

**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. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
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- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

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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.

Glenn County Probation, Glenn County Sheriff's Office, Orland Police Department, Willows Police Department, Glenn County Superior Court, Glenn County Mental Health and Alcohol/Drug Counseling, Glenn County Health and Human Services Agency

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

The above listed agencies meet monthly at the Children's Interagency Coordinating Council to discuss issues relative to early intervention/prevention services for the juveniles within Glenn County

### **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.

As is the case in other counties in Northern California, Glenn County is rather large geographically speaking with a total population of 28,122. The majority of the youth are found within the communities of Orland and Willows with the remaining youth in the unincorporated cities of Hamilton City and Elk Creek. Glenn County is relatively poor in comparison to the rest of California in that the median household income is \$32,107. Approximately 18.1% of the population is under the age of 18. Access to services is limited mostly county based providers and there is a significant problem with regard to drug use and domestic violence related offenses. Rather than focusing on specific areas within the county, services are aimed countywide as it relates to juvenile crime.

### **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.

Since 1995, Glenn County has operated a juvenile hall. Initially built in 1994 as a special purpose 96-hour facility, juvenile became a full service facility in 1996 and later expanded in 2004 to a maximum capacity of 22 beds. On May 2, 2017, the Glenn County Board of Supervisors began holding discussions as to the future sustainability of the juvenile hall due to fiscal issues within the county. On May 30, 2017, it was voted that the facility will cease full service operations and all minors in custody will be housed in neighboring Tehama County effective June 7, 2016.

Because of this change, it will significantly impact the current juvenile justice action strategy namely with regard to accountability. The prior plan consisted of a balanced approach utilizing graduated sanctions on effectively address delinquent behavior. In 2011, the probation implemented evidence based practices in an attempt to better address juvenile crime. This involved the screening of all minors found to have committed violations of the law. Using a validated risk/needs assessment, minors are placed on a specific level of supervision and referred to a variety of local programs to prevent further entry into the juvenile justice system. As well, a response to violation matrix has been developed to ensure that any violations are dealt with quickly and proportionate to the violation.

Under the recently approved proposal, all minors in custody will be housed in Tehama County in the evenings and on weekends. During the day, these same minors will be transported back to Glenn County to receive educational services, participate in evidence based programming, in addition to receiving mental health/alcohol and drug services. This will also allow for regular visitation with parents/family, legal counsel and receive medical services.

Those youths on probation, but not in custody will report to the Jane Hahn Juvenile Rehabilitation Center and participate in similar types of services Friday through Sunday in addition to participating in community service projects, including a community garden and poultry project located onsite.



## **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.

The department's case management system is maintained by Corrections Software Solutions based out of Texas. This is the primary means of sharing information. For allied law enforcement agencies, probation specific information such as conditions of probation are accessible via a read only format. Internally, staff can run reports to determine risk/need levels, run basic statistical information and track the progress of various court ordered programs.

### **B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements**

Using the template on the next page, describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJCPA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) moneys.

## JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

*This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.*

### **Program Name:**

Forward Thinking

### **Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

Interactive Journaling (IJ) was originally developed in 1988 by Donald Kuhl, founder of the Change Companies in Carson City, Nevada. This program was influenced by the research and writings of Carl Rogers (1965), Truax and Carkhuff (1967), and Carl Jung (1957/2006). This approach incorporates the methods of Motivational Interviewing and content from Trans-theoretical Model of change and cognitive behavioral therapy.

### **Description:**

Juvenile Deputy Probation Officers receive training to become Forward Thinking facilitators. Once trained in facilitation, youth between the ages of 12-18 are guided through the interactive journaling process using evidence based strategies to assist youth involved in the criminal justice system in making positive changes to their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Applying the information presented in the Interactive Journals to their own lives helps participants achieve their goals of responsible living.

The Forward Thinking series provides moderate to high-risk youth with an opportunity to identify and target specific risk/needs areas. The Forward Thinking series focuses not only on education, but also on guiding at-risk juvenile offenders in taking ownership of the choices and actions that lead to positive change.

After the initial risk/needs assessment is administered, known that the PACT, or Positive Achievement Change Tool, participants are guided through the core journals entitled "What Got Me Here", "Responsible Behavior", and the "Individual Change Plan". Concurrently, they also participate in journals related to specific criminogenic need profiles which include: handling difficult feelings, relationships and communication, victim awareness, substance abusing behaviors, and family. At the conclusion, facilitators and minors focus on re-entry planning. At the conclusion of the program an evaluation/outcome component is administered.



### **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.

Non-707(b) offenders remain in the local jurisdiction of the Glenn County Superior Court. The funds allocated to the Glenn County Probation Department are used for staffing to provide intensive juvenile supervision in addition to supporting evidence based practices such as Interactive Journaling in an attempt to deter offenders from engaging in delinquent behavior that could result in commitments to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

#### **B. Regional Agreements**

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

Not applicable – there are no regional agreements in place at this time.

#### **C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements**

Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.

# **YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**

*This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.*

## **Program Name:**

Intensive Probation Supervision

## **Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

Youth on probation who are participating in the day/evening reporting center are intensively supervised within the community while at the same time participating in services at the Jane Hahn Juvenile Rehabilitation Center.

## **Description:**

Youth served under this program are deemed to be moderate to high risk as determined by a validated risk assessment currently utilized by the Glenn County Probation Department. The assessment is known as the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). This assessment is done at the time of intake and every six months thereafter. During this process, the supervision officer identifies which areas of the minor's criminogenic profile are the most likely to result in re-offense and a case plan is identified to reduce instances of these types of violations. By increasing protective factors and attempting to mitigate risk factors, minors who would otherwise go on to re-offend are less likely to further penetrate the juvenile justice system thereby avoiding a commitment to Department of Juvenile Justice or lengthy commitments to the juvenile hall.

The coordination of services is critical due to the fact that the county no longer operates a full service juvenile hall as June 7, 2017. All minors who are detained are transported to Tehama County.