

(2022-2023) Annual Plan

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County Name: Nevada

Contact Name: mike sypnicki

Telephone Number: 5305597344

E-mail Address: Mike.Sypnicki@co.nevada.ca.us

Instructions:

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

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan. The following is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so. Each field must be completed before submitting your plan to the BSCC. If you have nothing to report for a field, please indicate 'N/A'. At the end of the template please press the 'Submit' button to be recorded with the BSCC. Your work will be saved each time you log in, if you need to make any edits.

Your Submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website. Mike.Sypnicki@co.nevada.ca.us

If you have any questions on completing your annual plan, or wish to use your own plan, please email:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
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Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

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**Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy
(Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))**

A. Assessment of Existing Services

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

Law Enforcement

Each summer the Grass Valley Police Department operates a youth prevention program, the G.R.E.A.T. Summer Youth Academy. This is a two-week long program that Probation assists in to inspire and empower a child with the life skills to become successful. They encounter new experiences to form their life path, build self-confidence and develop leadership skills to become responsible role models within their community. Lesson plans include effective communication, active listening and empathy, anger management, refusal skills, decision making and goal setting.

Collaborative services - Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (S.M.A.R.T.)

SMART (Special Multi-Agency Resource Team) is a multi-disciplinary team that meets weekly to discuss high risk children in the community. The child's family is invited to the meeting. The team consists of Behavioral Health, Probation, Child Welfare, Public Health, the Schools, Cal-Works, Family Preservation and Nevada County Wraparound providers. Children are referred through the schools. The goal of the team is to keep children safe in the community and succeeding in school. The SMART committee and the family talk about the child's strengths, the family and community's concerns and they come up with a plan to help the child. If a family is interested in such a meeting, they should speak to their child's school administration.

Educational Services Positive Behavior Interventions and Support (PBIS)

Nevada County uses a PBIS model to address school behaviors. Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is an organized, data-driven system of interventions, strategies and supports that positively impact school-wide and individualized behavior planning. PBIS focuses on the development and implementation of proactive procedure and practices to prevent problem behavior by providing a systematic framework of school-wide systems and

individualized supports. Focusing on a proactive model, PBIS utilizes a three-tier behavioral model including Universal, Secondary and Tertiary or Intensive. Universal or Primary Prevention focuses on school and classroom wide systems for all students, staff and settings with an emphasis on prevention and reinforcement of positive social and academic behaviors. Secondary focuses on individual students and/or specific groups of students demonstrating at-risk behavior. Finally, the Tertiary Prevention or intensive tier provides support for students that need specific, specialized and individualized systems addressing consistent high-risk behavior. The four critical features of SW-PBIS include: Locally-meaningful, culturally-relevant outcomes, empirically-supported practices systems, and data to support and monitor effective and equitable implementation and to guide decision making.

Trauma-Informed Restorative Instructional Practice The district continues to focus on acknowledgement of pain and providing necessary boundaries and new directives to modify behavior. This is referred to as Restorative practice. Although resolution strategies manifest themselves differently at each school site, they maintain a general pattern: Students must confront individuals they've harmed and vice versa. At the root of the shift is a changed belief system. It's no longer the understanding that punitive, strict punishment will rectify student behavior, creating a healthier learning environment. While suspension rates have worsened recently (with exception of pandemic times), the restorative practice program has proven to be beneficial. Learning In spaces where it's been conducted over longer stretches of time suspensions and expulsions have dropped, and school cultures have improved.

The School Attendance Review Board (SARB)

California compulsory education law requires everyone between the ages of 6 and 18 years of age to attend school. Some students, however, violate compulsory education laws and have a pattern of unexcused absences. A student who is absent from school for 10% or more of the days he or she has been enrolled in school is considered "chronically absent" and may also be referred to SARB.

SARB Is composed of representatives from various youth-serving agencies to help truant or recalcitrant students and their parents or guardians solve school attendance and behavior problems using available school and community resources. The goal of the SARB is to keep

students in school and provide them with a meaningful educational experience. SARB has the power, when necessary, to refer students (ages 13 to 18) and their parents or guardians to court. The School Attendance Review Board is normally composed of: -County Superintendent of Schools -A representative from the District Attorney's Office -A representative from Mental/Behavior Health Department -A representative from Law Enforcement/Probation Department -A representative from Child Protective Services -A member of the Nevada County School Board -The SARB Coordinator from Nevada County Superintendent of Schools Office.

School Attendance Mediation (SAM)

SAM is a team process to mediate between the school and the students and their families to assist in remedying attendance issues. The team may consist of the family court judge, a district administrator, a school site principal, the school resource officer, and a probation officer as needed. Students and their families will initially meet with the team and discuss various options and plans to be set into motion. Efforts in the mediation process may include: referrals for assessments, mandated community service, attendance of community held counseling services, visiting various county agencies, transfer of schools, delay/revocation of the student driver's license, and/or referral to probation as a 601(b). Student progress will be monitored and follow up meetings may be scheduled.

Behavioral Health Services

Alcohol and Drug Services

Juvenile Probation and local treatment providers collaborated to establish an alcohol and drug screening, assessment and referral process. Through the process, youth with an identified risk factor in the category of substance use/abuse are provided an alcohol and drug screening. Following the assessment, treatment recommendations and referrals to contracted community-based or county service providers are made. Through collaboration, youth may receive alcohol and/or drug treatment services covered by Medi-Cal if eligible and if they are not otherwise covered by medical insurance that includes these services. Any youth living in Nevada County

who is experiencing alcohol and/or drug problems can be referred to programming or refer themselves. Services are provided based upon assessed needs.

Mental Health Services

Nevada County provides a full array of culturally aware and linguistically proficient mental health services for children, youth, adults, and older adults. Through a variety of county-operated and contracted providers, the county offers prevention and early intervention, outpatient/acute/subacute/residential care, crisis intervention and stabilization services, and inpatient psychiatric hospitalization.

Community Resources

The following community resources are available in the specified areas of the County of Nevada. Probation has provided information on these services and organizations as a reference.

NEVADA COUNTY Alcohol and Drug Community Based Counseling Family Counseling
Trauma/Mental Health Human Trafficking Juvenile Domestic Violence

Granite Wellness Center 180 Sierra College Drive, Grass Valley CA 95945 (530)273-9541,
info@granitewellness.org

Granite Wellness Center 10015 Palisades Drive, Suite 1, Truckee CA 96161 (530)587-5617

Common Goals Inc. 256 Buena Vista, Suite 100, Grass Valley CA 95945 (530)274-2000,

Joe@CommonGoalsInc.org

Victor Community Support Services 900 East Main Street #201, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)273-2244, www.victor.org

Nevada County Children's Mental Health 988 McCourtney Road, Grass Valley CA 95949
(530)470-2736

Nevada County Behavioral Health 500 Crown Point Circle, Grass Valley CA 95945 (530)265-
1437

Nevada County Family Resource Centers, Grass Valley 235 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley
CA 95945 (530)273-4059

Truckee House (formerly Family Resource Center), Truckee 11695 Donner Pass Road, Truckee
CA 96161 (530)587-2513

Bright Futures for Youth, 308 Litton Dr. ste 308 Grass Valley CA 95945

CASA - Child Advocates 200 Providence Mine Road, Suite 210, Nevada City CA 95959
(530)265-9550

Environmental Alternatives-Family Services 525 Sutton Way, Grass Valley CA 95945

(530)2737120

Sierra Forever Families 345 Crown Point Circle, #300, Grass Valley CA 94945 (530)478-0900

Local Action Strategy

The following juvenile justice action strategy provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and demonstrates a collaborative, integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain and graduated responses for at-risk and justice-involved youth.

The Nevada County Juvenile Justice System continues to place a strong emphasis on the principles of risk-need-responsivity in response to juvenile crime and delinquency. From the first point of entry into the Juvenile Justice System, efforts to divert youth from the system and preserve the family are a priority. A continuum of intermediate sanctions for youth under Probation's supervision mitigates the need for formal court proceedings and is designed to assist youth in redirecting negative behaviors and successfully completing probation. Targeted strategies place emphasis on prevention and early intervention, child and family focus and teaming, a cross-systems approach to programs and service delivery, collaboration and trauma-informed care.

Functional Family Probation (FFP)

FFP was created as a case management practice for juvenile justice workers who are charged with supervision of youth in a community setting. FFP is based on what we know works. It is informed by the four decades of scientific investigation about how we can engage and motivate high risk teens and their families to reduce youth recidivism. It has been implemented on a statewide and county basis in communities as diverse as Los Angeles, Sacramento, the states of Utah and Washington, and Amsterdam in the Netherlands. It has also been modified for use with child welfare supervision in experimental designs, most recently in NYC.

Traditional supervision models are also commonly organized to monitor and intervene with only the adjudicated or identified youth. A strength of FFP is that it employs the support of family and/or community members. By strengthening family functioning and creating broader working relationships, we greatly increase the likelihood for long term success with the youth we're charged to supervise. The data we have accrued shows that by enlisting the support of the essential people in a youth's life and having them work together we can begin to alter the context from which problem behaviors occur.

Many families involved in the juvenile justice or child welfare systems are challenged by a host of stresses. In FFP we make an effort to uncover family and youth strengths so they can address obstacles as opposed to finding and responding to them on their own.

The Functional Family Probation process includes protocols, practices, services and supports to:

- Treat the juvenile, family and community as a whole.
- Increase protective factors with the juvenile and family.
- Reduce high risk factor with the juvenile and family.
- Reduce juvenile criminal recidivism.

The FFP process includes a social worker, probation officer and system partners who meet with the youth and their family to identify their needs and strengths and leverage available services in the community. Based on the needs identified, youth may be referred to mental health treatment or community services to prevent further involvement in juvenile justice. Through this process, youth can be diverted from the system entirely and court involvement can be prevented. When a youth appears eligible for services from both Probation and Child Welfare Services, both agencies will collaborate on a joint assessment and single recommendation for the court regarding which status will serve the best interests of the youth and the protection of society.

The court will determine which status is appropriate for the youth.

School Liaison Officer (SLO)

Probation officers are assigned to various schools that are deemed to be higher risk than others. The data analyzed included suspensions, expulsions, criminal referrals as well as SMART and SARB referrals. The referrals to Probation are not focused on discipline, rather bridging the gap between need and service. The aim is to provide services to youth in the school setting and may include direct service, case management and service referrals.

Project Objective: Increase school safety through providing emotional and behavioral support. Take preventative measures to support youth in the community before they become justice involved.

Target issues or behaviors include: Truancy, anti-social behaviors, drug and alcohol use, students with anti-social peers, bullying, family stressors, mental health concerns, lack of pro-social recreation or activity and students that appear to be struggling in some capacity.

It is believed that prevention programs should teach a variety of general life skills for helping adolescents deal with the challenges of adolescent life Midwest Regional Center for Drug-Free School and Communities 1994. Accordingly, certain skills have emerged as critical to preventing and reducing substance abuse and violent behavior, including communication, assertiveness, media resistance, resistance training, social problem-solving, character/belief development, empathy and perspective taking, stress management and coping, and anger management or impulse control. The Northeast Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies 1999 School and classroom environment programs seek to address these needs as they enhance educational skills from within the classroom environment.

Juvenile Court Investigations and Services

Probation officers in the Juvenile Unit conduct case investigations and prepare social study reports used by the Court, District Attorney and Public Defender during negotiations and to inform court disposition and treatment recommendations. Officers develop the recommendations for these reports using the Automon Case Management System and JAIS assessment tool during the post-findings child and family interview.

A probation officer is assigned to the intake function of the department. They process referrals and access all referred juveniles for initial static risk using a validated risk/needs tool. If the individual is a first-time offender, scores low risk on the tool, and the crime is not a mandatory referral, they initiate a hold on the referral. Once a hold is initiated, they educate the family on the resources that are available to the family in the community that will potentially address the identified needs of the family. They walk them through the process of accessing these services and attempt to empower the parents to take a role in securing services. We also educate them on the juvenile justice process so that they know what benefits and potential consequences they are facing during and after the diversion process. The officer remains a resource to the family after the intake and diversion process. They can access the services of the officer at any time during the process. If the minor goes six months free from further referrals or does not rise to the level of need for further intervention, then they will not be formally processed. The goal is that hopefully the matter is either an aberrant period of behavior and/or the matter can be handled successfully at the lowest level to avoid pulling a minor into the system that would otherwise thrive without such an intervention. This model not only conserves resources across the board, but also recognizes that intervening at a high level when unnecessary could actually increase a minor's risk to re-offend.

Officers serve as presenters in the juvenile courtroom where they guide non-detained youth and families into the courtroom, provide last-minute case information and research probation issues at the Court's request. When hearings conclude, probation officers provide families and youth relevant information about the case and next steps.

Additionally, officers in this division work with victims of the alleged crimes while developing the social study reports and seek restitution on their behalf.

Diversion is predicated on the belief that formal system processing and/or incarceration has criminogenic effects and that alternatives such as decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and diversion are better for long-term youth development.

Intake Diversion Protocols are also supported by the following research: Davidson, William S., Robin Redner, Craig H. Blakely, James G. Ernshoff, and Christina M. Mitchell. 1987. "Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: An Experimental Comparison." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 55(1):68 -75. , Smith, Emilie Phillips, Angela M. Wolf, Dan M. Cantillon, Oseela Thomas, William S. Davison. 2004. "The Adolescent Diversion Project: 25 Years of Research on an Ecological Model of Intervention." *Prevention & Intervention in the Community* 27(2):29 -47.

Truancy Intervention

Probation officers, acting as School Liaison Officers are assigned to all local school districts. Truancy referrals are now wrapped up in the SLO referrals. They participate in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS). From these sources as well as directly from the school's sites and districts the officer receives truancy referrals. They then work with the parents to gain their buy-in to develop a program that provides the resources needed specific to that family to eliminate any barriers the family is facing that is seen as the cause of the minor's truancy.

The program involves supporting the parent, while offering a full scope of services in a holistic approach. There is a schedule of rewards and sanctions for behavior that includes a variety of responses up to gift cards for positive behavior and truancy court for negative behavior, all the while providing the family with support and resources. All the groups mentioned above are collaborative stakeholder groups that engage in this program. The program has the full support

of the school districts and Nevada County Office of Education. The officer assigned does regular outreach to school staff to inform them of the program and benefits of the program. School staff are committed to keeping youth in the most appropriate educational setting. Throughout the year we monitor referrals and the trends of those referrals. At the end of the year, we use the data collected to determine at what level of intervention we start to see a correlation between the intervention and improved school attendance.

It is believed and noted several critical elements are necessary for effective programming: (1) parent/guardian involvement, (2) a continuum of services, to include meaningful incentives, consequences and support, (3) collaboration with community resources --including law enforcement, mental health services, mentoring and social services, (4) school administrative support and commitment to keeping youth in the educational mainstream, and (5) ongoing evaluation.

Truancy Intervention Protocols are also supported by the following research:

The Colorado Foundation for Families and Children.

Juvenile Field Services

Once a justice-involved youth has been adjudicated and placed on probation, sometimes following a period of detention at the Placer County Detention Center, the case is referred to Probation's Juvenile Field Services. The first step in the juvenile field supervision assignment process is candidacy assessment through a structured interview to engage and motivate the youth and the family. Officers meet with youth subject to complete a WIC §602 petition to renew and update their risk-and-needs assessment, in collaboration with the youth's family/legal guardian, to determine their risk to recidivate and to identify strengths and areas of need. The assessment results drive the dynamic and individualized case planning process with an emphasis on criminogenic risk and protective factors. Through this guided process, evidence-based programs within the community are discussed and explored with the youth and family. Referrals to community-based providers are made on-site and connection to service is timely. Supervision and support are provided by case managing officers who further collaborate with service providers, youth, families, and natural supports.

Probation contacts and provides an array of effective intervention strategies for those most at-risk, and most in-need to prevent or reduce acute illness, high-risk behaviors and incarceration. Targeted behaviors will include: family circumstances and parenting; education/employment; peer relations; substance abuse; leisure and recreation activities; personality/behaviors; and attitudes/orientation. Through a trauma informed approach, the selected contractor will work in collaboration with probation officers, youth, families, advocates, educators and natural supports to ensure the youth's needs are being met.

Community-based Supervision is based on the school districts where youth on probation attend school. This is designed to give officers increased access to youth during the school day which provides a better opportunity to supervise and support them in the community. This innovative method of supervision partners probation officers with school districts to positively impact educational outcomes for Probation youth.

Juvenile Field officers supervise both community and “office” cases, which allows youth to be moved between the two caseload types based upon their assessed needs and compliance with Probation. This approach increases supervision efficiency, education and advocacy, and promotes healthy relationships between youth and officers. Further, there is improved information-sharing among school resource officers, teachers, and counselors. Through a fluid case planning process that often includes Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings, officers work with youth, families and community-based providers to ensure service needs are met.

Probation officers provide case management services to youth on probation who are experiencing mental health disorders or sexual exploitation. Through collaborative partnerships across systems, higher risk youth and families are supported through a teaming process, Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) and/or CFT meetings, which may occur in a mental health full-service partnership program or through Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) specific programming as described in detail below. Youth and families are referred to community-based programs to support their varying needs which may include family-based services, psychiatric services, cognitive based individual or group therapy, trauma related

curricula, youth advocates, life skills and/or educational/vocational training opportunities. Officers receive specific training in order to support the complex needs of the youth and families.

Commercially Sexually Exploited Children:

Since 2014, the California Legislature has invested in the child welfare system's capacity to identify and serve CSEC, while simultaneously shifting away from criminalization. Nevada County has utilized a multi-layered set of strategies to strengthen the ability of front-line staff and employees to engage, serve and support CSEC and their families. Nevada County has utilized a multi-layered set of strategies to strengthen the ability of front-line staff and employees to engage, serve and support CSEC and their families. Nevada County's CSEC Steering Committee, includes representatives from Probation, Juvenile Court, education, law enforcement, the Public Defender, the District Attorney, Public Health, BHS and community-based organizations that serve CSEC.

A Screening Assessment Tool is conducted on every youth booked into YDF in order to identify youth believed to be CSEC. CSEC youth are placed on the caseloads of specially trained probation officers. The officers meet with CSEC youth to discuss their current situation and make recommendations to the Court. Additionally, probation officers may participate in MDT meetings with attorneys, Child Welfare Services, counselors, youth advocates and other providers connected to these cases. The Protocol states CSEC must be understood as child abuse and reported as such, children should not be criminalized for their sexual exploitation, responses to CSEC youth should be victim centered, trauma-informed, strength-based, developmentally appropriate, culturally competent, data and outcome driven, and in the best interest of the child.

Youth who were not booked into the Placer County Detention Center, but placed on probation by the Juvenile Court, are also provided a CSEC assessment by the Juvenile Intake Unit. Officers ensure compliance to Senate Bill (SB) 794 and are highly trained on the topic of human trafficking, victimization and pimping, intervention strategies, harm reduction, trauma informed care, and services specific to CSEC.

Transitional Age Youth (TAY)

California State Bill 1004 (2016) Pilot Program began in counties of Nevada, Alameda, Napa, Butte, and Sutter. Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) is a specialized field unit providing case management services and support to young people ages 18-25 under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. These young adults receive assessment and case planning that includes referrals to services to meet identified needs. Referrals are focused on specialized treatment, education, vocational training, and other supports as needed, such as food and emergency housing. The goal of TAY is to provide clients with assessment, treatment, supervision, and support necessary to promote rehabilitation and to prevent re-offending, resulting in a safer community.

In summary, all 18-25-year-old youth arrested on new felony charges will be assessed by probation staff. If found eligible and suitable for the program, they will be assigned a Probation Officer who will complete a case plan and start the process of plugging TAYs into community-based services that may include, but not limited to, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Moral Recognition Therapy, Mental Health Therapy, Education, and Vocational Training.

Juvenile Sex Offender Officer

Youth adjudicated for a violation of Penal Code §288 or a reasonably related offense are placed on a specialized caseload. This caseload is managed by the Juvenile Sex Offender Officer in collaboration with treatment providers (when applicable) and the parent/legal guardian(s). Sexually abusive justice-involved youth participate in outpatient treatment designed to reduce the likelihood of re-offense and promote pro-social development. These youth are provided multiple assessments to inform individualized treatment plans, treatment progress and timing of termination services. The treatment plans generally combine individual and group treatment sessions, relapse prevention strategies and family counseling to support successful program completion. Consistent with best practices, probation officers work in collaboration with treatment providers and families and maintain weekly contact to monitor each juvenile's progress, ensure their needs are being met and ensure they are in compliance with the terms and conditions of their probation.

Placement Services

Family maintenance is the primary goal of rehabilitation; however, there are cases where it is in the best interest of a minor on probation and the community to place the youth in an alternative Foster Care setting which may include a resource family or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP). The Probation Placement Services Division (Placement) is responsible for the supervision of these youth.

The children's services Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) efforts launched by the State in 2012 produced recommendations aimed at improving outcomes for youth removed from their homes and placed in congregate or foster care. In 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 403 was approved by the Governor to further CCR efforts. Under the new law, group homes must be restructured to comply with new licensure requirements to provide short-term specialized and intensive treatment and will only be used for children whose needs cannot be safely met initially in a family setting. Services are designed to transition youth back home or to another permanent family as soon as possible. All placement decisions utilize the Child and Family Teaming process.

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) continues to introduce new standards to counties as information surrounding AB 403 evolves, and Probation, in collaboration with juvenile system partners, continues to employ changes brought about by AB 403 as new information and standards are released. Current placement options and aftercare services are summarized below:

In-State Placement

In-state placement focuses on placing youth in appropriate residential treatment facilities located within the State of California. These cases are staffed by the Family Stabilization Collaborative (FSC) designed to promote collaborative planning and coordination of services for youth and their families. The FSC includes representatives from Probation, Child Welfare Services, Sierra Forever Families, Victor Community Support Services, Children's Behavioral Health and Foster Youth Services (Nevada County Department of Education). Residential treatment facilitates must

be designated as STRTPs in order to be utilized by Probation. With the upcoming Family First Prevention Services Act and the likelihood of restrictions in placing kids in congregate care going forward, probation will look much more towards preventative measures to keep kids out of placement settings.

Out-of-State Placement

The department no longer places youth out-of-state.

Extended Foster Care (AB 12)

Foster care provides resources for non-minor dependents (450 WI) or Extended Foster Care (EFC) youth who would normally exit placement without any assistance, services or reunification with parents or legal guardians. The goal of AB 12 is to ensure this population leaves foster care with the practical skills to achieve their potential and succeed in life. The initiative focuses on providing a safety net of financial assistance, services and ongoing support to these young adults as they age out of foster care. Placement currently has staff assigned to manage the unique challenges of this population by providing case management and supervision to these young adults as they transition to adulthood.

Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support

Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support (FPRRS) is a time-limited, multi-year project under CCR and is financially supported by CDSS to recruit, retain and support foster caregivers with additional allowable expenditures such as: staffing, removal of barriers, intensive family finding, and other nontraditional outreach approaches to potential foster family homes, resource families, and relatives. Our goal is to increase home-based care capacity of those willing to accept a placement youth served by Probation. Officers' recruitment efforts include intensive family finding, community outreach, advertising, a media campaign, and technical assistance from an expert in the FPRRS effort.

Assembly Bill No. 2083

Existing law, adopted in 2018, commonly known as Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), states the intent of the Legislature in adopting CCR to improve California's child welfare system and its outcomes by using specified measures, including an increase in the use of home-based family care. Nevada County partnered with other agencies to help develop and implement a memorandum of understanding setting forth the roles and responsibilities of agencies and other entities that serve children and youth in foster care who have experienced severe trauma.

Participants included:

- (A) The county child welfare agency.
 - (B) The county probation department.
 - (C) The county behavioral health departments.
 - (D) The county office of education.
 - (E) The regional center or centers that serve children and youth with developmental disabilities in the county.
 - (F) Foster care or other child welfare advocacy groups, as deemed appropriate by the organizations that will be parties to the memorandum, serving in an advisory capacity.
- (2) The memorandum of understanding shall include, at a minimum, provisions addressing all the following:
- (A) Establishment and operation of an interagency leadership team.
 - (B) Establishment and operation of an interagency placement committee, as defined in Section 4096.
 - (C) Commitment to implementation of an integrated core practice model.
 - (D) Processes for screening, assessment, and entry to care.
 - (E) Processes for child and family teaming and universal service planning.
 - (F) Alignment and coordination of transportation and other foster youth services.

(G) Recruitment and management of resource families and delivery of therapeutic foster care services.

(H) Information and data sharing agreements.

(I) Staff recruitment, training, and coaching.

(J) Financial resource management and cost sharing.

(K) Dispute resolution.

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

The Probation Department collaborates among the organizations listed above to work together for a common goal or purpose. Interagency collaboration refers to us working with other agencies to accomplish a goal or goals. Interagency collaboration, no matter the agency, is very important because it allows different people from different professions and backgrounds to exchange ideas, share information, and work together to serve the justice-involved youth and their families in the community. The Probation Department has established good relationships with our stakeholders and meet regularly with them on a variety of topics.

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.

Nevada County was established in 1851 at the height of the gold rush. It covers 974 square miles. Nevada County is a rural county that extends from the foothills to into the Sierra Nevada Mountains with its highest point reaching 9,152 feet. There are three distinct population centers within the County. In the Eastern portion of the County is the Town of Truckee located in the Sierra Nevada. This is the fastest growing area of the county. The other population centers are approximately 60 miles away in the Western portion of the County, those being the cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City. Nonetheless, 67% of the county's population resides in unincorporated areas. US census data puts the county population at 98,292. (Census.Gov) The population in Nevada County is fairly dispersed as illustrated by 67% of the population living in unincorporated areas. Also, given the topography of the county, there is a high level of disconnectedness from the city centers. The same goes for juvenile crime. There doesn't seem to be a pattern or prevalence relative to neighborhood or part of the county. Given the diverse recreational opportunities available in the county there are areas such as Truckee that get a significant number of juvenile referrals from juveniles residing out of the county for behaviors related to them being in Nevada County for vacation and/or other recreational activities. As far as schools go, there are 4 juvenile officers who function as School Liaison Officers, and they service all of the schools in western Nevada County on an as-needed basis. They are assigned to regularly support 5 of the schools that were deemed to be at a higher risk than others. There is 1 officer servicing Truckee schools. The current population at these schools is down about 50% from their peak about a decade ago. There has been a decline of about 25% in the entire juvenile demographic as a whole over the past decade. We have also looked at socio-economic issues at these schools, as determined by the number of students receiving free or reduced lunches, when deciding on resource allocation. Additionally, we have looked at the suspension and expulsion rates, the California Healthy Kids survey data, and maltreatment referrals for local schools. Given the data we have focused our efforts on a handful of schools in Grass Valley and Penn Valley. That being said, our delinquency referral rates are still extremely low (partly due to the pandemic) and generally coincide with population trends. For example, Truckee and Grass valley have the highest number of referrals as they have the greatest concentration of youth in the county.

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 Nevada County Juvenile Justice System is composed of several agencies which have direct responsibility for various functions in the system. These agencies include law enforcement, the Office of the District Attorney (District Attorney), the Office of the Public Defender (Public Defender), Nevada County Juvenile Court (Juvenile Court) and the Nevada County Probation Department (Probation).

The basic function of these agencies as they relate to the Juvenile Justice System is as follows:

Law enforcement provides first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety. Officers investigate suspected delinquent activity and determine if juvenile suspects will be: 1) verbally warned and released; 2) referred to a community resource agency or law enforcement diversion program; 3) issued a citation; or 4) taken into custody. If an officer determines a juvenile should be taken into custody, he/she will bring the juvenile to the Placer County Detention Center.

When a youth is brought to PCDC by law enforcement, staff administers a detention risk assessment to assist in determining if the juvenile can be released without increased risk to public safety or if he/she should be detained at the facility. If detained, the case is referred to the District Attorney so that a statutorily mandated detention hearing can occur. As an alternative to incarceration, some youth may be released on home supervision or electronic monitoring, with Global Positioning System (GPS) capabilities, pending their scheduled detention hearing. Youth are diverted from detention and further involvement in the Juvenile Justice System whenever possible. During the Juvenile Court hearing process, Probation provides shelter and care for each juvenile detained at the PCDC, an assessment of the juvenile's criminogenic risk and needs, and a social history report for dispositional consideration post-adjudication. Subsequent to the hearing process, Probation supervises youth who have been placed on probation by the Juvenile Court. Supervision and case planning is based on the results of an actuarial risk/needs assessment. Probation responses to behavior are based upon a behavior response matrix.

The District Attorney is responsible for filing petitions based on referrals from other agencies. Probation makes referrals related to the provisions of WIC §602. The District Attorney represents the community at all subsequent Juvenile Court hearings.

The Public Defender represents youth in juvenile justice hearings resulting from petitions filed by the District Attorney and related to WIC §602. Alternatively, a court-appointed or private attorney may be employed for this purpose in the place of a Public Defender attorney should a conflict arise.

The Juvenile Court is responsible for hearing facts, making findings and providing a disposition for petitions filed by the District Attorney related to WIC §601 and §602.

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

Our plan has remained relatively consistent over the last couple of years with exception of some practices resulting from the closure of the Nevada County Youth Center in 2020. There are no major plan revisions for 2023.

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

n/a

**Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
(Government Code Section 30061(b)(4))**

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

Probation uses a variety of methods to share information across agencies within the county. Multiagency disciplinary teams including Juvenile Justice System partners have been developed to coordinate case planning for youth associated with specific populations/programs including crossover youth, placement and Title IV-E. Memorandums of understanding are in place between Probation and various system partners to share information for specific programing, and community-based organizations provide reports to Probation regarding youth referred to their programs.

Probation's primary case management system is the Automon Information System. Automon is a dynamic web-based application available to Probation staff. The Automon application empowers the user with flexible search and case management features. Information regarding warrants, booking, arrest history, addresses, and approved family visitors is available to Probation staff in real time. Multiple Automom reports have been developed to pull specific data for reporting purposes.

Within Automom, program components contain information related to risk and needs assessments, detention risk assessments, juvenile referrals and supervision levels.

Probation utilizes the dynamic JAIS risk and needs assessment tools. These tools allow Probation to measure changes in risk over time and can be used to evaluate the impact specific programing has on a youth's risk factors.

For some programs, data to track and evaluate outcomes will be pulled from the JAIS risk and needs assessment tool reports, in addition to Probation records and databases, such as Booking, Intake and Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS).

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Council (JJCC) as prescribed by Welfare & institutions Code 749.22?

yes

If no, please list the current vacancies that exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies occurred, and your plan for filling them.

n/a

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

JJCPA Funded Program(s), Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Below are JJCPA funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

School Liaison Officers

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Midwest Regional Center for Drug-Free School and Communities 1994, Northeast Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies 1999. This is in addition all of the interventions are run through the PEW Result First Clearinghouse to ensure they get a rating that indicates that they are evidence based. ART is an example of this effort.

Description:

Nevada County Probation had begun working with the local school districts in 2019 to implement a new program to assist with early intervention and connection to appropriate resources prior to or in conjunction with law enforcement response. Probation officers are assigned to various schools that were deemed to be higher risk than others. The data analyzed included suspensions, expulsions, criminal referrals as well as SMART and SARB referrals. The referrals to Probation were not focused on discipline, rather bridging the gap between need and service.

Project Objective:

Increase school safety through providing emotional and behavioral support. Target issues or behaviors include: Truancy, anti-social behaviors, drug and alcohol use, students with anti-social peers, bullying, family stressors, mental health concerns, lack of pro-social recreation or activity and students that appear to be struggling in some capacity. Based on the needs identified, youth may be referred to mental health treatment or community services to prevent further involvement in juvenile justice. Through this process, youth can be diverted from the system entirely and court involvement can be prevented.

Program Name:

Truancy Intervention Program

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The Colorado Foundation for Families and Children noted several critical elements that were necessary for effective programming: (1) parent/guardian involvement, (2) a continuum of services, to include meaningful incentives, consequences and support, (3) collaboration with community resources -including law enforcement, mental health services, mentoring and social services, (4) school administrative support and commitment to keeping youth in the educational mainstream, and (5) ongoing evaluation.

Description:

A probation Officer (SLO) is assigned as the truancy liaison to all local school districts. That officer participates in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS). From these sources as well as directly from the school's sites and districts the officer receives truancy referrals. They then work with the parents to gain their buy-in to develop a program that provides the resources needed specific to that family to eliminate any barriers the family is facing that is seen as the cause of the minor's truancy.

The program involves supporting the parent, while offering a full scope of services in a holistic approach. There is a schedule of rewards and sanctions for behavior that includes a variety of responses up to gift cards for positive behavior and truancy court for negative behavior. All the while providing the family with support and resources. All the groups mentioned above are collaborative stakeholder groups that engage in this program. The program has the full support of the school districts and Nevada County Office of Education. The officer assigned does regular outreach to school staff to inform them of the program and benefits of the program. School staff are committed to keeping youth in the most appropriate educational setting. Throughout the year we monitor referrals and trends of those referrals. At the end of the year, we use the data collected to determine at what level of intervention we start to see a correlation between the intervention and improved school attendance.

Program Name:

Intake Diversion

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Davidson, William S., Robin Redner, Craig H. Blakely, James G. Ernshoff, and Christina M. Mitchell. 1987. "Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: An Experimental Comparison." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 55(1):68 -75. Smith, Emilie Phillips, Angela M. Wolf, Dan M. Cantillon, Oseela Thomas, William S. Davison. 2004. "The Adolescent Diversion Project: 25 Years of Research on an Ecological Model of Intervention." *Prevention & Intervention in the Community* 27(2):29 -47

Description:

Probation officers process referrals and assess all referred juveniles for initial static risk using a validated risk/needs tool. If the individual is a first-time offender, scores low risk on the tool, and the crime is not a mandatory referral they initiate a hold on the referral. Once a hold is initiated, they educate the family on the resources that are available to the family in the community that will potentially address the identified needs of the family. They walk them through the process of accessing these services and attempt to empower the parents to take a role in securing services. We also educate them on the juvenile justice process so that they know what benefits and potential consequences they are facing during and after the diversion process. The officer remains a resource to the family after the intake and diversion process. They can access the services of the officer at any time during the process. If the minor goes six months free from further referrals or does not rise to the level of need for further intervention, then they will not be formally processed. The goal is that hopefully the matter is either an aberrant period of behavior and/or the matter can be handled successfully at the lowest level to avoid pulling a minor into the system that would otherwise thrive without such an intervention. This model not only conserves resources across the board, but also recognizes that intervening at a high level when unnecessary could actually increase a minor's risk to re-offend.

**Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)
(Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a))**

A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Describe your county's overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

The strategy is to create and follow case plans, which are designed to identify youth's static and dynamic characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of an individual that directly relate to their likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime, providing a "road map" for how to best address these needs. Thus, case plans enhance all the institution's JJCPA funded programs.

B. Regional Agreements

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

At this time there are no regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

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

Below are YOBG funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Functional Family Probation (FFP)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The JJCPA program provides state funding for counties to implement programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. The FFP process includes a social worker, probation officer and system partners who meet with the youth and their family to identify their needs and strengths and leverage available services in the community. Based on the needs identified, youth may be referred to mental health treatment or community services to prevent further involvement in juvenile justice. Through this process, youth can be diverted from the system entirely and court involvement can be prevented. When a youth appears eligible for services from both Probation and Child Welfare Services, both agencies will collaborate on a joint assessment and single recommendation for the court regarding which status will serve the best interests of the youth and the protection of society. The court will determine which status is appropriate for the youth.

Description:

FFP is our supervision model that replaced what was considered to be a more traditional supervision model which focused mainly on monitoring adjudicated youth. One of the shortcomings of this approach was that officers paid very little attention to family dynamics. A strength of FFP is that it employs the support of family and/or community members. By strengthening family functioning and creating broader working relationships, we greatly increase the likelihood for long term success with the youth we're charged to supervise. The data we have accrued shows that by enlisting the support of the essential people in a youth's life and having them work together we can begin to alter the context from which problem behaviors occur.

The Functional Family Probation process includes protocols, practices, services and supports to treat the juvenile, family and community as a whole, increase protective factors with the juvenile and family, reduce high risk factor with the juvenile and family and reduce juvenile criminal recidivism.

Program Name:

Case Coordinators

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The JJCPA program provides state funding for counties to implement programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. Case Coordinators collaborate with other juvenile officers to ensure that all barriers such as housing, medication, school enrollment, vocational deficiencies, and transportation are addressed prior to release. They also interact closely with School Liaison Officers to help with youths' transition from in-custody learning to mainstream schooling. In some cases, home passes are given prior to an outright release to ease the juvenile back into the community and tie them in to service providers so that there is a continuum of care relative to the needs of the youth.

Description:

A Probation Officer now acts as the Case Coordinator for our youth when detained at Placer County Detention Center. They are responsible for providing case plan documentation, determining risks and needs and for matching youth with services and programs available in the PCDC. They are also responsible for making regular contact with the youths' parents or guardians to ensure parents are fully aware of visiting times, obtain any necessary medical treatment authorization, and to provide progress reports.

The department ensures that all barriers such as housing, medication, school enrollment, vocational deficiencies, and transportation are addressed prior to release. In some cases, home passes are given prior to an outright release to ease the juvenile back into the community. Also, there is always a warm handoff to service providers so that there is a continuum of care relative to the needs of the youth.