

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

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Instructions:

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

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

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

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

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

- A. Multiagency Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan
- B. New Programs, Strategies & System Enhancements

Part II. Youthful Offender Block Grant

- A. Juvenile Justice Development Plan
- B. New Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies & System Enhancements

Part III. Governing Statutes

- A. Government Code Section 30061
- B. Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961

Part I. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

A. Please provide a copy of your most recent Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan.

B. For any new program, strategy and/or system enhancement that is not already included in your Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan but will now be supported with funding from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), provide a name and description below. For each program, strategy or system enhancement that will now be funded through the JJCPA program, identify the body of evidence that demonstrates its effectiveness at reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime.

The template below should be copied as many times as needed in order to capture every new program, strategy and/or system enhancement to be funded by JJCPA.

Name of the new program, strategy or system enhancement:
Truancy Intervention Program
Evidence upon which the new program, strategy, or system enhancement 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 of the program, strategy or system enhancement:
A probation officer 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 schools 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 of 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.

Name of the new program, strategy or system enhancement:

Intake Diversion

Evidence upon which the new program, strategy, or system enhancement 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 of the program, strategy or system enhancement:

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.

Part II. Youthful Offender Block Grant

A. Please provide a copy of your most recent Juvenile Justice Development Plan.

B. For any new program, placement, service, strategy, and/or system enhancement that is not included in your Juvenile Justice Development Plan but will now be funded through the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) program, provide a name and description below. For each one, explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and/or system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.

The template below should be copied as many times as needed in order to capture every new program, strategy and/or system enhancement to be funded by YOBG.

Name of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Case Planning
Description of how this complements or coordinates with your JJCPA funded programs, strategies or system enhancements:
Case plans 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 of the institution's JJCPA funded programs.
Description of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Juvenile Hall Group Supervisors serve as Case Coordinators (CC) for detained youth. CCs are responsible for providing case plan documentation, determining minor's risks and needs and for matching minor with services and programs available in JH. CCs are also responsible for making regular contact with minor's parents to ensure parents are fully aware of visiting times, obtain any necessary medical treatment authorization, and to provide progress reports. Coordinators develop personalized "reward contracts" for each minor, based on identified needs, which allow the youth to obtain certain privileges (home pass, in- house pass, early release). For example, a young person who has a history of substance abuse may have a stipulation that they need to attend Narcotics Anonymous classes to meet the criteria for the reward contract. Weekly evaluations are completed and placed into the Juvenile Hall electronic case management system, which include the minor's weekly behavior grades and progress level. CCs actively encourage minors to participate in programs.

Name of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Individual Mental Health Counseling
Description of how this complements or coordinates with your JJCPA funded programs, strategies or system enhancements:
Services are able to be offered within the Carl F. Bryan II Juvenile Hall as well as at community based sites in order to provide the maximum effectiveness in counseling and reach the largest population. Services are provided by credentialed and licensed mental health professionals, which adhere to EBP.
Description of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Mental Health Services delivered to Juvenile detainees with continuing mental health care upon release from Juvenile Hall. Mental Health Services include counseling which addresses cooperation, attitudes, beliefs and ways of thinking, development of personal responsibility, communication skills, personal boundaries and cultural and peer group dynamics. Services include parent/guardian counseling which addresses fair and consistent parenting, taking responsibility and expecting the same in children, and household structure and limits. Additionally, medication support and understanding is offered by mental health professionals providing therapy and counseling. Counseling services are also provided to minors upon their release from custody, so that there is a continuity of care.

Name of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Aggression Replacement Training
Description of how this complements or coordinates with your JJCPA funded programs, strategies or system enhancements:
ART is an evidence based program encompassing three areas of cognitive restructuring: skill-streaming, anger control and moral reasoning training. All DPOs are trained facilitators and adhere to program fidelity guidelines.
Description of the new program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:
Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program for juveniles detained at the Carl F. Bryan II Juvenile Hall, juvenile probation youth, and at risk youth, using a cognitive behavioral psycho educational model to help youth change criminal behavior.

Part III. Governing Statutes

A. The Government Code sections pertaining to the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan required under JJCPA are included below. (Please note that this document does not include all of the statutes governing the JJCPA program, only those related to the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan. To see the full set of requirements related to this program please go to <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/> and pull up Government Code section 30061 in its entirety.)

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) Fifty percent to the county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan as provided in this paragraph. The juvenile justice plan shall be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county with the membership described in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually by the council. The plan or updated plan may, at the discretion of the county or city and county, be approved by the county board of supervisors. The plan or updated plan shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive juvenile justice multiagency plan to be developed under this chapter with the form for submission of the annual Youthful Offender Block Grant plan that is required to be developed and submitted pursuant to Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(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.

(iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.

(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.

(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

(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.

B. The Welfare & Institutions Code sections pertaining to the Juvenile Justice Development Plan required under YOBG are included below. (Please note that this document does not include all of the statutes governing the YOBG program, only those related to the Juvenile Justice Development Plan. To see the full set of requirements related to this program please go to <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/> and pull up Welfare & Institutions Code sections 1950-62.)

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.