

**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

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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.

Since the creation of the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan developed in 2000, Stanislaus County has continued to update the Local Action Plan. Attached are the most recent Local Action Plan from 2013 and the Stanislaus County Graduated Responses To Youth Crime and Delinquency Prevention spreadsheet updated through 2016. These two documents combined provide an assessment and overview of existing resources that target the specified population.

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

See the attached 2013 Local Action Plan which describes the approach Stanislaus County has used and will continue to use to collaborate amongst organizations and support the integration of services.

B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

As identified in our original Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan, West and South Modesto areas continue to face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Attached is our updated Graduated Responses to Youth Crime and Delinquency which includes county prevention programs and partnerships. Additionally, it includes all existing programs, programs to be expanded, programs being implemented and programs to be created.

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 Stanislaus County Probation Department in collaboration with other county agencies has developed its own Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS). Data is shared amongst Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender and Sheriff. Development is ongoing in the county to share information with existing agencies as well as Mental Health, Courts, Behavioral Health and other law enforcement agencies.

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:

High Risk Offender

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This program has demonstrated effectiveness in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime as it has shown a decrease in the number of adjudicated offenses including, drug related and violent offenses. There were also fewer violations of probation than in previous years.

Description:

The High Risk Offender Program expands intensive, community based supervision of high-risk juvenile court wards and the enforcement, or clearance, of juvenile court warrants. The objective is to reduce juvenile crime and gang involvement in the target population and increase offender accountability by actively enforcing outstanding juvenile court warrants. The program also strengthens existing law enforcement and probation partnerships by increasing the number of police/probation teams available to focus on this high-risk population. The program provides more coverage for high crime areas in the county, particularly in the West and South Modesto areas, where both the Sheriff and Modesto Police Department have jurisdiction.

Program Name:

Home Supervision

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program has consistently met or exceeded expectations in effectively ensuring minors attended all scheduled court hearings. The number of violations of probation for these minors has consistently been at a lower rate than those not participating in the program. Victim restitution collection has been consistent as the youth are out of custody rather than incarcerated.

Description:

Home Supervision, an intervention and incapacitation program, is designed to provide protection to the community and offender accountability while allowing offenders to remain in their homes in lieu of incarceration. The program consists of Electronic Monitoring and House Arrest of wards and alleged wards pending adjudication and/or disposition hearings in Juvenile Court. By restricting appropriately selected minors to their homes rather than detaining them in Juvenile Hall, secure detention beds can be reserved for those youth posing the greatest danger to the community and taxpayer costs for juvenile facility placements can be avoided. The minors are supervised through frequent face-to-face visits by program staff who verify school attendance and participation in structured, community based counseling programs and compliance with imposed restrictions.

Program enhancement: Purchase of two replacement vehicles for our Home Supervision Program staff who are conducting field supervision on the participating youth.

Program Name:

Juvenile Drug Court

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Juvenile Drug Courts provide for more intensive supervision over juvenile offenders and it has been demonstrated that increased monitoring of participants, random drug screening and the treatment and rehabilitation requirements of juvenile drug court programs promote a greater likelihood of success in reducing drug use and delinquent activity than can be achieved through most existing juvenile court processes. Stanislaus County's existing Juvenile Drug Court has demonstrated significant positive outcomes proving its effectiveness since its inception in 1998.

Description:

The Probation Department and Juvenile Justice Behavioral Health (JJBH) have a long standing history of partnering to provide services to youth in the criminal justice system. JJBH staff are currently co-located with the Probation Department. The Behavioral Health Screening Process is utilized to make the initial referral for assessment. Upon completion of the assessment process, the Juvenile Drug Court team, to include two Behavioral Health Specialists/Certified Substance abuse counselors, one Mental Health Clinician and a Deputy Probation Officer meet to share information and determine appropriateness for the program. Once accepted into the program, staff from both agencies interact on a daily basis, exchanging information as necessary. Juvenile probationers will receive intensive drug and alcohol treatment services and random drug testing based on the Juvenile Drug Court model. JDC provides both individual and group mental health and substance abuse counseling for juveniles diagnosed with co-occurring disorders. Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), an evidence-based program, is integrated in group treatment along with substance abuse education and recovery concepts. Information regarding the youth's progress is shared with the Juvenile Court Judge during review hearings or as the need arises to address relapse issues.

Program enhancement: Purchase of a modular building for Juvenile Drug Court counseling and training (previous building was torn down and removed as it no longer met the existing building codes). Additionally, a computer lab will be created in this building for on-going counseling/training for youth using on-line evidence based courses and materials.

Program Name:

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Treating justice involved girls and boys in a generic manner do not appropriately meet girls' needs. Girls tend to have elevated rates of trauma, which can lead to serious mental health conditions. The reasons for girls' system involvement are complex and often rooted in challenging family dynamics. Without gender-responsive assessments, programs, and services, an opportunity to address the issues that lead to girls' justice involvement is missed.

In December 2009, the Probation Department began collaborating with the Prison Law Office, the National Center for Crime and Delinquency and the Youth Justice Institute to implement what

would come to be known as the Girls Juvenile Justice Initiative. The purpose of the initiative was to create and implement a strategic plan and task force to address the dearth of services available to justice involved girls. A strategic plan was developed in December 2010 with the mission: "To promote public safety by creating a gender-responsive, culturally competent continuum of services that provides opportunities for girls and young women to lead safe, healthy and productive lives."

The Probation Department evaluated our own data and determined secure detention was the primary resource used for violations of probation, bench warrants and failures to appear. The data showed girls were over-represented in terms of bookings into the juvenile hall and out-of-home placement. It was also determined almost half of all girls entering the juvenile hall were booked for violations of probation, bench warrants and failures to appear. In July of 2011, the Stanislaus County Probation Department implemented the Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) program, which introduced a specialized caseload, gender-responsive training and assessment tool and enhanced services for the under-served population of justice involved girls.

Description:

A Center for Human Services case manager is currently co-located within the Probation Department. The probation department implemented the gender-responsive Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) tool. The JAIS is an evidence-based tool that generates an assessment in order to identify a supervision strategy and create an intervention plan. Upon the completion of the assessment process, the GRAD team, to include the DPO I/II and the case manager meet to share information and determine appropriateness for the program for the under-served population of justice involved girls. Once accepted into the program, staff from both agencies interact on a daily basis, conducting weekly case reviews, attending court appearances and exchanging information as necessary.

The GRAD program employs numerous alternative interventions in the event of a violation of probation. When a girl receives traditional probation services, if she is in violation of probation, she is sent to Court and a recommendation for time in juvenile hall is typically made. With GRAD, the deputy probation officer and case manager engage in a "case conference," during which they meet to discuss the particular circumstances of the girl, their various options and to make recommendations for appropriate steps to take to address the behavior. Among the alternatives to the traditional approach are: referral to appropriate treatment services (i.e. substance abuse, mental health); community service; Hutton House (a shelter and respite for youth); and other non-custody options like electronic monitoring and home commitment.

Female probationers receive various services such as an evidence-based Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) treatment program, Steps to Freedom. Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is the premier cognitive-behavior program for substance abuse treatment which combines education, group and individual counseling, and structured exercises designed to foster moral development in treatment-resistant probationers. GRAD probationers may also be referred to Aggression Replacement Training (ART). ART is a cognitive behavioral intervention program to help children and adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, better manage anger, and reduce aggressive behavior.

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.

See attached Stanislaus County Graduated Responses to Youth Crime and Delinquency. YOBG funded programs are included in the spreadsheet and support our strategy of a graduated response for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for a commitment to DJJ.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Not Allocable

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:

Home on Probation

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Wards assigned to the caseloads supported by YOBG and JJCPA funds will be assessed with an evidence based risk assessment tool, the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS). This program works in collaboration with the JJCPA High Risk Offender program in that it identifies minors who may be in need of a higher level of supervision and also provides a targeted intervention for those minors who are low to medium risk. The JAIS supervision strategies determine the level of intervention.

Description:

In an ongoing effort to promote public safety by preventing lower risk minors from escalating into delinquency, from being sent to out-of-home placement or from otherwise being detained, Stanislaus County will use the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS), an evidence based risk assessment tool, to develop case plans for minors supervised on probation. The JAIS identifies strategies that emphasize public safety, rehabilitation and accountability, and focuses efforts on criminogenic needs. Juvenile Supervision Officers will use this evidence based and gender responsive assessment tool in developing a plan to provide treatment options aligned with the assessed needs of minors before they are re-committed to juvenile hall, sent to placement or sentenced to DJJ. The JAIS complements the professional judgement of the supervising officer and emphasizes the reduction in recidivism through the use of evidence based supervision strategies.

Program Enhancement: Purchase of two replacement vehicles for Probation Officers conducting field supervision and compliance checks on the targeted youth.

Program Name:

Camp – Juvenile Commitment Facility

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

A number of Probation Corrections Officers have been trained in the evidence-based Aggression Replacement Training (ART). Additionally, the department has one train-the-trainer staff. Several of the officers working in the Juvenile Commitment Facility facilitate ART groups. Additionally, evidence-based drug and alcohol counseling, including Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), is being offered within the new facility by Juvenile Justice Mental Health staff funded by YOBG.

Description:

Stanislaus County completed the construction of a 47,207 square foot Commitment Facility. The 60-bed treatment facility is comprised of three living units; a 30-bed living unit and two 15-bed living units. The facility is separated from, but directly adjacent to the existing Juvenile Hall and

Juvenile Justice Center located at 2215 Blue Gum Ave in Modesto. The Commitment Facility is providing residential programming for post-adjudicated wards, thereby preserving secure beds at the Juvenile Hall for pre-adjudicated juvenile offenders. The facility is designed to house longer term Juvenile Court commitments and provides academic and vocational education programs, mental health and substance abuse services, and other programs which promote a sense of self-discipline and responsibility.

Program Name:

Staff Salaries/Benefits – Crime Analyst

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Crime Analyst will evaluate the effectiveness of existing juvenile services/programs and will assist in researching best practices for future programming. This individual collaborates with and presents findings and recommendations to a variety of program stakeholders both internal and external to the department to help achieve organizational goals related to program outcomes.

Description:

The Crime Analyst (Program Evaluation Researcher) plans and conducts program evaluation research to determine if department programs are achieving intended outcomes. Work includes designing research methods and statistical analysis to assess program needs, theory, processes, efficiency, outcomes, and impacts. This individual measures and interprets empirical data, draws evidence-based conclusions, and makes informed recommendations aimed at maintaining or improving program design and/or administration. In addition, this individual is responsible to prepare and disseminate research proposals and reports, grant compliance reports, and other related memoranda as necessary to administer and manage effective program evaluation pursuits.

Program Name:

Juvenile Hall

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

A number of Probation Corrections Officers have been trained in the evidence-based Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). With the additional officers trained in ART/CBT, not only will the PREA mandate be consistent with standards, but they will also provide the needed supervision and evidence-based programming through leading ART/CBT groups.

Description:

The Juvenile Hall is a 158-bed facility at the Juvenile Justice Center located at 2215 Blue Gum Ave in Modesto. The Juvenile Hall provides temporary and extended detention for those minors awaiting detention, jurisdictional or dispositional hearings. Programming for both pre-and post-adjudicated wards is also provided. The facility provides academic and vocational education programs, mental health and substance abuse services and other programs which promote a sense of self-discipline and responsibility. The county will continue operating Juvenile Hall and house minors including those non-707b youth that would have previously been committed to DJJ or some youth who have violated a placement order could be returned to benefit from services at the Juvenile Hall.

Consistent with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards, YOBG funds will pay for salary and benefit costs for additional staff positions to staff the facility while providing supervision

services to minors detained in the Juvenile Hall. Equipment, training and travel costs for each new staff as well as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) workbook materials and incentives will be included.