

(2021-2022) Annual Plan

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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. Haunani.Pakaki@sonoma-county.org

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

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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.

In 2018, the Sonoma County Probation Department explored ways to assess its existing services for juveniles and their families. Seeking an assessment that would be comprehensive, the Department sought an approach that would address all aspects of the Juvenile Justice Continuum. In early 2019, in partnership with the Council of State Governments (CSG), the Sonoma County Improving Outcomes for Youth (IOYouth) Initiative was undertaken. IOYouth is a data-driven project that helps states and counties align their policies, practices, and resource allocation with research proven methods. The CSG began conducting a comprehensive review to determine how well the Sonoma County juvenile justice policies and practices aligned with those shown to work in improving outcomes for youth while using resources efficiently.

The IOYouth Initiative launched in February 2019, a yearlong process whose aim was to create an action plan for implementing key system improvements. With guidance from CSG, the IOYouth Task Force was formed. The Task Force included a varied and diverse set of stakeholders including Sonoma County District Attorney and Public Defender representatives, the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Law Enforcement, and the Sonoma County Office of Education, Sonoma County Human Services, Sonoma County Behavioral Health, Probation leadership, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the County Administrator's Office.

CSG conducted their first site visit on May 7-9, 2019, and focused on collecting qualitative data on the front-end of the system (how youth are referred to probation, initial case processing decisions). During their visit, CSG:

- Received a comprehensive tour of Juvenile Hall and met with Juvenile Hall leadership;
- Conducted focus groups with the following groups: Juvenile Hall line staff, Juvenile Hall youth, parents of detained youth, Human Services intake staff, non-school based law enforcement, school leadership, diversion program providers, attorneys from the offices of the Public Defender and District Attorney, Judges, and Probation intake staff;
- Created plans with Probation's Planning, Implementation & Evaluation team to provide quantitative data on the front-end of the Juvenile Justice System;
- Met with Probation leadership to discuss the visit and plan for the first IOYouth Task Force meeting;

The IOYouth Task Force convened their first meeting on May 9, 2019. At the meeting, CSG

introduced the IOYouth Initiative in more detail, with an anticipated timeline and guided the group on a walkthrough of the Juvenile Justice System and solicited input on parts of the system that ought to receive particular focus moving forward. CSG stated that the following series of meetings through March 2020 would lay out all of their findings and facilitate group discussion and goal development that would result in a set of goals and priorities for the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (Plan).

At the second IOYouth Task Force Meeting on August 29, 2019, CSG shared key takeaways from their analysis of the front-end of the system. At the third IOYouth Task Force Meeting on December 3, 2019, CSG shared its key takeaways from their analysis of the Juvenile Justice Center's detention policies and practices. During the fourth IOYouth Task Force Meeting on January 28, 2020, CSG provided the group their assessment of Probation Camp and services for youth supervised in the community.

The fifth and final IOYouth Task Force Meeting on March 4, 2020, allowed CSG to summarize its recommendations arising from their overall analysis of Sonoma County's Juvenile Justice policies and programs:

- Diversion**

- oEstablish formal policies around diversion eligibility criteria and the screening process, and expand diversion to additional low risk youth;
- oCreate a juvenile assessment center to serve as a non-secure, multi-system receiving center for youth in contact with the justice system;
- oIn lieu of, or as a precursor to, an assessment center, expand law enforcement diversion and develop multi-systems diversion partnerships.

- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention**

- oReserve secure detention only for youth that pose a public safety risk and risk of flight;
- oRevise the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), create override policies, and collect, analyze, and report data on tool fidelity and overrides;
- oCreate alternatives to secure detention to ensure that youth who are not a public safety risk are not placed in Juvenile Hall;
- oRestrict the use of secure detention for youth as a sanction, and generally, post-disposition.

- Juvenile Hall Services**

- oExpand availability and accessibility of research-based services to youth in detention;
- oProvide robust, ongoing training, and engage all staff in regular conversations around equity issues.

- Family Engagement and Case Planning

- oDevelop and implement department-wide family engagement policies and practices;

- oDevelop a case planning process that is seamless across the juvenile justice system and involves families in a meaningful way;

- oImprove case coordination within the Department and with families to develop a more seamless and comprehensive aftercare/reentry planning process.

- Community-based and Camp Services

- oDevelop Department-wide policies to improve service matching based on youths' criminogenic and behavioral health needs;

- oDevelop a continuum of effective and equitable community-based services across the county aligned with youth's most prevalent needs;

- oExplore opportunities to strengthen Camp services and/or revamp the model to address the behavioral health needs of its population.

- Data Collection

- oBuild internal data collection, analysis, reporting, and use capacity for system and provider performance and youth outcomes.

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

On May 14, 2020, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) prioritized and adopted recommendations from the IOYouth Task Force as collected in the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (Plan). The JJCC of Sonoma County is comprised of many of the same leaders that participated in the IOYouth Task Force, representing a diverse and well-balanced group. The Sonoma County JJCC meets quarterly and, consistent with Welfare and Institutions Code 749.22, includes: Law Enforcement representatives from the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sherriff's Office, a representative from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, the Juvenile Court Presiding Judge, Attorneys from the offices of the Sonoma County Public Defender and District Attorney, Sonoma County Behavioral Health, Sonoma County Human Services – Family Youth and Children Division, Community-based Service Providers, Juvenile Justice Commission, County Administrators Office, Sonoma County Office of Education, Sonoma County Juvenile Division Leadership and the Chief Probation Officer. JJCC participants joined work groups tasked with implementing the prioritized recommendations meeting at regular intervals during the remainder of 2020 and in the first part of 2021.

The first JJCC meeting following adoption of the Plan occurred on August 12, 2020, and related updates to the Council included:

- Diversion – The first priority is creation of formal Diversion policies, action steps were determined and potential workgroup members were identified.
- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – This workgroup reviewed recommendations to the DRAI. A draft of the new DRAI policy is in progress. Additional alternatives to detention outside electronic monitoring will be explored in next year's plan.
- Detention Services – This workgroup assessed the range of services youth can access in detention and then establishing partnerships so that youth can transition to services in the community.
- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – Given the Departmental impact, additional leadership were added as leads to this group. Additional trainings were added for Juvenile Hall to provide enhanced goal support.
- Probation Supervision – Policies and procedures were analyzed to develop a plan to define the role of the Probation Officer in the juvenile justice continuum.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – This workgroup will cross over with Institutions and wants to develop one case plan that will follow a youth throughout their probation experience. We will be establishing policies, creating surveys and ongoing assessments.
- Camp – Reviewing existing processes that coordinate services for youth and families to assess where most effective improvements can be made.

- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – A pilot is in progress with a CBO partner, Child Parent Institute (CPI), using a revised method of tracking data and reporting outcomes. Developing a data tool that will help us track and calculate the recidivism data; that tool will be built and tested by IT staff.

The second JJCC meeting following adoption of the Plan occurred on December 9, 2020, and related updates and to the Council included:

Juvenile Justice Realignment Subcommittee (JJRS) – Senate Bill (SB) 823 has mandated realignment of local Division of Juvenile Justice youth effective July 1, 2021. The Bill also required creation of the JJRS to the JJCC. Since the changes from the Bill will overlap with the goals of the JJCC Plan, extensive consideration and planning will be required moving forward. The JJRS requirements were reviewed and solicitation made for members in anticipation of a launch meeting.

- Diversion – An established internal workgroup meets monthly working on a formalized Diversion policy.
- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – The workgroup revised the DRAI and updated the manual. The internal workgroup met with justice partners in February 2021 and provided an update in anticipation of a future pilot launch.
- Detention Services – Previous goals still being assessed, with focus on SB 823’s potential impact.
- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – Previous goals still being assessed, with focus on SB 823’s potential impact.
- Probation Supervision – This group reviewed the service matching data from community based organizations and plans to research means to follow the behavior response system with fidelity.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – This group worked on developing a uniform case plan template in tandem with ongoing interface improvements. The workgroup also reprioritized creation of a Child-Family Team (CFT) conference model, and related policy to begin in the current fiscal year.
- Camp – Probation Camp was temporarily un-occupied for an undetermined amount of time. The remaining youth at Camp were transitioned out at their normal time.
- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – The Results Based Accountability (RBA) pilot is in progress with CPI, trainings for RBA were held in January and March.

The most recent JJCC meeting following adoption of the Plan occurred on March 10, 2021, and related updates and to the Council included:

- Juvenile Justice Realignment Subcommittee – The JJRS work continues, with Program Development Teams meeting regularly to create programming for future realigned youth. Teams are developing Charters, Team Plans, and reporting out regularly in anticipation of upcoming grant opportunities.

- Diversion – An Intake-Diversion policy statement was developed and will be followed with a Procedures Manual for Intake officers. Diversion letters were updated and a database is being developed to capture all intake decisions.
- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – DRAI drafts of the Guide, Form, and 4.1.11 Policy were revised, reviewed, and shared with Justice Partners on 2/9/2021. Training likely to begin, at the earliest, in June due to scheduling and the required vetting process. DRAI changes were submitted to Noble Software Group for incorporation into the Noble Assessments software platform.
- Detention Services – The Prioritized Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan goals overlap almost totally with the Program Development Team’s (PDT) work pursuant to SB 823 and the JJRS.
- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – Since December 2020, two trainings were offered to staff. Resident youths have begun a new program offered through Boys & Girls Club entitled, “LA Cultura Cura” (Culture is Healing) that provides a health and healing philosophy approaching well-being through an indigenous lens. Future trainings and enhanced dialogues are planned in line with the goals of the Department.
- Probation Supervision – Obtained data from Intensive Case Management (ICM)/Wrap provider, working on analysis to determine reliability of service matching. Workgroup mapped out and reviewed Behavior-Response System for our technology team. New system will be added to their work plan.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – Noble case plan integration will occur once interface completed (user testing is ongoing). Re-prioritized the expansion of CFTs for commencement to current fiscal year. Developing a policy after an initial Lead meeting is held that includes PDT participation.
- Camp – Probation Camp was temporarily un-occupied for an undetermined amount of time. The Program Development Teams are working to determine alternative uses for Camp facilities until re-occupation can occur.
- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – Development of data tools with the Information Services Department has begun which will help us measure recidivism and examine the experience of racial/ethnic and gender groups at key decision points.

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.

Sonoma County, like most of the rest of the nation, has enjoyed a long-lasting decline in delinquency referrals. Fiscal Year (FY) 18-19 saw a slight increase in referrals to Probation for felonies and infractions but referrals declined overall in FY 19-20. Juvenile crime mapping continues to show schools as prominent sources of delinquency referrals for drug and against-person offenses, and commerce centers for property offenses. Sonoma County's plan will continue to focus on supporting school connection and safety, however, given the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and home-schooling Sonoma County will pivot to provide enhanced case management in the home as needed. This pivot will assure that the appropriate behavioral health services are provided early and whenever needed to prevent unnecessary justice system involvement.

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.

As described above, the Sonoma County Juvenile Probation Division underwent a comprehensive assessment of its programs in 2019 and 2020. The result was the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan with Goals and Objectives, reviewed and prioritized for action by the JJCC. The Plan is organized around eight focus areas addressing the Juvenile Justice Continuum and the JJCC meets regularly to discuss ongoing progress for each area. Each of the underlined goals is supported by specific objectives that are marked to either "In Progress" that have been significantly started, or will be completed in the current FY; or objectives that the Probation will "Start Later" that are targeted to begin in the latter part of 2021 or later, and may span multiple years. Goals and Objectives may be reprioritized as a result of SB 823 and the JJRS' Department-wide changes that are still in development.

Diversion (Prevention)

1. Establish formal policies around diversion eligibility criteria and the screening process, and expand diversion to additional low risk youth.

In Progress:

1.1 Create formal policies and criteria around eligibility for pre-file diversion, based primarily on PACT pre-screen risk assessment results, including youth who have prior referral histories, and do not preclude youth with non-violent felonies from being eligible for diversion if low/moderate risk.

2. In lieu of, or as a precursor to, an assessment center, expand law enforcement diversion and develop multi-systems diversion partnerships.

Start Later:

2.1 Establish formal partnership with other service systems—child welfare, behavioral health, and schools--to leverage and combine resources to divert and serve low/moderate risk youth outside of the juvenile justice system.

In Progress:

2.2 Establish a multi-systems diversion/program placement team and family/team meeting process that connects youth with complex needs to appropriate services.

Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention (Incapacitation)

3. Revise the DRAI, create override policies, and collect, analyze, and report data on tool fidelity and overrides.

In Progress:

3.1 Revise/validate the DRAI or adopt an already validated tool and adapt to local context and establish clear override policies.

In Progress:

3.2 Develop and provide training on new tool and policies/protocols and establish a quality assurance process to analyze data and produce quarterly reports on detention decisions to review alignment with the DRAI, the use of overrides, the reasons for overrides, and to identify and address equity issues. Reports should be shared with detention staff on a consistent basis.

In Progress:

3.3 Develop or update policies and procedures around use of the DRAI and generally restrict use of detention for the following reasons: lack of community-based supervision alternatives, crisis beds, and service options; a lack of supervision in the home or community; a parent, guardian or legal custodian avoiding legal responsibility; a risk of self-harm or other behavioral health needs; technical violation unless public safety is at risk.

Detention Services (Intervention/Incapacitation)

4. Expand availability and accessibility of research-based services to youth in detention.

In Progress:

4.1 Expand the availability of research-based mental health, substance use, and cognitive-behavioral services in detention, including through partnerships with additional community-based providers.

Start Later:

4.2 Expand partnerships with local community-based providers with the goal of continuing their service provision in the community for youth post-release.

Juvenile Division (Entire Juvenile Justice Continuum)

5. Provide robust, ongoing training, and engage all staff in regular conversations around equity issues.

In Progress:

5.1 Review current training offerings for Juvenile Hall staff and ensure that the Department is offering a robust set of trainings that includes research and best practices focused on adolescent development, positive behavior change, implicit bias, and cultural competence.

In Progress:

5.2 Incorporate considerations around equity and cultural competence into staff and supervisor meetings and trainings, and include a process to regularly share and review data on equity at all points of the juvenile justice continuum.

Probation Supervision (Intervention)

6. Develop Department-wide policies to improve service matching based on youths' criminogenic and behavioral health needs.

In Progress:

6.1 Create internal policies and protocols to improve service matching based on criminogenic and behavioral health needs, establish a related quality assurance process, and better define the role of probation officers in service matching, referrals, and communication/engagement with providers.

7. Revise Juvenile supervision policies to reflect a developmentally appropriate approach, and explore opportunities for system-wide change.

7.1 Move toward a more developmentally appropriate model of juvenile probation focused on youth/family engagement and positive youth behavior change, including:

In Progress:

- Establishing policies that position probation officers as agents of behavior change, including youth and family engagement and service engagement and oversight

In Progress:

- Using the graduated response matrix with fidelity to adopt graduated responses, minimize violations, and incentivize positive youth behavior.

In Progress:

- Tailor conditions of probation to youths' assessed risks and criminogenic needs in conjunction with juvenile justice partners, and aligning court expectations, progress reports, and termination criteria accordingly.

Family Engagement and Case Planning (Intervention)

8. Develop and implement department-wide family engagement policies and practices.

In Progress:

8.1 Establish policies and trainings around meaningful family engagement including participation of families in case planning and treatment team meetings, visitation policies, engagement in service provision, the creation of surveys and feedback loops, development of parent groups, etc.

Start Later:

8.2 Begin process to create a paid position for a bilingual family advocate to assist families as they navigate the court and probation process.

In Progress:

8.3 Establish a family-team conference model to deploy at key decision and transition points along the Juvenile Justice continuum, including reentry from Hall/Camp/DJJ.

9. Develop a case planning process that is seamless across the juvenile justice system and involves families in a meaningful way.

In Progress:

9.1 Create a uniform case planning template that is used throughout the duration of a youth's time in the juvenile justice system, and develop policies and required timeframes for case planning and treatment team meetings that involve youth, families, probation staff, and service

providers (in addition to other individuals as appropriate).

Probation Camp (Intervention/Incapacitation) – TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED DUE TO CAMP UN-OCCUPANCY

10. Improve case coordination within the Department and with families to develop a more seamless and comprehensive aftercare/reentry planning process.

Start Later:

10.1 Create a more robust and seamless aftercare planning process for youth returning from Probation Camp, including better coordination between probation officers and Camp case managers, with youth and families, and with community-based providers to better match and refer youth to the most appropriate services and ensure services are provided in a timely manner.

Quality Assurance and Data Collection (Information Sharing and Outcome Reporting)

11. Develop a continuum of effective and equitable community-based services across the county aligned with youth's most prevalent needs.

11.1 Partner internally and with the JJCC and Provider Council in an ongoing way to:

In Progress:

- Based on results from above and IO Youth analysis, better align contracted services with youth's needs and identified service gaps, to include creation of more behavioral health treatment services, as well as addressing equity and geographic service gaps

In Progress:

- Establish performance-based requirements for providers, develop an associated quality assurance, oversight, and continuous quality improvement process, deepen commitment to increasing capacity for high-quality, community-based programming, and reallocate resources to more effective programs

12. Build internal data collection, analysis, reporting, and use capacity for system and provider performance and youth outcomes.

12.1 Build internal capacity to collect, track, report, and use data to inform decisions, including:

In Progress:

- Identifying other system performance and positive youth outcome measures

Start Later:

- Incorporating data review and use into leadership and staff meetings and cross-system discussions

Start Later:

- Develop an ethnic and racial disparity report to support Objective 7.2, above

In Progress:

- Establishing a standard definition of and/or multiple ways of tracking recidivism

Start Later:

- Tracking recidivism into the adult system

Start Later:

- Analyzing recidivism and technical violation rates by key variables

Finally, through our efforts in the Continuum of Care Reform effort, the Sonoma County Juvenile Probation Division will continue to recruit and train local foster care families, including kinship placements, to take in youth who might otherwise be placed into short term residential therapeutic program (STRTP), and provide critical case management services as an alternative to, or step down from, STRTP placement.

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

This year's Plan was modified by the JJCC workgroup leads as a result of competing priorities and system improvements. The work of the JJCC continues, while striving to develop the overlapping mandates of SB 823 and the JJRS but the true impact to the JJCC Plan's Goals and Objectives will not be known until after the Trailer Bill is passed and potential funding is confirmed.

The only change to the JJCPA Funded Programs was a name change from "Probation Officers on School Campuses" to "Evidence-based Probation Supervision." These Probation Officers provide evidence-based and evidence-informed supervision, using family-centered approaches in close collaboration with schools and community service providers. The former program name implied Probation Officers serving in a role that could propel youth further into the justice system, increasing the school-to-prison pipeline. The name change serves to prevent that misunderstanding.

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

n/a

**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.

Sonoma County Probation participates in the Integrated Justice System with the Court and the Offices of the Sheriff, District Attorney and Public Defender, and has direct access to the database tables for analysis and measurement of the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

The data obtained through our Integrated Justice System measured:

- population demographics
- counts of juvenile delinquency referrals
- detention utilization and detention screening results
- assessed needs
- service referral, engagement and completion

Analysis of that data provided insights on many aspects of the youth and programs in Sonoma County. Discussion on the data analysis helped the JJCC identify the Probation Department's strengths and thoughtfully address areas needing enhanced focus, including:

- expansion of community-based alternatives and the overall reduction of detention as a sanction;
- ongoing expansion of research-based services for youth in detention;
- meaningful staff training around equity issues;
- service matching for youth based on assessed needs;
- use of incentives and graduated responses;
- the establishment of department-wide family engagement policies and practices including a family-team conference model and bilingual family advocate;
- a seamless case planning process that tracks across systems and involves the family more fully;
- the need to continue internal data collection, analysis, reporting, and use capacity to track system and provider performance and youth outcomes.

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.

n/a

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:

Other Supervision/Contingencies

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

A very large body of research demonstrates the effectiveness of the Risk-Need-Responsivity model of behavior change, and within that model the Responsivity Principle highlights the importance of interventions that the person is able to benefit from. Among other things, this includes tailoring interventions to effectively reach the individual, considering characteristics of the individual such as culture, personal strengths, learning style, personality, motivation, gender. This sometimes means that specialized services are required to meet unique needs and overcome barriers to rehabilitative engagement.

Description:

Sonoma County Probation Department maintains a contingency budget funded in part by JJCPA to provide immediate access to necessary specialized treatment and/or monitoring services tailored to the specific needs of individual youth that cannot be met by other means.

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 deliver 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 deliver 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 eight 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.

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.

Program Name:

Planning, Implementation & Evaluation Team

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The Sonoma County Probation Department relies on implementation science to assure the success of its evidence-based programs and practices (EBPs). Research identifies drivers of successful implementation, and the Probation Department has organized itself to attend to these factors, including staffing the Planning, Implementation & Evaluation Team to guide the selection of effective interventions, support effective implementation methods, and contribute to supportive context for the interventions within the Department. The National Implementation Resource Network's Active Implementation model serves as a framework to improve EBP implementation, thereby achieving favorable program outcomes. Evidence shows that EBPs are most likely to achieve these outcomes when implementations drivers are fully attended to, including competency drivers: staff selection, training and coaching; organization drivers: internal and external supports, and decision support data systems; and leadership drivers: technical management and transformative leadership.

Description:

The Sonoma County Probation Department has been heavily involved over the past several years in the implementation of EBPs. More recently Probation launched the Planning, Implementation & Evaluation team, responsible to lead the Departments application of implementation science to support internal and contracted EBPs. JJCPA funds two analysts responsible for program administration and for attending to the drivers of successful EBP implementation.

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.

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.

Program Name:

Evidence-based Probation Supervision

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.

**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.

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 and need assessment. 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

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

Below are YOBG funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Juvenile Hall

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

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.

Program Name:

Other Placement/Contingencies

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

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.