

**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
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

## Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
- B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

## Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders
- B. Regional Agreements
- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

## **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.

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

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

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

### **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.

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

### **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.

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

## **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.

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, Title IV-E and Education-Based Supervision. 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 Person Information System (PIP). PIP is a dynamic web-based application. The PIP database is available to Probation staff and empowers the user with flexible search and case management features. Information regarding warrants, booking, arrest history, restitution/fee balances, addresses, and approved family visitors is available to Probation staff in real time. Multiple PIP reports have been developed to pull specific data for reporting purposes.

Within PIP, the Juvenile Arrest Referral System (JARS) contains information

related to a juveniles risk and needs assessment, detention risk assessment, juvenile referrals and supervision levels.

For some programs, data needed to track and evaluate outcomes is pulled from Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) risk and needs assessment tool reports and Probation records and databases such as the Probation Information Program (PIP), Juvenile Referral and Arrest System (JARS), and the Booking, Intake and Classification System (BICS) and DHHS databases such as CWS/CMS.

Probation has decided to change current practices and eliminate use of the PACT in lieu of the Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2.0) risk and needs assessment tool. This change is necessary as Probation is in need of a comprehensive risk assessment tool that is dynamic in nature. This will allow Probation to measure changes in risk over time and will be used to evaluate the impact specific programing has on a youth's risk factors.

## **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:**

Youth Service Center

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

The YSC program is a partnership between SCOE, Probation, and Boys and Girls Club of Greater Sacramento (BGC) to re-establish the proven-effective juvenile Day Reporting Center model at three (3) community school campuses throughout Sacramento County (North, Central, and South). Probation's prior Day Reporting Center (DRC) was a day treatment center and school providing multi-dimensional counseling, educational services, and community supervision for minors who had contact with the juvenile justice system and who were at high risk for future delinquency. The program was created with a State of California Challenge Grant in 1998, and funded from 2001-2011 by JJCPA. The program featured:

- On-site and community supervision by Probation;
- On-site school, multi-disciplinary treatment services and classes, and mental health services;
- Individualized treatment and supervision plans for minors;
- Truancy prevention and intervention;
- Mentoring;
- Life skills development;
- Leadership training;
- Work training and experience, as well as access to the Regional Occupations Program;
- Exposure to higher education, pro-social activities and afterschool programming; and
- Coordinated efforts to mainstream participants back into comprehensive schools.

DRC received a Merit Award in FY 2005-06 from the California State Association of Counties (out of 230 nominations) and was one of three (3) prevention/intervention programs highlighted in the Corrections Standards Authority's March 2007 JJCPA Annual Report to the Legislature. DRC achievements included:

- Demonstrated gains in Grade Point Averages;
- Improvement in student behavior and grades to enable reintegration into

regular school district programs;

- Fewer persons re-arrested;
- Fewer incarcerations;
- A higher rate of completion of court-ordered community service; and
- A lower probation violation rate.

During FY 2010-11, a location change proved detrimental to the DRC program, and resulted in program elimination. The new location, which allowed for significant cost savings to address county budget shortfalls, was not readily accessible by public transportation. The program suffered and was eventually discontinued due to the inability of high risk offenders to report to the center. To limit barriers to services, the new YSC program is being located directly on community school campuses.

Daily afterschool programming at one of the school campuses will include proven-effective Boys and Girls Clubs of America national programs. Positive outcomes have been linked with participation in discrete BGC national programs, according to the report *Beyond Safe Havens: A Synthesis of 20 Years of Research on the Boys and Girls Clubs*. Such positive outcomes include, but are not limited to: 1) a reduction in delinquent behaviors; 2) increased academic achievement; and 3) increased career goals and improved attitudes toward school. Afterschool programming will vary depending on attendance and student needs and interests. Two BGC programs have been found to be Promising practices. These include Project Learn, according to the OJJDP Model Programs Guide, and Triple Play per the Promising Practices Network on Children, Families and Communities. One other program, SMART Moves, has been singled out, as well, for its positive impacts. According to the book *Creating a Drug-Free America: Programs that Work*, by Mathea Falco, "SMART Moves is one of the very few programs in the country that can offer excellent teaching combined with challenging supervised activities. The program is a real catalyst for change for very high-risk children, their families and their communities." Probation believes that through use of the aforementioned proven-effective and evidence-based programming, the YSC program will be enhanced, as will its chances of success.

***Description:***

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

## 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:**

Roadmap for Success – Candidacy Assessment and Reentry Team

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

The first step in the juvenile field supervision assignment process is candidacy assessment. Youth subject to a WIC Section 602 petition are provided a risk-and-needs assessment utilizing a validated assessment tool, 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. The probation officers conduct structured interviews to engage and motivate youth and their families. Through this guided process, evidenced-based programs within the community are discussed and explored with the youth and family. These programs include Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multi-systemic Therapy (MST), High Fidelity Wraparound services, and other specialized community-based services including cognitive behavioral counseling, treatment, and other best practice interventions. 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 the collaborative process with service providers, youth, families, and natural supports.

Numerous randomized clinical trials with violent and chronic juvenile offenders have been conducted with the MST intervention. As a result of these trials, MST has demonstrated:

- Reduced long-term rates of criminal offending in serious juvenile offenders;
- Decreased recidivism and rearrests;
- Reduced rates of out-of-home placements for serious juvenile offenders;
- Extensive improvements in family functioning;
- Decreased behavior and mental health problems for serious juvenile offenders; and
- Favorable outcomes at cost savings in comparison with usual mental health and juvenile justice services.

The evidence-based FFT provided is rated exemplary in the OJJDP Model Programs Guide with multiple evaluations showing FFT is highly successful at reducing re-

arrest and reducing the cost of treatment. FFT aims to improve the relationship between family members and the juvenile to better support his/her pro-social skills and functioning.

Wraparound Services (Wrap) is a promising practice that is family-centered, strength-based and needs-driven. Specific elements of Wrap include case teaming, family/youth engagement, strength-based case planning, and transition planning. The service is individualized and ranges from 24-hour crisis intervention to weekly meetings in the home. Services provided depend on the needs of the child and family.

Best practices recognize that reentry begins at the time of admission to detention and continues beyond the youth's release and reintegration into the community. This reentry continuum consists of three overlapping phases: 1) in facility, 2) the transition out of facility and into community, and 3) in community. Sacramento reentry process utilizes collaborative teaming to assess strengths and needs, develop transition and case plans, and make connections to services, education, housing and employment prior to release from custody. Probation references research to support reentry efforts through the Reentry Resource hub at the Juvenile Justice Information Exchange (<http://jjie.org/hub/reentry/>). The Resource Hub includes resources related to key issues and reform trends relating to re-entry and aftercare

***Description:***

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

## **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:**

Impact Services Unit

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

Probation officers in the Impact Services Unit use best-practices to provide enhanced case management services to youth on probation who are experiencing mental health disorders and sexual exploitation. Through collaborative partnerships across systems, higher risk youth and families are supported through a teaming process, Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) and/or Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings, which may occur in a mental health full service partnership program or through Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) specific programming. Youth and families are referred to community based programs to support their varying needs which may include evidence-based and/or family-based services (FFT, MST or Wrap Services), psychiatric services, cognitive based individual or group therapy, trauma related curriculums, youth advocates, life skills and/or educational/vocational training opportunities. Officers in this unit receive specific training in order to support the complex needs of the youth and families.

#### **Commercially Sexually Exploited Children:**

The WestCoast Commercial Sexual Exploitation – Identification Tool (CSE-IT) is conducted on every youth booked into YDF to identify CSEC youth. The tool is presently being piloted in over 30 public and private agencies. Data collected will be analyzed to validate the tool. If a youth is believed to be CSEC, then the youth is placed on the caseload of a specially trained officer who works with DHHS-CPS to determine if the youth can be placed outside of the YDF. The probation officer participates in MDT meetings with attorneys, DHHS-CPS, UC Davis counselors, youth advocates and any other provider connected to the case. In 2014, Sacramento dedicated a Court docket to CSEC youth that includes support from two (2) juvenile field officers and one (1) Court Presenter. Probation entered into an MOU in 2015 for a Program Interagency Protocol with the Juvenile Court, DHHS-CPS, DHHS-BHS, DHHS Public Health, the District Attorney, the Sheriff's Department, the Police Department, Sacramento City Unified School District, SCOE, Children's Law Center, Children's Receiving

Home, UC Davis CAARE Center and Another Choice Another Chance. The Protocol states CSEC must be understood as child abuse and reported as such and 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.

Officers in the Impact Services Unit that supervise CSEC youth are highly trained and have attended no less than 100 hours of training on the topic of human trafficking, prostitution and pimping, intervention strategies, trauma informed care, CSE-IT application and services specific to CSEC.

Juvenile Justice Diversion and Treatment Program:

The Juvenile Justice Diversion and Treatment Program (JJDTTP) is Full Service Partnership (FSP) of the Mental Health Services Act. The program is a contracted FSP between the DHHS-BHS, Probation and River Oak Center for Children and was established to deliver integrated services to a population of youth involved with juvenile justice that have multiple complex needs cutting across service areas. Through the JJDTTP, eligible youth and their families are provided with mental health screenings, assessments, intensive mental health services and FSP supports. Family and youth advocates complement clinical services. Eligible adjudicated youth referred to the program are provided the opportunity to voluntarily receive intensive, evidence-based services that are delivered in coordination with a specialized probation officer. Eligible pre-adjudicated youth referred to the program can avoid incarceration by voluntarily participating as long as clinically necessary or up to their 26th birthday. Program outcomes for youth include reduced psychiatric hospitalization, increased engagement in educational programs as well as reduced arrests and incarcerations.

JJDTTP program seeks to achieve the following five (5) goals:

1. Stabilize housing placements and reduce homelessness;
2. Increase school attendance and achievement;
3. Increase vocational training and employment;
4. Reduce psychiatric hospitalizations; and,
5. Reduce juvenile detention and/or young adult incarceration.

***Description:***

See enclosed Sacramento County Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan 2017-2018.

### **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.

Probation's strategy for dealing with non-707(b) offenders does not differ from its strategy for other juvenile offenders. The use of evidence based practices department-wide, and by community providers, assists in addressing Probation's immediate and long-term goals. These include providing appropriate types and levels of programming and services to the County's youthful offenders.

Probation continues to work towards building capacity to provide community supervision and serve the non-707(b) /PC 290.008 population in the following areas: 1) transitional living opportunities; 2) educational assistance and/or vocational training; 3) employment placement; 4) family support; 5) parenting skills; 6) mental health services; and 7) substance abuse treatment.

**B. Regional Agreements**

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

N/A
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**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:***

Placement Unit

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

N/A

### ***Description:***

Family maintenance is the primary goal of rehabilitation; however, there are often cases where it is in the best interest of a minor on probation to be removed from the home and placed in a group home or intensive therapeutic residential setting. If the minor is unable to be reunified with a parent or legal guardian, after completing a treatment program, some minors may be placed with a relative, non-relative or resource family. The Probation Placement Division (Placement) is responsible for the supervision of these youth.

Through assessments, and with the input of minors and their families, officers in the Placement unit funded by YOBG will develop case plans to identify goals, objectives and specific treatment and/or services needed. Officers will then facilitate appropriate placement of minors into group homes, residential treatment centers, and/or with foster family agencies and programs, both in-state and out-of-state.

## **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:**

Juvenile Field Supervision

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

YOBG funding is used in coordination with JJCPA to fund several programs within the Juvenile Field Services Division. Through these two funding streams, the department is able to implement programs and strategies to rehabilitate justice-involved youth, some of which are also at-risk. The programs allow officers to provide specialized supervision services to youth in an effort to mitigate further involvement with the juvenile justice system.

### **Description:**

YOBG will fund three (3) Juvenile Field units including Education-based Supervision, Juvenile Sex Offender and Age of Majority. The officers in these units provide community supervision of moderate to high risk juvenile offenders, juvenile sex offenders and youth in the education-based supervision program. Officers use a validated risk and needs assessment tool to inform case plans and identify appropriate referrals for treatment or services. Additionally, one officer is designated to review Juvenile Field referrals for appropriate assignment to the Probation supervision units, based on each juvenile's identified risk and needs.

#### **Education Based Supervision**

The Education-based Supervision Model (EBSM) unit places officers on-site at schools with high concentrations of youth on probation. The EBSM is designed to give officers increased access to youth during the school day which provides a better opportunity supervise and support them in the community. This innovative method of supervision partners probation officers with school districts to positively impact educational outcomes such as increased daily attendance, increased graduation rates, fewer suspensions and expulsions

and fewer on-campus incidents.

This model increases supervision efficiency, involves officers in school activities and promotes healthy relationships with youth and probation officers. As an added benefit, the program improves information-sharing among school resource officers, teachers, and counselors. The EBSM exists in the Sacramento City Unified, Twin Rivers, Elk Grove, Natomas and San Juan Unified School Districts.

#### Juvenile Sex Offender

Juvenile Sex Offender (JSO) unit supervises youth adjudicated for a violation of Penal Code Section 288 or a reasonably related offense between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The JSO program provides non-violent juvenile sex offenders with long-term (17 to 24 months) outpatient treatment designed to reduce the likelihood of re-offense. Following the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II), the treatment program combines individual and group treatment sessions, relapse prevention strategizing, and necessary family counseling to support successful program completion. The counselors and probation officers work closely to review progress, non-attendance and/or non-participation. Officers take corrective action, when necessary, including initiating a warrant or violation of probation.

#### Age of Majority

The Age of Majority unit provides case management to support young adults, 18-21 years of age, under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. Young adults receive treatment-oriented referrals to the Adult Day Reporting Center, Drug Court, as well as alcohol, drug and mental health treatment. They also receive education and vocational referrals and other supports as needed, such as food and emergency housing. The goal is to provide the support and services necessary for behavior change to occur.

## **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:***

Youth Detention Facility Programing

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

N/A

### ***Description:***

YOBG will fund specialized programing within the Youth Detention Facility (YDF). Officers use the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2), and mental health assessments to identify youth with a history of trauma and/or mental health needs. Specialized programing includes trauma-specific skills groups, voluntary participation in pro-social activities and/or vocational training. These programs provide opportunities for positive outcomes by encouraging youth to work towards rehabilitation and build skills to support their reintegration into the community upon release from custody.