

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

**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.

Current Programs and Services

Trinity County Probation Department (TCPD) provides an array of juvenile services including but not limited to prevention, intervention and informal services, investigation, intake, assessment, diversion and diversion programming, case planning, supervision, advocacy, placement, and custody/residential correctional treatment. These programs are provided through one and a half field juvenile officer positions and a part-time juvenile hall that specializes in providing correctional treatment programming to sentenced youth court ordered to complete specific programming provided in the facility. Probation also assists the schools providing supervision and support to sporting events, Sober Grad., school dances, and other functions.

Trinity County Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AODS) provides Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and Trinity Choices youth substance abuse education and intervention programming, Club Live (elementary schools) and Friday Night Live (high schools) programs to the Youth in Trinity County. AODS is also a partner to Probation in facilitating the Forward Thinking Series classes in the juvenile hall.

Trinity County Behavioral Health (TCBHS) funds and maintains the Systems of Care Team and Parent Partners program, provides mental health case management to

probation youth in need of that level of care, and provides crisis response to youth in the juvenile hall.

Human Response Network (HRN), the only community-based organization (CBO) and non-profit service provider in Trinity County, offers the following prevention programs to youth in Trinity County: Mentoring Program, Healthy Life Skills, Personal Safety and Youth Outreach. HRN continues to operate Teen Centers in Weaverville and Hayfork in addition to several After School Programs.

Trinity County Office of Education (TCOE) provides Love and Logic parenting classes to parents of probation youth, and has also created TTCCP (Trinity Together, Cradle to Career Partnership) which explores what students need in order to be ready for higher education or the local job market. This program utilizes business people and organizations throughout the county. In addition to the identified need of providing youth with needed technical job skills, certain soft skills (showing up on time, not using your phone at work, dressing appropriately, looking people in the eye, making introductions, being courteous, etc.) were also deemed to be just as important links to employment as are resumes, filling out job applications, and interviewing. The ultimate goal is to develop a program that can build pathways for students so that they might go from school to internships, to job experiences, to employment in careers within Trinity County.

Trinity County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) maintains contact and communication with the Trinity County Probation Department. They partner with various county agencies when the opportunity and funding allows for that to happen. The Sheriff's Office also participates in juvenile justice stakeholder meetings.

California Highway Patrol (CHP) offers the Smart Start program and helps support the Sober Grad programs in the county. The California Highway Patrol has partnered with and is committed to being of service to the youth of Trinity County.

Trinity County District Attorney's Office (TCDA) maintains contact and communication with the Trinity County Probation Department. They participate in the stakeholder meetings and are active in helping address the various needs of the youth of Trinity County.

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

The Juvenile Justice Stakeholder's Committee will continue to meet bi-annually to review existing programs, discuss areas of collaboration and explore various funding sources and opportunities to expand services. It is the intent of the stakeholders that with bi-annual meetings they can address issues surrounding continued funding and project effectiveness.

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 greatest need in Trinity County is that of basic services. We only have one and a half juvenile probation officers to cover 3179 square miles, ten school districts, and three high schools. We don't have any law enforcement officers in the county that specialize in juvenile matters. We don't have school resource officers in any of our three high schools. We don't have any truancy officers in our county.

Our Juvenile Justice Stakeholder's Committee just completed a revised CMAJJP that identifies the most pressing concerns with our youth and outlines some concrete action steps that will be implemented to address them. These action steps and the funding behind them, along with renewed collaborative efforts with our juvenile justice stakeholders, will provide for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrate a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Identification of areas of concerns, barriers to services, and prioritization of need

- **Geography** - Trinity County is a rural mountainous area in Northwest California located between Redding and Eureka, with a population of 13,583. The overall population of the county has trended downwards from a high of 14,165 in 2009 due to a number of factors including the closing of the Sierra Pacific Industries mill in Hayfork in 1996. Prior to its closing, the mill directly employed between 140-160 people. Law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, social services and drug and alcohol services provide the best services they can considering the handicaps of being a vast county with small towns scattered throughout. Most juvenile services are provided in Weaverville, the county seat.
- **Poverty and Youth Homelessness** - Trinity County continues to struggle in some key areas that have a profound impact upon the juvenile justice system and the lives of our youth population. It is estimated that 25.2 % of households with children ages 0-17 live below the federal poverty level of \$24,008. It is additionally reported that 10.8% of public school students in Trinity County are homeless, which puts Trinity County as the second highest county in the state for homeless students. Trinity County has been designated as the poorest county in the State of California.
- **Childhood Trauma** – Trinity County has one of the highest overall Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) scores in the State of California, and over one quarter of our youth have a score greater than four (4), which research demonstrates exposes the youth to a higher risk for adverse health and safety outcomes. (Essentials for Childhood, www.cdph.ca.gov). ACEs scores are commonly used to describe a range of traumatic experiences that may occur during a person's first 17 years of life, including child abuse, neglect and other household dysfunctions. Findings suggest that ACEs are a risk factor for a wide range of poor health, safety, and social outcomes. The higher the number the greater the likelihood of having the adverse health conditions manifesting. 23% of the tested youth in Trinity County had a score of 4 or more ACEs, 27% of the tested population scored 2-3 ACEs. These results are alarming and speak

to the need for greater early intervention and prevention services to the youth of Trinity County.

- Suicide, Depression, and Mental Illness - Trinity County, with a rate of 35 suicides per 100,000 residents, has the highest suicide rate of all small rural counties in California. Further, according to a November 3, 2015 article published by Phillip Reese in the Sacramento Bee entitled "California's rural counties struggle with rising number of suicides," the suicide rate in rural California counties is more than 80% higher than the rate in urban counties. Local youth data on suicide reflect the larger statistics.
 - Trinity Alps Unified School District data shows that 26.2% of 9th graders self-reported to be engaged in suicidal ideation and 15.6% of 11th graders self-reported to be engaged in suicidal ideation.
 - Mountain Valley Unified School District data shows that 25% of 9th graders self-reported to be engaged in suicidal ideation and 23% of 11th graders self-reported to be engaged in suicidal ideation. (Student Reported, Kidsdata.org 2013-2015)
 - County-wide, Kidsdata.org data shows that 19% of 9th grade students and 18% of 11th grade students self-reported to be engaged in suicidal ideation.
 - The 2016 Trinity County and State Healthy Kids Survey data shows that 23% of 9th grade students seriously considered attempting suicide the past year, and 20% of 11th grade students seriously considered attempting suicide the past year, both higher than the state average.
- Drug Trafficking, Cultivation, and Substance Abuse within the general population - In 2015, Trinity County was designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) largely because of an exponential increase in drug crimes and other violent crimes related to marijuana cultivation and substance use. Since 2012, we have seen a 61.9% increase in the overall violent crime rate, and a 30.48% increase in property crimes over the same period. Of greatest concern were statistics related to a sharp increase in homicides in the years 2011 through 2015, most being directly related to substance use, manufacturing, and sales. This dramatic increase in violent crimes involving drugs, as well as the high rate of recidivism by substance using defendants, are both known factors that endanger the lives and safety of our Trinity County communities and negatively impact the lives and safety of our youth and schools.
- Youth Substance Use and Abuse - Referrals to the Trinity County Probation Department for drug and alcohol offenses have increased dramatically in the first quarter of this year, comprising 69% of all referrals to the Probation Department. The Trinity County and State of California Healthy Kids Survey of 2015/16 reports the following statistical data that supports the increased number of referrals for drug and alcohol offenses.
 - Current use of alcohol
 - 10% of 7th graders report current use of alcohol. State average is 13%.
 - 33% of 9th graders report current use of alcohol. State average is 32%.
 - 61% of 11th graders report current use of alcohol. State average is 51%.
 - Current use of Marijuana
 - 7% of 7th graders report current use of marijuana. State average is 8%.
 - 34% of 9th graders report current use of marijuana. State average is 23%.
 - 52% of 11th graders report current use of marijuana. State average is 38%.

Current use of Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics

- 15% of 9th graders report current use. State average is 17%.
- 18% of 11th graders report current use. State average is 22%.
- Truancy and School Suspensions - Kidsdata.org shows that Trinity County averaged 5.8 suspensions per 100 students in 2015. The Mountain Valley Unified School District averaged 9.5 per 100 students. That was the second highest reported suspension rate in the State of California, second to Modoc County at 9.8 per 100 students. These trends are also not abating, and are further exacerbated by limited resources to successfully handle incidents and problem behaviors in students.
- Bullying and Harassment in the Schools - Data in the area of bullying/harassment in our schools shows an alarming 55.5% of seventh graders in Trinity County reported being bullied/harassed. The state average is 4.8%. Ninth grade students reported in at 37% and 31.5% for eleventh graders, both grades in excess of state averages. These factors contribute to a culture which greatly increases other risk factors in this youthful population.

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.

- 1) Implement a System-Wide Mental Health Assessment Response Treatment (SMART) program utilizing the assessment tool Mosaic, a research-based and validated risk assessment tool. This would be a Mobile Response Team, partnering with the schools, and comprised of juvenile justice stakeholders including the Sheriff’s Department, Probation, T.C.O.E. and Mental Health as possible personnel options to fill out the team.
- 2) Re-allocate resources within the Probation Department to dedicate a full-time deputy probation officer to be embedded in the schools to increase services in the areas of Prevention, Intervention, Truancy Reduction, and Crisis Response. This person would also be part of the SMART team crisis response.
- 3) Obtain additional funding to hire a sheriff’s deputy who would focus on juvenile matters within the county and in the schools, and work collaboratively with the SMART team.

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 sharing will take place on multiple levels. From the Juvenile Justice Committee, Systems of Care team, and staff/client meetings between Juvenile Probation Officers, Drug and Alcohol Counselors and their shared clients. Program effectiveness will be evaluated by recidivism rates, client evaluation and staff feedback. Additionally, overall public and stakeholder input can be evaluated through the use of the existing Juvenile Justice Survey.

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:

School-Based Prevention/Intervention Officer

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This person would also be part of the System-Wide Mental Health Assessment Response Treatment (SMART) program is a program already in place in several counties, and utilizes the assessment tool Mosaic, a research-based and validated risk assessment tool for addressing risk and threats to students. This would be a Mobile Response Team focusing, partnering with the schools, and comprised of juvenile justice stakeholders including the Sheriff's Department, Probation, T.C.O.E. and Mental Health as possible personnel options to fill out the team.

Description:

Through reallocation of resources, the probation department intends to dedicate a full-time deputy probation officer to be embedded in the schools to increase services in the areas of Prevention, Intervention, Truancy Reduction, and Crisis Response. There are currently no services available for any of our schools in the entire county. This person would also be part of the SMART team crisis response, would oversee SARB, Peer Court, and would be the point person for the new school 1TIP line program.

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.

All juvenile ward cases are provided a full assessment and case plan that addresses criminogenic needs, and identifies appropriate services to the youth and family to keep the youth from entering deeper into the juvenile justice system. Juvenile Officers have been provided numerous trainings in areas from case management to motivational interviewing, and apply those skills to partner with the family or caregiver to holistically address issues and concerns within the household. Other services include collaborative team decision making for difficult youth and families through our county Systems of Care team, and probation’s teaming with the schools for school-based restorative justice measures.

B. Regional Agreements

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

A. The Trinity County Probation Department maintains M.O.U.s with Behavioral Health Services to help facilitate the Forward Thinking classes in the juvenile hall, the Trinity County Office of Education for parenting classes, and a contract with Shasta County for secure detention beds.

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.

Strategy Name:

RNR Model

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

With the incorporation of the Mosaic tool being used by the SMART team mentioned above with JJCPA funding, the Trinity County Probation Department will be able to apply a validated risk tool not only to youth at the filing of a petition and the minor coming under ward status using the P.A.C.T., but also to youth at the prevention and intervention stages as well. This will ensure that juvenile services across the board are carefully measured to prevent unnecessary escalation into the system for youth.

Description:

The risk-need-responsivity model is a model used in community corrections for justice-involved individuals, and is known to reduce recidivism through proper dosage of supervision and services based on the risk the person presents to the community and what needs they have.