

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

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Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(b) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan.

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so.

Your submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

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Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

A. Assessment of Existing Services

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

Currently and since JJCPA and YOBG funding has been available; Amador County has used said funds to target juveniles with varying needs.

First Responders – Provide in many cases, the first line of enforcement of laws. Amador County has three Police Departments who provide law enforcement for cities within the county, a Sheriff’s Office who provides law enforcement for all unincorporated and contract cities within the County and the California Highway Patrol who provides County wide law enforcement primarily enforcing traffic laws.

Probation Department – Provides all supervision of offenders, juvenile and adult, placed on any type of community supervision. The Probation Department also arranges for all detention of juvenile offenders when needed and/or required. Juveniles are dealt with at the lowest level of intervention that insures accountability and rehabilitation. This includes all delinquency, truancy and any and all other at-risk youth residing in Amador County.

Education – Amador County Unified School District and County Office of Education are combined. They provide educational services to approximately 4000 students. Within the county there are seven elementary schools, three junior high schools two high schools and three alternative schools. Amador County schools and the Probation Department have always worked collaboratively to

address truancy and other social issues with the intended outcome to be healthy students and families.

Health and Human Services (HHS) – Under the umbrella of HHS, Amador County Behavioral Health and Social Services is charged with providing a full gamut of services to citizens of Amador County. The Probation Department and HHS have and continue to collaborate regarding services and strategies to best serve the youth of Amador County. Direct services they currently provide are, mental health counseling and psychotropic medication, alcohol and drug counseling, intervention and placement of dependency youth, funding to eligible families and health and wellness programs.

Community Based Originations (CBOs) – Amador County, although rural, small in size and population has two very good CBOs that specifically service juvenile offenders and their families. Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency and Nexus Youth and Family Services have both provided and continue to provide direct services to at-risk youth. Programs they provide are alcohol/drug education and counseling, peer counseling/support and aggression replacement therapy.

Due the small rural nature of Amador County, most stakeholders see and meet with each other at most monthly/weekly meetings throughout the county and continually collaborate on a regular basis to not only address current issues, but also discuss trends and best practices in an effort to build healthy families.

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

Amador County is a small (606 square mile) rural county located in the foothills of central California. From the 2010 census, the population is 38,091 of which 16.8% are under age 18. 87% of the population is white. The median household income in 2015 dollars is \$54,171 with 13.1% of the population living in poverty. The unemployment rate as of April of 2015 is 6.5%.

Due to the small size and limited resources, county agencies, departments and community based organizations are in many ways forced to collaborate to address issues. Department heads exchange information freely and sit on many boards and committees where by collaborative approaches are required.

Stakeholders have collaborated and will continue to collaborate making every effort to use funding in a conservative manner but offer the widest range of services needed to address our needs.

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.

Schools – continue to address truancy and supervision of juvenile offenders attending schools to ensure compliance with laws and supervision.

Cities – intervention, prevention and supervision for the highest population density areas.

Rural Parts Of The County – intervention and prevention. Getting activities to youth into these areas is challenging. Ensuring juveniles have transportation

to/from activities in more populated areas will be a focus to ensure engagement.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

The Amador County Probation Department will continue to use Probation Officers to provide enforcement of laws and conditions of supervision paired with the social skills usually possessed by a social worker to ensure resources are delivered to youth both already on community supervision as well as those youth exhibiting signs of at-risk behavior.

The team approach of partnering with school site administration, campus supervisors and Probation Officers will allow for quick response times ensuring a collaborative approach when responding to behaviors. It is anticipated Probation Officers will address negative behavior with graduated sanctions and address positive behavior with rewards. Probation Officers will approach all juvenile cases with the same enthusiasm giving juveniles the best possible chance at compliance.

All law enforcement partners have and will continue to have access to each other's case management systems ensuring the fluid exchange of information.

Referrals to county and community based organizations to address not only the needs of the juvenile but also the needs of the family will be a priority. Probation Officers will have knowledge and be equipped to make said referrals at all points of contact with a juvenile. The Probation Office will have authority and the ability to eliminate any and all barriers to services.

Caseloads are and will continue to be low, less than 20-1, to ensure no juvenile and family goes without services.

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.

Amador County Probation uses an electronic case management system (CMS). The CMS is called AutoMon. AutoMon provides and Amador County Probation subscribes to modules for general case management, assessments, drug testing and use of supervised release administration. JCPSS reporting is also tracked and reported through our CMS.

All law enforcement partners have the ability to access, in real time, AutoMon. Health and Human Services can access AutoMon upon request.

Through our CMS, reporting outcomes for juveniles the department is charged with serving is achievable and will provide accurate data.

The Probation Department has access to the schools computer system to track grades and attendance.

The Probation Department has access to our first responder’s computer system to track offenders and author crime reports when warranted.

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:

JJCPA/YOYG Deputy Probation Officer – County and On Campus Supervision

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Amador County has and continues to have a relatively low juvenile crime rate. Additionally, detention needs continue to remain at low levels since JJCPA was authorized. Placement of juveniles continues to remain at all-time lows as our local system only places juveniles out of their home as a last resort.

Amador County continues to have a relatively low truancy rate. We take an early intervention approach to communicating with our schools and addressing truancy before it becomes a pattern needing to be addressed by the School Attendance Review Board.

With these trends identified since 2000, the evidence is clear our system approach to serving juvenile and their families works.

Description:

Funding from JJCPA is used to provide direct supervision services to all juveniles coming to the attention of the Probation Department. One Deputy Probation Officer handles this responsibility. Juveniles serviced are; identified at-risk youth, truants, Informal Probationers (654 W&I), Probation w/out Wardship (725a W&I), Wards of the Court (601 and 602 W&I) and Dual Jurisdictional Youth (241.1 W&I). Amador County does not operate a juvenile detention facility. Funds are also used for in-detention programs with contract counties.

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.

Amador County has and continues to have a relatively low juvenile crime rate. Additionally, detention needs continue to remain at low levels since JJCPA was authorized. Placement of juveniles continues to remain at all-time lows as our local system only places juveniles out of their home as a last resort.

Amador County continues to have a relatively low truancy rate. We take an early intervention approach communicating with our schools to address truancy before it becomes a pattern needing to be addressed by the School Attendance Review Board.

Supervision of juveniles coupled with referrals to programming and services either offered by the county or community based organizations gives juveniles and their families the highest likelihood of success and wellness.

Low juvenile caseloads, less than 20-1, mean officers have the opportunity to intervene and address any and all needs of juvenile and their family.

With these trends identified since 2000, the evidence is clear our system approach to serving juvenile and their families works.

B. Regional Agreements

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

The Amador County Probation Department uses YOBG funds to support the following services for this population:

Nexus Youth and Family Services – Aggression Replacement Therapy and 180 U-Turn are provide to all appropriate juvenile populations.

Psychological Evaluations order by the juvenile court to assist in determining appropriate dispositions of juvenile cases.

Amador County Health and Human Services – individualized substance abuse and behavioral health counseling for juveniles and families.

AutoMon – case management system specifically, annual maintenance and escrow fee, web-check-in and National Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS).

Juvenile Detention – Amador County does not have a juvenile detention facility. Contracts are in effect with El Dorado, Nevada and Yolo Counties for detention and in-detention programs. A contact with the newly constructed Tuolumne County Juvenile Detention Facility is pending.

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:

JJCPA/YOBG – Deputy Probation Officer – County and On Campus Supervision

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Amador County Probation Department coordinates JJCPA funds with YOBG funds to serve all juveniles within Amador County that are: identified at-risk youth, truants, Informal Probationers (654 W&I) Probationers w/out Wardship (725a W&I) Wards of the Court (601 and 602 W&I) and Dual Jurisdictional Youth (241.1 W&I).

Description:

Funds from YOBG are used to pay for direct services to all juvenile identified as at-risk truants, Informal Probationers (654 W&I) Probationers w/out Wardship (725a W&I) Wards of the Court (601 and 602 W&I) and Dual Jurisdictional Youth (241.1 W&I). Aggression Replacement Therapy and the 180 U-Turn Program are provided by Nexus Youth and Family Services (a community based organization) via a contract for said service.

The Probation Department funds in part its CMS that gives the department to track, assess and report to the state various outcomes required.

Amador County does not have a juvenile detention facility. Contracts are in effect with El Dorado, Nevada and Yolo Counties for detention and in-detention programs. A contact with the newly constructed Tuolumne County Juvenile Detention Facility is pending.