

**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

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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 also reviews petition requests and consistently decides to keep lower level youthful offenders under informal supervision to avoid 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 Breakfast With A Cop program 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 Liason, 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. 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, MediCal 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.

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 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. We work together to find the best interventions and referrals to appropriate services available to assist youth and their families. Mutual trainings with HHSA 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 Juvenile Probation Deputy Chief and Juvenile Hall Superintendent attend weekly Jail Medical meetings with the presiding health department physician, nursing staff, and psychiatrist for juveniles in custody to address medical needs, psychotropic medication needs and dental needs of in custody youth; SARB hearings afford collaboration and integration of preventative services for parents and youth. 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 the process of being updated with new members in nearly all mandated positions including being chaired by a newly installed Chief Probation Officer; With youth and parental consent, we include the local Tribal social workers, substance abuse counselors and mentors in case planning and appropriate service referral 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 within the 5th largest county by area in California, crime trends are sporadic and inconsistent. Whenever a trend starts to occur, town meetings have occurred to formulate a coordinated response to the issues. For example, Happy Camp, is a town of approximately 1,000 people in a rural area a windy 90 minute drive from the county seat on Highway 96. Recent crime trends prompted a town meeting and a sweep was conducted. Resources are limited, but bus passes are provided and counseling through the Karuk Tribe and Heal Therapy and the HHSA is available. 2. Because we are on the I-5 corridor, all of the towns along the freeway experience sporadic crime from youth who are out of county and state as well as youth who are 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), and several cases have resulted in CSEC youth receiving the services they need to have the chance to be successful and move beyond the exploitation 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 and refer to community based resources to address their assessed needs.

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 out of county or state. For the highest risk youth, we utilize the community based Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP) and only resort to short or long term juvenile hall programs when 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, A Promise to Appear and/or referral to the District Attorney for possible filing of a petition at a later date is also an option. Most low scoring detained minors are released within 24 hours based on DRAI results. Some are released on 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 pending a 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 go to 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, we provide an institutional case plan with the same cognitive behavioral strategies listed above, along with school credit recovery and GED testing where applicable.

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 called 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. Our Juvenile Hall staff and department Data Analyst enter in program attendance and participation data. An Annual Report has been produced, but is still being refined. It is utilized and available upon request by other agencies, but has not been formally shared thus far. It provides data on successful and unsuccessful terminations of wardship and supervision as well as program attendance within the supervision periods, but data is not currently linked to specific program completion. Although direct correlation is not available at this juncture, our primary measures show a significant reduction in detained juveniles, probation youth entering foster care, and numerous successful terminations of wardship, informal supervision, and DEJ. Our Data Analyst currently pulls data as needed, but coordinating the systems has not been perfected yet. We are working on how to drill down to each individual program and how they may contribute to success. Overall measures show the programs and strategies are proving to increase successful terminations of wardship and supervision. In addition, we are able to manage our discretion on detention “over-rides” within best practice, by examining our DRAI data and avoiding unnecessary over-rides, thus reducing incarceration of lower risk youth.

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 JJCPA funded JISP Probation Officer utilizes 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. The case plan targets the highest needs by having high-risk youth participate in evidence based cognitive behavioral interventions, such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Courage to Change Journals, Equine Therapy that combined approach the dosage requirement 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 client 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 ownership of behavior and choices going forward. Goal setting includes using SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time Bound) interventions and objectives whenever possible. Studies show that criminal sanctions do not reduce recidivism, but targeted CBT treatment interventions can reduce recidivism.

Description:

The JISP Probation Officer is assigned our youth who assess at highest risk, including high-risk youth at Imminent Risk for entering foster care, and high-risk youth with substance abuse issues. The JISP incorporates the Siskiyou County Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Court program as an option for youth if they assess at high risk for substance abuse, which allows for swift and certain short term (up to 5 days) of custody sanctions. 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 reward 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)

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 Electronic Monitoring. If a youth continues to refuse to engage in services, the last resort is to consider a camp program such as Bar-O in Trinity County, or an out-of-county or out-of-state group home, because there are no local group homes for higher risk 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 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, crisis counseling. Several clinicians are trained in Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) and co-facilitate these EBT/CBT groups with juvenile hall and probation staff in and out of custody.

Program Name:

Art classes by Rebecca L.

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None.

Description:

Pro-Social activity for at risk youth on probation.

Program Name:

Culinary program

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None.

Description:

For youth in juvenile hall. 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:

A trained teacher provides special creative writing instruction for youth in juvenile hall, 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 co-facilitates MRT in juvenile hall 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 custody.

