

**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.

No change to 2016 Update to County's Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) on file.

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

No change from CMJJP.

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 CMJJP does not identify specific geographic areas or particular sites where program services are focused. Youth serving agencies, particularly those that work with delinquent youth, are familiar with areas within communities where delinquency may be more of an issue. However, agencies tend to provide services having the county or whole communities in mind, regardless of the frequency of delinquency in any one area of a city. Further, opinions of where the most

problematic areas are in a community vary by discipline. Even so, JJCPA and YOBG funded programs provide direct services and probation supervision to high-risk/high need youth in all areas and communities within the county. As a result, youth who may reside in areas where delinquency is more commonplace still receive and benefit from available programs and services. Further, community-based organizations that work with at-risk and delinquent youth make their own referrals to other service providers for specific needs and which are more likely to be neighborhood-based or focused.

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.

No change from CMJJP.

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.

Data that may be used to assess program performance and assist in decision-making regarding any modifications, deletions, or additions to the established core programs is nearly exclusively contained in the Probation Department’s case management system. Data from this system is used internally for a variety of purposes including research, resource management, and trend analysis. It is also used for a variety of external purposes by the Department and other organizations. These include informing committees such as the JJCC or the Board of Supervisors about current trends, as well as supporting programs of community-based organizations that use the data to respond to grant requirements or support their mission statement. The CMJJP contains a number of graphs containing data pulled from this case management system. The Department’s case management system is not compatible with other agency systems or the State’s CWS/CMS.

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:

School-Based Officer

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program is a probation supervision strategy where the emphasis is placed on contact with supervised youth at school sites. Unfortunately, as a result of ongoing budget reductions, the Department has been unable to assign officers to school campuses consistently. Cases are assigned to high-risk caseloads following risk assessment and case planning.

Description:

When implemented, the SBO program intended that deputy probation officers (DPO) would be assigned to area high schools and some junior high schools. DPOs were not physically stationed at the school sites, but were assigned cases largely by school so that they could establish a regular presence at the schools. They would work with school administrators and educators, and law enforcement officers assigned to the school sites, in addressing delinquency related issues with students and on campuses. DPOs would make contact with probation supervised youth at the schools and engage other youth as well.

The program targeted older, more system-involved youth and combined probation supervision with JJCPA funded counseling opportunities.

At its inception, the Probation Department was able to assign one or two schools to each DPO. That allowed for each officer to become familiar with the school site, students and educators, and any probation supervised youth who attended. Due to staffing reductions, other supervision programs (that may limit participants to certain types of offenders, such as Juvenile Drug Court), and operational considerations at the unit level, it became more difficult to maintain the program's intention of one or two schools per officer. Over time, DPOs assumed more schools and were assigned cases in various parts of a community or across several communities. Further, and in more recent years, schools have become less accommodating to probation contacts with

supervised youth during school instructional hours. DPOs were limited to specified times during the school day in which they could contact probationers on campus, and this limited their overall effectiveness. In some districts, there were also confidentiality concerns and education record access issues associated with DPOs seeking attendance, performance, and grade information from school sites.

Currently, the SBO program caseloads are more traditionally supervised and cases are assigned to individual DPOs less by school site and more by caseload capacity and operational considerations. DPOs make contact with probationers at school sites, but do so less often than at the program's inception, and less for case management purposes, and more for specific tasks involving a youth. The Probation Department will be working to identify other ways in which youth can be supervised effectively and will consider more contemporary issues in how it might allocate and focus resources. The Department will coordinate with the JJCC in modifying the focus area for this program component.

The counseling component associated with the program remains unchanged and probation supervised youth are referred for individual and family counseling for any number of reasons, including substance abuse issues, school problems, and family conflict. Community-based programs provide clinicians for this purpose.

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:

Early Intervention Officer

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program is a probation supervision strategy where emphasis is placed on caseloads targeting a specified group of younger juveniles.

Description:

The Early Intervention Officer program assigns younger, usually first-time offenders to specified caseloads in an effort to minimize further system involvement and deter them from future delinquency. Older, more sophisticated youth are assigned to other caseloads. Youth assigned to the Early Intervention program often have less serious offenses, and the intent of

the program is to exit them from probation supervision sooner than what might otherwise be the case. The program currently maintains its original intent and focus on younger offenders. However, because of decreased resources over the years since implementation, caseload sizes are more difficult to maintain at lower levels, and DPOs may be assigned other cases in addition to those intended as early intervention cases.

The Probation Department intends to maintain the Early Intervention program model, but will be considering the inclusion of other early interventions to bolster the program's purpose and effectiveness, including any evidence-based approaches intended for a juvenile justice population. The Department does not intend to modify the program further in the coming fiscal year.

The counseling component associated with the program remains unchanged and probation supervised youth are referred for individual and family counseling for any number of reasons. Community-based programs provide clinicians for this purpose.

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.

No change to County’s 2016 Juvenile Justice Development Plan (JJDP) on file.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Not applicable.

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:

Outpatient sex offender and family-based violence counseling

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The program will be funded by YOBG but will be available to any probation supervised youth, including those in a JJCPA funded program.

Description:

The Probation Department intends to use reserve funds to enter into an agreement with a community-based provider for sex offender outpatient counseling and trauma-informed interventions for youth with histories of family violence. Youth returning from residential sex offender treatment programs will be referred to the program as a means to facilitate their return to the community and bolster safety considerations. Presently, the Department does not maintain an agreement with an agency for the expressed purpose of providing this specific intervention to probation youth, and instead relies on securing such services on a limited and as-needed basis, often within a program's current capacity.

The agreement will also allow for specified youth to be referred for individual, group, or family counseling to address issues surrounding family or community violence. Many probation supervised youth have histories of trauma from exposure to violence and many have not had opportunities to receive appropriate treatment. The services will provide trauma-informed care to youth who were victims or witnesses to such violence, including those who may have had such experiences earlier in life.

The Department will enter into an agreement for one year. Future agreements will depend on funding availability.

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:

Mentoring for the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) grant.

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The mentoring program uses a long-standing curriculum that is evidence-based and currently in use in a YOBG funded program. The Probation Department is allocating one-time reserve funding to cover the cost for the portion of the program not covered by RED grant funds. JJCPA funds were not allocated for the program as they were directed to existing projects.

Description:

The Probation Department is in the third year of a multi-year grant that targets racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system and other youth-serving systems such as child welfare and mental health. RED grant funds were used to support training, research, and mentoring. YOBG funds will be used to augment the RED grant funds used to provide the mentoring so that it can be fully implemented.

The private vendor will provide training to 30 individuals from local organizations and agencies to facilitate the Los Compadres *Joven Nobles* mentoring curriculum with youth on probation as well as other youth within the community who are not on probation.

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Program Name:

Alternative Report and Resource Centers (ARRC)

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The program does not coordinate with JJCPA, except that services would target any youth on probation, including those on caseloads supervised by Officers funded by YOBG.

Description:

The Probation Department modified its alternative to detention program (ADP) and ARRC, and shifted operational oversight of it to the Department's Juvenile Division. It had been housed for years in the Institutions Division. While implementation of the three ARRCs were in the development stages, a number of roadblocks were encountered, one most notably being a reduction to the County's general fund. It is anticipated that significant reductions will be made annually over the next five years. Prior to halting implementation, the Department was able to open the ARRC in Lompoc, with the weekend ADP remaining in all three regions. It is anticipated that the YOBG reserve funds will continue to support the Lompoc ARRC at some level, as staff are currently reviewing utilization in comparison with need. These funds will also be used to augment counseling services for youth within the other two communities.