

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

**FY 2018-19
Consolidated Annual Plan**

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County Name: Monterey

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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.

Monterey County created its Comprehensive Violence Prevention, Intervention, Suppression and Reentry Framework in 2009.

<http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/cob/committees/2010/Legislative%202010/2010%20Legislative%20Program%20Documents/MC%20Comprehensive%20Gang%20Intervention%20Prevention%20Suppression%20and%20Reentry%20Framework.pdf>

Its primary function is to "support an integrated, coordinated approach to building and sustaining a peaceful and safe community, and provide local citizens, particularly young people, with a safe and prosocial environment in which to live and grow".

The framework implements Five Core Strategies based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)'s Comprehensive Gang Model: Community Mobilization, Organizational Change and Development; Provision of Opportunities, Social Intervention and Suppressions, with strategies in the areas of Primary and Secondary Prevention, Intervention, Suppression, and Reentry.

The document also includes an inventory of existing resources in these areas, and their level of services (critical, adequate, or needed).

The Board of Supervisors approved and launched the Monterey County Gang Violence Prevention Initiative in May 2013 with a strategic plan for developing

infrastructure for the initiative using the Collective Impact Model., allocating and leveraging resources, and fostering community outreach and participation.

The development of the Action Plan for Building Safe and Thriving Communities included community input for a framework of strategically selected focus areas and indicators. The overarching goal of the Monterey County Gang Violence Prevention Initiative is to address the root causes and risk factors of violence through systemic and policy change using an improved collaborative effort. The plan was completed in 2015.

<http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/home/showdocument?id=13353>

Further, the City of Salinas, the county seat and area of higher youth delinquency, adopted the Salinas Comprehensive Strategy for Community Violence Reduction 2013-18, coordinated by the Community Alliance for Safety and Peace (CASP).

<http://www.youth.gov/youth-topics/preventing-youth-violence/forum-communities/salinas/brief>

CASP is a collaborative of core stakeholders working together to address this of gang violence through collaboration, coordination of resources and a comprehensive strategy for a community-wide reduction in violence.

The strategy is based on current research, supported by the experience of communities that have successfully reduced violence, combining simultaneous efforts in Prevention, Intervention, Enforcement, and Re-Entry into a cohesive violence reduction program.

The strategy is based on four key operating principles: 1. A single operational structure that manages action and progress. 2. Action is research and data-driven. 3. The youth are at the center. 4. There is deep and meaningful engagement with the community. Through CASP, the City of Salinas continues to deepen its partnership with the County of Monterey, community and business leaders, youth, and other regional collaboratives and governments.

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

The OJJDP Gang Model, co-location of services, and the utilization of a multi-disciplinary team to manage coordinated and integrated case plans and interventions all facilitate collaboration among county departments, providers of services and the Juvenile Court. Close coordination among criminal justice departments is also fostered by Truancy Court and the Therapeutic Courts model.

The campus-based probation supervision model and Silver Star Youth Program (SSYP) also require close coordination and an on-going working relationship with the various school districts and with the Monterey County Office of Education (MCOE), as well as local law enforcement agencies.

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.

Although Monterey's strategy and services have a county-wide range, areas of focus and priority include the City of Salinas, with areas of higher gang activity in the east side, and the South County cities (Soledad, Gonzales, Greenfield, and King City) due to the prevalence of juvenile crime, or unmet needs in those areas.

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.

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act of 2000, and the funding it provides to local jurisdictions, was the catalyst for creating collaborative and integrated strategies to prevent and address juvenile crime in Monterey County.

The original multi-pronged and multi-disciplinary approach has evolved through time to embrace and implement the OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model, and the implementation of evidence-based practices and programs more likely to positively impact at-risk and adjudicated youth.

This holistic approach initiates with identification and intervention on risk factors for juvenile delinquency with the Silver Star Resource Center (a prevention/ early intervention program for at-risk youth and their families), Truancy Mediation and Truancy Court and with the enhancement of protective factors, including family support and family parenting.

Other diversion strategies, such as Intake Diversion and Informal Probation, have been in place and are utilized by Probation to divert referred youth from criminal justice proceedings. Deferred Entry of Judgement (DEJ) is also utilized to dismiss the case, when successful.

Graduated interventions for adjudicated youth include restorative justice, community and school campus-based supervision, intense supervision through Therapeutic Courts (mental health and drug court), a youth day program (Silver Star Youth Program at Rancho Cielo), out-of-home placement and wrap-around services, Juvenile Hall custody, Youth Center commitments and Aftercare supervision, and alternatives to custody. Alternatives to custody include the Community Service Work Program (CSWP), Home Supervision and Electronic Monitoring.

The Youth Center is a secure residential treatment facility for male juvenile wards which provides a variety of educational, vocational, support and treatment services to residents, as well as aftercare supervision and transitional housing. Reentry services for JH and YC residents are managed through a collaboration with a community-based service provider.

Violations of conditions of probation are managed with the Graduated Response Matrix (GRM), through community-based interventions utilizing a multi-level response for youth who violate conditions of probation in lieu of a formal violation of probation process for non-violent crimes.

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.

Currently, County Departments collect data on individual client or case management systems which do not interface with each other or with the Court system. Data sharing through data exchanges remains a costly and complex problem within the County. Data collection is also a challenge for community-based organizations providing services to juvenile clients and their families, as they are typically small non-profit agencies with limited budgets and less stable workforce.

Until now, JJCPA data has been collected via individual department reports and then matched to identify juveniles receiving services.

In 2017, the Superior Courts and Probation initiated a project for the filing of juvenile documents in electronic format.

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:

Silver Star Youth Complex (SSYC) managed by Probation

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program is based on the OJJDP's strategy of Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency, addressing risk factors in five domains: individual, family, school, peer group, and community. Services are provided through a nationally-recognized model of public and private partnership with the local non-profit Rancho Cielo, Inc. and through a collaboration with the Monterey County Office of Education for alternative education on site.

Description:

This program targets juveniles age 15 and 1/2 through 18 who are probation wards participating in a youth day program. It is designed to function as an umbrella agency, a "one-stop center" for supervision, schooling, cultural enrichment programs, physical and outdoor activities, individual and group counseling, and vocational services for minors. Silver Star incorporates services provided by a community-based organization, Turning Point of Central California, a youth employment program that provides vocational and on-the-job training, life skills development and mentoring as well as assistance in gaining meaningful employment.

Program Name:

Silver Star Resource Center (SSRC) managed by Probation

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program is based on the OJJDP's strategy of Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency, addressing risk factors in five domains: individual, family, school, peer group, and community.

Description:

The Silver Star Resource Center (SSRC), is a multiagency collaborative of prevention and early intervention services designed to promote positive youth development by reducing risk factors that lead to gang involvement and delinquency of youth in Monterey County ages 13-21.

The collaborative is co-located to provide a "one-stop" for youth and family services and employs an innovative multi-agency approach that combines probation supervision, individualized study program, vocational and job training, counseling and mediation services, anger management, truancy abatement, mentoring, outreach to the community, substance abuse programs and family support services to at-risk or gang-involved youth.

The program is initiated by a referral and assessment process, and reviewed of a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) in case of multiple risk factors to determine how to provide the appropriate services to meet the family's needs. Probation staff then conducts follow-ups with collaborative partners to ensure that families are being served.

In FY 18-19 Probation is adding a pilot project to provide Restorative Justice services for SSRC participants, utilizing "Victim Impact: Listen and Learn" curriculum, delivering restorative justice and outreach services in middle schools, and expand restorative justice services in the community.

Program Name:

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) managed by Restorative Justice Partners, Inc.

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This program is based on and utilizes principles of Restorative Justice.

Description:

VORP is a restorative process which provides victims with the opportunity to meet juvenile offenders in a safe and structured setting. The program provides counseling and mediation services to juveniles age 10 to 18 who are first time offenders and who participate in the program on a volunteer basis and under the protocol and principles of Restorative Justice.

The Merchant Accountability Panel (MAP) is an innovative application of the VORP process which focuses directly on the pervasive crime of juvenile shoplifting. It was created by VORP in collaboration with Probation's Restorative Justice Coordinator. Young shoplifters are held accountable in a highly successful mediation process that brings a group of 4-6 youths to face the merchant representatives in a restorative, non-threatening venue.

Program Name:

Truancy Mediation managed by the District Attorney's Office and Probation

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program is based on the OJJDP's strategy of Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency, addressing risk factors in five domains: individual, family, school, peer group, and community. Truancy in particular has been identified as an early warning sign of potential delinquent behavior, social isolation, and educational failure, carrying long-term negative effects.

Description:

This program is a collaboration of Probation and District Attorney's to reduce the truancy rate in the school districts in Monterey County.

This is based on two strategies: 1) aggressively pursuing chronic truants and to involve their families in seeking solutions to school absenteeism through education, mediation and enforcement of compulsory law, and 2) utilizing the Truancy Court model and supervision to restore school attendance and positive behaviors.

The Truancy Abatement Unit works closely with schools and families to bring about compliance with compulsory school attendance laws.

Truancy Court is a Problem-Solving Court model designed to assist school-aged children to overcome the underlying causes of truancy by reinforcing and combining efforts from the school, courts, mental health providers,

families, and the community to stabilize the family environment and reengage the youth in continuing their education.

Program Name:

Drug and Alcohol Intervention Services for Youth (DAISY) managed by Community Human Services (CHS)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program utilizes The Seven Challenges curriculum an evidence-based best practice endorsed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Description:

DAISY provides intervention and education services for substance abusing youth ages 13-18 who are referred by parents, schools, Social Services, Monterey County Behavioral Health, Probation and Juvenile Drug Court.

The program utilizes The Seven Challenges, a developmentally appropriate alcohol and drug curriculum addressing co-occurring problems to decrease substance use among adolescents and improve their overall mental health.

Services include comprehensive assessment to identify problems and concerns for the adolescent and family, goal setting, individual, group and family counseling, substance abuse education, journaling and relapse prevention planning.

DAISY also offers a parent support group that provides parents with accurate information and tools to help them better understand and support their children.

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.

Through its system of graduated sanctions, Monterey County offers multiple strategies for all juvenile offenders, as deemed appropriate based on criminogenic needs and risk of recidivism, as well as personal strengths and family resources.

Non-707(b) offenders are assessed through a risk and needs assessment tool, where a case plan is tailored to individual needs and family dynamics.

The case plan is developed with the minor, the family, and the Probation Officer, and is based on the criminogenic needs identified by the risk and needs assessment, Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS).

When a youth requires services that either cannot be provided locally, or community safety warrants concern, the case is presented to the Interagency Placement Committee (IPC).

IPC may recommend mental health referrals, field supervision, wrap-around services, or out-of-home placement (including Youth Center commitment, or Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Programs-STRTP), when appropriate.

B. Regional Agreements

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

N/A

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 Staffing

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Monterey County Probation's intervention is based on a series of graduated sanctions for offender accountability and rehabilitation through access and delivery of services, and for protection of the community.

JJCPA supports at-risk youth and juvenile diversion programs, as well as interventions within the continuum of graduated sanctions. YOBG funding supports in-custody services at the two juvenile institutions, completing the array of services for at-risk and adjudicated youth at the different stages of involvement in the juvenile system.

Description:

The Wellington M. Smith, Jr. Juvenile Hall is a short-term detention facility with a capacity of 114 beds for secure confinement of those juveniles who are pending court; awaiting transfer to other juvenile and adult institutions; pending placement in foster homes or group homes; or serving short-term, court-ordered custody, typically 90 days or less.

YOBG funds the salary and benefits of 7.0 FTE Juvenile Institutions Officer II positions assigned to Juvenile Hall to maintain staffing, provide security and supervision, and for monitoring structured activities and several in-custody programs.

Juvenile institutions officers, Behavioral Health staff, nursing staff, and teachers who work in Juvenile Hall make every effort to address the youth's social, physical, behavioral, psychological, and emotional needs. Their shared goal is to provide services that will help the youth reintegrate back into the community.

Evidence Based Practices used include: 1) Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), a cognitive behavioral intervention program to help children and adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, better manage anger, and reduce aggressive behavior; and 2) The Seven Challenges, an evidence-based program for substance abuse among youth.

Program Name:

Youth Center Staffing

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Monterey County Probation's intervention is based on a series of graduated sanctions for offender accountability and rehabilitation through access and delivery of services, and for protection of the community.

JJCPA supports at-risk youth and juvenile diversion programs, as well as interventions within the continuum of graduated sanctions. YOBG funding supports in-custody services at the two juvenile institutions, completing the array of services for at-risk and adjudicated youth at the different stages of involvement in the juvenile system.

Description:

The Youth Center (YC) is the only secure residential treatment facility for juvenile wards, and the county's only long-term juvenile detention institution, with a total capacity of 60 beds in dorm setting. The youths are distributed in 4 housing units: Ventana Bay, Gavilan Bay and Pinnacle Bay each house 16 wards, while Laguna Bay, which is the honor unit, houses 12.

Youth receive medical and mental health services as needed, and attend school. In-custody time is utilized for the early and immediate exposure and engagement in supportive rehabilitation programs, such as Aggression Replacement Therapy ("ART"), The Matrix Model for substance abuse, a journaling system, Forward Thinking, and Independent Living Skills, designed to help juveniles develop skills that will allow them to become self-sufficient. The program also offers an intensive supervision aftercare program.

YOBG funds the salary and benefits of 9.0 FTE Juvenile Institutions Officer II positions assigned to the Youth Center; it also funds a 1.0 FTE Psychiatric Social Worker II (PSW) that provides services to the Youth Center. Funding for 9.0 JIO positions allows the only local secure treatment program to maintain the current capacity of 60 male residents, providing security, supervision and monitoring of structured activities and programs. The PSW staff provides individual and group counseling services for the residents.

Evidence Based Practices used include: 1) Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), a cognitive behavioral intervention program to help children and adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, better manage anger, and reduce aggressive behavior. 2) The Matrix Model, an evidence-based program for substance abuse among youth.