

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

**FY 2018-19
Consolidated Annual Plan**

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Instructions:

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

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

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

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

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

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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.

1. Healthy Start – Lake County Office of Education (LCOE)

Healthy Start is a statewide initiative placing comprehensive support services for children and families at individual school sites. It gives schools, in partnership with public and private service providers, a unique opportunity to restructure systems to better meet the needs of children and families. Healthy Start offers a wide variety of services that focus on supporting academic success and building personal strengths for children, youth and families. Healthy Start assists students so they come to school ready to learn.

2. Lake County Sheriff's Activities League (LCSAL) – Lake County Sheriff's Office (LCSO)

- a. U.S.A. Boxing: This is a coeducational activity for students 8 years to 18 years. The program is designed to promote physical fitness, self-defense, and respect for others. Coaches are trained and certified through USA Boxing. Students work out two times per week. Competition is optional. Students must pass a physical examination before beginning training.

b. Junior Giants: The Jr. Giants Program, funded by the Giants Community Foundation, offers eight weeks of programming for students, ages 5 to 18. Practices are held two times each week during the summer. Participants learn about leadership, teamwork, and other valuable life skills.

c. Lake Kayaking: LCSAL offers kayaking to students ages 11 to 18.

3. CA PREP (CA Personal Responsibility Education Program – teen pregnancy prevention) – Lake Family Resource Center (LFRC)

The CA Personal Responsibility Education Program (CA PREP) offers the opportunity to collaborate with local schools and provide pregnancy prevention education including HIV/STD awareness to 8th graders. The program utilizes the ‘Making a Difference!’ curriculum designed to empower adolescents to change their behavior in ways that will reduce their risk of becoming (or getting) someone pregnant, and becoming infected with an STD or HIV. Specifically, this curriculum advocates postponing sexual activity and emphasizes that abstinence is the only way to completely eliminate the risk of pregnancy, STDs and HIV.

4. Start Smart Program – California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Lake County’s CHP office in Kelseyville is dedicated to reducing the amount of teen deaths and injuries that occur as a result of traffic collisions. The program is funded by a grant from the California Office of Traffic Safety through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The CHP office in Kelseyville hosts free, two-hour driving safety classes each month. Participants in the Start Smart class are teenagers and their parents. The class also covers parental responsibilities, defensive driving and collision avoidance techniques, like appropriate space cushions. All minors who receive traffic citations are referred to the Start Smart Program by the Probation Department.

5. Probation Family PRO – Healthy Start

Probation Family PRO is a referral program for youth who had their first contact with probation. The Probation Department refers the youth to Healthy Start. Healthy Start works with the family and assists them with finding resources, supports, and to develop coping strategies that will allow the parents to parent effectively, even under stress. Case management, including the development of a family goal assessment and case plan is used and structured around the “protective factors”. Healthy Start and the Probation Department monitor the youth’s success and the youth’s probation case is then closed upon successful completion.

6. Nurturing Parenting – Lake Family Resource Center (LFRC)

The Nurturing Parenting programs are a family-centered initiative designed to build nurturing parenting skills as an alternative to abusive and neglecting parenting and child-rearing practices. The long term goals are to help families receive assistance from social services, lower the rate of multi-parent teenage pregnancies, reduce the rate of juvenile delinquency and alcohol abuse, and stop the intergenerational cycle of child abuse by teaching positive parenting behaviors.

The programs feature activities to foster positive parenting skills and self-nurturing, home practice exercises, family nurturing time, and activities to promote positive brain development in children from birth to 18 years. Lessons are delivered in a home-based setting, group-based setting, or combination of home and group settings.

Parents and children attend separate groups that meet concurrently designed to build self-awareness, positive concept/self-esteem and build levels of empathy; teach alternatives to hitting and yelling; enhance family communication and awareness of needs; replace abusive behaviors with nurturing behaviors; promote healthy physical and emotional development; and teach appropriate role and developmental expectations.

7. Surviving Parenting – Probation, RCS

The Surviving Parenting Program is an EBP Program that helps parents gain the tools they need to build a disciplined and rewarding relationship with their youth. The program provides workshops to adults in a structured environment where they can receive the education they need to build skills in communication and discipline.

8. Lake County Behavioral Health and Alcohol & Other Drug Services (AODS) – Lake County Behavioral Health

Mental Health services are designed to provide strong community-based partnerships with individuals and families who are dealing with serious mental illness, including those who have co-occurring (mental health and substances abuse) disorders. Recovery-oriented services include assistance with establishing stable housing, access to physical health care, medications management, trauma-informed counseling and peer supports. Behavioral Health assists with management of mental health crises for all members of the community and provides for inpatient or temporary residential care as appropriate.

AODS provides comprehensive, quality services and supports to community members in recovery from serious mental health and/or substance use disorders. For youth, AODS offers individual and group counseling related to substance use and abuse.

9. Behavioral Health & AODS Counseling for Youth – Lake County Tribal Health (LCTH)

The goal of the Tribal Health Human Services Department is to provide culturally relevant comprehensive services including the incorporation of traditional practices, adult and family behavioral health counseling and support, alcohol and other drug services, and children's treatment services to Native American and Alaska Native persons within the context of a community-based primary care health center. Native youth are referred to Tribal Health to participate in these services.

10. Electronic Monitoring (EMP) – Probation – YOBG

Lake County Probation uses Electronic Monitoring (EMP) as an evidence-based graduated sanction and/or detention alternative with high-risk to re-offend, moderate-high risk to re-offend, and youth at-risk of out of home placement.

EMP allows probationers to live in the community while attending school and working on their rehabilitation needs without detention. Probation officers can ensure compliance with probation terms with this monitoring device. Public safety is enhanced through contact monitoring of these youth. The devices are paid for with the YOBG block grant funds.

11. Intensive Probation Supervision – Probation – YOBG

The Youthful Offender Intensive Supervision Program (YOISP) offers both supervision and rehabilitation. It serves youth who: have been assessed to be an enhanced risk to re-offend; have committed serious offenses and/or repeated offenses; have extensive juvenile hall detention; and/or could be subject to more restrictive placements. The goals of the YOISP are to tailor each youth's circumstances and create a thorough, documented Re-Entry Plan developed through pre-release meetings with a Child Family Team.

The YOBG block grant pays for the services of 80% of a Full-Time Equivalent Deputy Probation Officer (divided between two officers) and 25% of a supervising Senior Deputy Probation Officer. The grant also covers EBP services offered, as well as the license fee for PACT. Funding is also used to train officers in the use of EBP in order to achieve fidelity in implementation. All YOISP services fall into the strategic plan of strengthening EBP and Promising Practices throughout Lake County.

12. Family WRAP – Probation, CWS, RCS

Family WRAP is a shortened version of Wraparound which is intended to focus on the criminogenic need of current living arrangements rather than all of the needs of the youth and family. The program is intended to last 90 to 120 days and is being used with minors and families at the youth's first formal probation contact. The program was implemented in 2015, and in 2016,

there was a 28% drop in recidivism by those who participated in the program. The program was able to sustain this statistic in 2017.

13. Summer Program – Probation/RCS

Probation and RCS held their 1st Annual Exploring Horizons Summer Program for 12 juveniles in 2016. The program was filled with fun sports activities, and the youth were also able to receive training in first aid, CPR, and employment readiness skills. The program returned in 2017 and included trips to Job Corps, Universal Technical Institute, a San Francisco Giants game, and the Marine Biology Center in Bodega Bay. Probation and RCS use this program to expose the youth in Lake County to activities and potential careers in and outside the county. The program continues to generate positive feedback and will continue in 2018.

14. Wraparound – Probation, CWS, RCS

The mission of Wraparound is to keep children at home with those who love them and know them the best by linking families with community supports. Wraparound was implemented in Lake County on October 1st, 2010 and has been one of the most successful programs of the Juvenile Division.

Probation and Child Welfare Services contract with RCS for this program. For probation referred youth and families, this program can last from 6 months up to 18 months and assist the family with a variety of issues including homelessness, family conflict, and family therapy. The family creates a family team and has the assistance of a Care Coordinator who leads the team, a Skills Coach who provides one-on-one assistance to the youth, and a Parent Partner that works one-on-one with the parents.

15. Tehama County Juvenile Detention Facility – Tehama County

Lake County Probation contracts with Tehama County for juvenile detention services. The primary function of the Tehama County Juvenile Detention Facility is to provide for the physical and emotional care of confined youth pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 15 and Title 24 standards. Youth can be detained pending their Juvenile Court Hearings, while they are serving short-term commitments or awaiting out-of-home placement in a foster/group home, camp or other institution.

The Tehama County Juvenile Detention Facility provides education, food, clothing, and personal hygiene items, as well as medical, psychiatric, and dental services. Additionally, youth can access AA/NA meetings, yoga classes, martial arts classes, and CHP Start Smart classes.

16. Tehama ARMOR Program – Tehama County

An alternative option to Juvenile Hall offered by Tehama County is the Changing Assessment, Responsibility, Motivation, Outlook, and Respect Program (ARMOR). The program is a 120/180 day EBP proven program designed to improve a juvenile's attitude, responsibility, motivation, outlook, and respect. The juvenile detention staff work with the youth to evaluate and identify the youth's strengths and needs. The program is based on the juvenile earning points for positive behavior and accomplishments. Staff use Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Moral Recognition Therapy based strategies with the youth to illicit changes in their behaviors.

There are five phases and task assignments a juvenile must complete to graduate from the program. Once it is determined that the youth is committed to the program, they may become involved with any of the following agencies or programs: ATV (Alternatives to Violence), Drug and Alcohol, MRT – Moral Reconation Therapy, Parenting Classes, E-Scholar, Faith Based Support Systems, Bike Program, Community Service, ART – Aggression Replacement Training.

The juvenile must also successfully transition home. The length of the program depends on the juvenile and how long it takes them to navigate through the phases and tasks. Lake County's first youth to complete the program provided positive feedback of ARMOR and optimism for the future. Additionally, the Tehama County staff reported a significant change in the minor's attitudes and behaviors.

17. Tri-County Camp Program – Yuba and Sutter County Probation Department

At the end of 2017, Lake County Probation contracted with the Yuba and Sutter Probation Departments to have juveniles attend the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center, "Camp Singer," as an alternative to out of home placement and extended Juvenile Hall stays. Camp Singer is a 365 day court commitment program, for youth ages 14 and older, wherein the last phase is spent on a family furlough. Youth have the ability to graduate from the program up to six (6) months earlier if their behavior and individual progress warrants an early release. The primary objectives of Camp Singer are to focus on community protection and redirection of maladaptive behavior. Camp Singer focuses on providing a highly-structured and disciplined environment which will help curb the youth's delinquent behavior.

18. Sonoma Camp - YOBG

Lake County Probation has been contracting with the Sonoma County Probation Camp since 2016. By utilizing this camp, youth who are a high-risk to re-offend and often have placement failures are given an opportunity to rehabilitate in a location close to home. Sonoma County Probation Camp provides a three-phase, short-term correctional treatment facility under the

administration of the Probation Department for 16 to 18 year old males committed by the Juvenile Court. Youth attend high school or college classes and obtain job skills such as a culinary certificate, fork lift operator certificate, welding instruction, and construction skills. Families participate in weekly counseling and in re-entry services. By doing this, the youth have an opportunity for a successful transition back to the community.

19. The California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – YOBG

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides education and treatment to California's youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have the most serious criminal backgrounds and most intense treatment needs. Most juvenile offenders today are committed to county facilities in their home community where they can be closer to their families and local social services that are vital to rehabilitation. DJJ provides academic and vocational education, treatment programs that address violent and criminogenic behavior, sex offender behavior, and substance abuse and mental health problems, and medical care, while maintaining a safe and secure environment conducive to learning.

The framework for DJJ's programs is the Integrated Behavior Treatment Model. It is designed to reduce institutional violence and future criminal behavior by teaching anti-criminal attitudes and providing personal skills for youth to better manage their environment. DJJ staff from every professional discipline work as a team to assess the unique needs of each youth and to develop an individualized treatment program to address them. Through collaboration with the youth, the team administers a case plan that takes advantage of each youth's personal strengths to maximize treatment in other areas of their life to reduce the risk of re-offending.

20. H.O.M.E. (Health Opportunities for Mothering Experiences) – RCS

HOME is a Day Treatment program that provides a place for perinatal pregnant and parenting mothers struggling with substance abuse to receive treatment, build community, and nurture opportunities to build connections with their children. The program provides integrated, comprehensive treatment; educational, occupational, vocational, and activity services to mothers and their families. Mothers attend treatment for approximately three hours a day, four times a week for four months. The program is intended to improve the health and wellbeing of women, children and family members and increase family reunification.

21. The Harbor on Main – Youth Resource Center – RCS

The primary goal of the Harbor is to address community needs by: Centralizing resources specific to transition age youth. The Harbor provides a learning environment to maximize youth potential through coordinated activities that empower and support youth to become independent

and successful adults. Resources provided by the Harbor include Medi-Cal, CalFresh, Housing, Health, and Dental application assistance. The Harbor also provides: Career Planning, Employment Resources, Life Skills, Mentoring, Financial Literacy, Peer Support, Counseling, Substance Use/Misuse Support, Relationship Workshops, Anger Management, Clothing Closet, Hygiene Closet, GED Preparation, Motivational Movies, and Parenting Classes.

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

The two types of collaboration that are utilized among agencies that provide services to at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families, are team collaboration and community collaboration. Our approach to facilitate collaboration among organizations, with the goal of integrating services, is to build community collaboration that evolves into team collaboration.

An example of team collaboration that would be beneficial for agencies in Lake County to duplicate would be the team collaboration between the Probation Department and Redwood Community Services. Both agencies are expected to fulfill tasks within expected timeframes to ensure programs, like Wraparound and Family Wraparound, run uniformly. The goal of the team collaboration between Probation and RCS is to provide participants and their families with needed services. While there is explicit leadership among these two agencies, the line-staff cooperate on an equal footing and receive equal recognition for their efforts. Clearly defined roles and objectives make this team collaboration very successful and worth implementing in future integrated services in Lake County.

Similarly, the Probation Department and Behavioral Health are in the beginning stages of building team collaboration. Currently, a Children's Team from Behavioral Health contacts the Juvenile Probation Supervisor on a weekly basis to discuss youth in probation that are also receiving mental health services. Implementation of the Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) will provide additional interactions between the departments through the building of Child and Family Teams (CFT). CFTs will create a stronger integration of services that will take the current exchange of information into a more team based collaboration with specific tasks and goals for each agency.

Community collaboration exists in Lake County between a few of the agencies listed. A desire for agencies to learn from other agencies on the success of a program or service is currently lacking due to how little information is being shared. In efforts to increase community collaboration among agencies focus is being placed on making information easier to access.

One area the Probation Department has been successful at sharing information is through distributing a quarterly newsletter to update community stakeholders on different programs and

activities focused on probation youth in Lake County. The newsletters are an effective way to share information and educate stakeholders of the activities they are supporting.

The newsletter is an ideal way to increase information sharing; applying it on a larger scale could lead to multiple agencies in Lake County integrating similar programs and services. Opening up the pathways between agencies through information sharing is an approach being considered to facilitate community collaboration in order to eventually integrate services through team collaboration.

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 identification and prioritization of the top areas in Lake County that face significant public safety risk from juvenile crime (e.g. gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use) are Kelseyville and Clearlake. In the past three years the majority of juveniles on probation and entering into probation live in Clearlake, California.

1. Areas

Lake County is comprised of rural communities, only a small portion of crime is attributed to the juvenile population. The juvenile probation population in general is very small, and this can be seen when comparing the percentage of juveniles on probation from each area to the percentage of total population of that area, the percentages are usually proportionate, indicating a correlation between the size of the population and the size of the of juvenile probation population.

The juvenile probation population in each area makeup less than 1% of the total population for each area, which is a very minute population. Focus areas in Lake County, where juvenile crime is the most prevalent, are:

a. Clearlake

Clearlake is the largest populated area in Lake County. Over 40% of all juveniles that have entered probation in the last two years live in this area. Many resources are allocated to this section of Lake County due to the population size and need. Clearlake is a constant focus area for the Juvenile Justice Council, working continuously to find resources to accommodate the needs of the minors and families that reside there.

b. Kelseyville

Kelseyville's juvenile crime rate increased in 2015 and 2016 with the introduction of new gang related activities; however, towards the end of 2017 there was a decrease in crimes committed by juveniles. Specifically, a decrease in gang activity and vandalism has been seen in the area. Steps are being taken to look into gang prevention and other programs that might help keep crime in the neighborhood down.

2. Schools

Alternative schools in Lake County with the large numbers of probation youth include: Blue Heron, Carle' Continuation High School, Highlands Academy, Natural High School, and Llyod P. Hance Community School. While alternative schools in Lake County collectively hold the majority of juveniles on probation the single school with the most juveniles on probation is Lower Lake High School (LLHS). Here are brief descriptions of the focus schools that have been prioritized:

a. Lower Lake High School (LLHS)

With an approximate population of 825 students currently in attendance, LLHS serves the largest population of juveniles in the county. LLHS educates 8th through 12th grade; students who live in Lower Lake, Clearlake Oaks, Clearlake, parts of Hidden Valley and Seigler Canyon. Clearlake houses the largest population of juveniles on probation and youths that are at-risk. Due to the size of the school and the fact that many areas in proximity of the school have high crime rates, this school is the greatest focus for attention, resources, and programs that are being offered.

b. Blue Heron High School

Blue Heron is an opportunity school in the Konocti Unified School District for students in grades 9th through 12th. Students that attend Blue Heron cannot receive a diploma but can use it as a stepping stone back into high school or adult school.

c. Carle' Continuation High School

Founded in 1978, Carle' Continuation High School educates students who are between the ages of 16 – 18 years of age and predominantly in grades 10th through 12th. The mission of Carle' High School is to provide an alternative educational setting that allows students to take charge of their own education, establish a post-high school plan, and become contributing members of society.

d. Highlands Academy

Highlands Academy is a community day school in the Konocti Unified School District for students 2nd grade through 8th grade. 43% of all students at Highlands

Academy are designated learning disabled, which is much higher than the median across all reported elementary schools in California (10%) (Retrieved from [http://public-schools.startclass.com/l/9327/Highlands-Academy#Program%20Enrollment &s=X3Wiz](http://public-schools.startclass.com/l/9327/Highlands-Academy#Program%20Enrollment&s=X3Wiz)).

e. Lloyd P. Hance Community School

Lake County Office of Education (LCOE) alternative learning environment for middle and high school students, grades 7th through 12th, who are experiencing difficulties in a traditional school setting or who are exhibiting negative behavior patterns in school or in the community. The program serves students who have been expelled from school, identified as habitually truant by a Student Attendance Review Board, placed on probation by the court, or otherwise referred by a school district, probation, or social service agency. The emphasis of the program is to reestablish the educational direction of students and to transition them to a regular school setting or other learning environment that meets their needs. Counseling and other support services are provided by public and community agencies. Independent Study is another option available to students who have specific educational needs, work interests, personal issues and/or family obligations that preclude success in a daily classroom setting.

3. Rancherias

Establishing better relationships with Lake County Tribal leaders is an ongoing priority for the Council. Some rancherias are currently making substantial progress, like Big Valley, in implementing new programs and services to better accommodate their juvenile population. There continue to be rancherias that have a higher rate of juvenile crime than others, and reaching out to these rancherias to form a better relationship through sharing resources and services could prove to be beneficial for their juvenile populations.

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Round Tables provide valuable opportunities to start a discussion and will hopefully provide more insight into the culture and traditions of each rancheria. By initiating more dialogue and collaboration, agencies currently serving juveniles on probation will be able to share their knowledge with local rancherias to assist them in benefiting this population.

4. School Recourse Officers

Currently the Lake County Probation Department contracts with Upper Lake High School to provide one School Resource Officer on campus. The duties of this officer includes, but is not limited to, supervision, campus safety and security, and community outreach. The primary objective of the School Resource Officer is to maintain safety and security on campus

while establishing a positive relationship between students and law enforcement. The positive outcomes of the officer is seen through a reduction in juvenile crime and acting out. The presence of the officer on campus is enough to make the students behave more than they would have in the absence of the officer. Additionally, it provides an opportunity for students to have positive interactions with a law enforcement officer that would not normally be presented in the community.

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 shared vision for the funds derived from the JJCPA will focus on engaging, sharing data, assessing, problem solving, implementing, and executing:

1. Engage & Sharing Data

An important strategy of the CMJJP is to involve and engage as many agencies as possible in order to increase the accountability and flexibility of the plan. Increasing the number of participating agencies will provide more opportunities to collaborate to solve current issues that face the at-risk and juvenile offender populations in Lake County. The Probation Department and Child Welfare Services hold periodic stakeholder meetings to engage and provide information to stakeholders. The Probation Department also sends out a quarterly newsletter with information about their progress and success with the juvenile probation population. Additionally, the Probation Department's website provides relevant information about the Juvenile Division.

2. Assess

The CMJJP will be a living document that will need to evolve as the juvenile population of Lake County evolves. As new generations emerge, the CMJJP will need to continually assess and evaluate the needs of the youth population in order to ensure programs are continuing to meet their goals, if the programs need to be adjusted, or if new goals need to be created. Assessing programs will be an ongoing process where data will constantly be collected and analyzed. All assessment results and statistics should be filtered out to agencies involved to ensure everyone is receiving the same information needed to move forward.

Currently, data is being collected and assessed related to Family WRAP Programs, placement numbers, and at-risk youth. An analyst has been hired by the Probation Department to continue data collection and assess all programs in use.

3. Problem Solve

Once information on the assessed topic has been circulated among the agencies, a team will be created to attempt to come up with services to solve the issue. Problem solving should include how to strengthen or implement a new resource that might be effective at preventing future juvenile crimes, strengthening programs/activities, and reducing recidivism rates in the youth population. Problem solving is a very important step that should include all agencies interested in playing an active role in implementing the solution(s).

4. Implement

Once a solution has been developed through multiple-agency problem solving, the next step is selecting the work group to implement it. The agencies that created the solution should lead the implementation; this could include hiring an outside agency. It is important to evaluate and document the steps taken from obtaining a solution to the implementation in order to gauge the process. Once implemented, further evaluations will be conducted in order to find out how effective the solution was at servicing the target population and if changes should be considered.

5. Execution of Strategy

Once successfully implemented for one year, data from service will be scrutinized to see if it meets county qualifications to be regionally introduced. Steps will be taken to determine if the service has merit to become a Promising Practice and eventually an EBP.

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.

Information, within the department, interdepartmental and outside of the County of Lake is share through a myriad of ways. Here are the most common forms of information sharing systems currently used and what kind of data is shared through them:

1. Software (CaseloadPRO, Assessments.com, CWS/CMS, Time Study Buddy)

In November of 2015, Lake County Probation began managing their juvenile caseloads on CaseloadPRO. CaseloadPRO is a criminal justice software for sheriff, probation, pre-trial and parole departments that combines the industries most sophisticated technological advancements. All juvenile records and information gathered by the department is loaded onto this software. CaseloadPRO can be accessed via the internet along with all of the data gathered on it. The Probation Department uses CaseloadPRO the most, Behavioral Health accesses it for inputting data, and information from this software can be shared with other departments via printouts, converting to excel spreadsheets, or word documents. Reports are also run and provided to the Department of Justice and Department of Social Services for various requirements.

The Probation Department currently uses Assessments.com to run PACT assessments. Assessments.com is a juvenile justice risk assessment instrument and case

management software. Assessments.com provides a tool for administering research-validated assessment instruments over the Internet and provides an assessment model based on best practices. The system collects and analyzes measurement data using hand-picked assessment instruments and generates outcome reports to assess change. Data from Assessments.com is used to identify top criminogenic needs, which then is used to place a juvenile in a program that focuses on improvements in those areas. Scores are also used to compare if the well-being of a juvenile has changed during the duration of a program.

Placement information is shared with Child Welfare Services (CWS) through their software called CWS/CMS. When a juvenile probationer enters placement, their information is inputted into the system and can be accessed by anyone qualified. Information on the system can contain: education, health, familial, referrals, placement history and a current status, and ICWA information. CWS/CMS is also used for statistical purposes for reports required monthly and quarterly.

Time Study Buddy™ is a web-based time study “service.” The hardware and software are maintained and hosted by the Vendor. The Department of Social Services (DSS), CWS and Probation all track employee hours in Time Study Buddy via the Internet and a supported Internet browser. Time captured for officers and line-staff on Time Study Buddy can be used for many different reasons; one of the most important reasons is to track hours for grant funding purposes.

2. Electronic (E-mail, Shared Drive)

Lake County Probation contracts with Redwood Community Services (RCS) to run the Wraparound and Family Wrap Programs. Information shared about juveniles attending these programs is provided on excel spreadsheets and are sent by e-mail. The data obtained on these spreadsheets allows the Juvenile Division to keep track of how long a youth has been in a program, when RCS anticipates their graduation date, and also who, from RCS, is working with the juvenile and their family. E-mail is also the preferred method of sharing data for Title IV-E claim reports between the Department of Social Services and Probation.

A shared drive was setup to be accessible to the Probation Department, Child Welfare Services, and Behavioral Health to assist with the implementation of the Continuous Care Reform (CCR). The shared drive has provided the departments the ability to collaborate on creating a cohesive message to deliver to CCR Stakeholders concerning the current juvenile practices in the foster care system. The shared drive has also allowed many departments to concurrently work on stakeholder presentations at the same time only been used for CCR; however, other applications for its use may be explored in the future.

3. Probation Website and Stakeholder Handout

The largest system for public information is our website: www.lakecountycalifornia.gov/probation
Information shared on the website can be accessed by other departments, agencies, probationers, and anyone with internet access. Information that is shared on the website contains court processes, Juvenile Hall information, probation officer names and positions, Quarterly Newsletters, information on placement and extended foster care, and more.

The Juvenile Division creates and sends out a Quarterly Newsletter to its stakeholders and other departments. The newsletters can provide relevant statistics, information on programs, success stories about youth, and more. The newsletters have proven to be effective at notifying a large group of people of current information.

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:

Salaries and Benefits

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

N/A

Description:

The majority of JJCPA funds and some YOBG funds have been utilized in salaries and benefits, which have been used to promote job security and decrease turnover rate.

A portion of funds has been used specifically for salaries and benefits for Probation staff who provide fiscal, administrative and other services. Some of the areas these funds were applied was in (a) monitoring expenditures and creating auditable records (Fiscal Officer); (b) preparing applications and reports (analyst); (c) collecting and inputting data documenting YOISP activities (e.g., hours and types of services delivered, numbers and demographics of youth served, days in YOISP, PACT results, outcomes, etc.); (d) providing data entry and database management and maintaining other YOISP records and communication (Staff Services Analyst) and (e) other administrative activities, as applicable. There is also a portion of funds designated to officers to help decrease their caseloads. Manageable caseloads allow officers more time to build better rapport with each youth.

The Lake County Probation Department has done well at providing multiple services and supports to at-risk and juvenile offender populations. Funds from the JJCPA-YOBG grants have assisted the Probation Department in strengthening the implementation of their Evidence-Based Practices (EBP). Funds have been used for training and helping officers to stay current on established programs and future programs that will be utilized. Training is an effective way to continue to improve and produce targeted results annually.

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.

1. Strategies for Non-707(b) Offenders

Our strategy for use of YOBG funds for non-707(b) offenders is to continue to focus on improving the results of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) and Promising Practices through staff implementation, accomplished through the following steps:

- a. Identify target populations in probation that have increased recidivism rates.
- b. Identify what programs or services are currently in place to meet the needs of this population.
- c. If services are being delivered to this population, then a more thorough examination of their application will be reviewed.
- d. If the population is not being targeted for services, then a review of which services and programs in existence could be applied to assist this population in reducing their recidivism rates.

- e. If there are no programs or services in existence that would benefit this population, then research will be conducted through Results First Clearinghouse to identify an EBP that would effectively target this population and help reduce their recidivism.

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:

- 1. Youthful Offender Intensive Supervision Program (YOISP),**
- 2. Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)**
- 3. Sonoma Camp**
- 4. Electronic Monitoring**

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

1. Youthful Offender Intensive Supervision Program (YOISP)

The ongoing Youthful Offender Intensive Supervision Program (YOISP) offers each youth an individualized program of supervision and rehabilitation, based on an objective assessment of criminogenic needs. This component serves youth who are (a) at enhanced risk to re-offend; (b) have committed serious and/or repeat offenses; (c) have had extensive juvenile hall detention time and/or (d) could be subject to more restrictive placement. Youthful offenders placed on this supervision level are selected based on the results of the PACT, the evidence-based risk assessment tool used by the Probation Department. The PACT is assessed at intake and every six months thereafter while juveniles participate in the YOISP, in order to assess and re-assess each youthful offender's criminogenic needs. The accomplishments from the allocation of these funds has resulted in minors graduating from high school; having stopped using drugs, and having benefited from more stable living environments. Some of the funds pay partially and fully for (a) Salary and benefits for FTE DPO and FTE of a Supervising Senior Deputy Probation Officer; (b) annual licensing fee for the PACT assessment tool and (c) professional services of consultants and trainers to assure that evidence-based models are implemented with fidelity and to provide data collection, monitoring and reporting, as needed.

2. Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)

Lake County Probation currently has one juvenile in the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). YOBG funds are utilized to provide DJJ services to the youth. The services provided by DJJ are education and treatment to California's youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have the most serious criminal backgrounds and most intense treatment needs. DJJ operates an accredited school district, providing youth with the same high school curriculum in each of its four institutions that they would receive in their local community. Youth attend school each day to achieve a high school diploma.

3. Sonoma Camp

Lake County has contracted with Sonoma County Probation Camp to provide specific services for those juveniles that meet the requirements to attend. The camp uses a reality-oriented behavioral modification system in conjunction with evidence based programming to confront and correct individual personal / social problem areas. Residents are required to progress through an average six-month residential phase, two-month transition phase, and then complete a 30-day community phase prior to release from the Probation Camp program. The camp provides several areas in which the residents can receive education and counseling services. They also provide family counseling, as well as drug and alcohol counseling through AODS staff and on-site Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Camp also facilitates an education / support group for the parents of residents, presented in both English and Spanish. YOBG funds provide the youth with residence to the camp.

4. Electronic Monitoring

The Probation Department uses Electronic Monitoring with GPS as an evidence-based graduated sanction and/or detention alternative for youth identified by the PACT as (a) at high risk to re-offend; (b) at moderate risk to re-offend and/or (c) at-risk of placement. Electronic monitoring was also used as an option for youth served by the Wraparound Program and for transition youth. Electronic monitoring is a cost-effective resource to control behavior without detention; protect public safety; maintain youth in the community and prevent future crimes. YOBG funds have been used to purchase and implement the monitors. From the use of the monitors minors have learned to follow their terms and conditions of probation while being allowed to remain at home.

YOBG funds have also replaced and provided monitoring devices for those youth and/or families which could not pay.