

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

**2018-19
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: 4-19-2018

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Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(b) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan.

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so.

Your submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
- B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders
- B. Regional Agreements
- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

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.

Shasta County provides a large range of services within its continuum of care. Probation partners with a number of community based organizations, other county departments, school programs and law enforcement agencies to assure a variety of services are dedicated to addressing the needs of our youth and their families.

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

The Local Action Plan was developed in response to the state Juvenile Justice “Challenge” grants. The first comprehensive Juvenile Justice Local Action Plan was completed in March 1997, and updated in 2005. This plan is in the process of being updated. Collaboration and integration of juvenile justice services in Shasta County has progressed since 1997. Families have become a primary focus of service delivery in Shasta County within the Juvenile Justice System. Significant efforts have been made to transition from generic services to evidenced based and best practice programs and supervision models. In addition, collaborative teaming has been part of our effort to assure youth and families receive services through a family-focused approach. Changes in assessment and case plan tools and procedures within the Probation Department have focused on including parents and other family members as

stakeholders and partners in reducing the at risk behavior or engagement in criminal activity of the referred youth.

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.

We are aware of neighborhoods and schools that are at higher risk and we make efforts to fund services geared towards prevention when possible. Our youth are scattered throughout the community and their locations change frequently. We work to meet the needs of our youth and their families in whatever area they live in.

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 strategy for Shasta County is early identification, assessment and multiagency collaboration to address identified supports needed for youth and families. Shasta County Juvenile Probation uses the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to assess the risk/needs of each youth. Evidence based programming (EBP) related to criminogenic needs identified in the assessment is utilized to target interventions and address the issues directly related to recidivism. Case planning efforts are focused on addressing the needs of the youth and the family, while encouraging connecting with pro-social activities in the community. Central to assisting youth and reducing recidivism is to help strengthen families and prevent the generational cycle of continued delinquent and criminal behavior and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Assuring we have deputy probation officers and staff who are invested in youth and families that serve as coaches and mentors for those we work with is essential to the success of youth and families. Using Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) provides for a focused interaction and skill training for youth. Daily and weekly contact, as well as graduated sanctions and immediate consequences, assist in managing and redirecting the youth quickly. In the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility, a behavioral matrix, which is based on restorative practices, is designed to address behaviors. Through assessments, we target the criminogenic needs of the youth and incorporate evidence based programming, both in and out of custody that address those needs to support our continuum of care approach. Understanding the youth we serve based on the data and outcomes we collect, allows us to reassess the services we use and ensure we are providing services that meet the needs of our youth and families.

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

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

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

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

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

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

A. Information Sharing and Data

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

The department’s case management system (CMS) is maintained by the Shasta County Superior Court Information Technology department. This is the primary means of sharing cases between agencies which consist of the Public Defender, District Attorney and the Courts. JCPSS statistical data is automatically reported to DOJ. The CMS has the capability to view docket information including charges, sentencing information, codefendant’s information, and restitution. The system is very limited in reporting outcome data, which requires the department to hand count and cross track all data reports. Data is shared through meetings and in our department annual reports.

Noble Software Group is contracted for juvenile assessments which include Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) and Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). The Noble system also contains the Title IV-E Case Plan and Standard Case Plan. We also pull Adverse Childhood Experience data from the PACT. The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) is administered by county mental health. Data can be pulled to communicate issues and strengths considered in treatment. Shasta County is using the Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool (CSE-IT) to identify youth who have been trafficked or those at risk of being trafficked.

Shasta County Juvenile Probation and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility have logic models and use both the CMS and Noble to pull data in many areas including recidivism of juvenile offenders while on supervision, re-entry to the criminal justice system following completion of

supervision, top criminogenic needs, completion of programs, education level, employment status, use of force in the JRF and the number of citations/special incident reports in the JRF. In addition to the many outcomes tracked in the logic model, we gather data from the PACT related to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in order to determine areas to address with the entire population currently as well as into the future.

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:

Juveniles That Have Offended Sexually (JTHOS)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Juvenile Sex Offender Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool JSORRAT-II provides an evidence based protocol with which to determine the risk of the youth and help guide various intervention, treatment, and legal processes. The Containment Model recognizes the complex nature of juvenile sex offending and the need for key system components to facilitate accountability, rehabilitation, and victim and community safety.

Description:

Youth are expected to learn values as they relate to a respect for self and others. They may receive sex education and will develop an understanding of healthy human sexuality and the correction of distorted beliefs about appropriate sexual behavior. Therapy focuses on impulse control and coping skills, assertiveness skills and conflict resolution to manage anger and resolve interpersonal disputes. Family Maintenance efforts are primary. The case plan is geared towards reducing recidivism and preventing out of home placement or Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) commitment.

All youth are assessed using the JSORRAT (Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool), a Static Risk Tool, in order to develop an individualized case plan. The Deputy Probation Officer assists the treatment provider in addressing critical issues and in supervising the youth's activities in the home and community according to the developed safe plan. Working closely with the family and the treatment provider, a case plan is developed to ensure the youth is meaningfully participating in the treatment program and complying with court and therapeutic directives that may include a polygraph, as well as addressing family concerns.

JTHOS is a caseload that's assigned to a Deputy Probation Officer whose focus is these youth. This officer provides case management functions including acting as a liaison with other community agencies involved with the family and tracking outcomes for each youth. By using motivational interviewing skills to establish rapport, the Deputy Probation Officer assists the youth with stages of change. In addition, the officer assures victims have access to services.

Outcome measures are tracked for three years after completion of probation for reentry into the criminal system. While in the program we track arrests rates, custody commitments, completion of treatment, and completion of supervision.

Program Name:

**WRAPAROUND INTERAGENCY NETWORK FOR GROWTH & STABILITY
(WINGS)**

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

WINGS is based on the *Wraparound Milwaukee: Aiding Youth with Mental Health Needs* Program. This program is a strength-based approach to children and families, building on the natural supports that exist within the community such as peer groups, recreational activities, and the positive relationships that the child has with extended family, school personnel and others. The family is seen as the most important resource in the youth's life and families are engaged in the treatment planning and process. Service planning is based on the needs identified by the family and case plans are tailored to address the unique needs of the child and family. Clear goals are set for the child and family. Utilization of the family team, which is a partnership of the family and the professionals involved in their lives, facilitate the goals being properly set and carried out. Research shows youth receiving wraparound services are less likely to engage in subsequent at-risk and delinquent behavior, be truant, get expelled from school, and run away from home.

Description:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Wraparound services promote supporting family strengths and community involvement. This program creates a strength-based, family-focused case plan with a team of professional staff, family and others all focused on providing services, assistance and care toward the ultimate program goal of helping families effectively cope with their youth's mental health and behavioral issues. Family maintenance through individualized programs and a collaborative approach help families become stronger and reduces the need for high level placements.

The process of engaging the family, convening the team, developing the treatment plan goals, implementing the plan, and transitioning the youth out of formal wraparound is managed by Probation as the lead agency. The lead agency is responsible for implementing the wraparound process for families and supporting implementation in several key ways, including maintaining appropriately low caseload sizes; ensuring that primary staff receive comprehensive training and skill development; supporting wraparound team efforts to ensure necessary members attend meetings and participate collaboratively; and making timely decisions regarding funding for strategies developed by the team to meet families' unique needs.

The Team is collocated and consists of a Deputy Probation Officer, Mental Health Clinician, Parent Partner and Skill Builder. Together, they review referrals from Deputy Probation Officers for caseload appropriateness for youth with a mental health diagnosis. They identify

strengths/needs of the family and help the family establish treatment goals. The family is given a choice and voice in determining how to meet their needs and the team assists in facilitating their utilization of resources. A crisis safety plan is developed as part of the treatment plan to reduce the threat of violence or suicide. The Deputy Probation Officer incorporates the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment and case plan into treatment goals to maintain focus on evidence-based practices. The family and the team meet weekly to review progress. There are monthly reviews during WINGS Court with the team, assigned judge, the youth, and the family. Statistical information is maintained regarding school attendance, re-arrest, successful probation completion, and out of home placement.

Fiscal strategies to provide funds to break down barriers to success have been developed to support the wraparound effort and to better meet the needs of families. These funds are utilized for necessary basics such as food, clothing and acquiring shelter in addition to privileges, rewards, incentives and other items and services that reinforce family members' needs, goals, and likelihood of success.

The goal is to reduce recidivism, minimize the need for high level, out-of-county placements and improve the family's ability to cope with the youth's mental health issues.

While in the program, outcome measures are tracked for arrests, custody commitments, violation of probations, and number of days on the program.

Program Name:

JUVENILE DRUG COURT/WINGS II

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Juvenile Drug Court is based on the Wraparound Interagency Network for Growth and Stability (WINGS) program concepts. The program is a strength-based approach for youth and families, building on the natural supports that exist within the community such as peer groups, recreational activities and the positive relationships that the child has with extended family, school personnel and others. The family is seen as the most important resource in the youth's life and families are engaged in the treatment planning and other processes. Service planning is based on the needs identified by the family and case plans are tailored to address the unique needs of the youth and family. Clear goals are set for the child and family. Utilization of the family team, which is a partnership of the family and the professionals involved in their lives, facilitates the goals being properly set and carried out. Research shows youth receiving wraparound services are less likely to engage in subsequent at-risk and delinquent behavior, be truant, get expelled from school, and run away from home.

Description:

The Juvenile Drug Court program is for youth impaired by substance abuse or identified with dual diagnosis. Wraparound services promote supporting family strengths and community involvement. This program creates a strengths-based, family-focused case plan with a team of professional staff, family and others all focused on providing services, assistance and care toward the ultimate program goal of helping families effectively cope with their child's mental health, substance abuse and behavioral issues. Family maintenance through individualized programs and a collaborative approach help families become stronger reduce substance use.

The process of engaging the family, convening the team, developing the treatment plan goals, implementing the plan, and transitioning the youth out of formal wraparound is managed by Probation as the lead agency. The lead agency is responsible for implementing the wraparound process for families and supporting implementation in several key ways, including maintaining appropriately low caseload sizes; ensuring that primary staff receive comprehensive training and skill development; supporting wraparound team efforts to ensure necessary members attend meetings and participate collaboratively; and making timely decisions regarding funding for strategies developed by the team to meet family's unique needs.

The Team is collocated and consists of a Deputy Probation Officer, Mental Health Clinician, a Drug and Alcohol Substance Abuse Counselor, Parent Partner and Skill Builder. Together, they review referrals from Deputy Probation Officers for caseload appropriateness for the program. They identify strengths/needs of the family and help the family establish treatment goals. The family is given a choice and voice in determining how to meet their needs and the team assists in facilitating their utilization of resources. The Deputy Probation Officer incorporates the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment and case plan into treatment goals to maintain focus on evidence-based practices. The family and the team meet weekly to review progress. There are bi-monthly reviews during Drug Court with the team, assigned judge, the youth and the family. Statistical information is maintained regarding school attendance, re-arrest, successful probation completion, and out of home placement.

Fiscal strategies to provide funds to break down barriers to success have been developed to support the wraparound effort and to better meet the needs of families. These funds are utilized for necessary basics such as food, clothing and acquiring shelter, in addition to privileges, rewards, incentives and other items and services that reinforce family members' needs, goals, and likelihood of success.

The goal is to treat substance abuse, strengthen families, reduce recidivism and prevent out-of-home placement.

While in the program, outcome measures are tracked for arrests, custody commitments, violations of probation, out-of-home placement, and number of days in the program.

Program Name:

DIVERSION

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Probation Department utilizes a diversion program for youth who are eligible according to the law and established criteria. A diversion approach is focused on redirecting youth away from formal processing in the juvenile justice system, while holding them accountable for their actions. The goal of diversion is to remove youth as early in the juvenile justice process as possible to avoid later negative outcomes associated with formal processing, such as increased odds of recidivism, stigmatization/labeling, and increased criminal justice costs. The Probation Department has partnered with community based organizations to develop many strategies, specific to our community and aligned with research, for youth who are eligible for diversion programs. A significant amount of research has been conducted to support diversion programs.

Description:

The Shasta County Probation Department uses an intervention strategy that redirects low risk and certain first time offenders away from formal processing in the juvenile court system, while holding them accountable, providing services based on the youth's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs, providing victim services, and providing services for the entire family.

Assigned staff review offense report referrals to determine eligibility of the youth for diversionary programs. The Deputy Probation Officer contacts the youth and parent(s) to assess problems, issues, and strengths of the family. Staff complete a PACT (Positive Achievement Change Tool) prescreen assessment according to our business rules.

Depending on the identified needs, the youth and family are referred to appropriate services including various education programs, Youth Violence Prevention Council, Peer Court, Thinking For a Change, Community Justice Panel, substance abuse counseling, mental health services, parenting classes, community service work, discussion on choices, restitution, writing assignments, and apology letters. Once referred, staff monitor those placed on diversion for completion of the programs or assignments. Monitoring for non-compliance also includes referrals to the Supervising Probation Officer for court action if necessary and appropriate.

The goal is to divert first time and low risk offending youth away from the formal juvenile court system.

Once a youth completes the program, outcome measures related to recidivism are tracked for one year.

Program Name:

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM (JDAP)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

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The Detention Risk Assessment Inventory is a screening tool used by Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility (JRF) staff to evaluate youth arrested to objectively and uniformly determine if they need secure custody. Youth who are not immediately released, if appropriate, are considered for alternatives to secure detention if a petition is being filed with the court. The youth and family are evaluated to determine if the youth can be safe, maintained in the community, and attend their court dates under the supervision of the JDAP probation officer. The judge ultimately orders the release unto the program.

Description:

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Program provides a proactive, intensive level of supervision services to the youth and family as an alternative to custody. The goal of providing support and supervision for youth transitioning from formal custody back into the home and community is to reduce re-commitments into the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility, enhance community protection and reduce recidivism by strict enforcement of new and previously imposed court requirements. Improving the rehabilitative efforts of probation and making appropriate interventions and/or recommendations in alignment with evidence-based practices will help reduce reentry into the juvenile justice system.

Outcome measures related to violations and completions of the program are tracked.

Program Name:

PARENT PROJECT

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Parent Project is classified as a best practice in reduction in juvenile recidivism and school expulsions. While at Cal State San Bernardino, Dr. Heidi Stoltz completed research on the Parent Project classes, using in part a pre and post survey at several national sites. Dr. Stoltz's research demonstrated significant positive changes in effective parenting in every area studied. The skills taught were appreciated by the participants, were quite suitable to the problems these parents were experiencing, and appeared to generally translate into improved parenting and youth functioning.

In an article written by Susan H. Chibnall and Kate Abbruzzes, *A Community approach to Reducing Risk Factors*, they attribute successes in Minidoka County, ID since the Parent Project's implementation in 1997. Juvenile petitions filed decreased, the number of drug-related

probation violations went down 20 percent; and the number of days spent by youth in detention decreased 24 percent. School dropout rate fell from 17 percent to 0 percent, and school expulsions plummeted from 72 to 0.

Description:

The goal of the Parent Project is to help parents learn and practice identification, prevention, and intervention strategies for destructive behaviors of their children while increasing positive relationships and healthy display of affection within families. This program is for the parents or guardians of out-of-control youth with destructive behaviors such as truancy, alcohol and other drug use, gangs, running away, violence in the home and/or community, and suicide/attempts. Trained probation staff deliver this class in which parents receive a twelve week curriculum, meeting one night a week for three hours. Parents learn to develop a plan to prevent or intercede in their children's destructive behavior and build a stronger family unit.

Outcome measures related to parent completion rates, increases to how often parents praise their youth, and decreases to the frequency that parents lose control when disciplining their youth are tracked.

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

Authority: Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a) – On or before May 1 of each year, each county shall prepare and submit to the Board of State and Community Corrections a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed programs, strategies, and system enhancements for the next fiscal year from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.

(2) A description of how the plan relates to or supports the county’s overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, and who are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Facilities under Section 733 as of September 1, 2007.

(3) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(4) A description of how the programs, placements, services, or strategies identified in the plan coordinate with multiagency juvenile justice plans and programs under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.

A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Describe your county’s overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

The strategy for Shasta County is early identification, assessment and multiagency collaboration to address identified supports needed for youth and families. Shasta County Juvenile Probation uses the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to assess the risk/needs of each youth. Evidence based programming (EBP) related to criminogenic needs identified in the assessment is utilized to target interventions and address the issues directly related to recidivism. Case planning efforts are focused on addressing the needs of the youth and the family, while encouraging connecting with pro-social activities in the community. Central to assisting youth and reducing recidivism is to help strengthen families those prevent the generational cycle of continued delinquent and criminal behavior and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Assuring we have deputy probation officers and staff who are invested in youth and families that serve as coaches and mentors for those we work with is essential to the success of youth and families. Using Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) provides for a focused interaction and skill training for youth. Daily and weekly contact, as well as graduated sanctions and immediate consequences, assist in managing and redirecting the youth quickly. In the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility, a behavioral matrix, which is based on restorative practices, is designed to address behaviors. Through assessments, we target the criminogenic needs of the youth and incorporate evidence based programming, both in and out of custody that address those needs to support our continuum of care approach. Understanding the youth we serve based on the

data and outcomes we collect, allows us to reassess the services we use and ensure we are providing services that meet the needs of our youth and families.

B. Regional Agreements

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

None

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

Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Staff Salaries and Benefits

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan utilizes YOBG funds to support the JJCPA programs by providing a validated detain/release inventory tool to detention staff in order to identify youth appropriate for referral to JJCPA funded programs. Detention staff are trained in Motivational Interviewing and core correctional practices, which can prepare detained and released youth for further participation in JJCPA programs.

Description:

Staff use the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), which guides detention intake personnel making the critical decision of whether to detain or release a referred youth. Detaining

only the appropriate youth through objective decision-making to provide for youth and community safety is the goal.

YOBG funds will be used partial funding of salaries and benefits for Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility (JRF) staff: Director (1); Legal Process Clerk (1); Supervising Probation Officers (2); Supervising Juvenile Detention Officers (4); Juvenile Detention Officers (JDOs) (26); Extra Help Juvenile Detention Officers (10-15); and Cooks (2); for housing and treatment of youth offenders in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility. The capacity of the JRF is 90, but due to budget constraints, we have a cap of 40. Staff are core trained and provide education, recreation, assessment, counseling, and other intervention services to maintain a youth's well-being during his or her stay in custody. The facility's programming provides highly structured and supervised group activities. Programs include recreational therapy, specialized socialization, life skills, and cognitive behavioral intervention. Other funds will be used to contract with other agencies to provide medical, counseling, and dietician services.