



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

FY 2024-2025 Consolidated Annual Plan

Date:

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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. Please use this template or ensure your submission meets the accessibility standards by reviewing either the Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF checklists published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services website here [Accessibility Conformance Checklists | HHS.gov](#). Your submission will be posted to the OYCR website once it is confirmed to meet the accessibility standards.

Once the report is complete, attach the file to an email and send it to: OYCRgrants@chhs.ca.gov.

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Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy – (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))

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.

Law Enforcement

Each summer the Grass Valley Police Department operates a Youth prevention program in collaboration with NEO/Bright Futures for Youth, the G.R.E.A.T. Summer Youth Academy. This is a week-long program to inspire and empower a child with the life skills to become successful. They encounter new experiences to form their life path, build self-confidence and develop leadership skills to become responsible role models within their community. Lesson plans include effective communication, active listening and empathy, anger management, refusal skills, decision making and goal setting. The Probation Department typically has one or two juvenile officers scheduled to take part in the program.

Collaborative services – Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (S.M.A.R.T.)

SMART is a multi-disciplinary team that meets weekly to discuss high risk children in the community. The child's family is invited to the meeting. The team consists of Behavioral Health, Probation, Child Welfare, Public Health, the Schools, Cal-Works, Family Preservation and Nevada County Wraparound providers. Children are referred through the schools. The goal of the team is to keep children safe in the community and succeeding in school. The SMART committee and the family talk about the child's strengths, the family and community's concerns and they come up with a plan to help the child. If a family is interested in such a meeting, they should speak to their child's school administration.

Educational Services

Positive Behavior Interventions and Support (PBIS)

Nevada County uses a PBIS model to address school behaviors. Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is an organized, data-driven system of interventions, strategies and supports that positively impact school-wide and individualized behavior planning. PBIS focuses on the development and implementation of proactive procedure

and practices to prevent problem behavior by providing a systematic framework of school-wide systems and individualized supports. Focusing on a proactive model, PBIS utilizes a three-tier behavioral model including Universal, Secondary and Tertiary or Intensive. Universal or Primary Prevention focuses on school and classroom wide systems for all students, staff and settings with an emphasis on prevention and reinforcement of positive social and academic behaviors. Secondary focuses on individual students and/or specific groups of students demonstrating at-risk behavior. Finally, the Tertiary Prevention or intensive tier provides support for students that need specific, specialized and individualized systems addressing consistent high-risk behavior.

Trauma-Informed Restorative Instructional Practice

Suspension rates decreased at three schools in the Nevada Joint Union High School District over the four school years from 2019 to 2023.

Rather than jumping to suspension or expulsion, the focus is instead on acknowledgement of pain and providing necessary boundaries and new directives to modify behavior. Restorative practice — now a pillar of the district — has been rolled out gradually over the last three years. Although resolution strategies manifest themselves differently at each school site, they maintain a general pattern: students must confront individuals they've harmed and vice versa. At the root of the shift is a changed belief system. It's no longer the understanding that punitive, strict punishment will rectify student behavior, creating a healthier learning environment.

While suspension rates have dropped recently in part to distance learning protocols, the restorative practice program has previously received the most attention. In spaces where it's been conducted over longer stretches of time suspensions and expulsions have dropped, and school cultures have improved.

School Attendance Review Board (SARB)

California compulsory education law requires everyone between the ages of 6 and 18 years of age to attend school. Some students, however, violate compulsory education laws and have a pattern of unexcused absences. A student who is absent from school for 10% or more of the days he or she has been enrolled in school is considered "chronically absent" and may also be referred to SARB.

The School Attendance Review Board (SARB), is composed of representatives from various youth-serving agencies, help truant or recalcitrant students and their parents or guardians solve school attendance and behavior problems through the use of available school and community resources.

The goal of the SARB is to keep students in school and provide them with a meaningful educational experience. The SARB has the power, when necessary, to refer students (ages 13 to 18) and their parents or guardians to court.

The School Attendance Review Board is normally composed of:

- County Superintendent of Schools
- A representative from the District Attorney's Office
- A representative from Mental/Behavior Health Department
- A representative from Law Enforcement/Probation Department
- A representative from Child Protective Services
- A member of the Nevada County School Board
- The SARB Coordinator from Nevada County Superintendent of Schools Office

School Attendance Mediation (SAM)

SAM is a team process to mediate between the school and the students and their families to assist in remedying attendance issues. The team may consist of the family court judge, a district administrator, a school site principal, the school resource officer, and a probation officer as needed.

Students and their families will initially meet with the team and discuss various options and plans to be set into motion. Efforts in the mediation process may include referrals for assessments, mandated community service, attendance of community held counseling services, visiting various county agencies, transfer of schools, delay/revocation of the student driver's license, referral to probation as a 601(b). Student progress will be monitored and follow up meetings may be scheduled.

Behavioral Health Services

Alcohol and Drug Services

Juvenile Probation and local treatment providers collaborated to establish an alcohol and drug screening, assessment and referral process. Through the process, youth with an identified risk factor in the category of substance use/abuse are provided referrals for local services. Following any assessments, treatment recommendations and referrals may be made to contracted community-based or county service providers.

Through collaboration, youth may receive alcohol and/or drug treatment services covered by Medi-Cal if eligible and if they are not otherwise covered by medical insurance that includes these services. Any youth living in Nevada County who is experiencing alcohol and/or drug problems can be referred to programming or refer themselves. Services are provided based upon assessed needs.

Mental Health Services

Nevada County provides a full array of culturally competent and linguistically proficient mental health services for children, youth, adults, and older adults. Through a variety of county-operated and contracted providers, the county offers prevention and early intervention, outpatient, acute, subacute, and residential care, crisis intervention and stabilization services, and inpatient psychiatric hospitalization.

Community Resources

The following community resources are available in the specified areas of the County of Nevada. Probation has provided information on these services and organizations as a reference.

Granite Wellness Center
180 Sierra College Drive, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)273-9541, info@granitewellness.org

Granite Wellness Center
10015 Palisades Drive, Suite 1, Truckee CA 96161
(530)587-5617

Common Purpose
256 Buena Vista, Suite 100, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)274-2000, Joe@CommonGoalsInc.org

Victor Community Support Services
900 East Main Street #201, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)273-2244, www.victor.org

Nevada County Children's Mental Health
988 McCourtney Road, Grass Valley CA 95949
(530)470-2736

Nevada County Behavioral Health
500 Crown Point Circle, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)265-1437

Nevada County Family Resource Centers, Grass Valley
235 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)273-4059

Truckee House (formerly Family Resource Center), Truckee
11695 Donner Pass Road, Truckee CA 96161
(530)587-2513

Bright Futures for Youth
200 Litton Drive, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)265-4311

CASA – Child Advocates
200 Providence Mine Road, Suite 210, Nevada City CA 95959
(530)265-9550

Environmental Alternatives-Family Services
525 Sutton Way, Grass Valley CA 95945
(530)2737120

Stanford Sierra Youth and Family Services
345 Crown Point Circle, #300, Grass Valley CA 94945
(530)478-0900

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

Nevada County Probation, along with our partners in the juvenile system of care, are involved in working groups that meet regularly to support the integration of youth services. Nevada County formed its Interagency Leadership Team (ILT) in response to Assembly Bill (AB) 2083. This team of cross-sector leaders, Nevada County Social Services, the Probation Department, Behavioral Health, Public Health, Nevada County Superintendent of Schools, and Alta California Regional Center have been meeting since 2021. The ILT meets monthly with the goal to address systemic barriers to the traditional provision of interagency services for children and youth in foster care who have experienced severe trauma. The commitment at its core is to "collaboratively support the delivery of prevention and early interventions services, as defined by the county's Comprehensive Prevention Plan and the Family First Prevention Services Act." The Children's Interagency Advisory Committee is a group of supervisors and managers from the same agencies, who also meet monthly. The mission CIAC is to vet out issues, research, problem solve and ultimately support and advise the ILT.

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.

Nevada County was established in 1851 at the height of the gold rush. It covers 974 square miles. Nevada County is a rural county that extends from the foothills to into the Sierra Nevada Mountains with its highest point reaching 9,152 feet. There are three distinct population centers within the County. In the Eastern portion of the County is the Town of Truckee located in the Sierra Nevada. This is the fastest growing area of the county. The other population centers are approximately 60 miles away in the Western portion of the County, those being the cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City. Nonetheless, 67% of the county's population resides in unincorporated areas. US census

data puts the county population at 98,292. (Census.Gov) The population in Nevada County is fairly dispersed as illustrated by 67% of the population living in unincorporated areas. Also, given the topography of the county, there is a high level of disconnectedness from the city centers. The same goes for juvenile crime. There doesn't seem to be a pattern or prevalence relative to neighborhood or part of the county. Given the diverse recreational opportunities available in the county there are areas such as Truckee that get a significant number of juvenile referrals from juveniles residing out of the county for behaviors related to them being in Nevada County for vacation and/or other recreational activities. The current population at these schools is down about 50% from their peak about a decade ago. There has been a decline of about 25% in the entire juvenile demographic as a whole over the past decade. We have also looked at socio-economic issues at these schools, as determined by the number of students receiving free or reduced lunches, when deciding on resource allocation. Additionally, we have looked at the suspension and expulsion rates, the California Healthy Kids survey data, and maltreatment referrals for local schools. Given the data we have focused our efforts on a handful of schools in Grass Valley and Penn Valley. That being said, our delinquency referral rates are still extremely low (partly due to the pandemic) and generally coincide with population trends. For example, Truckee and Grass valley have the highest number of referrals as they have the greatest concentration of youth in the county.

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 Nevada County Juvenile Justice System continues to place a strong emphasis on the principles of risk-need-responsivity in response to juvenile crime and delinquency. From the first point of entry into the Juvenile Justice System, efforts to divert youth from the system and preserve the family are a priority. A continuum of intermediate sanctions for youth under Probation's supervision mitigates the need for formal court proceedings and is designed to assist youth in redirecting negative behaviors and successfully completing probation. Targeted strategies place emphasis on prevention and early intervention, child and family focus and teaming, a cross-systems approach to programs and service delivery, collaboration and trauma-informed care.

The Nevada County Juvenile Justice System is composed of several agencies which have direct responsibility for various functions in the system. These agencies include law enforcement, the Office of the District Attorney (District Attorney), the Office of

the Public Defender (Public Defender), Nevada County Juvenile Court (Juvenile Court) and the Nevada County Probation Department (Probation).

The basic function of these agencies as they relate to the Juvenile Justice System is as follows:

Law enforcement provides first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety. Officers investigate suspected delinquent activity and determine if juvenile suspects will be:

- 1) verbally warned and released
- 2) referred to a community resource agency or law enforcement diversion program
- 3) issued a citation
- 4) taken into custody.

If an officer determines a juvenile should be taken into custody, he/she will bring the juvenile to the Placer County Detention Center.

When a youth is brought to PCDC by law enforcement, staff administers a detention risk assessment to assist in determining if the juvenile can be released without increased risk to public safety or if he/she should be detained at the facility. If detained, the case is referred to the District Attorney so that a statutorily mandated detention hearing can occur. As an alternative to incarceration, some youth may be released on home supervision or electronic monitoring, with Global Positioning System (GPS) capabilities, pending their scheduled detention hearing. Youth are diverted from detention and further involvement in the Juvenile Justice System whenever possible. During the Juvenile Court hearing process, Probation provides shelter and care for each juvenile detained at the PCDC, an assessment of the juvenile's criminogenic risk and needs, and a social history report for dispositional consideration post-adjudication. Subsequent to the hearing process, Probation supervises youth who have been placed on probation by the Juvenile Court. Supervision and case planning is based on the results of an actuarial risk/needs assessment. Probation responses to behavior are based upon a behavior response matrix.

The District Attorney is responsible for filing petitions based on referrals from other agencies. Probation makes referrals related to the provisions of WIC §602. The District Attorney represents the community at all subsequent Juvenile Court hearings.

The Public Defender represents youth in juvenile justice hearings resulting from petitions filed by the District Attorney and related to WIC §602. Alternatively, a court-appointed or private attorney may be employed for this purpose in the place of a Public Defender attorney should a conflict arise.

The Juvenile Court is responsible for hearing facts, making findings and providing a disposition for petitions filed by the District Attorney related to WIC §601 and §602.

Juvenile Court Investigations and Services

Probation officers in the Juvenile Unit conduct case investigations and prepare social study reports used by the Court, District Attorney and Public Defender during negotiations and to inform court disposition and treatment recommendations. Officers develop the recommendations for these reports using the Automon Case Management System and JAIS assessment tool during the post-findings child and family interview.

A probation officer is assigned to the intake function of the department. They process referrals and access all referred juveniles for initial static risk using a validated risk/needs tool. If the individual is a first-time offender, scores low risk on the tool, and the crime is not a mandatory referral, they initiate a hold on the referral. Once a hold is initiated, they educate the family on the resources that are available to the family in the community that will potentially address the identified needs of the family. They walk them through the process of accessing these services and attempt to empower the parents to take a role in securing services. We also educate them on the juvenile justice process so that they know what benefits and potential consequences they are facing during and after the diversion process. The officer remains a resource to the family after the intake and diversion process. They can access the services of the officer at any time during the process. If the minor goes six months free from further referrals or does not rise to the level of need for further intervention, then they will not be formally processed. The goal is that hopefully the matter is either an aberrant period of behavior and/or the matter can be handled successfully at the lowest level to avoid pulling a minor into the system that would otherwise thrive without such an intervention. This model not only conserves resources across the board but also recognizes that intervening at a high level when unnecessary could actually increase a minor's risk to re-offend.

Officers serve as presenters in the juvenile courtroom where they guide non-detained youth and families into the courtroom, provide last-minute case information and research probation issues at the Court's request. When hearings conclude, probation officers provide families and youth relevant information about the case and next steps.

Additionally, officers in this division work with victims of the alleged crimes while developing the social study reports and seek restitution on their behalf.

Diversion is predicated on the belief that formal system processing and/or incarceration has criminogenic effects and that alternatives such as decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and diversion are better for long-term youth development.

Juvenile Field Services

Once a justice-involved youth has been adjudicated and placed on probation, sometimes following a period of detention at the Placer County Detention Center, the case is referred to Probation's Juvenile Field Services. The first step in the juvenile field supervision assignment process is candidacy assessment through a structured

interview to engage and motivate the youth and the family. Officers meet with youth subject to complete a WIC §602 petition to renew and update their risk-and-needs assessment, in collaboration with the youth's family/legal guardian, to determine their risk to recidivate and to identify strengths and areas of need. The assessment results drive the dynamic and individualized case planning process with an emphasis on criminogenic risk and protective factors. Through this guided process, evidence-based programs within the community are discussed and explored with the youth and family. Referrals to community-based providers are made on-site and connection to service is timely. Supervision and support are provided by case managing officers who further collaborate with service providers, youth, families, and natural supports.

Probation contacts and provides an array of effective intervention strategies for those most at-risk, and most in-need to prevent or reduce acute illness, high-risk behaviors and incarceration. Targeted behaviors will include family circumstances and parenting; education/employment; peer relations; substance abuse; leisure and recreation activities; personality/behaviors; and attitudes/orientation. Through a trauma informed approach, the selected contractor will work in collaboration with probation officers, youth, families, advocates, educators and natural supports to ensure the youth's needs are being met.

Community-based Supervision is based on the school districts where youth on probation attend school. This is designed to give officers increased access to youth during the school day which provides a better opportunity to supervise and support them in the community. This innovative method of supervision partners probation officers with school districts to positively impact educational outcomes for Probation youth.

Juvenile Field officers supervise both community and "office" cases, which allows youth to be moved between the two caseload types based upon their assessed needs and compliance with Probation. This approach increases supervision efficiency, education and advocacy, and promotes healthy relationships between youth and officers. Further, there is improved information-sharing among school resource officers, teachers, and counselors. Through a fluid case planning process that often includes Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings, officers work with youth, families and community-based providers to ensure service needs are met.

Probation officers provide case management services to youth on probation who are experiencing mental health disorders or sexual exploitation. Through collaborative partnerships across systems, higher risk youth and families are supported through a teaming process, Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) and/or CFT meetings, which may occur in a mental health full-service partnership program or through Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) specific programming as described in detail below. Youth and families are referred to community-based programs to support their varying needs which may include family-based services, psychiatric services, cognitive based

individual or group therapy, trauma related curricula, youth advocates, life skills and/or educational/vocational training opportunities. Officers receive specific training in order to support the complex needs of the youth and families.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year:

While there have been some small tweaks to some operations described in this plan, the programs and strategies in general are unchanged from the previous plan. There is an update regarding funding however, which is the JJCPA Innovative Programs Request for Funding. Nevada County Probation has developed a funding request process designed to fund community-based organizations that provide services to justice-involved youth populations the opportunity to innovate annually. Funding may be used for innovative projects designed to enhance and strengthen a successful project or program currently in operation or to begin a new program falling under the 2011 Realignment funding for the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention. Group discussions regarding requests occur at team meetings. The requirements include:

- Must be a community-based organizations located in Nevada County
- Must provide services to justice-involved juvenile populations

If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary:

N/A

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) – (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4))

A. Information Sharing and Data

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

Probation uses a variety of methods to share information across agencies within the county. Multiagency disciplinary teams including Juvenile Justice System partners have been developed to coordinate case planning for youth associated with specific populations/programs including crossover youth, placement and Title IV-E. Memorandums of understanding are in place between Probation and various system partners to share information for specific programming, and community-based organizations provide reports to Probation regarding youth referred to their programs.

Probation's primary case management system is the Automon Information System. Automon is a dynamic web-based application available to Probation staff. The Automon application empowers the user with flexible search and case management features. Information regarding warrants, booking, arrest history, addresses, and approved family visitors is available to Probation staff in real time. Multiple Automon reports have been developed to pull specific data for reporting purposes.

Within Automon, program components contain information related to risk and needs assessments, detention risk assessments, juvenile referrals and supervision levels.

Probation utilizes the dynamic JAIS risk and needs assessment tools. These tools allow Probation to measure changes in risk over time and can be used to evaluate the impact specific programming has on a youth's risk factors. For some programs, data to track and evaluate outcomes will be pulled from the JAIS risk and needs assessment tool reports, in addition to Probation records and databases, such as Booking, Intake and Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS).

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils:

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) as prescribed by Welfare & Institutions Code Section 749.22?

Yes No

If no, please explain what vacancies exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies began, and your plan for filling them:

N/A

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the templates below, provide details for each program, strategy, and/or system enhancement that will be funded by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), identifying any program that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOOG) funds. To include multiple programs, copy and paste the template fields "1. Program Name," "2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based," and "3. Description" as many times as necessary.

JJCJA 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.

1. Program Name:

School Liaison Officers

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Midwest Regional Center for Drug-Free School and Communities 1994, Northeast Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies 1999. This is in addition all of the interventions are run through the PEW Result First Clearinghouse to ensure they get a rating that indicates that they are evidence based. ART is an example of this effort.

3. Description:

The Probation Department has a School Liaison Officer referral process in place by which teachers and principals can reach out to probation when children appear to be in crisis and having difficult times. The referrals are not focused on discipline, rather bridging the gap between need and service. The aim is to provide services to youth in the school setting and may include direct service, case management and service referrals.

An officer is dedicated to the program full-time. This officer provides support to other Officers doing SLO work at their sites while she focuses her attention on schools with the highest needs. This includes local high schools and the Nevada City School District. All officers continue to provide direct services to address specific issues on said school sites such as CBT, Moral Reasoning (component of A.R.T.), Boys' Council and Girls' Circle.

Project Objective: Increase school safety through providing emotional and behavioral support. Take preventative measures to support youth in the community before they become justice involved.

Target issues or behaviors: Truancy, anti-social behaviors, drug and alcohol use, students with anti-social peers, bullying, family stressors, mental health concerns, lack of pro-social recreation or activity and students that appear to be struggling in some capacity.

1. Program Name:

Truancy Intervention Program

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Colorado Foundation for Families and Children noted several critical elements that were necessary for effective programming: (1) parent/guardian involvement, (2) a

continuum of services, to include meaningful incentives, consequences and support, (3) collaboration with community resources -including law enforcement, mental health services, mentoring and social services, (4) school administrative support and commitment to keeping youth in the educational mainstream, and (5) ongoing evaluation.

3. Description:

A probation officer is assigned as the truancy liaison to all local school districts. That officer participates in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), School Attendance Mediation (SAM), Special Multi-Agency Resource Team (SMART), and Community Agencies United for Safe Schools and Safe Streets (CAUSSSS). From these sources as well as directly from the school's sites and districts the officer receives truancy referrals. They then work with the parents to gain their buy-in to develop a program that provides the resources needed specific to that family to eliminate any barriers the family is facing that is seen as the cause of the minor's truancy.

The program involves supporting the parent, while offering a full scope of services in a holistic approach. There is a schedule of rewards and sanctions for behavior that includes a variety of responses up to gift cards for positive behavior and truancy court for negative behavior. All the while providing the family with support and resources. All the groups mentioned above are collaborative stakeholder groups that engage in this program. The program has the full support of the school districts and Nevada County Office of Education. The officer assigned does regular outreach to school staff to inform them of the program and benefits of the program. School staff are committed to keeping youth in the most appropriate educational setting. Throughout the year we monitor referrals and trends of those referrals. At the end of the year, we use the data collected to determine at what level of intervention we start to see a correlation between the intervention and improved school attendance.

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) – (Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a)).

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 is to create and follow case plans, which are designed to identify youth's static and dynamic characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of an individual that directly relate to their likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime, providing a "road map" for how to best address these needs. Thus, case plans enhance all the institution's JJCPA funded programs.

B. Regional Agreements

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

At time there are no regional arrangements regarding YOBG funds.

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

Using the templates below, provide details for each program, strategy, and/or system enhancement that will be funded by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCJA), identifying any program that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) funds.

To include multiple programs, copy and paste the template fields "1. Program Name," "2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based," and "3. Description" as many times as necessary.

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.

1. Program Name:

Functional Family Probation (FFP)

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This model provides an array of effective intervention strategies to help prevent crime by working with the entire family (and advocates, educators and natural supports) of those youth most at risk, and most in-need to prevent or reduce acute illness, high-risk behaviors and incarceration.

3. Description:

FFP is our supervision model that replaced what was considered to be a more traditional supervision model which focused mainly on monitoring adjudicated youth. One of the shortcomings of this approach was that officers paid very little attention to family dynamics. A strength of FFP is that it employs the support of family and/or community members. By strengthening family functioning and creating broader working relationships, we greatly increase the likelihood for long term success with the youth we're charged to supervise. The data we have accrued shows that by enlisting the support of the essential people in a youth's life and having them work together we can begin to alter the context from which problem behaviors occur.

The Functional Family Probation process includes protocols, practices, services and supports to treat the juvenile, family and community as a whole, increase protective factors with the juvenile and family, reduce high risk factor with the juvenile and family and reduce juvenile criminal recidivism.

1. Program Name:

Case Coordinators

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Case Coordinators collaborate with other juvenile officers to ensure that all barriers such as housing, medication, school enrollment, vocational deficiencies, and transportation are addressed prior to release. They also interact closely with School Liaison Officers to help with youths' transition from in-custody learning to mainstream schooling. In some cases, home passes are given prior to an outright release to ease the juvenile back into the community and tie them into service providers so that there is a continuum of care relative to the needs of the youth.

3. Description:

A Probation Officer now acts as the Case Coordinator for our youth when detained at Placer County Detention Center. They are responsible for providing case plan documentation, determining risks and needs and for matching youth with services and programs available in the PCDC. They are also responsible for making regular contact with the youths' parents or guardians to ensure parents are fully aware of visiting times, obtain any necessary medical treatment authorization, and to provide progress reports.

The department ensures that all barriers such as housing, medication, school enrollment, vocational deficiencies, and transportation are addressed prior to release. In some cases, home passes are given prior to an outright release to ease the juvenile back into the community. Also, there is always a warm handoff to service providers with the focus on the needs of the youth.