

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

**2018-19
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

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

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

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

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

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders
- B. Regional Agreements
- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

A. Assessment of Existing Services

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

In February of 2014, the Sonoma County Probation Department convened the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) for the purpose of revising the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The Council acknowledged that a full community assessment was not necessary or feasible but that there was a need to capture what strategies and services are taking place in what part of the continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation. The Council charged staff with the creation of a survey. They stated that a survey of the member organizations of the council would provide a wealth of information about what is available and the group agreed to fill out some form of survey about what services they offer to at-risk or system involved youth. The initial survey of JJCC members established an inventory of resources currently available in our community. Members were asked to list existing services and strategies for working with system-involved or at-risk youth in Sonoma County, in the six community issue theme areas and they were asked to respond to three questions in relation to each theme area: (1) *What is working well?* (2) *What is not working?* (3) *What is missing?*

The JJCC Planning Workgroup and the Council compiled and analyzed results from that survey over the next several months to identify important issues and possible solutions, informed by concurrent data collection efforts and the expertise of the Planning Workgroup and council members. Through the process it was clear that the system partners have worked very hard over the years to

make a good juvenile justice system in Sonoma County, and that while strategies for improvement are the focus of this plan, overall the system is functioning well.

Additional data collection which informed the planning process included data gathered from youth in community-based programs, from leaders of local community-based organizations and from locally published demographic reports. It also included crime data from local law enforcement agencies, an examination of other local planning documents, and feedback from youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system or at risk of becoming so. Summaries of the findings from these data collection efforts can be found in the [Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan](#) published in 2016 and in the [Plan Appendices](#).

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

Partners agreed that collaboration is crucial. Multiple planning efforts exist in Sonoma County, and the JJCC was careful from the outset to make sure that the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan aligns with other efforts by filling in gaps that are not already addressed, avoiding duplicative or conflicting efforts, and acknowledging and building on the careful planning already done by others. The alignment between other County plans and the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan is detailed in the [Plan Appendices](#).

For each goal in the plan, responsible parties and one lead party is identified. The council is encouraged to share responsibility for implementation of the plan and at each quarterly meeting, updates are given on progress made in the last quarter. This often provides opportunities for further collaboration between member organizations.

The plan also identifies a community issue theme area of 'System Approaches' in the plan and two related plan priorities:

1. Improve collaboration between County departments, cities, schools, law-enforcement and non-profits around strategic/program planning, funding applications, etc.
2. Address issues of equity in the juvenile justice system and in schools—related to ethnicity, gender and other characteristics.

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.

As part of the planning process, juvenile crime data were presented both geographically and temporally. Viewing this data revealed important trends in juvenile crime in the county and informed several priorities listed below. The council did not identify any strategies which applied to only one area of the county but did identify trends related to schools and neighborhoods across the County that should be addressed.

INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Reduce drugs at school. Develop a collaborative approach to intervene effectively with students with drugs at school. Focus on schools with high incidences of drug offenses, working directly with

principals & vice principals. Also addresses Priority 10: Increase access to behavioral health resources.

ASSESS: Services for reentry. Assess the existing capacity of available re-entry services for youth reentering the community from Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Probation Camp, out-of-home placements and the State Division of Juvenile Justice. Identify any gaps that exist in those services.

INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Identify more housing options. Explore existing transitional housing options and add housing resources for the reentry population.

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.

Four parts of the juvenile justice continuum are addressed across seven community issue theme areas, a set of 16 priorities have been articulated, and goals are identified to address each of the priorities. The goals were revised and reprioritized in May-July of 2017. The following table shows priorities identified under each community issue theme area to address the four parts of the juvenile justice continuum, and goals connected to the priorities. While goals were identified for all of the priorities, not all can be undertaken at once. The goals prioritized for fiscal years 2017-2019 are summarized below. Each is followed in the plan by a list of partners and the lead agency responsible to implement the goals. This comprises Sonoma County's action plan for the next two fiscal years. The members of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council share responsibility for implementing the plan, and the council will review progress on goals quarterly. Priorities and goals will be revisited on a bi-annual basis.

SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES

1. Priority: Increase community outreach/engagement in communities where probationers live.
 - 1.2 **INCREASE A PRACTICE:** *Increase Probation Officer community engagement.*
2. Priority: Ensure that pro-social opportunities are accessible and engaging.
3. Priority: For youth who lack support, increase access to engaging and supportive mentors and provide transitional housing opportunities.
 - 3.1 **ASSESS: Services for reentry.** *Assess the existing capacity of available re-entry services for youth reentering the community from Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Probation Camp, out-of-home placements and the State Division of Juvenile Justice. Identify any gaps that exist in those services.*
 - 3.2 **INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Identify more housing options.** *Explore existing transitional housing options and add housing resources for the reentry population. Existing options to explore: Transitional Housing Program (THP) currently used for foster youth but possibly available to Probation youth, AB12 transitional housing used for Human Services Lead Agency cases. Include in the continuum: transitional housing, sober living*

environments, supportive housing, and respite care for youth reunifying with family.

4. Priority: Address bullying in schools.
5. Priority: Improve existing collaboration between partners to address gang activity and violence in the County.
 - 5.1 **INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Reduce gang activity and violence using a comprehensive approach.** *Explore fuller implementation of the Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model, and leverage all goals under Safe and Supportive Communities to prevent, intervene with and suppress gang activity and violence.*

SYSTEM APPROACHES

6. Priority: Improve collaboration between County departments, cities, schools, law-enforcement, and non-profits around strategic/program planning, funding applications, etc.
7. Priority: Address issues of equity in the juvenile justice system and in schools—related to ethnicity, gender and other characteristics.

QUALITY PROGRAMMING

8. Priority: Evaluate programs to ensure progress toward goals is being made.
 - 8.1 **EVALUATE PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES: Evaluate Juvenile Probation processes and outcomes.** *Continue evaluation and quality monitoring work moving forward, leveraging work conducted during the grant-funded Evidence Based Practices To Increase Public Safety (EBP-TIPS) evaluation project, and other evaluations of juvenile programs such as the California Wellbeing project. Also continue to support Upstream's work in advancing evidence-based programs and practices through applications to the Upstream Portfolio of Model Programs.*
9. Priority: Increase fidelity and consistency of programs and strategies.
 - 9.1 **EVALUATE PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES: Evaluate Juvenile Probation processes and outcomes, as in 8.1 above.**

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

10. Priority: Increase access to behavioral health resources.
 - 10.2 **INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Formalize diversion guidelines and make sure diverted youth get behavioral health services when they need them.** *Increase prevention efforts and behavioral health resources for youth being diverted from the system by formalizing diversion guidelines in Probation and coordinating diversion services between Probation and community diversion efforts with their own programs, such as in Rohnert Park, Sebastopol, and Sonoma. Work with District Attorney to create criteria for diverting or other informal handling of drug offenses where appropriate, with the goal of connection to treatment services.*
11. Priority: Increase quality and consistency of behavioral health resources for youth in the system.
 - 11.1 **IMPROVE SERVICES: Assess and improve behavioral health services at reentry.** *Assess existing behavioral health transition planning efforts for youth reentering the community from Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Probation Camp, out-of-home placements and the State Division of Juvenile Justice. Identify any gaps that exist in transition planning and make improvements.*

11.2 **SET UP A PROCESS: Do clinical assessments prior to referring for treatment.** *Examine the behavioral health assessment process and explore improvement options for Probation Supervision and institutions. Ideally, clinical assessments should inform case planning and placement in behavioral health services.*

STRONG FAMILIES

12. Priority: Increase family engagement to promote better outcomes for youth.

12.2 **IMPROVE SERVICES: Integrate trauma-informed care into Probation practice.** *Address intergenerational issues of trauma, substance abuse and crime. To address trauma, train staff and community-based partners in trauma-informed care. Commit to ongoing efforts to improve practice in trauma-informed care.*

12.5 **DEVELOP A PROTOCOL: Outline strategies for engaging families in services.** *Encourage parent engagement in services by outlining successfully strategies to be used by Probation and CBO staff. When engagement efforts are unsuccessful, consider court orders to promote parents' participation in needed services.*

EMPLOYMENT SKILLS AND OPPORTUNITES

13. Priority: Increase paid employment and internship opportunities that meet the needs of youth.

13.1 **SET UP A PROCESS: Improve connection to employment services.** *There are many resources available in the county. Identify and connect to appropriate programs. Create a standardized referral process as in 2.1, and link to engagement goal 1.4 to remove barriers. Link to system coordination goal 6.1.*

CONNECTION TO EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

14. Priority: Provide additional support to youth trying to re-enter district schools.

14.2 **INCREASE COORDINATION AND SERVICES: Collaborate with schools on alternatives to exclusionary discipline.** *Find other ways to deal with expulsions and suspensions to keep kids in school, including restorative justice processes. Develop effective ways for Probation Officers to engage with schools. As in 1.1, develop a collaborative approach including effective alternative interventions where exclusionary discipline and justice system involvement can appropriately be avoided.*

15. Priority: Prevent or intervene in school disconnection using an assertive engagement, wraparound approach.

16. Priority: Provide more support for youth to achieve academically and increase transition planning around education.

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

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

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

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

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

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

A. Information Sharing and Data

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

Data related to program utilization and outcomes are gathered from CBOs in several ways and the Department can also utilize administrative data to understand our outcomes. CBOs provide data on program start and end dates and exit results; those data are entered into our juvenile case management system. They also submit excel reports to record the dose of treatment delivered to the youth and family. Annually each CBO also provides documentation of quality assurance activities that occurred throughout the year and a report of programmatic outcomes. Some providers also submit their raw data which is captured via a data scanning technology and stored in a database at Probation. The programmatic outcome data are summarized in a report shared with Probation administration and CBOs. Technical assistance around fidelity and outcomes reporting/continuous quality improvement is provided to CBOs as needed. The Department also facilitates peer learning opportunities for provider staff on a variety of topics.

B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

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

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

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

Program Name:

Probation Officers on School Campuses

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Studies have shown community supervision and intensive supervision to be promising practices in reducing juvenile recidivism. This program uses principles from the research shown to be most effective in the field of community supervision—the program addresses the principles of risk, need, treatment and fidelity. Officers use evidence-based risk/needs assessment tools in order to determine the level of risk for re-offending and to target resources to higher-risk offenders, and to match intensity of services and supervision to level of risk. The tools allow staff to identify criminogenic needs, protective factors, barriers and drivers. This information is used to develop individualized case plans. Case plans set “SMART” goals and identify interventions, supervision strategies and treatment programs that are appropriate to the offender’s strengths and needs. Officers use motivational interviewing and Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS) when working with gang involved youth.

Description:

Officers funded through this program supervise low-moderate risk caseloads. This program seeks to reduce delinquent offenses; provide for higher rates of successful completion of probation and restitution requirements; and improve participating students’ school attendance and performance through the provision of supervision and specialized services to youth on probation and others at risk. By collaborating with the existing police officers on campus, Probation Officers will provide intensive supervision to the wards already known to the Probation Department. They will also provide diversion and intervention services designed to improve behavior in the community, home and school as well as to restrict further entry of minors into the juvenile justice system.

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:

Functional Family Therapy

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Numerous reviews have identified Functional Family Therapy (FFT) as an effective intervention for at-risk adolescent youth and their families. FFT has an established record of outcome studies that demonstrate its efficacy with a wide variety of adolescent related problems including youth violence, drug abuse, and other delinquency related behaviors. The positive outcomes of FFT remain relatively stable even after a five-year follow-up ([Gordon, Arbutnot, Gustafson, & McGreen, 1988](#)), and the positive impact also affects siblings of the identified adolescent ([Klein, Alexander, & Parsons, 1977](#)).

Description:

Functional Family Therapy, is used to resolve immediate crises through the mobilization and utilization of individual, family, school, peer and community resources. Administered by community based organizations, the program involves phases and techniques designed to engage and motivate youth and families to change their communication, interaction and problem solving skills. The Functional Family Therapy model is based on the assertion that the family or living unit of the youth is the best context within which to both understand the nature of youth's problems and to search for long-term solutions. Interventions seek to strengthen the ability of families to resolve the problems they face through reducing risk factors and increasing positive factors. The Functional Family Therapy model is intended to prevent at risk youth from entering and/or penetrating into the juvenile justice system by identifying and addressing pre-delinquency issues in the context of youths' family, friends and support systems.

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:

Restorative Justice Programs

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Local evaluation has shown positive outcomes from the Restorative Justice Programs. When compared, the pre- and post-program survey results reveal significant changes. Dr. Pat Jackson from Sonoma State University, supplied the following observations after reviewing pre- and post-program Youth Resiliency Surveys:

- *The data show significant improvement* in the subscale measuring how they feel about their understanding of others including: feeling bad when someone gets their feelings hurt, trying to understand what other people go through, and trying to understand what other people feel.
- The data shows overall significant improvement in both internal and external assets. The two internal asset subscales that show the largest improvements are improvements in the family environment and in the presence of an adult outside the home who provides support, expectations, and facilitates helping the community.

Description:

Restorative justice is a process that brings together the youth who offended, their family and support, the victim with their support and others impacted by the crime, to dialogue about the harms and impacts of the offense, the underlying causes that led to the offense and to create a plan to address the discussed harms, impacts and underlying causes. Restorative justice programs are designed to address victim's needs, assist youth in accepting responsibility for their offending and achieve a reduction in recidivism. Two organizations provide restorative justice interventions in multiple different formats. Depending on the case, youth may participate in family group or restorative conferencing, restorative mediation, restorative dialog groups or accountability circles. While the format varies, the focus is on accepting responsibility for offending and repairing harm. These services are delivered by Restorative Resources and Recourse Mediation.

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:

Substance use assessment

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Properly assessing criminogenic needs and risk factors and conducting follow up assessment on identified needs prior to assigning an appropriate level of treatment is considered critical to the success of correctional programs. Most recently the University Cincinnati Correctional Institute has been developing and validating a program assessment tool which identifies substance use assessment (if substance use treatment is being provided as part of the program) as an important program component.

Description:

Probation will be partnering with our County Health Department for the assessment and referral of youth to substance abuse programming. Improved substance abuse assessment and referrals will help Probation identify where resources for substance abuse programming are most needed for youth on Probation.

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:

Gang Risk Intervention and Suppression

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Studies have shown community supervision and intensive supervision to be promising practices in reducing juvenile recidivism. The Gang Risk Intervention and Suppression program uses principles from the research shown to be most effective in the field of community supervision—the program addresses the principles of risk, need, treatment and fidelity. Officers use evidence-based risk/needs assessment tools in order to determine the level of risk for re-offending and to target resources to higher-risk offenders, and to match intensity of services and supervision to level of risk. The tools allow staff to identify criminogenic needs, protective factors, barriers and drivers. This information is used to develop individualized case plans. Case plans set “SMART” goals and identify interventions, supervision strategies and treatment programs that are appropriate to the offender’s strengths and needs. Officers use motivational interviewing and Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS) when working with gang involved youth.

Description:

This program funds three armed officers provide intensive supervision to youth on Probation with gang ties. The goal is to educate youth about gang culture and risks, alternative choices and behaviors, resources to support healthier choices, tools to develop a positive meaningful life and an overall increased awareness of self and others in order to become positive contributing members of the community. Youth who have gang conditions affiliated with their probation are assigned to a specialized gang caseload with an armed probation officer. The officer works closely with local community based organization and law enforcement to ensure community safety and rehabilitate gang entrenched youth.

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:

Family Violence Prevention

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This service includes a diverse array of violence prevention and intervention services. The Department contracts with several community based organizations to delivers services to youth on probation in the community and in custody. Programs include

Aggression Replacement Training, Trauma Counseling (including Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy), and Violence Prevention Groups.

Aggression Replacement Training is an evidence based practice found to be effective in reduction in felony recidivism, improved social skills and a reduction in problem behavior among participants. It is listed on Crimesolutions.gov and other evidence-based clearinghouses with top ratings.

Research shows that youth in the justice system are much more likely than the population at large to have had adverse childhood experiences, trauma and abuse. These experiences can lead to behavior problems and mental health symptoms if not unaddressed. Youth on Probation who have a history of trauma are able to access individual counseling via two different service providers. One of the providers specializes in sexual abuse counseling and other provider offers trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy, an evidence based intervention.

Description:

As noted above, this program includes a diverse array of violence prevention and intervention services. The Department contracts with several community based organizations to delivers services to youth on probation in the community and in custody. Programs include the following.

Aggression Replacement Training: Youth assessed as high risk to reoffend will complete the 30-hour evidence-based curriculum that addresses social skills, moral reasoning, and management of emotions.

Trauma counseling: Youth on Probation who have a history of trauma are able to access individual counseling via two different service providers. One of the providers specializes in sexual abuse counseling and other provider offers trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy, with the ability to also provide resource assistance (assistance to families in securing tangible resources) or parent education on an as needed basis.

Other services focused on violence prevention and healthy relationships with families and with peers include Healthy Relationships, My Strength, Teen Assault Prevention Project Workshops and Diversity Workshops. Healthy Relationships and My Strength are 8 week group program that address topics such as sexual harassment, teen dating violence, family dynamics, communication skills, body image, alternative definitions of masculinity, and sexual assault prevention. Teen Assault Prevention Project Workshops are one hour workshops focused on addressing sexual assault and issues of consent. Diversity workshops are one hour workshops focused developing an understanding of the many differences among peoples, and the importance of understanding, accepting and honoring these differences.

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 Sonoma County Probation Department offers a continuum of programs, services, and varying levels of probation supervision for youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system. Sonoma County provides a variety of programs to youth and their families targeting risk factors identified through use of a validated risk assessment instrument. Supervision caseloads are based on risk level to reoffend and lower risk youth are not mixed with higher risk youth. The array of Sonoma County’s Juvenile Probation services targets criminogenic needs, offering cognitive-behavioral interventions, gender-responsive programming, family intervention, substance abuse intervention, mental health treatment, and restorative justice. As YOBG is not the sole source of local funding for juvenile services, other funds (JJCPA and JPCF) are used to fill needed service gaps and provide services for youth who are at high risk to reoffend.

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.

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:

Juvenile Hall

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Funds will be used to pay the salary and benefits of four Juvenile Correctional Counselors (JCC-II) who staff the maximum security unit in the Juvenile Hall. The full staff complement of the Maximum Security Unit program is 8.0 full-time equivalents. County of Sonoma funds the remaining costs of the 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:

Other Placement

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Sonoma County Probation Department will maintain a percentage of DJJ funding for the purpose of ensuring immediate access to necessary specialized treatment and/or monitoring services that will provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youth, protect the community, and reduce liability. Noting that the non-707(b) offenders who were historically sent to the Department of Juvenile Justice had either expended all available local resources and programs or were not found to be acceptable for the majority of group home placements, this type of funding is necessary for specialized intensive case management and treatment services.

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:

Day or Evening Treatment

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

The Vista Academy is Sonoma County’s juvenile evening reporting center (ERC), which is a detention alternative for youth who are court wards and need intensive structure and services to change behavior. The Center for Social and Environmental Stewardship is contracted to deliver the ERC program to juveniles who are assessed to be moderate to high risk to re-offend. Clients are transported to the ERC after school hours and are provided intensive programming and activities designed to structure 40-70% of a youth’s free time. Clients receive counseling, tutoring, structured activities; parents are also invited to participate in weekly parent groups. Transportation and meals are provided to program participants. Depending on the participant’s progression through the case plan, the expected term of a successful participant is four to six months.

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:

Gender-specific programming for Girls

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Circles Across Sonoma provides group services to female juvenile offenders in the Girls Circle format. Services are delivered by Petaluma People Services Center, California Parenting Institute, Verity, and Social Advocates for Youth-- four local CBOs that deliver the Girls Circle groups throughout Sonoma County. The program utilizes a female-responsive, Motivational Interviewing approach to treatment services involving relationship building, ritual, and directed techniques to elicit self-change. Girls Circles are offered at every level of Probation services—juvenile diversion, community probation, detention and aftercare. In doing so, the program allows a girl the same consistent programming at any level of participation in the juvenile justice system. Weekly two-hour groups are conducted in eight-week cycles.

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:

Juvenile Sex Offender Program

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Sonoma County's Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program utilizes the Collaborative Model for the supervision and treatment of juvenile sexual offenders. The model incorporates assessment, monitoring, supervision, intervention and treatment into a comprehensive program that is designed to reduce recidivism in the sex offender population. The Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool-II (JSORRAT-II) is utilized as the required risk assessment tool for juveniles determined appropriate for the program. Results of this assessment are used to inform a range of decisions, including placement, programming, supervision, and other resource allocation decisions. Community treatment involves group counseling, family therapy, and individual treatment.

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:

Special Education Services

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Sonoma County’s Educational Liaison Services (SCELS) works with the Juvenile Court to facilitate education services and placement of adjudicated youth into local schools, and to monitor the adjudicated youths’ progress in completing educational goals and accessing appropriate support services. The consultant also provides assistance to parents in understanding their children's educational rights and successfully navigating school systems. YOBG funds the contracted consultant to deliver SCELS services. The target population is students who have little or no support in addressing the educational and behavioral challenges that resulted in their referral into the juvenile justice system. SCELS draws from collaborative work involving the Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, the Sonoma County Office of Education, attorneys, public and private schools, community-based organizations, parents, guardians, families of students, and advocates.

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:

Parenting Education

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

Teen Triple P (Positive Parenting Program) will be offered to parents of youth under probation supervision and Triple P will be offered to youth on probation who have children of their own. The program provides parenting education and support in a seminar or one-to-one format. After a thorough assessment, a level of service and format is determined. Parents set goals and learn ways to encourage positive behavior, teach new skills, resolve conflict and encourage self-regulation. Parents learn to use appropriate consequences for misbehaviors and have opportunities to practice new parenting skills.

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:

Staff Salaries and Benefits

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to go along with other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services.

Description:

The Sonoma County Probation Department has been heavily involved over the past several years in the systematic development of evidence-based practices, including the integration of case management and evidence-based programs. YOBG funds are being allocated to maintaining existing effective programs, expand the continuum of alternatives to detention services, and fill gaps in treatment needs. YOBG funds are utilized to support administrative functions to implement, oversee, and evaluate evidence-based programming in Sonoma County. A 1.0 FTE and a 0.5 FTE analyst support Department capacity to develop and administer programs, conduct statistical analysis, and monitor data for the Juvenile Probation Services Division.