youth who were ordered committed to AMC YTEC and successfully completed the program. As these youth receive supervision and treatment before, during, and upon completion of AMC YTEC, gaps in services are significantly reduced. These programs target needs that are not otherwise addressed in the JJCPA funded programs.

***Description:***

Immediately upon an order of the court to commit a youth to AMC YTEC, the youth's case is transferred to the Aftercare unit. The unit supervisor reviews the case and assigns it to an Aftercare probation officer (PO) assigned to AMC YTEC. As it usually takes no longer than a day to transfer the youth into the program, the PO is able to make contact with the youth almost immediately upon entry. The goal is to establish a rapport with the youth, ease their transition as much as possible, and establish expectations for their successful completion of the program. POs complete case plans as necessary, engage the youth regarding their progress or lack thereof, and ensure general needs are met (education, programming, etc.). The POs also facilitate cognitive behavioral treatment (Forward Thinking) three times per week using the various journals. Another goal of the PO is to ensure there is a stable release plan for the youth, and establish a rapport with the youth's parents/family, to assist in maintaining the relationship between both parties while the youth remains out of the home. Once youth progress to junior status in YTEC they earn the possibility of being granted a furlough pass home. Prior to final approval, the PO completes a residence

verification to ensure the home is fitting and will not pose a detriment to the youth's progress up to that point. The PO's role is to provide support to the youth and family to ease the community reentry process.

As the youth approaches graduation, there is a litany of items designed to smoothen the transition back home. A case plan and release plan are completed so all parties are aware of the next steps. Probation coordinates with RCOE to ensure the youth will re-enter the appropriate school with a minimal delay, and a formal hand-off is conducted between the youth, parents, AMC YTEC PO and Aftercare field PO. Once the youth returns home, the field Aftercare PO utilizes FFPS to develop a plan for the youth, conducts youth and parent evaluations to monitor progress, and provide referrals as necessary. Given the level of need, these youth/families could be contacted by the PO as much as twice per week as a means of support. These POs continue to provide Forward Thinking instruction as necessary for each youth, as well as transportation, and employment information/referrals.