

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

**FY 2018-19
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: 05/01/2018

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Instructions:

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

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

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

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

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

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.

The Butte County Probation Department (BCPD) filed an originating multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan in 2001. This plan was updated in 2005. The plan adopted a number of strategies to address both prevention and intervention of what was, at that time, a growing juvenile delinquency problem in Butte County. By adopting these strategies and the implementation of numerous programs supported by JJCPA and YOBG funding sources, the trend of juvenile delinquency in Butte County has lessened.

The BCPD adopted the use of detailed assessments of all Juvenile referrals to help categorize the level of supervision warranted and to provide targeted interventions to address the specific criminogenic needs of youthful offenders. Through various interventions, Butte County has seen the level of out of home residential placements drop to a historical low of between 5-10 youth during the past several years. Increased and better-coordinated services, both in the community and in Juvenile Hall, have resulted in lower populations of youth on formal probation and lower numbers of youth requiring detention in Juvenile Hall.

Over the past five years, intakes to Juvenile Hall have decreased. This decrease can partially be attributed to a variety of increased resources put in place to address at-risk youth throughout the community.

The BCPD works collaboratively with our Child Welfare partners to ensure that youth are dealt with at the lowest appropriate level within the various systems. Protocols have been established to staff cases pursuant to 241.1 W&I Code. In addition, regular meetings of the 933 W&I Code interagency placement protocol team, help ensure that the needs of higher-level youth are best addressed across the various systems. Increased collaboration with Butte County Department of Employment and Social Services (Social Services) allows for better initial assessment of youth needs to ensure they are dealt with at the least restrictive and most supportive level within the community. The BCPD and Social Services meet several times a month to develop case plans for youth in common, or at risk of transitioning from one system to the other.

Community partners, both public and private, have increased services to youth over the past several years. Law Enforcement agencies have done more targeted community and neighborhood policing. The Butte County Behavioral Health Department has increased outreach to youth through community center programs and crisis team interventions. Educational partners have increased services to youth by increased collaboration with the BCPD in areas such as School Site Council, open house at Table Mountain School in Juvenile Hall, continuity of Educationally Related Mental Health Services for students, Local Control and Accountability Plan meeting participation, and providing smoother transitional services for at-risk youth. Additionally, Table Mountain School achieved full accreditation by Western Association of Schools and Colleges in 2015.

The BCPD has introduced innovative programs to address the ever-changing needs of the youth and the community. The BCPD collaborates with the Boys and Girls Club of the North Valley (Boys and Girls Club) and Butte County Office of Education for afterschool programming in Juvenile Hall. The Boys and Girls Club provides valuable programming for youth in Juvenile Hall, including social awareness programs, life skills programs, and re-entry services. A fully accredited Boys and Girls Club is located in a vacant housing pod in Juvenile Hall. Additionally, the Boys and Girls Club maintains clubs in the City of Chico, Paradise and Oroville.

The BCPD has implemented Evidence-Based Practices in programming, and has adopted several best practice models. Youth are engaged in Girls Circle, The Council for Boys and Young Men, Forward Thinking, wraparound services, placement services, Camp Condor programming, and various community service and community restoration activities. Electronic monitoring is utilized to assist with supervision in the community as an alternative to longer-term detention. The BCPD has implemented the Strengthening Families Program curriculum in both the North and South areas of Butte County. The BCPD collaborates with Northern Valley Catholic Social Services to provide programming such as Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), Craving Identification Management (CIM), and Teenage Parenting Program (TAPP). Vocational activities and training are offered through Regional Occupational Program in Juvenile Hall and through a collaboration with Alliance for Workforce Development (AFWD). Catalyst provides domestic violence awareness and counseling. Butte County Public Health provides education to and testing of youth at risk for infectious disease.

YOBG and JJCPA funding is used to complete risk and needs assessments, increase counseling services, enhance supervision services, provide Evidence-

Based Programming, offer vocational training, provide enhanced educational opportunities, increase community service and engagement activities, administer gender specific programming and recreational activities, and provide for increased staff training and development.

The BCPD contracts directly with a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist to provide both on and off site individual, group, and family counseling services. Therapists work closely with the BCPD staff to mediate family counseling to enhance youths' ability to remain in a community/family setting.

The Local Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Council meets regularly to discuss various issues pertaining to juvenile delinquency within Butte County. Representatives from the BCPD attend these meetings and provide detailed updates on the various programs, future needs, gaps in services, and ongoing challenges within Butte County.

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

Collaboration and regular meetings across various disciplines working with youth in both public and private sector are ongoing. The Children's Services Coordinating Council meets monthly. Additionally, committees meet to address issues such as adverse childhood experiences, commercial sexual exploitation of children, placements, Local Control and Accountability Plan, and gang intervention.

Butte County continues to engage in a collaborative Systems Improvement Plan (SIP) incorporating countywide strategies to work with Probation and Children's Services Youth across both systems.

The BCPD continually works to improve relationships with collaborative partners throughout the community, in order to meet the often-unique needs of youth.

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.

The BCPD continues to focus on providing responsive programming throughout Butte County. The focus of juvenile prevention and intervention is countywide. A greater emphasis on areas of the county where services have been limited, including the more rural areas, will result in decreased public safety risk from juvenile crime. Strategies such as providing group-programming meetings, increased access to transportation in order to attend the meetings, and language interpreters, take the programs and information directly to the lesser served populations. Implementing programs that work with the whole family, and not the just individual youthful offender, provide a more in-depth, holistic approach to deal with the presenting offense, as well as to provide preventative services to lessen reoccurrence.

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 Juvenile Justice Plan adopted a number of strategies to address both prevention and intervention of what was, at that time, a growing juvenile delinquency problem within Butte County. By adopting these strategies and the implementation of numerous programs supported by YOBG and JJCPA funding sources, the trend of Juvenile Delinquency in Butte County has lessened.

With the assistance of enhanced programming enabled by JJCPA and YOBG funding, the BCPD has adopted a continuum of services including diversion classes, community service, general supervision, counseling, electronic monitoring, gender specific programming and supervision, gang interventions, detention services, Camp Condor, and placement services.

The BCPD has adopted the use of detailed assessments of all juvenile referrals to help categorize the level of supervision warranted and to provide targeted interventions to address the specific criminogenic needs of youthful offenders. Through various interventions, Butte County has seen the level of out of home residential placements drop significantly. Increased and better-coordinated services, both in the community and in Juvenile Hall, have resulted in lowered populations of youth on formal probation and reduced numbers of youth requiring detention in Juvenile Hall.

YOBG and JJCPA funding is used to complete risk and needs assessments, increase counseling services, enhance supervision services, provide Evidence-Based Programming, offer vocational training, provide enhanced educational opportunities, increase community service and engagement activities, administer gender specific programming and recreational activities, and provide for increased staff training and development.

Enhanced collaboration with various community-based organizations allows the BCPD to provide a myriad of programming for youth in and out of a custodial setting. The Boys and Girls Club provides valuable programming for youth in Juvenile Hall, as well as at three community-based clubs throughout the county. These programs include social awareness programs, life skills programs, recreational opportunities, educational support, and re-entry services. A fully accredited Boys and Girls Club is located in a vacant housing pod in Juvenile Hall.

The BCPD contracts directly with a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist to provide both on and off site individual, group, and family counseling services. Therapists work closely with the BCPD staff to mediate family counseling to enhance youths' ability to remain in a community/family setting.

The BCPD works collaboratively with our Child Welfare partners to ensure that youth are dealt with at the lowest appropriate level within the various systems. Protocols have been established to staff cases pursuant to 241.1 W&I Code. In addition, regular meetings of the 933 W&I Code interagency placement protocol team, help ensure that the needs of higher-level youth are best addressed across the various systems. Additionally, the BCPD and Children's Services have developed a Systems Improvement Plan (SIP) to better serve youth across both systems.

The BCPD implements whole family centered approaches by providing wraparound programming, which includes the Strengthening Families Program, an EBP directly facilitated by trained BCPD staff. The BCPD also supports the practice of youth giving back to the communities they have victimized. Youth engage in community service activities at local parks and municipalities, community-based organizations, and collaborative partners. The goal of community services is to connect youth with their communities, so that they are less inclined to re-victimize those communities.

The Local Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Council meets regularly to discuss various issues pertaining to juvenile delinquency within Butte County. Representatives from the BCPD attend these meetings and provide detailed updates on the various programs, future needs, and ongoing challenges within Butte County.

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.

Currently, the BCPD’s case management system (CMS) is browser-based and managed on departmental servers. In addition to our CMS system, the BCPD also contracted with a browser-based assessment provider to manage all our case plan and criminogenic risk and need assessments. The BCPD has operated our CMS system since the early 2000’s and our assessment system since 2015. Juvenile referrals, bookings, assessments, court hearing, programs, and case management functions are tracked within the systems. The BCPD has full access to run data reports and have the capability to share data files with partners as needed via a back end ODBC connection.

The BCPD has ability to measure short-term success rates by reviewing improvements to a youth’s criminogenic needs as well as measure longer term success rates utilizing subsequent law enforcement referrals. In the summer of 2017, the BCPD transitioned to a newer CMS system that has the capability to build upon the qualities of our current system while expanding our ability to better manage the quality of our data.

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 JJCPA, 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:

Boys and Girls Club of the North Valley

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Evidenced-Based programs and activities that promote resiliency, life skills and healthy relationships will help youth change their attitudes and behaviors from anti-social to prosocial. A multi-faceted approach involving county-wide partnerships and a continuum of responses to prevention, intervention, suppression and re-entry programs which specifically addresses school attendance and behaviors, provides programs in alignment with 21st Century learning principles and mentoring relationships with youth that results in an increase in self efficacy, a decrease in at-risk behaviors and an increase in school, social and personal outcomes.

Description:

The Boys & Girls Club operates expanded learning programs and activities for youth aged 12 to 18. Facilities provide safe and supervised environments where professional youth development staff guides more than 200 youth members each day in positive and life enhancing programs and activities. The three teen centers operate five days a week and often times on the weekend providing hours ranging from 20-30 hours a week during the school year and throughout the summer.

The Boys & Girls Club, under the direction of the BCPD provides staff services and related events to youth in and out of custody under the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court. Services to be provided included: workforce readiness, financial literacy, diversity programs, academic support, GED preparation, college exploration programs and tours, entrepreneurial opportunities, job skills training, health and wellness programs, relationship and resilience building programs, character and leadership development, service learning opportunities, arts and sports fitness and recreation programs. The Boys & Girls Club provides four (4) staff daily to facilitate activities at Juvenile Hall with each day of programming lasting 3-5 hours. These staff also facilitate three (3) service learning events quarterly for youth in custody. In addition, three (3) staff provide rotating facilitation from the communities of Chico, Oroville and Paradise. There are also designated staff in each community to support youth transition in Chico, Oroville and Paradise, and programs and services specifically designed to meet the Boys & Girls Clubs three priority outcome areas: Academic success - graduate from high school ready for college, trade school, military or employment. Good character and citizenship - being an engaged citizen involved with the community register to vote and model strong character. Healthy lifestyles - adopt a healthy diet, practice healthy lifestyle choices, and make a lifelong commitment to fitness.

Program Name:

Minor Adjustments Program (MAP)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Evidence-Based programs and activities that promote resiliency, life skills, and healthy relationships will help youth change their attitudes and behaviors from anti-social to pro-social. Improving local and direct rehabilitative services available to youth can result in a heightened sense of responsibility; recognition of inappropriate social conduct and poor decision making; the recognition of appropriate behavior and social skills through supervision, structure, counseling, instruction, role modeling, positive and negative reinforcements and other individualized strategies; increased rates of successful completion and grants of probation, community service obligations and payments of restitution and fines; and a reduction in the number of Butte County youth placed out of the area at residential facilities, reducing the cost associated with those placements.

Description:

The MAP is an intensive collaborative project coordinated by the BCPD and funded in part by the JJCPA. This program is designed to help specified youthful offenders and their families regain or enhance their abilities to maintain the integrity of their families, while also being held appropriately accountable for their past and present behaviors.

The MAP is based upon a Court ordered Juvenile Hall commitment of 180 days for select youthful offenders. During the first 60 days, youth remain in custody with no opportunity for release. Between 60 days and 90 days, youth may be granted a Temporary Release (TR) to the parental participant at the discretion of the BCPD Probation Officer. Youth will be permitted to return home for pre-established periods of time, depending on the family's overall progress and other circumstances. The TR concept allows program flexibility. Should a youth have a setback in their program, custodial sanctions can be swiftly and efficiently delivered.

Between day 90 and the conclusion of the program (day 180), youth are returned to their residences where intensive treatment continues. During the second half of the program, youth are granted an Extended Temporary Release (ETR) from custody, during which time maximum supervision and innovative treatment approaches can continue.

Up to three program extensions may be imposed prior to informing the Court via a formal Violation of Probation notice. Each program extension prolongs the TR eligibility by two weeks but does not affect the original 180 day order from the Court.

The MAP was conceived of and instituted following an expressed need for improving local and direct rehabilitative services provided to youth in Butte County's Juvenile Court. The program is based on a four component model whereby a collaborative service agreement exists between local education providers, probation services, psychological services and youth development providers.

Implementation of additional services will occur as the MAP develops, and as funding and staffing allow. Additional services may include vocational programs and training; work experience; family planning and STDs/AIDS awareness; pet therapy; and independent living skills programs. Additionally, the drug testing of juvenile participants is regular and random.

The MAP is designed to provide youth, their parents and/or guardians, and siblings with individualized and intensive assessment, supervision and services locally. The specific goals of this program are to hold youth appropriately accountable for delinquency, inappropriate social conduct and poor decision making; to use appropriate behavior and social skills through supervision, structure, counseling, instruction, role modeling, positive and negative reinforcements and other individualized strategy; to increase rates of successful completion and grants of probation, community service obligations and payments of restitution and fines; and to reduce the number of Butte County youth placed out of the area at residential facilities, reducing the cost associated with those placements.

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 BCPD has developed strategies that reduce delinquency and promote pro-social development. Prevention is key not only to helping youth to develop the necessary skills needed for a successful life, but also to prevent the onset of adult criminal careers, improve public safety and reduce costs. Before 2007, a nonviolent youthful offender could be sent to the State Division of Juvenile Justice (formerly California Youth Authority) institutions for an indeterminate amount of time. Counties can no longer send nonviolent youthful offenders to the State Division of Juvenile Justice, therefore the role of County Probation Departments needed to grow. In the past, juvenile delinquency efforts have been unsuccessful because of their punitive nature. It is clear that positive approaches that emphasize opportunities have a far greater impact on youth.

The BCPD utilizes a validated risk and needs assessment tool in an effort to prioritize resources. Using this tool helps to classify youth accurately to target treatment and other services to reduce recidivism. Organizing and focusing resources of the juvenile justice system is required to address effectively serious, violent, and chronic juvenile crime. BCPD staff complete assessments at the time of intake and every six months thereafter to determine if the risk level has changed. Using the assessment tool identifies which areas of the youth’s criminogenic profile are the most likely to lead to re-offense.

Probation Officers use information from the assessment to develop a case plan in partnership with youth and their families. The purpose of the case plan is to identify appropriate services and ensure that services provided are based on the youth's and family's needs and strengths. In addition, the case plans are developed to address the issues that lead youth to become involved in the criminal justice system in the first place. Objectives and goals of the case plan are specific, measurable, attainable, reasonable, and time-limited.

The implementation of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) assists the BCPD in determining effective programs and policies that reduce recidivism. EBP are approaches empirically researched and proven to have measureable positive outcomes. Some of the EBP used at the BCPD include the Strengthening Families Program, The Council for Boys and Young Men, Girls Circle, Forward Thinking, and Aggression Replacement Therapy.

The BCPD uses a Sanction and Incentive matrix to respond to behavior, based on the severity of the behavior and the risk level of the youth. This matrix provides a menu of options for Probation Officers that incorporates structure and discretion to reinforce case plan and court conditions. It holds youthful offenders accountable, provides positive reinforcement, ensures swift response to youths' behaviors, and is measurable.

Collaboration and regular meetings across various disciplines working with youth in both public and private sector are ongoing. The Children's Services Coordinating Council meets monthly. Additionally, committees meet to address issues such as adverse childhood experiences, commercial sexual exploitation of children, placements, Local Control and Accountability Plan, and gang intervention.

Butte County continues to engage in a collaborative Systems Improvement Plan (SIP) incorporating countywide strategies to work with Probation and Children's Services Youth across both systems.

The BCPD continually works to improve relationships with collaborative partners throughout the community, in order to meet the often-unique needs of youth.

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:

Electronic Monitoring

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The use of Electronic Monitoring lowers populations in Juvenile Hall. The BCPD is committed to expanding its Global Positioning Services (GPS) caseload by 15 youth to make the community of Butte County safer for its residents. This service provides youth with a highly structured supervision program in the community as an alternative to institutionalization. GPS offer cost effectiveness, a flexible sentencing alternative, an opportunity for immediate sanction, more intensive supervision, and increased community safety. A case plan and a detention release criterion are completed and utilized for evaluation on each youth prior to being considered for release back to the community. Moderate to high risk youth supervised with a Global Positioning Device have a greater likelihood of success.

Program Name:

Risk and/or Needs Assessment

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD contracts with a risk/needs assessment provider to maintain a complete system of ongoing risk screening and needs assessments. BCPD staff is trained in using the risk/needs assessment tool to aid in making crucial decisions in classifying youth appropriately and to target interventions (Risk Principle). The BCPD has moved deeper into the implementation of EBP by developing case plans (Needs Principle) as well as analyzing how programs are delivered, and addressing gaps in services (Treatment Principle). By evaluating how well programs are delivered, the

BCPD can continue to improve protocols and processes regarding the utilization of the tool in the future (Fidelity Principle). Using a risk/needs assessment tool has allowed the BCPD to better manage youth and streamline operations. This instrument provides greater validity, structure and consistency to the decision making process as it relates to risk and needs assessment. It also allows the BCPD to allocate resources more efficiently by targeting the most intensive interventions to the highest risk youth according to their individual needs. The utilization of a validated risk/needs assessment tool helps the BCPD effectively manage prevention services and, most important, reduce offender recidivism. Scientifically validated risk and needs assessment is the foundation of the modern juvenile justice system. It provides a before-and-after snapshot, indicating whether youth were helped while under the care of the BCPD.

Program Name:

After School Services

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

Northern Valley Catholic Social Service (NVCSS) provides weekly services focusing on a range of subjects including substance use and abuse modeled after Dr. Stalcup's evidence-based relapse prevention model. In addition, NVCSS provides classes on social responsibility, cultural diversity, sex and health education, and teen parenting and life skills. Group sessions are provided to youth in Juvenile Hall after school during the week. NVCSS assists staff with Aggression Replacement Training (ART) groups. ART is an intervention program, aimed at chronically aggressive 12-17 year olds, administered by trained staff to improve moral reasoning, aggression and anger management. The goal is to reduce the risk of recidivism by facilitating pro-social changes in youths' attitudes and behaviors. The substance abuse program is built around an evidence-based relapse prevention model. Developed by Dr. Stalcup, the CIM Model is a client-derived approach to achieving and maintaining sobriety based on a process of analyzing craving and managing it with an individualized program of recovery activities.

Program Name:

Counseling

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

A licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (MFT) and a Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) provide individual, group, and family counseling to youth detained at Juvenile Hall. Services provided by the MFT and LCSW include the assessment of and treatment, counseling and case management for at-risk youth; intervention, testing, evaluation, counseling and guidance for a caseload of individual clients and client groups; screening and evaluation of mentally ill persons and persons experiencing life stress; interviewing clients to collect personal history; making preliminary diagnosis for review by the Juvenile Court and the BCPD; provision of casework services and implementation of treatment plans for at-risk wards of the court and their families; provision of personal and group therapy and counseling; development and implementation of guidance, counseling and treatment plans; teaching socialization and coping skills; and advising wards and their families of community resources. Licensed MFTs, LSCWs, Clinical Social Workers and Mental Health Counselors utilize current best practices, including those that are evidence-based.

Program Name:

Substance Abuse Screening

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

Monitoring and drug testing of youth is an extremely important component in reducing recidivism. While treatment is the key to prevention, the youth in need of treatment must first be identified as being in danger of falling back into the same recidivism patterns. Drug testing is useful in providing additional information after an initial drug-history assessment is done and can help reduce denial of drug use during the first stage of treatment. In addition, drug testing and monitoring can be useful supervision tools for closely monitoring the behavior of at-risk youth and can possibly deter future drug use and criminal behavior. There is a substantial reduction in recidivism in youth who complete substance abuse programs followed by community-based substance abuse treatment. In order to identify youth who are in need of treatment, the BCPD is committed to expanding its current drug testing program.

Program Name:

Gender Specific Programming for Boys

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk

and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD implements The Council for Boys and Young Men, the gender-responsive circle model and intervention program developed by the One Circle Foundation. The One Circle Foundation promotes resiliency and healthy relationships in youth and communities with research-based, gender-responsive circle program models and best practices. The Council for Boys and Young Men is designed using EBP. It incorporates Motivational Interviewing, Cultural Responsivity, Strengths-Based approaches and Trauma-Responsive practices. Results from two studies conducted by Portland State University show significant increases in boys' school engagement, positive impacts in boys' masculinity beliefs, and a high rate of satisfaction amongst participants. Water and snacks are provided in an effort to incentivize the programming, an essential key to achieving buy-in. Many of our youth come from lower socio-economic areas and may lack the resources necessary to bring their own drinks and snacks to the program. Nutrition is paramount to healthy development and will improve the ability of youth to participate and focus in these activities.

Program Name:

Recreational Activities

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD has developed a youth sports team named "The Defenders". The goal is to provide the youth with an opportunity to participate in approximately four different sporting events per year. In addition to coaching the teams, Probation Officers play on them with the youth. Studies indicate that formal youth mentoring programs can promote positive outcomes such as improved self-esteem, social skills and knowledge of career opportunities. The primary goal of this program is to assist the youth in developing pro-social skills and competencies, replace aggression tendencies with more acceptable choices, and to provide opportunities to practice these newly acquired skills. Water and snacks are provided in an effort to incentivize the programming, an essential key to achieving buy-in. Many of our youth come from lower socio-economic areas and may lack the resources necessary to bring their own drinks and snacks to the program. Nutrition is paramount to healthy development and will improve the ability of youth to participate and focus in these activities.

Program Name:

Gender Specific Programming for Girls

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD implements Girls Circle, the gender-responsive circle model and intervention program developed by the One Circle Foundation. The One Circle Foundation promotes resiliency and healthy relationships in youth and communities with research-based, gender-responsive circle program models and best practices. The Girls Circle program is designed using EBP. It incorporates Motivational Interviewing, Cultural Responsivity, Strengths-Based approaches and Trauma-Responsive practices. Studies in 2005 and 2007 revealed statistically significant improvement for girls in six long-term outcomes: an increase in self-efficacy, a decrease in self-harming behavior, a decrease in rates of alcohol use, an increase in attachment to school, an increase in positive body image, and increases in social support. Water and snacks are provided in an effort to incentivize the programming, an essential key to achieving buy-in. Many of our youth come from lower socio-economic areas and may lack the resources necessary to bring their own drinks and snacks to the program. Nutrition is paramount to healthy development and will improve the ability of youth to participate and focus in these activities.

Program Name:

Vocational Training

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

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Description:

The BCPD, in coordination with the BCOE Regional Occupational Program (ROP), has introduced a vocational training class in welding for longer-term commitment youth. The curriculum is developed by the BCOE/ROP welding instructor with the goal of readying participating youth for extended educational or vocational opportunities. Youth learn shop safety, project planning, and basic welding and metal manufacturing techniques. This project is designed to generate knowledge and evidenced-based vocational rehabilitation practices that improve employment rates, and quality of employment for youth.

Program Name:

Restorative Justice

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

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Description:

The BCPD has adopted the local Riverbend Park, which youth and Probation Officers together work to restore and maintain. Duties include clean up sessions at least three times per year, as well as regular maintenance activities. Youth also work to eradicate graffiti in other local parks. This provides youth the opportunity to give back, improving their connections to the communities in which they live. Participating in the community helps youth develop pro-social skills and evaluations of programs that mentor youth have provided evidence that quality relationships can lead to positive outcomes. Water and snacks are provided in an effort to incentivize the programming, an essential key to achieving buy-in. Many of our youth come from lower socio-economic areas and may lack the resources necessary to bring their own drinks and snacks to the program. Nutrition is paramount to healthy development and will improve the ability of youth to participate and focus in these activities.

Program Name:

BCPD Staff Training/Professional Development

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

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Description:

The BCPD implements a training program designed to keep staff current on EBP that have been found to significantly reduce problem behaviors, delinquency and alcohol and drug use in youth, as well as improve social competencies and school performance. Training opportunities utilizing EBP are desired.

Program Name:

Parenting Education

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD trains staff in the implementation of the Strengthening Families Program (SFP). The SFP is a nationally and internationally recognized parent and family strengthening program for high-risk as well as general population families. SFP is an evidence-based family skills training program and has been found to significantly reduce problem behaviors, delinquency and alcohol and drug use in youth. It also improves social competencies and school performance. The program is designed to decrease the maltreatment of children as parents strengthen the bond with their children and learn effective parenting skills. It was originally developed for substance abusing parents. A family meal is provided at each SFP session. Sharing a meal together can increase family well-being by encouraging communication and interaction and allowing families to bond together as a unit to provide reciprocal care, emotional support, hope, encouragement, and guidance. It provides opportunities to resolve conflicts and seek peace and assist each other during challenging situations and crises.

Program Name:

Job Readiness

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD Job Readiness program provides youth the ability to develop practical job skills, expand pro-social attitudes and opportunities, strengthen confidence to find employment, and cultivate meaningful community partnerships. Through this program, two Probation Officers teach youth to knit caps to donate to our local hospitals. The Butte Humane Society and SPCA teach juveniles how to train dogs using positive reinforcement and a clicker. The work with the animals helps youth gain a better understanding of how the Humane Society works and how they can serve their community. Chico Parks offers youth work sessions that provide an educational experience in habitat restoration, vegetation management, public issues and more. Through the Job Readiness Program, the BCPD provides youth with the opportunity to participate in positive, pro-social activities within the community. Water and snacks are provided in an effort to incentivize the programming, an essential key to achieving buy-in. Many of our youth come from lower socio-economic areas and may lack the resources necessary to bring their own drinks and snacks to the program. Nutrition is paramount to healthy development and will improve the ability of youth to participate and focus in these activities.

Program Name:

Garden and Bird Project

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

Juvenile Hall operates a small garden project in the secure perimeter of the facility as a method to teach youth the skills of gardening. Youth work under the supervision of staff to plan the garden, build planter boxes, build irrigation systems, prepare soils, plant various fruits and vegetables and harvest the ripened fruits and vegetables. The harvest is incorporated into meals in the Juvenile Hall facility. Additionally, the BCPD has looked into starting a homing pigeon club in a semi-secure portion of the facility grounds. The pigeon project will teach youth to plan for the care of the birds, train them and prepare them for racing. Youth will work with staff in all aspects of building the pigeon enclosures, managing the dietary needs of the birds, executing a training regimen, record keeping, etc. The birds will eventually compete alongside and against other pigeon clubs in racing/ timed returns to the facility. An additional allotment of 100 hours of staff time will be dedicated to this project annually.

Program Name:

Restitution

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The BCPD has implemented a Fresh Start program that complements the garden project. The youth harvest the garden and set up a small farmer’s market style booth that is open to the public for the purchase of produce and flowers. The program provides youth with opportunities to develop life skills, increase work readiness and self-efficiency, develop critical thinking skills, increase job and education skills, and improve the connection with their communities. Funds generated are used by the youth to pay restitution to their victims. Restitution, a monetary payment by the youth to the victim for the harm resulting from the offense, allows the youth to express guilt in a concrete manner. It provides an alternative sanction with far less cost than incarceration. Youth attitudes and behaviors can be changed from anti-social to pro-social by the use of accountability and treatment. Probation Officers will use Motivational Interviewing techniques while working with youth. Evaluations of programs that mentor youth have provided evidence that quality relationships can lead to positive outcomes.

Program Name:

Mental Health Evaluations

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

Court ordered psychological evaluations, court ordered psychological competency to stand trial evaluations and court testimony regarding court ordered psychological evaluations are provided on behalf of juveniles.

Program Name:

Juvenile Deputy Probation Officers (3)

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) were designed to complement one another by leveraging funds for at-risk and delinquent youth in the juvenile justice system. The BCPD uses YOBG funding to sustain JJCPA programs on an as needed basis.

Description:

The Juvenile Deputy Probation Officers complete intakes, conduct assessments, and write petitions, dispositional and supplemental reports. The Officers supervise juvenile offenders on informal and formal probation utilizing evidence-based practices and following the juvenile's Case Plan to ensure compliance with Court orders.

Program Name:

Life/Independent Living Skills Education/Training

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

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Description:

A local domestic violence services organization, Catalyst, provides training to medical, law enforcement and social service agencies to enhance their knowledge of and skills to work with individuals and families experiencing domestic violence.

Catalyst has a Teen Dating Violence Education and Prevention program, consisting of interactive presentations designed to educate teens about the issues of dating abuse and building healthy relationships. Weekly discussion groups at Juvenile Hall focus on a variety of subjects such as healthy and abusive dating relationships, communication skills, body image, self-esteem, relationships with family and friends, and other related topics. Catalyst provides a teaching and mentoring relationship with youth. Evaluations of programs that mentor youth have provided evidence that quality relationships can lead to positive outcomes.