

**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act &  
Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG)  
San Joaquin County Probation Department 2017-18 Consolidated Annual Plan**

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**Date:** May 1, 2017

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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

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**Part I: Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and 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**

Section 1: 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.

San Joaquin County's juvenile justice system is comprised of community-based partners and statutorily independent agencies, each responsible for a specific aspect of the juvenile justice process. Existing service providers work with a range of at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. The services described below primarily target youth within a community setting and provide juvenile justice prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation services.

This rich mix of justice and youth-serving providers includes:

1. Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs
2. Youth and Family Services Agencies
3. Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use Disorder Programs
4. Education Partners and Programs
5. Youth Employment Programs

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#### *Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs*

San Joaquin County Probation Department and local law enforcement partners offer a range of services and supports for at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders that are designed to work with youth that have intercepted with the justice system along three main points of contact:

1. Prevention / Early Intervention
2. Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs
3. Suppression / Incapacitation

**Prevention / Early Intervention:** San Joaquin County Probation, District Attorney, and Sheriff all operate programs to engage high risk youth, divert or defer youth from deeper engagement into the criminal justice system, and to help youth understand and take accountability for their actions.

Probation Department Programs Include:

- Crossroads is a pre-delinquent intervention program operated by the Probation Department. Crossroads provides free counseling for youth and their families with a purpose of reducing truancy and/or curfew violations and increasing school attendance / engagement.
- Community Accountability Boards (CABs) involve youth and adult community members in a restorative justice intervention for youth that commit minor offenses. There are currently five CABs operating at schools throughout the County; three additional schools have requested technical assistance and programming support from the Probation Department to establish CABs in the coming year.

District Attorney's Office Programs Include:

- Project Navigator Constructive Change: Navigators assist youth and their families in navigating the court system, connecting youth to supportive services, and diverting them from incarceration.
- Deferred Entry of Judgement: Allows youth charged with felonies to enter an admission, and to have their case continued for one year. If the youth satisfactorily completes the conditions imposed by the court the youth is allowed to withdraw the admission, charges are dismissed, and the record and crime reports are sealed. Operates in partnership with Superior Courts and the Probation Department.

Sheriff's Office Programs Include:

- Project Navigate Constructive Change is a multi-agency collaborative that works with youth ages 10-24 that have been detained for low-level offenses.
- Sheriff's Explores and Cadets programs (for youth 14-17 and 18-21, respectively) are designed to engage youth in a conversation about law enforcement careers and the collective responsibility of all citizens to ensure public safety in homes, schools, and neighborhoods.

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Many of these programs exist in partnership with other County agencies and/or community-based programs.

***Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs:*** San Joaquin County Probation provides community and home based supervision to youth that have been charged with misdemeanors or felonies. Juvenile probation activities have varying levels of intensity ranging from informal probation to placement in a residential group home. All juvenile probation and supervision services include completion of counseling, community services, and /or evidence based cognitive behavioral interventions.

- Deferred Entry of Judgement
- Informal Probation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 654.2)
- Probation without Wardship (Welfare and Institutions Code § 725)
- Probation Officers on Campus
- County Supervision
- Reconnect Day Reporting Center
- Placement

Recommendations by the Probation Department and decisions made by the District Attorney regarding how charges will be entered, whether and to what extent youth are detained, intensity of supervision, and programming conditions are guided by two evidence-based assessment tools: The Positive Achievement Change Tool and the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.

JJCPA funds both the Probation Officers on Campus (POOC) and the Reconnect Day Reporting Center (Reconnect) programs. Both programs are specialized supervision programs that operate in partnership with education entities.

- Probation Officers on Campus: POOC probation officers are assigned to specific school sites to supervise moderate-high to high risk youth. Placing probation officers on school campuses strengthens the link between the probation officers and the students at school. POOC aligns with research demonstrating the effectiveness of community-based interventions and is supported by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This is a partnership between the Probation Department and local school districts and the County ONE Schools.
- Reconnect Day Reporting Center: Reconnect Day Reporting Center is a formal day reporting program that operates in partnership with the County Office of Education and local community-based organizations. At Reconnect, moderate-high to high-risk youth report daily for split day programming. Programming includes a combination of school based programming provided by the Office of Education and evidence based programming to reduce criminogenic risk factors. A community based organization also provides case management and family support services to the youth assigned to the Reconnect program.

Further discussion of Probation Department operated programs and the guiding strategy for prevention and intervention programs are described in Part II and Part III of the Plan, below.

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***Detention and Alternatives to Detention:*** Secure beds at the Juvenile Detention Center (Juvenile Hall) are reserved for the most serious, chronic and sometimes violent offenders. All decisions to detain youth in Juvenile Hall are guided by the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance. DRAI overrides occur with strict oversight requirements to reduce the extent that implicit bias is affecting detention recommendations.

The average daily population within Juvenile Hall has decreased over the past several years as more efforts are made towards earlier interventions and towards other alternatives to detention. Additionally, the Probation Department operates a Juvenile Camp (Camp Peterson) which provides a residential detention program with education, cognitive behavioral interventions, and therapeutic support services. The Camp provides a local commitment option as an alternative to other out-of-home placement or Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

- Preventative Wrap programming is provided to juvenile offenders at high risk of out-of-home placement. Services are offered *in addition* to ongoing supervision activities. Preventative Wrap is offered in partnership with Child Welfare Services and a local community based organization contacted to provide wraparound programming.
- Electronic Monitoring and Home Supervision are alternative sanctions for appropriate offenders. These programs allow juvenile offenders to remain in their home, attend school, but places severe restrictions on movements outside of home/school environments.

#### ***Youth and Family Services Agencies***

***Child Welfare Services (CWS):*** Special attention is given to youth considered "crossover youth", those simultaneously engaged in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems of care. In partnership with CWS, the Probation Department has created a series of early and preventative WRAP programs to provide intensive youth and family intervention services in order to prevent placement or escalation into a higher level of care or supervision status. A range of community based providers also offer early intervention services to children and their parents or guardians that are designed to strengthen families and reduce incidence of abuse or neglect. Intensive services and therapeutic treatments are available for children, youth, and families that are recovering from instances of abuse or neglect, including services for parents / guardians to overcome their own traumatic experiences and negative parenting patterns.

***Youth Development Programs:*** San Joaquin County Probation Department works with a wide range of youth serving agencies to create positive youth development and mentorship opportunities for youth at high-risk of delinquency and/or further justice system contact.

- Transitions to Independence (TIP): An evidence based approach to mentoring at-risk youth is offered to very-high risk youth.

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- Peacekeepers: Operated by the City of Stockton, Office of Violence Prevention, Peacekeepers Youth Outreach Workers are trained in conflict resolution, mediation, community organizing, mentoring, and case management. They work with young people at risk of violence and seek to resolve conflicts that have a risk of escalating to violence.
- My Brother's Keeper: Provides mentoring and intensive case management support to young men of color. The project addresses persistent opportunity gaps faced by boys and men of color and ensures that all young people can reach their full potential.

Other youth development and mentoring programs operate using the *Teen Empowerment Model*, *Thinking for a Change*, *El Joven Noble*, and other evidence-based or promising practices

**Family Support Services:** Several local community based organizations conduct parenting classes, parent cafes, and parent support groups to help families of high-risk children learn new parenting skills and techniques.

- Sacred Fatherhood: Provides support and guidance for young and/or new fathers. Program activities are designed to inform and empower fathers towards developing positive aspects in their lives and directing them towards further involvement in the lives of their children.
- Family Resource Centers are neighborhood based agencies that provide a range of supportive services to youth and families, including referrals to a full range of supportive services.
- Head Start, Early Head Start, and other Early Care and Education programs provide comprehensive support services for children and families (in addition to providing early learning programs) including respite, parent education, and linkages to services and supports for families such as housing, nutrition, health care, and family counseling services.
- Child Abuse Prevention: A range of community and home based services provide early interventions to families that are at risk of abuse and/or domestic violence. One on one coaching is also provided to parents/guardians of children and youth with challenging behaviors. Additional services include home visitation, parent coaching, and family counseling services.

Additional evidence based programming offered in San Joaquin County includes, but is not limited to: Nurturing Parenting Program (NPP), Strengthening Families, Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) and Parent Cafes.

#### ***Health, Mental health, and Substance Use Service Providers***

**Health Care Services and Community Based Clinics:** All juveniles in San Joaquin County are eligible for primary and preventative health care services through Medi-Cal or other coverage programs designed for uninsured children. The health care system is a critical component of the justice system as it serves as the first-line responder to youth that have survived adverse childhood experiences and are displaying trauma symptomology. Health providers provide a critical role in screening and assessing at-risk youth and referring to higher levels of care as needed.

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**Mental Health Services:** San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) works in partnership with local schools and community based organizations to provide mental services in the locations where youth are most comfortable receiving services. BHS also co-locates a team within the Juvenile Detention Center to facilitate the assessment and referral of youth with a mental health concern to the appropriate level of services. BHS provides a range of clinical treatment interventions for youth and families including, *Family Therapy, Multi-systemic Family Therapy, and Trauma-Informed Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*. BHS also operates a 24/7 crisis response system for children and youth that includes a mobile crisis response team, crisis home visiting, and a children's crisis stabilization unit.

**Substance Use Services:** A range of substance use disorder treatment services are available to youth and/or their parents or guardians. Treatment services include outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, and recovery maintenance programs. Most programs target adults, though many youth serving organizations are developing harm-reduction protocols for talking with youth about reducing or eliminating substance using behaviors. San Joaquin County Probation Department has adopted Cognitive Behavioral Interventions in Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) as a treatment program for offenders. An adolescent version of the treatment program is currently being piloted and measured to validate instruments and protocols.

Overall, more efforts are needed to strengthen the substance use disorder continuum of care, including more universal adoption of medication assisted treatment options that are suitable for adults and juveniles and broader access to treatment services for juveniles.

#### *Education Partners and Programs*

**Local School Districts:** Local school districts are a major component of the juvenile justice system at all levels along the continuum. Local school districts offer a range of early intervention services to reduce referrals to the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice and Community Accountability Boards. Probation Officers on Campus programs operate in five school districts in nearly 30 schools.

An example of success includes Stockton Unified School District, which one year after implementing restorative justice practices, has experienced dramatic decreases in the number of youth sent to the office for disciplinary concerns – one elementary school saw a 95% decrease in suspensions. These changes are significant as Stockton Unified also operates a police force responsible for ensuring campus safety across the District. District Police account for a significant portion of juvenile arrests, therefore any efforts made by schools to de-escalate all but essential disciplinary concerns is a major initiative of the juvenile justice system.

**County Office of Education:** The County Office of Education (COE) operates County ONE Schools for youth that are not successful in traditional schools. County ONE Schools provide a greater range of support services for at-risk youth. The Probation Officers on Campus program also operates at eight County operated ONE Schools. Other programs administered by COE include:



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- **Building Futures Academy:** a High School dropout credit recovery program for youth ages 16-24. Building Futures provides academic and construction curriculum through an integrated and hands on approach to academic and career learning through the building trades. Partnership with YouthBuild San Joaquin.
- **Discovery Challenge Academy:** A combined residential and post-residential academic and credit recovery program for youth 16-18 who have dropped out of high school or are at risk for dropping out. Enrolls students as cadets into the Academy and introduces a military structure and routine to create a sense of comradery, practice healthy behaviors, and gain organizational and study skills. Partnership with the California National Guard.

***School-based counseling and family therapy support services:*** Counseling and other support services are available to at-risk youth and their families through referrals made by local school districts. Counseling services target those who are eligible for Medi-Cal or are uninsured. Referral support programs help families with private insurance identify and select counseling or private therapy opportunities through their health plan.

#### ***Youth Employment Programs***

***EEDD or EDD Operated Programs:*** Local and state funding is allocated towards summer youth employment programs. Per an agreement with WorkNET, local funding prioritizes access to employment programs for at-risk youth that meet enrollment guidelines.

- **CalWORKs Summer Youth Employment Training Program:** Offers youth 14-21 from CalWorks enrolled families an employment in an 8-week summer job providing service to their community.
- **WorkNet Summer Jobs Program:** Youth between the ages of 16-21 are placed with employers throughout San Joaquin County. To qualify students must attend a Job Preparedness Orientation where they are taught job seeking and keeping skills.

***Local and Community Based Programs:*** Youth employment programs are also available through cities and local chambers of commerce. Eligibility requirements vary.

- **Stockton Summer Youth Employment and Training Program:** Offers at-risk youth ages 14-21 an 8-week summer employment opportunity providing service to their community.
- **Tracy's Hire Me First Internship Program:** Provides high school juniors and seniors an opportunity to participate in internships with community businesses and public agencies to support career exploration and to help them gain skills that are transferable to other career opportunities.
- **Manteca Unified School Districts Hire Me First Internship Program:** Provides high school juniors and seniors an opportunity to participate in internships with community businesses and public agencies to support career exploration and to help them gain skills that are transferable to other career opportunities.

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- Greater Valley Conservation Corp: Operated by the San Joaquin County Office of Education, and provides youth 18-25 with education, training and employment in the fields of recycling and natural resources.

Section 2: Describe what approach will be used to facilitate collaboration amongst the organizations listed above and support the integration of services.

The juvenile justice system is managed through collaboration and cooperation among partner agencies, including the Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Sheriff's department and local law enforcement agencies. The County Board of Supervisors is responsible, through the annual budget process, for providing most of the resources by which the system operates.

Local citizen and community-based engagement in the juvenile justice system is solicited through several ongoing commissions and committees:

- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
- Positive Youth Justice Initiative, Executive Steering Committee
- Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents, Strategy Committee
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Project, Executive Steering Committee

***Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJNPC):*** The JJNPC is comprised of representatives nominated by both the Superior Court and the County Board of Supervisors. Two youth representatives also sit on the JJNPC. The JJNPC meets monthly and provides assistance to the Chief Probation Officer in developing County Delinquency Prevention Programs. JJNPC members also conduct annual inspections of Juvenile Hall, Camp Peterson, and other secure detention facilities for youth.

***Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC):*** The JJCC focuses on oversight of the Probation Department's prevention and early intervention programs, including those that are funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Probation Officers on Campus, Reconnect, Family Focused Intervention Teams, and Neighborhood Centers. The JJCC reviews and approves the JJCPA and YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan.

***Positive Youth Justice Initiative Executive Steering Committee (PYJI – ESC):*** The PYJI-ESC is comprised of representatives from San Joaquin County Probation Department, Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health, Correctional Health, Health Care Services, District Attorney, Public Defender, Education Partners, and local community based organizations providing services to at-risk youth. A member of the JJNPC also sits on the PYJI ESC. The PYJI-ESC focuses on the nexus of supervision and community based

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programs and services with a goal of advancing a trauma-informed and positive youth development approach to the juvenile justice system.

***Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents:*** Key public and private partners involved in the Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents meet regularly to review program activities and to coordinate ongoing delivery of services. Key Partners include San Joaquin County Probation Department, District Attorney, Public Defender, Behavioral Health Services, Victor Community Treatment and Support Services, and the Juvenile Court. (Partner list is current as of May 2017).

***Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Executive Steering Committee (RRED-ESC):*** San Joaquin County Probation Department convenes a RRED Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of numerous law enforcement agencies, Child Welfare Services, local school districts, and community based agencies. The ESC also works closely with other joint-agency efforts to address and reform juvenile justice practices within San Joaquin County, including the Positive Youth Justice Initiative and the Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents.

Combined together, these committees represent a multi-pronged and multi-agency commitment to reform juvenile justice practices. Currently, these Commissions and Committees operate independent of each other. In practice, because of overlapping involvement of partners on multiple committees the findings and recommendations of each body are shared with, and inform the decisions and recommendations of, the others.

San Joaquin County Probation Department continues to explore strategies to facilitate and strengthen collaboration amongst organization in order to better support the coordination and integration of services. Strong partnerships between the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, and local law enforcement serve as a foundation for ongoing collaboration. Both formal and informal meetings between partners serve as opportunities to discuss current conditions, emerging opportunities, and shared goals to strengthen the juvenile justice system.

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**B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Area**

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

**The Prioritized Focus Area for JJCPA Programs is the City of Stockton.**

Of the eight neighborhoods with the highest number of bookings (ranging from 31 – 126 over a 15 month period) six of the neighborhoods are in the City of Stockton, or within immediately adjacent unincorporated neighborhoods.

- 6 Stockton neighborhoods  
(N = 383 bookings)
- Tracy (N = 38 bookings)
- East Lodi ( N = 31 bookings)

A zip code analysis of youth booked into Juvenile Hall shows that over 15% of bookings for new offenses are from the South Central Stockton (95206) neighborhood of San Joaquin County (N = 126). Following bookings from South Central Stockton, other neighborhoods with high numbers of bookings include:

San Joaquin County Zip Code Summary January 2016 – March 2017 (N=810 Bookings into Juvenile Hall)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Central Stockton (95206) – 126 bookings</li> <li>• Wagner Heights (95209) – 66 bookings</li> <li>• North-East Stockton (95210) – 54 bookings</li> <li>• East Stockton (95205) – 51 bookings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lincoln Village (95207) – 46 bookings</li> <li>• Garden Acres (95215) – 40 bookings</li> <li>• City of Tracy (95376) – 38 bookings</li> <li>• East Lodi (95240) – 31 bookings</li> </ul>

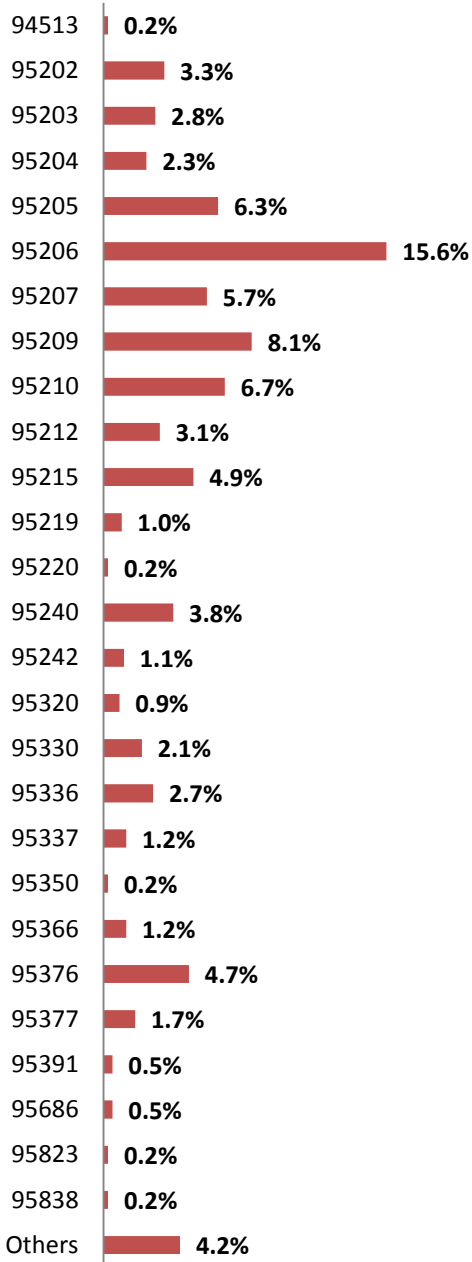
Nearly 15% of bookings (N = 115) also originate in French Camp, primarily through additional charges for youth confined in Juvenile hall or youth placed in the Mary Graham Children’s Shelter.

The chart below shows zip codes by the percent of youth booked into Juvenile Hall for the 15 month period of January 2016 – March 2017 (N = 810 youth booked into Juvenile Hall for a new offense.)

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Bookings by Zip Code for January 2016 – March 2017



Notes:

1. This chart counts new bookings into Juvenile Hall, exclusive of warrants or violations of probation.
2. Figures are not reflective of total arrests. Some youth are arrested, cited, and released.
3. Figures are not reflective of a unique count of youth served through the Probation Department. Youth may be booked more than one-time during the reporting period if arrested for a new offense.

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#### 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.

San Joaquin County's Juvenile Justice Action Strategy aligns with best practices<sup>1</sup> and the Three-Year Board Strategic Priorities adopted by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors to improve public safety and enhance the overall criminal justice system. Accordingly, the Action Framework has been developed in three parts:

1. Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy: Addressing the risk factors that youth face and improving critical educational and developmental outcomes for youth,
2. Intervention Action Strategy: Utilizing evidence-based principles to provide community supervision, placement and other intervention strategies, and
3. Healthy Communities/ Strong Systems Strategy: Linking programs and services through a coordinated continuum of care.

#### *Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy*

The *Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy* promotes a trauma informed and positive youth development lens to the activities and services conducted within the juvenile justice system, county-wide. It is based upon a premise, or *theory of change*, that providing trauma informed and positive youth development interventions to at-risk youth prior to, or immediately subsequent to, justice contact can help reduce future engagement in the justice system.

Within San Joaquin County, "trauma informed care" and "positive youth development" describes both a type of direct service provided to youth *and* the practice approach of probation officers, educators, social workers, and case managers working with justice involved youth and families.

**Positive Youth Development (PYD):** Positive youth development is a comprehensive way of thinking about the development of adolescents and the factors that facilitate their successful transition from adolescence to adulthood. The basic premise of PYD is that even the most disadvantaged young person can develop positively when connected to the right mix of opportunities, supports, positive roles, and relationships. Having a wide range of pro-social experiences during adolescence allows a young person to practice and demonstrate competency and to embrace his or her responsibilities and value to the

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<sup>1</sup> For the past five years San Joaquin County Probation Department has followed guidelines issued by the US Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in *Implementing Evidence-based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections (2009)*. This Action Strategy includes the Eight Principles for Effective Interventions described in the NIC guidelines.

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larger community. (Butts, Jeffrey A., Gordon Bazemore, & Aundra Saa Meroe (2010). Positive Youth Justice-- Framing Justice Interventions Using the Concepts of Positive Youth Development. Washington, DC: Coalition for Juvenile Justice)

Key Strategies that are reinforcing positive youth development practices within the Juvenile Justice System are:

- **Learning Communities:** Learning communities are large forums designed to bring Juvenile Probation and Detention Officers and other Service Providers together to discuss new approaches and concepts to incorporate into practice. PYD Learning Communities have focused on the need to support and enhance protective factors in youth, especially in the domains of relationships, health, creativity, community, work, and education.
- **Unit Procedures:** Unit procedure manuals are updated to reflect positive youth development principles including youth and family engagement in the case planning process and the incorporation of at least one protective factor, to reinforce a PYD domain area through case planning and supervision, and to use the rewards matrix to reinforce pro-social behaviors and attitudes.
- **Staff Trainings:** All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of PYD.

**Trauma Informed Care:** Significant research on the effects of trauma on youth and its impact on youth involvement in both the juvenile and criminal justice systems shows that identifying children who have experienced trauma is either being done inappropriately or not as often as necessary. This may be leaving many of these young people without the services and treatment they need, thus making them more at risk for future involvement in the justice system. (Healing Invisible Wounds: Why Investing in Trauma-Informed Care for Children Makes Sense. Justice Policy Institute, 2010.)

Key Strategies for creating a trauma informed practices within the juvenile Justice System are:

- **Learning Communities:** Learning communities are large forums designed to bring Juvenile Probation and Detention Officers and other Service Providers together to discuss new approaches and concepts to incorporate into practice.
- **Staff Trainings:** All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of Trauma Informed Care. Trainings in trauma have included trainings in *Trauma Informed Practices within Juvenile Detention, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Vicarious Trauma*.
- **Coordinated Community Approach:** The Probation Department's trainings and forums pertaining to trauma are a component of a larger coordinated effort to create a trauma-informed community. Trainings on the impacts (and potential symptomology) of traumatic experiences and/or pervasive adverse childhood experiences are also being delivered to staff, service providers, teachers, and community members through San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Office of Education, Stockton Unified School District, Human Services Agency, and other organizations throughout San Joaquin County.

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#### *Intervention Action Strategy*

The *Intervention Action Strategy* applies eight evidence based principles for effective intervention through practical and direct strategies. These principles have been proven through a meta-analysis of research into effective practices for reducing recidivism and are valid for juvenile offenders.

#### *1. Assessing Actuarial Risk*

**Juvenile Detention and Intervention Approach:** Research shows that services should be prioritized to the highest risk offenders and that providing services to low risk offenders can actually increase recidivism.

The Probation Department utilizes a variety of validated risk and need assessment instruments to ensure that services are directed to those individuals at the greatest risk of committing future offenses.

- Detention Risk Assessment Tool (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance.
- Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to determine the developmental domain areas with the risk/protective factors identified as opportunities to develop interventions that address the greatest need, or youth development opportunity.
- Massachusetts Youth Screening Instruments (MAYSI II) a validated screening tool for determining the presence of mental health concerns amongst youth at booking.
- Juvenile Sex Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool (JSORRAT – II) is also used to determine risk amongst juvenile offenders detained for sex offenses.

#### *2. Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation*

Research demonstrates that in order to engage participants in beneficial programs, individuals need to discover their own rewards for healthy/positive changes in behaviors and attitudes. Several techniques are used to enhance intrinsic motivation.

- Motivational Interviewing (MI): MI is a style of communication that helps probation officers to overcome participant's reluctance to engage in discussions and/or overcome their ambivalence regarding behavior change.
- Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS): EPICS are brief interventions where probation officers teach structured social learning and positive behaviors in one-on-one interactions with youth.
- Protective Factors: Juvenile probation officers are trained in positive youth development and are charged with reinforcing at least one protective factor through each case plan.

#### *3. Targeting Interventions*

The Probation Department targets interventions to the highest risk offenders. Further, interventions use the principles of risk, need, and responsivity to ensure that juvenile offenders receive appropriate dosage in the assigned treatment intervention(s).

- Risk Principle: Prioritize primary supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at higher risk to re-offend.



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- Criminogenic Need Principle: Address offenders' greatest criminogenic needs.
- Responsivity Principle: Consider individual characteristics when matching offenders to services.
- Dosage: Provide appropriate quantities of services, pro-social structure, and supervision is a strategic application of resources. Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months. For San Joaquin County Probation Department the goal for high-risk juvenile offenders is typically 200 hours of programming. Lower risk youth may receive reduced dosage, per research published through the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute.
- Treatment Principle: Treatment, particularly cognitive-behavioral interventions, should be applied as an integral part of the sentence and sanction process.

#### **4. Skill Training with Directed Practice**

All probation officers are trained in at least one cognitive behavioral intervention and are tasked with facilitating formal groups with clients to use these skills in routine practices. Probation officers are also trained in MI and EPICS. EPICS contacts are monitored through a formal fidelity review process in partnership with the University of Cincinnati.

#### **5. Increasing Positive Reinforcement**

When learning new skills and making behavioral changes, youth respond better, and maintain behavior and attitude changes for longer periods of time, when approached with carrots rather than sticks. However, increasing positive reinforcement should not be done at the expense of or undermine administering swift, certain, and real responses for negative and unacceptable behavior. In general the Probation Department seeks to administer ten rewards for every one sanction administered.

- Graduated Rewards and Sanctions: The Probation Department follows a Rewards Matrix that provides positive reinforcement to clients when they display prosocial attitudes and behaviors. Use of the rewards matrix is reinforced through training and unit supervision. The Sanctions Matrix provides swift, certain, and clear responses to violations of probation. The rewards and sanctions matrix takes into account the risk level of the clients and the severity of the violation / difficulty of the goal achieved.

#### **6. Engage on-going Supports in Natural Communities**

The Probation Department partners with various youth-serving community-based organizations to provide pro-social support and interventions within their communities. These agencies recruit transitional age youth with lived experience to serve as role models for youth who need guidance and support on how to change behaviors and attitudes that may be reinforced in their homes or communities.

#### **7. Measure Relevant Processes and Practices**

The Probation Department measures changes in attitudes and behaviors amongst juvenile offenders using the Positive Achievement Change Tool. The PACT is administered every 6 months, or as indicated.

Organizational Progress is measured through comprehensive evaluation tools and data metrics. A data dashboard is compiled monthly to provide ongoing information on the status of juvenile offenders, as

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measured through responses to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument. The DRAI dashboard report indicates the number referred for detention, pre- and post- arraignment conditions, and the community of origin for each juvenile offender.

***8. Provide Measurement Feedback***

This principle includes: 1) providing feedback to clients regarding their progress; 2) monitoring and evaluating the delivery of services and fidelity to procedures to build accountability and maintain integrity to the Department's mission; and 3) performing regular performance audits and case reviews to keep staff focused on the goal of reducing recidivism through evidence based practices.

***Health Communities / Strong Systems Strategy***

The Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy promotes a comprehensive, collaborative, and community-based approach to juvenile justice. The Probation Department is committed to advancing large scale systems change through coordinated approaches to: (1) create stronger and more resilient communities; (2) reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system; (3) reduce an overreliance on locked facilities for all but the most serious offenses; and (4) collaborate internally among County departments and externally with other governmental and/or community organizations to improve all aspects of the County's criminal justice system.

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**Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act**

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.

San Joaquin County Probation Department utilizes two data systems to measure and track the progress of juvenile offenders. The Research and Evaluation Unit manages the data entered into the system and creates reports to inform strategic planning and coordination. Collaborative partners, providing on-site coordinated services can also access the data systems to inform treatment plans and to coordinate approaches to care and rehabilitation.

***Data Systems***

***Vantage Assessment Management System:*** The Vantage Assessments (formerly Assessments.Com) data base includes the Social History Report, the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), and the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT).

***Juvenile Justice Information System:*** The JJIS data base is a legacy database that was designed for San Joaquin County Probation Department to record case plans and document contacts. Over time system upgrades have been added to ensure that case plans remain in compliance with Title IV-E documentation and other state and federal guidelines regarding case planning. Additionally, the JJIS

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system records both routine contacts and EPICS contacts to document the number and intensity of intervention services provided by Probation Officers.

Data systems are linked through back-end coding. Probation Officers entering a case plan contact can click a link to review the youth's social history report. The Research and Evaluation Unit also creates specialized reports of the aggregate data reported within the two data systems.

#### *Information Sharing*

**Business Services Agreements:** The Probation Department has developed Business Services Agreements with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Correctional Health, and the County Office of Education. Approved partner staff, providing on-site services to juvenile offenders can log-in and access client information through the two database systems. Most information is "read only," though updates can be made to the file for Probation Officers to read and review the actions of partner staff (as allowable, per HIPPA and other federal information sharing guidelines regarding the sharing of health information).

**Data Dashboards:** San Joaquin County Probation Department is a learning organization. In order to facilitate community transparency, continuous quality improvement, and increase the effectiveness of Probation Services, monthly juvenile justice Dashboards are prepared through a contracted vendor. Data Dashboards include:

- Total bookings for the month, and proportion assessed using the DRAI
- Race/ethnicity of those assessed using the DRAI
- Number and proportion of youth that scored low, medium, and high risk
- Number and proportion recommended for a DRAI override (to detain youth not necessarily indicated by the DRAI instrument) and the reason for the override
- Pre- and Post- arraignment status of youth

Findings are shared out to local committees and commissions to help inform collaborative initiatives and quality improvement processes.

**Google Government Innovation Lab Project:** San Joaquin County is working with Google to create virtual youth probation teams that aligns data from Juvenile Probation, Behavioral Health Services, Child Welfare Services, and the County Office of Education to create more coordinated and collaborative case plans for at-risk youth. This project is still in development. Beta testing is anticipated in 2017.

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**B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements**

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.  
*Capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.*

JJCPA funds are used to support four programs to enhance prevention and early intervention activities for at-risk and justice involved youth in order to maintain them in their homes, schools, and communities. The four funded programs are:

1. Reconnect Day Reporting Center
2. Probation Officers on Campus
3. Family Focused Intervention Teams
4. Neighborhood Service Centers

Programs are described below.

***Reconnect Day Reporting Center***

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act has funded the Reconnect Day Reporting Center since 2011.

***Evidence Upon Which it is Based:*** The program design is modeled after successful programs in other areas of the State and across the Nation. Since the inception of the Reconnect Day Reporting Center, the Probation Department has contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op to complete an annual evaluation summary that is presented each year to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Most recently, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op submitted their 2015-2016 Evaluation Summary report. For 2015-16, the Reconnect Day Reporting Center served 68 youth, with 21 youth completing the lengthy program. It is important to note that many youth are only at the program for a short period and may return to a traditional school or go on to complete probation. Listed in the evaluation summary were the following key findings:

- There was a 26.3% increase in the number of youth who did not commit a crime while they were in the program (94.7%) compared to the baseline period (68.4%).
- Arrest rates dropped from 24.6% to 17.5% and incarceration rates dropped from 78.9% to 54.4%.
- During the program, 23.8% of the youth who completed had violations and 72.2% of those who did not complete the program violated their probation.

***Program Description:*** Reconnect is a collaborative effort between the San Joaquin County Probation Department, San Joaquin County Office of Education, and Community Partnership for Families of San

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Joaquin, which provides an alternative to detention, educational services, and evidence based programming and services to rebuild family relationships. Additional program goals include decreasing truancy for probation-involved youth, providing on-site family service integration, and assisting probation youth in reconnecting and remaining in the community in lieu of custody.

The two major program objectives of the Reconnect Day Reporting Program (Reconnect) have been to:

1. Provide a comprehensive alternative to detention by establishing a day reporting center, and;
2. Reduce recidivism by providing targeted evidenced-based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population.

Part of the Reconnect Program is to provide youth with Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART). On site Probation Officers are trained in ART facilitation. Youth work as a group to answer questions, act out situational skits, and learn to manage their aggression better. The evaluation summary noted that over 90% of youth agreed that they learned new skills, as well as how to control their anger, and how to consider another person's perspective.

In April 2017, Reconnect enhanced the EBP offered to include a three-phase program that includes Orientation, Foundations, Social Skills, Problem Solving, Cognitive Based Intervention – Substance Abuse, Anger Control Training, Secure One's Self - a model to address trauma and addiction together, and aftercare that includes advanced practice and success planning. In the near future, this programming model created for Reconnect will be provided to all probation youth who must complete EBP as a condition of their probation supervision. Additionally, the officers are also trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

This program has also provided additional neighborhood-based Probation Officers to coordinate re-entry and prevention services.

***Probation Officers on Campus***

The Probation Officers on Campus program has been funded by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act since 2000.

***Evidence Upon Which it is Based:*** The Probation Officers on Campus (POOC) program design is modeled after successful programs in other areas of the State and across the Nation. Since the inception of POOC, the Probation Department has contracted with San Joaquin County Data Co-Op to complete an annual evaluation summary that is presented each year to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Most recently, the San Joaquin Data Co-Op submitted their 2015-2016 Evaluation Summary Report. For 2015-16, the POOC program served a total of 376 youth. Listed in the evaluation summary were the following key findings:

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- Youth who participated in the POOC program dramatically lowered the incidences of both arrests and incarcerations.
- Probation Officers on Campus positively impacts probation success in fulfilling the terms and conditions of their probation.
- Reports of violent felonies, felonies and misdemeanors dropped during the Probation Officers on Campus program for all participants.

**Program Description:** The POOC program assigns probation officers to school sites to supervise probation youth attending school. While standard probation supervision may require no more than one scheduled meeting a month, the link between the probation officer and students at the school site allows for more intensive interaction. By working closely with school personnel, the probation officer is able to provide both supervision and support to help the youth avoid future delinquent behavior. Additionally, the presence of a probation officer on a school campus has a positive effect on the overall school environment for all students at that site.

Probation Officers provide intensive supervision services, as well as monitor attendance, assist in handling disciplinary problems, and work with school staff to ensure that mental health, substance abuse, and other issues that may be relevant to the behavior of the youth is addressed.

The POOC officers also have regular contact with at-risk youth who have not yet entered into the Juvenile Justice System. They provide intervention and referral services to these youth who are referred by parents, teachers, and school administration. The POOC officers also regularly participate in school events such as career days and other presentations; attend school sporting events, Individualized Education Plan (IEP) meetings, School Attendance Review Board (SARB) meetings and Student Success Team (SST) meetings.

POOC officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

#### ***Family Focused Intervention Teams***

The Family Focused Intervention Teams (FFIT) program was initially funded by the JJCPA Act in 2000. Due to a reduction in JJCPA funding for 2004-2005, the FFIT program was eliminated. As a result of increased funding the program is being resurrected in 2017-2018.

**Evidence Upon Which it is Based:** Research suggests children neglected or exposed to violence early in life are more likely to exhibit attachment issues and be involved in delinquent type behavior. Unfortunately, a substantial amount of our high-risk clients suffers from mental illness, substance abuse issues and/or are homeless. FFIT officers will assist these high-risk clients who have children by providing case management services, evidence based programming and directly addressing the family needs. It is anticipated that when the families receive services to address their individual and family

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needs, it will positively impact the at-risk children living in the home and possibly reduce the children's risk of entering into the juvenile justice system.

This program was modeled after other wraparound case-managed programs.

**Program Description:** FFIT officers provide wraparound case management services to parents who are under probation jurisdiction and significant risk factors exist for children in the home. The goal of the program is to intervene in these high-risk families to prevent/reduce violence in the home by providing case management services and evidence based programming to directly address the needs of the families. The long-term program goal is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent their ultimate entry into the juvenile justice system. The program will assist clients in providing an appropriate environment in which to raise children and remain crime free, while offering appropriate supervision and support to these high-risk families. Targeted families will include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or are homeless.

FFIT officers conduct visits both in the office and at the client's homes to monitor court compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation. FFIT officers will refer their clients to evidence based programs to assist with their needs as well as complete individualized case plans to address the clients and family member's needs. FFIT officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

***Neighborhood Service Centers***

**Evidence Upon Which it is Based:** Neighborhood Service Centers use a multidisciplinary team approach to working with at-risk and justice involved youth and their families. According to a recent national survey on children's exposure to violence, over 60% of youth are exposed to violence, crime, or abuse in their homes, schools, and communities (Finkelhor, Turner, Ormrod, Hamby, & Kracke, 2009). The NSC program model utilizes a trauma informed approach in both case management and resource and referral connections.

Two core practice principles implemented through NSC is the building of protective factors and using a trauma-informed lens to assess youth and family needs and develop a comprehensive and coordinated service plan.

Additional principles are described below.

- ***Building Protective Factors:*** According to the Center for the Study of Social Policy, the following Five Protective Factors are a foundation for strengthening families:
- ***Parental Resilience:*** Resilience is the ability to manage and bounce back from challenges that affect families. It means finding ways to solve problems, building and sustaining trusting relationships including with the family's children, and knowing how to seek help when necessary.



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- *Social and Emotional Competence of Youth*: Relationships with family, other adults, and peers are positively impacted by children's ability to interact positively with others, self-regulate their behavior and communicate feelings. Early identification of any potential challenges helps both children and parents.
- *Trauma Informed Care*: High rates of trauma have far-reaching and severe consequences. Children exposed to violence are more likely to experience difficulties in school and work settings and to engage in delinquent behaviors that may lead to contact with the juvenile and criminal justice systems (Felitti et al., 1998; Ford, Chapman, Connor, & Cruise, 2012)

**Program Description:** Neighborhood Services Center/Youth & Family Success Team program model engages youth and their parents/guardians both before and after they interact with law enforcement.

The core of the NSC model is an integrated Youth and/or Family Success Team (YFST). The purpose of the YFST is to enable service providers to efficiently convene and coordinate multi-disciplinary services. Clients that typically receive YFST services are: probation involved, demonstrate school and/or home issues, exhibit a history of truancy (chronic absentees), school violence and/or expulsion, youth/families that are homeless, at risk of becoming involved in criminal activities and/or have prior gang interaction. YFST are initiated when the family's situation requires coordinating multi-disciplinary services, and when there are additional service barriers for the family.

Additionally, NSCs offer:

- *Youth Organizing/Positive Youth Development Groups*: Comprehensive youth-centered services curriculum which includes youth-centered case management, including youth-only case management and youth-centered family case management, youth organizing and youth-facilitated community events. It also includes components such as Positive Youth Development facilitation based on the Teen Empowerment curriculum published by the Center for Teen Empowerment in Boston, MA.
- *Parenting Groups*: Parenting groups are peer learning groups with informal facilitation by a service provider. These groups promote the sharing of parenting concerns, ideas, solutions and skills. They also provide an additional type of social connection. Parenting classes impart child development knowledge and teach parenting techniques and skills such as child discipline, developing self-esteem, praising good behavior, etc. These skills are associated with the development of protective factors within the family, which in turn reduces the risk of child abuse/neglect, juvenile justice involvement, etc.

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**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.

Juveniles that do not commit serious offenses (as described in section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code) receive a range of evidence based interventions and community services to address criminogenic risk, promote positive youth development, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

The overriding strategy is to significantly and permanently reduce serious and violent juvenile crime by developing a full, timely, and effectively delivered continuum of proactive measures and responses. The focus is on balancing the juvenile justice systems historical *after the fact* responses (graduated sanctions, detention, etc.) with a *proactive* emphasis on effective prevention and intervention programs/services which will divert at-risk youth from deepening engagement by the juvenile and/or criminal justice systems.

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The overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders, not eligible for commitment to DJJ, is implemented by San Joaquin County juvenile justice system partners along a continuum of intercept points.

1. Charges Filed/Determination of Status
2. Local Confinement/Detention
3. Pre-release Planning (Family Team Meetings)
4. Supervision and Evidence-based Programming
5. Linkages to Community (various programs and support services)

***Determination of Status:*** Determination of whether or not a youth is a 707(b) offender or a non-707(b) offender resides with the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, as of November 2016.

***Detention:*** Youth may be confined to either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall. Placement decisions are based upon length of sentence, presenting risk factors and programming needs. Youth with longer sentences or more serious risk factors are detained in Juvenile Hall. All youth detained in Juvenile Hall or Camp Peterson participate in cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) groups. These groups continue as youth transition back into the community.

***Pre-Release Planning:*** Prior to release from either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall, San Joaquin County Probation Department convenes Family Team Meetings to create a re-entry plan in partnership with the youth, their family members and other natural supports within their communities. One of the main goals of the Family Team Meeting is to ensure that youth have an immediate plan in place to re-enter school, successfully, and to maintain involvement in CBI groups.

***Supervision and Evidence Based Programming:*** The programming approach for non-707(b) youthful offenders, not eligible for commitment to DJJ, is the same as that described above for all youthful offenders: applying the eight-principles for effective supervision. As feasible, San Joaquin County Juvenile Probation creates case plans to maintain youth in their homes, schools and communities to the extent that such plans will support public safety and address the rehabilitation and support needs of the youthful offender.

Following their release from either of the detention facilities, youth will be assigned to a community supervision program that is suitable for their risk and needs (inclusive of out-of-home placement programs). Youth released to home/guardians are assigned a Probation Officer appropriate to their needs. Upon release from detention, most youth start programming at Reconnect, unless they are immediately returned to their local school. Reconnect may also be prescribed for youth that continue to violate the terms of their probation. Youth will be assigned to the POOC Unit, if their school has a POOC officer on campus. Youth enrolled in schools without a POOC officer on campus will be assigned to the County Supervision Unit.

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**Linkages to Community:** YOBG funds enhance the capacity of the Probation Department to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services to youthful offenders. JJCPA funds a variety of prevention and early intervention services. While JJCPA funds are principally used to prevent the further escalation of youth within the criminal justice system, some programs are also leveraged as “step-down” programs for non-707(b) youthful offenders exiting detention facilities.

Youth released from detention programs will also be linked to community based programs and services, including those provided through the Neighborhood Service Centers and other community partners as described in Section I of this plan.

**B. Regional Agreements**

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

Not Applicable.

**C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and or System Enhancements**

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 funds are used to support programs for non- 707(b) youthful offenders that result in enhanced services and supports that safely keep all but the most serious offenders out of DJJ facilities. The funded programs include:

1. Specialized Programming Services
  - 1.1 Gender Specific Programming for Girls
  - 1.2 County Supervision Unit for High Risk Youth
  - 1.3 Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
  
2. Enhanced Residential and Re-entry Services
  - 2.1 Placement Supervision, Private Residential Care
  - 2.2 Camp Peterson
  - 2.3 Re-entry and Aftercare Services
  
3. Operational Strengthening Programs
  - 3.1 Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment Services
  - 3.2 Recidivism Study, Data Tracking and Evaluation

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#### *Gender Specific Programming for Girls*

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** Gender responsive case-loads are effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. An outcome evaluation on the use of a gender responsive probation model in Connecticut found markedly lower recidivism rates. Gender responsive programming provides cognitive behavioral interventions targeted to girls (e.g. *Girls Moving On*) and meets recommendations from the National Institute of Corrections to provide gender responsive programming in order to reduce risk factors amongst female juvenile offenders.

**Description of Program:** The Gender Responsive caseload serves female wards aged 12-17 who have been assessed at the moderate-high to high-risk level using a validated risk assessment tool. A Probation Officer III supervises Gender Responsive caseloads of no more than 30 female wards and provides evidenced-based programming, such as Aggression Replacement Training, Courage to Change, and Girls Moving On, in an environment that promotes participation and change in the thought process. The Probation Officer III provides services that intentionally allow gender identity and development to effect and guide all aspects of program design and service delivery.

#### *County Supervision Unit for High Risk Youth*

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** All youth within the County Supervision Unit receive evidence based interventions as defined in the *Evidence-based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections*. County Supervision Probation Officers leverage the programs and support services funded through JJCPA and community partners in a variety of ways. Youth continue to engage in CBI groups, youth mentoring, and family support services at the Neighborhood Service Centers and through other community-based organizations throughout the County.

**Description of Program:** The County Supervision Unit continues to supervise juveniles who score moderate-high to high risk on the PACT, a validated risk/needs assessment tool, as well as those placed on Informal Probation or Deferred Entry of Judgment by the Court. The probation officers continue to provide delinquency prevention, crisis intervention, and supervision services. Supervision services will be provided utilizing Effective Principles in Community Supervision (EPICS), which is an evidenced-based probation supervision model. These officers will be responsible for reassessing youth, referring the youth to targeted interventions, making corresponding changes to the case plan, and implementing the goals and objectives of the case plan, which addresses each youth's criminogenic needs. Officers monitor compliance with the case plan and conditions of probation, and file violations of probation when necessary.

#### *Cognitive Behavioral Interventions*

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** YOBG funding ensures that all youth in Detention attend cognitive behavioral training groups such as Thinking for a Change, etc. Upon release youth have the opportunity to continue to participate in these groups. Typical terms and conditions of probation includes

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counseling and programming of an intensity and duration (dosage) that will enable youth to develop better coping skills, decision making skills, and anger management techniques. The Reconnect Day Reporting Program is designed to comprehensively engage youth in cognitive behavioral interventions through daily groups and activities.

**Description of Program:** The Department's Youth Advocacy Unit will offer CBT groups twice daily, five days per week on each of the five housing units. Additionally, youth who are detained for a substantial amount of time will participate in evidence-based stand-alone groups to address his/her criminogenic needs in an effort to reduce recidivism. These programs include: ART, Thinking for a Change (T4C), Courage to Change, Girls Moving On (GMO), and MRT. Furthermore, youth detained at Camp Peterson will attend eight different CBT curricula while participating in the year-long program: ART, T4C, Courage to Change, Orientation, Advanced Practice, Relapse Prevention, Aftercare, and Common Sense Parenting. Youth on probation in the community will be referred to a variety of evidence-based programs based on their criminogenic needs. These programs include ART, T4C, Courage to Change, Common Sense Parenting, and Girls Moving On.

#### ***Placement Supervision, Private Residential Care***

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** Youth are referred to an out of home placement when there is a serious risk to the youth, or to public safety, by the youth remaining in their home. Upon their return from an out-of-home placement situation the youth enters into re-entry and aftercare services. The Placement Unit creates a case plan with the family to help the youth return successfully. A range of community based supportive services are included in the case plan to support this transition including comprehensive family support services, youth development services, and behavioral health services. Re-entry planning is often conducted in partnership with Child Welfare Services and Behavioral Health Services.

**Description of Program:** Probation Officers assigned to the Placement Unit create case plans with attainable treatment goals that include a discharge plan with timely reunification and permanency in mind for new placement youth. Officers attend monthly court permanency hearings, weekly multi-disciplinary team meetings, as well as coordinating youth to the appropriate placements.

#### ***Camp Peterson***

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** Prior to release, the aftercare probation officer creates a case plan with the youth and family to help the youth successfully transition back into their homes and schools. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the return to home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return-to-school plan. Aftercare probation officers will coordinate with POOC and Reconnect programming staff.

**Description of Program:** The Camp Peterson Program is designed to protect and serve the community in a cost-effective and productive manner by providing a critical component in the service options

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available to the Juvenile Court. This program is intended to help improve the quality of life in our community by reducing the impact of juvenile crime. This continues to be accomplished through a structured residential program that promotes the values and rewards of self-discipline, accountability, responsibility, tolerance, respect, sobriety, physical and academic education, basic life skills, and hard work. Camp Peterson provides a therapeutic environment where youth are taught the attitudes and skills necessary for a pro-social lifestyle.

#### *Re-entry and Aftercare Services*

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** Prior to the youth returning to the community, probation officers work with the parents and families to ensure their readiness for the youth to return home. Family interventions may include: group and individual therapy for the youth and/or parents, parenting classes, and home verifications prior to sending them home. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the return to home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return-to-school plan. Re-entry probation officers will coordinate with POOC and Reconnect programming staff.

**Description of Program:** Many youth who have previously been removed from parental custody and committed to out-of-home placement return to the community. The Probation Department recognizes it is critical for these youth and their families to receive supportive transitional services, close supervision, and coordinated case management in order for them to successfully reintegrate into the community. These youth are assigned to the Family Visions program and receive Wraparound services. Some youth are placed in the program in lieu of out-of-home placement. A validated risk/needs assessment tool will be utilized in developing the reentry plan, and referrals will be made to evidence-based programs, which may be facilitated by the probation officers. Probation officer contacts are made in conjunction with home and school visits, treatment provider meetings, family success team meetings, School Attendance Review Boards, and IEP meetings.

#### *Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment Services*

**Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:** All youth entering the juvenile justice system receive a validated risk and needs assessment. Findings of the risk and needs assessment will guide programming decisions. An individualized plan is created for each youth that addresses both risk and protective factors. Strategies to address these factors typically involve a combination of formal programming as well as services and supports offered through community partners, including youth mentoring programs.

**Description of Program:** San Joaquin County has implemented a validated risk/needs assessment instrument (PACT) for all youth entering the Juvenile Justice System. The results of the PACT aid in identifying appropriate dispositions, referrals to evidence based programs, and developing reentry plans for those youth returning home after detention in Juvenile Hall, the Camp, or out-of-home placement. Criminogenic needs are identified, assessed, and prioritized to allow probation officers to make

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

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informed decisions. Youth are scored on their risk to reoffend, and resources are focused on the moderate-high to high-risk youth in an effort to reduce future criminality and recidivism. All youth booked into Juvenile Hall are assessed using the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument, a validated assessment tool used to make a determination as to whether the youth should remain detained or be released from custody pending their court proceedings.

***Recidivism Study, Data Tracking and Evaluation***

***Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:*** Ongoing data collection is critical to the Department's efforts to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. By reviewing booking data and trends over time the Department can better assign resources to the communities that are most in need of early intervention services. Additionally, booking data reveals opportunities for enhanced programming and special initiatives. For example, data monitoring is helping the County and local law enforcement jointly develop better prevention and early intervention strategies.

***Description of Program:*** The Probation Department contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-op to collaborate on the creation of a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) Dashboard to identify and track key decision points made in determining whether a youth remains in or out of custody. Specific deliverables will include monthly dashboards along with quarterly reports and an annual report. This will assist the department in making further data driven decisions regarding the utilization and effectiveness of the DRAI tool.