

**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act &
Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG)**

**FY 2018-19
Consolidated Annual Plan**

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County Name: Modoc

Contact Name: Caroline (Karlie) Blair

Telephone Number: (530) 233-6324

E-mail Address: karlieblair@co.modoc.ca.us

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
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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.

Probation oversees the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court Program designed for high-risk or pre-placement youth (non-ward and wardship). The treatment Court provides a more intensive supervision with a collaborative team that oversees the youth and parent's case plan requirements. The team consists of justice partners, educators, community based organizations, behavioral health, and other support persons as identified. The Delinquency Court is a program designed like a drug-court but not inclusive to drug offenses. In addition to the Delinquency Court program, probation has collaborated with the schools and other community member(s) to create a diversion program for low-level marijuana or tobacco offenses, or alcohol offenses that occur at school. There are currently no Alcohol and Drug education programs in the County, or one on one Alcohol and Drug services for youth who do not have a dual diagnosis. There is behavioral health services for youth, educational services to include counseling for those who have an IEP or meet other educational criteria. The county has Independent Living Program services for foster youth, a Foster Youth Advocate for educational purposes. The Public Health Department has services available to teens at no-cost, as well as programs for teen parents such as Healthy Beginnings and Early Head Start. Currently there are no parenting programs for parents of teens. Services for Native American youth are available in the community through tribes and other partners which includes tutoring, youth events, transportation, etc. There a

collaborative team that meets monthly with the schools to discuss high-risk behavior students at all levels and provide intervention and support.

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

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court Program is a valuable avenue for collaboration amongst justice partners and community partners, and will be continued to be utilized to help keep communication open and cohesion amongst agencies. In addition, participation in community meetings, teams, and other boards (i.e. CCR teams, Drug Court Steering Committee, Student Attendance Review Board, Teen Prevention Coalition, Foster Youth Advisory Council, and the Student Community Support Team.

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.

Low-income families, families with current criminal justice involvement, families with domestic violence or substance use in the home (current or historical), families with Child Protective Services involvement (current or historical), youth placed in community or court schools (moved out of the public school system due to behavior or academic/truancy issues), youth with lack of availability positive activities due to school placement (community school does not offer sports, extra-curricular clubs, arts (music), or other school activities such as prom, speakers, pep-rallies, field trips, etc.), or youth who lack funds or transportation to be involved in extra-curricular activities (both school and non).

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.

Modoc Probation is focused on a more one on one supervision approach for juveniles. Low-level offenders are responded to with diversion, counsel and release, juvenile traffic, community service, or other informal action. Probation attempts to provide incentives and sanctions that are tailored to each child in an effort to provide the youth with some normality of consequences in their life. Probation focuses to not just supervise the youth but be actively involved in their life and attempt to provide services or interventions that are encouraging and supportive. Modoc Probation's focus for youth is to keep them in the community

and help them to become connected to their community in a positive way. Probation works to help youth come up with small and achievable goals, and allows them to determine some kind of incentive they are working for (either in material value or privileges such as a trip, raised curfew, activity, etc.) Modoc Probation's focus is to invest in the lives of each youth to build relationship and rapport that will be more effective in achieving long-term results and motivation from the youth. Modoc Probation uses more punitive response only when necessary, and when other least restrictive or punitive options have been exhausted. Modoc Probation continues to attempt to education local law enforcement and other collaborative partners in this practice. The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court program is a collaborative team approach to the supervision of high-risk youth, and utilizes a more graduated incentive and sanction approach for each youth.

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

Authority: Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements proposed to be funded under this chapter shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

(i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation.

(iii) – Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.”

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:

(iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.

A. Information Sharing and Data

Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

Probation utilizes caseload lists to share with local law enforcement agencies to share information regarding youth under the supervision of probation and their current conditions. In addition, Probation provides law enforcement with a Disposition sheet for each law enforcement report received by them, in an effort to communicate that each report is received and handled appropriately. Probation utilizes the CWS/CMS system for foster care youth, which allows for some information sharing with Child Protective Services, Foster Care Nurse(s) and the Foster Youth Advocate (for education purposes). Probation keeps spreadsheets of the flow of youth who are placed in the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court program, to include when they began and when they exited, as well as what Phase they achieved and under what circumstances they were exited (termination, graduation, etc.). Probation utilizes the JCPSS system for overall county data information. Probation is working to utilize the case management system within the Department to be able to obtain other types of data related to youth referred, frequency of contact, etc. Some data can be obtained from this case management system.

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 Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Click here to enter text.

Description:

This is not a new program.

There is no minimum age requirement as the program is for youth on Probation who need a more intensive treatment program and services. Those youth who fit the criteria or are deemed appropriate for the program on a case by case basis, are allowed to participate. In addition, there is no maximum age requirement as the youth can participate until they have been terminated from supervision.

The program is not for first-time offenders only. It is often, but not always, for those youth who are deemed "high-risk" or have multiple factors that are complicating to their situation (mental health, home environment, lack of parent/CPS issues, trauma, etc.). Any youth who is found appropriate for the program can participate though most of the participants are generally high-risk wards, pre-placement youth (youth who are at risk of removal), low-functioning wards and families.

The program provides a collaborative team approach to supervising and addressing the youth's issues. The case plan for both the parent(s) and minor are implemented through the team to ensure participation. Incentives, interventions and prevention is all used in the team approach. Each case is tailored to the child and is not a "cookie cutter" type of program. Each youth has their own individual goals (small and achievable). The team collaborates to find creative ways to support the child/family, encourage, interact, motivate, and address poor behavior choices. The goal is for the child to move through the program in phases by compliance in probation, clean drug tests, and completing case plan requirements, including any restitution or community service components. Each phase allows for the youth to have more privileges and less restrictive supervision. Each youth moves through

the phases as their own pace, though the goal is about 2 months per phase. Incentives are used to respond to good choices, meeting goals, or completing phases. Interventions are used to support the minor and family in areas regarding housing and support, transportation, extra-curricular activities to promote positive outcomes, specialized services, and other support as needed to aid in consistency and structure for the minor and family. Prevention is used as well in addressing areas that could potentially pose risk to the minor's rehabilitation.

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.

Youth who are non-707(b) offenders and are not housed in any juvenile facility or placed in any group homes, are typically placed in the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court program as outlined previously on Page 9. Prevention, Intervention, Incentives, and Sanctions are tailored to each youth’s needs, motivations, risk factors, skills or goals, and other positive factors.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Juvenile Hall MOU’s, MOU’s with specialized services providers, etc.

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:

Juvenile Hall

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Supports the same programs, goals, and outcomes.

Description:

A new plan was submitted in 2016 and there have been no changes.

Funding will be used for Juvenile Hall placements as Modoc County has no Juvenile Hall within 100 miles, so we have contracts with Lassen and Shasta Counties.

Funding will be used to help pay the salary of one full-time Juvenile Probation Officer and the on-call salary, as on-call salary duties pertain to being available to address juvenile law violators.

Funding will be used to help with prevention, community intervention, community involvement and support.

Funding will be used for Intensive Probation Supervision, Modoc County prefers not to have to send our juveniles to the Juvenile Halls if they are able to be monitored at home, so funds will pay for electronic monitoring services.

Funding will be used to help with Home on Probation, helping families with transportation, educational and academic costs and living necessities.