

**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.

1. The Siskiyou County District Attorney's Office assigns a Deputy District Attorney (DDA) to the Juvenile Delinquency calendar. The Juvenile DDA consistently demonstrates an understanding of the nature and intent of Juvenile Proceedings. The Juvenile DDA works collaboratively with the Probation Department and Defense Attorneys to consider probation recommended dispositions that balance community safety concerns, victim services, accountability, risk to re-offend, and relevant case plans to achieve realistic rehabilitation of youth entering the juvenile justice system. The Juvenile DDA reviews requests from Probation to review law enforcement reports to consider filing a 602 petition. The Juvenile DDA has been consistent with decisions that allow lower level youthful offenders the appropriate opportunity to exhaust informal supervision options, and not expose youth to possible wardship unless absolutely necessary. 2. Local Law Enforcement, including Sheriff's Deputies and Police Officers, are aware of the standards for detaining youth in juvenile hall, and utilize a cite and release option whenever possible, before electing to book a youth into juvenile hall. Once a week, officers participate in a Breakfast With A Cop program, which is designed to have officers meet with elementary school and middle school youth, so they learn to get to know and trust law enforcement. 3. The Probation Department has a juvenile probation officer assigned to attend the monthly Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) meetings, which is attended by a Deputy District Attorney, Siskiyou County Office of Education (SCOE) Superintendent, SCOE Foster Care Liaison, Human Services

staff, Child Protective Services Social Worker, and a Behavioral Health representative along with the parents and youth. This allows all of the agencies to coordinate efforts for truant and at-risk youth and families in crisis or in need of services, before youth commit delinquent acts that rise to the need for probation supervision or Court actions. High Schools provide programs for drug and alcohol interventions, special classes for Emotionally Disturbed youth and Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS) are available. In addition, Siskiyou County Probation has assigned a Senior Deputy Probation Officer (SrDPO) to facilitate the newly implemented Truancy Reduction and Intervention Program (TRIP), which facilitates contact and follow up with truant youth and their parents, who are failing to engage with school officials. The juvenile unit supervising probation officer and the SrDPO meet with contracted school officials to coordinate planning for on campus contacts and outreach efforts to youth. 4. The Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) provides myriad services for at risk youth and their families including drug and alcohol classes, family and individual therapy, emergency foster care, Independent Living Program (ILP) services for youth. Most communities in the county have Resource Centers that provide evidence based Parenting classes, job assistance, community service opportunities for youth, and guidance for applying for emergency food and clothing, CalFresh, Medi-CAL advocacy for school IEPs, etc. In addition, local Tribal offices provide counseling services for at risk youth and families and are invited to meet with juvenile probation officers and juvenile hall staff to coordinate services. 5. The Probation Department contracts with First 5 Siskiyou for parenting assessments and classes designed for at risk youth and their families.

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

The Juvenile Probation Deputy Chief meets weekly with the Assessment Review Team, now called the Siskiyou County Interagency Planning Committee (IPC) which is a Multi-Disciplinary Team comprised of probation, behavioral health, child protective services, office of education psychologist and office of education foster care liaison, to discuss youth at risk of entering dependency, foster care or delinquency status. The IPC team also reviews cases that may involve youth who are at risk, or have been identified as, Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) and communicates with appropriate law enforcement agencies as needed. The IPC team works together to find the best interventions and referrals to appropriate services available to assist youth and their families. Mutual trainings with HHSA staff for staff to usher in the new Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) requirements to recruit and retain foster families and educate to the needs for more foster families who will foster youth who happen to be in the delinquency system; The juvenile probation division has quarterly meetings with the Juvenile Court Judge to keep the Court apprised of best practices in probation and collaborative efforts to get youth meaningful services documented in Court ordered case plans; The juvenile probation supervisor strives for regular attendance at the Probation Advisory Committee Meeting in UC Davis which promotes best practices for dealing with foster care issues and is attended by California Department of Social Services (CDSS) officials, Judicial Council, and multiple probation departments from around the state to allow networking and share best practices.

The Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall, previously known as the Charlie Byrd Youth Corrections Center (CBYCC), is no longer housing youth in detention, except for initial booking and intake, whereupon youth who need to be detained are transported to the Tehama County Juvenile Detention Facility. The CBYCC has been repurposed and renamed as the Charlie's Place Youth Camp and Detention Facility, and managed by the Assistant Chief Probation Officer. The CPYCDF operates a Court and Continuation School and a Day Reporting Center. The CPYCDF staff meet weekly in a FOCUS group, which includes juvenile correctional staff, a probation supervisor, the head teacher, a foster care liaison, and therapists to discuss and design case plan objectives for youth assigned to the program.

The Chief Probation Officer meets quarterly with the Sheriff and Police Chiefs to discuss any relevant issues regarding collaborative efforts to address crime trends and issues with adult and juvenile offenders. The Chief Probation Officer meets annually with the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission and the public is invited to attend to receive input from the communities in the county; The Siskiyou County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council is in place and scheduled for ongoing meetings with the Chief Probation Officer.

Pursuant to ICWA guidelines and Probation Department policy and practice, with youth and parental consent, the department invites local Tribal youth accountability officers, social workers, substance abuse counselors, and mentors in case planning and appropriate service referrals for native youth, at the earliest stage of any delinquency proceeding or informal supervision efforts.

## **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.

1. Because Siskiyou County has a small population (44,000 approximately as of 2016) within the 5<sup>th</sup> largest county by area in California, crime trends remain sporadic and inconsistent. At times, smaller towns have had spikes in serious crimes, but populations are too small to identify a trend. The primary trend has been that the need for detaining youth had declined continually to the point where the average of detained youth was consistently under ten, but a persistent number of cases that did not initially require detention, were also not responding to informal interventions and were entering the court system and facing wardship. In 2017, the Probation Department, along with school officials in multiple districts, recognized the efforts to reduce a significant truancy issue were not working. Several truancy cases were also linked to youth who were also under diversion or informal supervision by the probation department. The most case were in the largest city, Yreka, but several small towns also had significant truancy rates. The resulting Truancy Reduction and Intervention Program (TRIP), has been able to bring over 15 youth to the Charlie's Place Court and Continuation school with the goal of transitioning students back into their home districts. Multiple other youth have been able to re-engage and attend school without further intervention.

2. Because Siskiyou County is on the I-5 corridor, many of the towns along the freeway experience sporadic crime from youth who reside out of county or state, and many of the youth are also being sexually exploited. Siskiyou County law enforcement, probation, health and human services staff, and community based

organizations, have attended meetings and trainings on how to handle Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC). Several CSEC cases have resulted in the prosecution of offenders and several CSEC youth are receiving CSEC specific services. The Interagency Placement Committee (IPC) discusses trends, and weekly meetings at the CPJDF also discusses trends that may be forming. When trends are recognized, law enforcement officials have coordinated town meetings to formulate responses to the issues.

### **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.

Siskiyou County's juvenile justice action strategy is to provide best practice interventions for youth at every level of their encounter with the justice system, to provide prevention services that reduce the need for a youth to come in contact with the juvenile justice system, and refer to community based resources whenever possible to address the needs of youth and their families.

A basic review of juvenile citations referred to the probation department by law enforcement agencies includes an understanding of the regulations that allow the probation department discretion regarding how to handle truancy issues, low-level misdemeanor offenses as well as felonies. We strive to handle offenders at the informal supervision level whenever possible and at the local level, and as a result very few youth are placed in custody or in group homes out of county or state. For moderate to high risk youth, we utilize the community based Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP), in which the JISP officer may use Home Supervision/Electronic Monitoring as a graduated sanction and where applicable, the officer may use swift and certain drug court sanctions, to avoid short or long term juvenile hall custody programs unless absolutely necessary.

In most cases, offenders remain out of custody and citations are referred to the District Attorney for review as required by statute. All minors who are presented at juvenile hall by law enforcement are initially risk assessed through a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), to determine if minors need to remain detained or released pending further review and assessment. Most youth are released within 24 hours based on DRAI results. Some are released on a Promise to Appear and Home Supervision, with or without electronic monitoring (HS/EM). Even if they are detained until a Detention Hearing, many are then released on HS/EM at the Detention Hearing pending a Readiness Hearing or Disposition Hearing.

Upon detention and/or filing of a petition, the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), a risk factor, protective factor, and needs assessment tool; with a corresponding case-planning instrument, is completed, which guides the

disposition recommendation, supervision level, and type and dosage of services. Prior to the DRAI/PACT, detention and/or supervision level recommendations were based on officer perception of a minor's risk/needs. The DRAI/PACT elevates an officer's ability to more accurately assess risk and needs on a substantially more consistent basis. This avoids unnecessary detention and supervision of low risk minors and identifies only those minors who will benefit most from probation services, delivered in the proper dosage, and focused on the identified criminogenic needs of medium to high risk minors.

The PACT is an evidenced based risk/needs assessment tool with substantial validation data out of Washington State and the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. The DRAI is an objective, risk-based instrument tool that guides recommendations for three options at intake: 1. Secure detention 2. Alternatives to secure detention (such as electronic monitoring), 3. Eligibility for release without restriction." As a result, most low level offenders remain out of custody, in the home, and under informal supervision per 654 WIC. Those felony cases that meet eligibility criteria generally go to Deferred Entry of Judgement. Many eligible low risk misdemeanor cases result in a disposition of Probation Without Wardship [725(a) WIC]. The assessments allow us to effectively target our moderate to high-risk cases with intervention strategies that address actual criminogenic needs with evidence-based programming in or out of custody. We utilize evidence based, cognitive behavioral strategies, including Change Journaling, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, and Equine Therapy.

If a youth is placed in a custody program in juvenile hall, Tehama County provides an institutional case plan, along with school credit recovery and GED testing where applicable.

A new addition to the Action Strategy is enhanced truancy prevention efforts. In addition, evidenced based parenting classes will be utilized on a larger scale to possibly include parenting assessments for all parents who have youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The assessments will allow enhanced development of the family portion of the case plans and enable referral to appropriate services.

## **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 Siskiyou County Probation Department utilizes a case management system by Corrections Software Solutions (CSS) that works in concert with our Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) and Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) risk and needs assessment provider, NOBLE, and includes a mobile app. Our Charlie's Place Juvenile Corrections Officers, Deputy Probation Officers, and department Crime Analyst, enter in program attendance and participation data. An Annual Report is produced that allows the department to analyze data and is available upon request by other agencies. It provides data on successful and unsuccessful terminations of probation supervision, as well as program attendance within the supervision periods. Our 2017 Annual Report is not available yet, as the Crime Analyst is refining the system to increase the accuracy and usefulness of the data. The Crime Analyst currently pulls data as needed and the data analysis includes a drill down to each individual program to see how they may contribute to success. In addition, we use the system to manage our discretionary DRAI "over-rides". By examining our DRAI data and avoiding unnecessary over-rides, the result is a reduction in the incarceration of lower risk youth within best practice guidelines.

**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:**

JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (JISP)

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

The Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program is designed to have the JJCPA funded JISP Officer incorporate all of the evidence based practices the department has available to utilize. The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), a validated risk factor, protective factor, and needs assessment that identifies the top criminogenic needs and addresses each domain in a corresponding case plan. Studies show that criminal sanctions are not effective in reducing recidivism, but targeted Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBT) treatment interventions can reduce recidivism. The case plan targets the highest needs by having higher-risk youth participate in evidence based CBT programs, such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Courage to Change Journals, and Equine Therapy with attention to proper dosage for maximum effectiveness.

The PACT has substantial validation data out of Washington State and the Florida State Department of Juvenile Justice. MRT and Courage to Change Journaling are both recognized programs that have been validated as effective cognitive behavioral intervention programs that reduce recidivism. The JISP Officer is trained in Motivational Interviewing which evidence shows evokes intrinsic motivation in the youth to provide their own basis and reasons for and how to change, which results in greater collaboration in creating a case plan and youth ownership of behavior and choices going forward. The JISP officer can recommend youth assessing high risk in substance abuse, be court ordered to participate in the Siskiyou County Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Court, which allows the use of "swift and certain" short term (up to 5 days) custody sanctions, as a response to violations. The "swift and certain" model has been validated as an effective response through evidence based analysis of the Hawaii Opportunity and Enforcement (HOPE) program. The JISP officer utilizes the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time Bound) Goals technique to create case plan interventions and objectives whenever possible.

**Description:**

The JISP Probation Officer is assigned our youth who assess at moderate to high risk, including moderate to high risk youth at Imminent Risk for entering foster care, and moderate to high-risk youth with substance abuse issues. The JISP incorporates the Siskiyou County Juvenile Alcohol and Drug Court program as an option for youth if they assess at high risk for substance abuse, The JISP also incorporates drug testing supplies, lab testing, and electronic monitoring through Behavioral Interventions, Inc. (B.I.) as a graduated sanction. To address transportation barriers, the JISP incorporates bus passes, and incentives such as YMCA passes and rewards cards.

**Program Name:**

Nurturing Parenting Program

**Evidence Upon Which It is Based:**

The Adolescent Handbook, Parent Handbook, and associated inventory to assess high risk parenting attitudes or Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI-2) developed by Dr. Stephen J. Bavolek and Juliana Dellinger-Bavolek, M.S.E. Nurturing Parenting Programs are included in SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices and include instruction based on psychoeducational and cognitive-behavioral approaches to learning and focusing on helping parents and teens repair relationships and learn new patterns of communication.

**Description:**

This program is designed to repair abusive parent-teen relationships. Parents and their teens attend separate groups concurrently, and then join as one group for 90 minutes. Parents and teens role-play, discuss, draw, and learn how to live with each other, learn how to play together, to communicate respectively, and to be a positive, nurturing family. Teens participate in their own group that meets concurrently with their parents. After break time, parents and teens stay together in one group for 90 minutes. Role play, discussions, expressive art activities, DVDs, inventories are some of the ways parents and teens build positive, nurturing relationships.

- Each group is facilitated by two professionals
- Parents and their teenage children (13 to 19 years) attend the program
- Twelve three-hour sessions that meet one day a week for 12 consecutive weeks
- The following 90 minutes are spent with parents and teens together in one large group

*Each three-hour session is designed for adults and teens to meet in two separate groups for the first 70 minutes (The 20-minute snack time allows parents and teens to share refreshments).*

**Program Name:**

Charlie's Place School and Day Reporting Center

**Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:**

A Supervising Probation Officer (SPO) is funded to oversee programming in this program for at risk youth, which includes referrals and coordination of the above Nurturing Parenting Program, evidence based cognitive behavioral (CBT) treatment interventions as described in the JISP program, to include teaching and coordinating classes such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Courage to Change Journals, and Equine Therapy.

The SPO also coordinates efforts to enroll students in the Charlie's Place school that have been habitual truants and facilitates their return to their local school district as soon as possible. The SPO coordinates community service and pro-social activities, such as YMCA activities, to increase protective factors which reduces risk to offend or re-offend. The SPO supervises the Charlie's Place Program Deputy Probation Officer who teaches MRT and provides one on one attention to the at risk youth, as well as community based contacts at school or the home as required.

**Description:**

The program is designed to offer evidenced based programming and an alternative school for at risk youth as a preventative intervention for those at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, and afford interventions for those on supervision to facilitate their successful completion of probation supervision.

### **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.

The overall strategy for handling non-707(b) youth offenders in Siskiyou County has been to use validated risk and needs assessments to provide appropriate levels of supervision and avoid unnecessary detention, ranch, or foster care placement whenever possible. We strive to keep offenders local and working intensively with their families and local support systems by utilizing evidence based programs (EBP) for case plan interventions to address their identified criminogenic needs. Serious offenders previously eligible for commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), are given every safe opportunity to remain out of custody in order to invest in a community based case plan. Our Probation Officers continually assess a youth’s “Stage of Change” in relation to youth investment in addressing their criminogenic needs, and if violations are persistent and/or serious and a youth is refusing to participate in community based EBP services, we utilize short or long term juvenile hall programs that also provide EBP services, swift and certain sanctions via Juvenile Drug Court, and Home Supervision/Electronic Monitoring home based supervision. If a youth continues to refuse to engage in services, the last resort is to consider a camp program, relative or foster family placement, local Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP)/group home, or an out-of-county or out-of-state STRTP/group home. Local STRTP/group home options are limited, because there is only one local group home and only for female youth.

**B. Regional Agreements**

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

None.

**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:**

Equine Therapy / Family Equine Therapy

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

No direct coordination other than JJCPA funded JISP Probation Officer position makes referrals to the Family Equine program.

### **Description:**

Trained Equine Therapists bring horses in the juvenile hall recreation yard to work with in custody youth, and utilize a horse ring near the juvenile probation office for work with out of custody youth and their families. The American Psychological Association refers to Equine Therapy as an Evidence Based Practice in Psychology (EBPP).

### **Program Name:**

Heal Therapy

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

No direct coordination other than JJCPA funded Probation Officer position makes referrals to the Heal Therapists for services and conferences cases with the Heal Therapists.

### **Description:**

Heal Therapy is a private Community Based Organization (CBO) that provides therapists and counselors for the above noted Equine Therapy services as well as individual intensive counseling, intensive family counseling, individualized drug and alcohol counseling, and crisis counseling. Several clinicians are trained in Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and co-facilitate these EBT/CBT groups with juvenile corrections officers and probation staff at Charlie's Place for day reporting program services to youth.

### **Program Name:**

Art classes by Rebecca L.

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

None

**Description:**

Pro-Social day reporting program activity at Charlie’s Place to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system and to assist youth under supervision to succeed and successfully complete supervision.

**Program Name:**

Culinary program

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

None

**Description:**

Pro-Social day reporting program activity at Charlie’s Place to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system and to assist youth under supervision to succeed and successfully complete supervision. Participants are taught how to prepare a menu, basic kitchen math, table setting, design recipes, and prepare and serve meals and desserts for special events. Provides usable job and pro-social skills, enhancing youth ability to compete in the work force and learn how to positively interact with vocational teachers and employers.

**Program Name:**

Creative Writing

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:**

None

**Description:**

Pro-Social day reporting program activity at Charlie’s Place to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system and to assist youth under supervision to succeed and successfully complete supervision. A trained teacher provides special creative writing instruction including poetry writing, which is presented for publication. Many youth share their work at special events and have seen their work published, instilling a sense of accomplishment while providing therapeutic value as well.

**Program Name:**

Alcohol and Other Drugs / Transformations Program

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

No direct coordination other than JJCPA funded Probation Officer position makes referrals to the program.

***Description:***

In custody and out of custody substance abuse counseling groups provided by a Health and Human Services Agency Behavioral Health counselor.

***Program Name:***

Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) groups in juvenile hall.

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

Depending on rotation, JJCPA funded Probation Officer position and Charlie's Place SPO co-facilitate MRT at Charlie's Place along with the Juvenile Corrections Officers.

***Description:***

MRT trained juvenile hall staff (Juvenile Corrections Officers) co-facilitate the teaching of MRT groups twice weekly to youth in the Charlie's Place day reporting program.