

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

**FY 2025-2026 Consolidated Annual Plan
County of Santa Clara**

NICK BIRCHARD, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Report Contact:
Gladys C. Tran
Gladys.C.Tran@pro.sccgov.org
408-278-5919

Contents

I.	COUNTYWIDE SERVICES NEEDS, PRIORITIES, AND STRATEGY	4
A.	Assessment of Existing Services	4
System Collaboration	5	
B.	Identifying And Prioritizing Focus Areas.....	6
Arrests, Referrals to Juvenile Hall, and Admissions to Juvenile Hall.....	6	
2023 Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System	7	
Geographical Trends	7	
<i>2023 Top 10 ZIP Codes Arrests & Citations (duplicated youth):</i>	7	
A Collaborative Approach to Localized Interventions and Racial Disparities:.....	8	
C.	Juvenile Justice Action Strategy.....	8
D.	Comprehensive Plan Revisions	10
II.	JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT	10
A.	Information Sharing and Data.....	10
Data Dashboard & Juvenile Justice Annual Report.....	10	
JJCPA-YOBG/YP3 Framework Evaluation.....	11	
JJCC Workplans	11	
B.	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils	11
C.	Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements	12
1.	Community Safety & Well-Being.....	12
a.	Program Name: Neighborhood Safety Services.....	12
Description:.....	12	
Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:.....	13	
2.	Prevention.....	13
a.	Behavioral Health Programs (Clinical Services).....	13
Treatment-focused Services (TFS)	13	
Sexual Behavior Therapy for low level offenses.....	13	
b.	Program Name: Community Service Learning.....	14
Program Description:	14	
Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:.....	14	
c.	Program Name: Victim Awareness	15
Program Description:	15	
Evidence Upon Which it is Based:.....	15	

d. Educational Services	16
3. Administrative Support	16
III. Youthful Offender Block Grant	17
A. Strategy for non-707(b) Offenders	17
B. Regional Agreements	17
1. Behavioral Health Services Department	17
Medi-Cal Leveraging	17
Wraparound Services.....	17
Competency Evaluation & Development.....	17
Clinical Program Management	18
In-Custody Behavioral Health Treatment	18
2. Department of Family Children Services & Public Health	18
C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements ..	19
1. Intervention.....	19
Probation Services	19
a. Behavioral Health Programs (Clinical Services).....	20
Responsive Intervention Services and Empowerment Program (RISE) – Clinical Services:	20
Sexual Behavior Treatment – Clinical Services:	20
b. Program Name: Domestic and Family Violence Intervention	20
Program Description:	20
Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:.....	21
Program Description:	21
Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:.....	21
2. Administrative Support	21
Attachment A1: Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3) Comprehensive Programs and Services List (Accessible Text)	22
Community Safety & Wellbeing:	22
Prevention Tier.....	22
Intervention Tier.....	22
Reduction Tier	23
Attachment A2: Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3) Comprehensive Programs and Services List (Visual Diagram)	24

JJCPA-YOBG Reporting Requirements

Government Code Section §§ 30061 and Welfare and Institutions Code Section §§ 1961, as amended by AB 1998 (Ch. 880, Statutes of 2016), combined and establish the planning and reporting requirements under the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) programs. As such, the OYCR is responsible for collecting the county Annual Plans and Expenditure and Data year-end reports, due by May 1st for JJCPA and YOBG. This combined plan describes all programs, placements, strategies, services, and system enhancements that will be supported with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the upcoming fiscal year.

I. COUNTYWIDE SERVICES NEEDS, PRIORITIES, AND STRATEGY

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

The County of Santa Clara Probation Department's **Youth Pathways for Positive Progress ("YP3") Framework** is of a continuum of five key program strategies: including Community Safety & Wellbeing, Prevention, Intervention, and Harm Reduction. This framework, consistent with a public health prevention model, considers violence prevention services in the general community (Community Safety & Well-being Tier) and those involved in the juvenile justice system (Prevention through Harm Reduction). More information on the YP3 Framework is included in the next section (Section I.B. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy).

Through these strategies, the Probation Department, and its community and justice partners, can provide effective supervision services while creating pathways for youth to meet their principal service needs. The tables below show the specific services embedded throughout the tiered strategies. Services for probation youth are delivered through the prevention, intervention, and reduction tier with dosage and duration increasing based on need.

Probation Services	Specialized supports; case coordination with child welfare system partners for dually involved youth; school/educational-based supports; family-focused services; wraparound services; investigation, supervision, and case management; reentry services; court services; victim awareness classes; family and parent supports; youth advisory council; case management; mentoring; multi-youth and family-based residential care services; gang interventions
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<u>Principal Service Needs</u>	<u>Services and supports</u>
Self-Management Skills and Prosocial Attitudes	Mental health outpatient services; intensive outpatient services; substance use interventions and treatment; animal assisted therapy programs; sexual behavior therapy; mentoring; legal education; legal advocacy
Family Supports	Mental health outpatient services for families; parenting classes for teen parents; parenting classes for those with children at risk of entering, or within the juvenile/child welfare systems
Substance Use Treatment	Substance use interventions; outpatient treatment; Inpatient/residential treatment
Enhancing work/study skills	Educational advocacy; college liaisons; high school and college courses for secure settings; high school enrollment & re-enrollment support; special education cases consultation; educational legal advocacy; tutoring
Positive Leisure/Recreation activities	Creative writing, community service learning, domestic and family violence intervention, parenting programs for teens, family planning, healthcare, tattoo removal services

System Collaboration

There are two commissions, the Juvenile Justice Commission and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, that help bring internal and external oversight and guide the department in efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities and improve outcomes for youth overall. These oversight groups lend themselves to a collaborative atmosphere that allows for positive change in system policy, procedures, and practice. Their scopes of work are outlined below.

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) was established through the provision of Sections 225 to 231 of the California State Welfare and Institution Code. The JJC of Santa Clara County is a state-mandated, court appointed authority. The broad purpose of the Commission is to inquire into the administration of the juvenile court law in the County. The Commission is dedicated to the promotion of an effective juvenile justice system operated in an environment of credibility, dignity, fairness, and respect for the youth of Santa Clara County. The Commission's responsibilities include: inspecting juvenile facilities, including shelters, detention facilities, and group homes used for placement of any minor in Santa Clara County; conducting public or closed hearing on matters relating to juvenile law in the Court; and advocating for needed services for youth in the justice

system. The membership of the Commission is composed of a juvenile justice court judge and community representatives. The Commission meets monthly with representatives from justice system stakeholders and receives regular updates regarding various programs and services available to youth within the system.

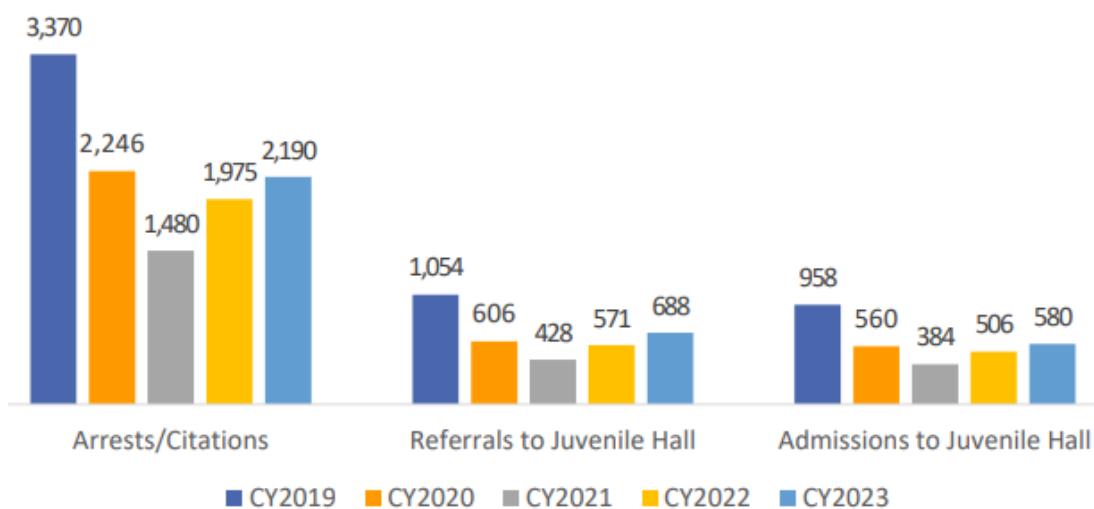
The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) is committed to identifying resources and strategies to support the County in providing an effective continuum of responses to support the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile justice-involved youth. The JJCC will provide a forum and structure for the County's juvenile justice system partners to examine relevant data and practices and work together in the best interest of juvenile justice-involved youth. In addition, the JJCC is committed to upholding racial equity and combatting racism in all its forms throughout the youth justice system, and it will seek to address the disproportionate representation of communities of color in the juvenile justice system.

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.

While juvenile arrests and referrals to Probation had been trending downward since 2018, the policies and practices put into place during the COVID-19 pandemic further accelerated these downward trends in 2020 and 2021. In 2022 and 2023, the number of arrests and citations, referrals, and admissions to Juvenile Hall increased, but remained lower than pre-pandemic totals, even as the COVID-19 policies were phased out.

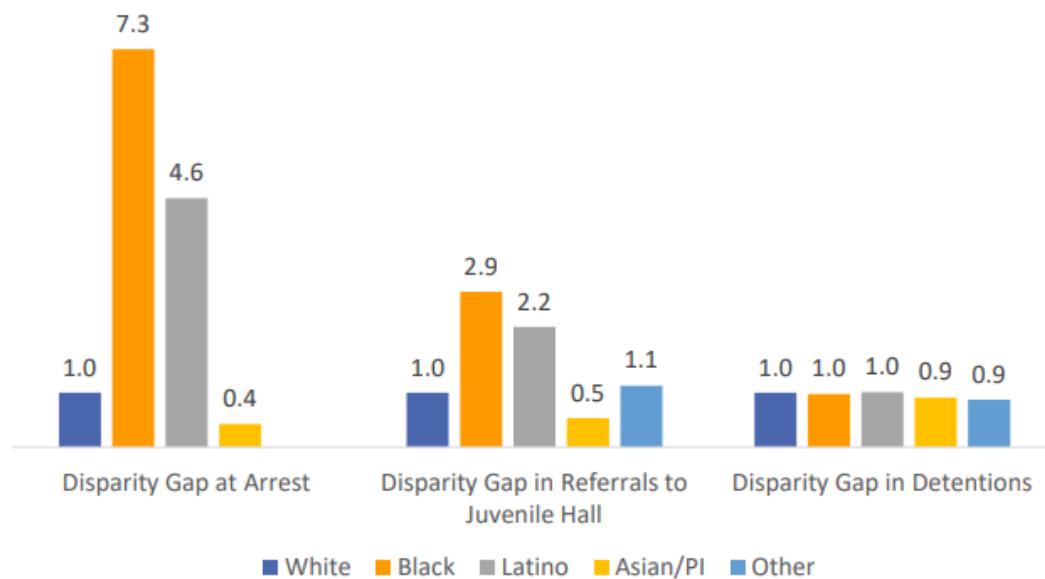
Arrests, Referrals to Juvenile Hall, and Admissions to Juvenile Hall



The Probation Department examined disparities, where the outcomes of a particular decision point differ across different race/ethnicity groups, that occur as a youth navigates the juvenile justice system – the arrest, the referral to Juvenile Hall, and the decision to

detain the youth at Juvenile Hall. In the first stage, there were clear indications of disparities in arrests. Black youth were over seven times more likely to be arrested than White youth, and Latino youth were over four times more likely to be arrested, than their White counterparts in Santa Clara County. To a lesser degree, disparities were also seen in referrals to Juvenile Hall. Black youth were nearly three times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Hall and Latino youth were over two times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Hall, when compared to White youth. When looking at the decision point to detain the youth at Juvenile Hall, the disparity gap becomes less apparent; detention decisions occur at the same rate across all ethnicities.

2023 Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System



*Disparity Gap: detention rate of non-White youth/detention rate of White youth

Geographical Trends

2023 Top 10 ZIP Codes Arrests & Citations (duplicated youth):

1. San Jose, 95116 (n=143)
2. San Jose, 95122 (n=127)
3. Gilroy, 95020 (n=118)
4. San Jose, 95111 (n=106)
5. San Jose, 95127 (n=103)
6. San Jose, 95112 (n=92)
7. San Jose, 95123 (n=80)
8. Morgan Hill, 95037 (n=79)
9. Sunnyvale, 94086 (n=67)
10. Milpitas, 95035 (n=62)

2021-2023 Top 10 Census Tracts for Youth Arrest & Citations (duplicated youth):

Arrest data is captured using the address of the youth at the time of arrest and identifying the census tract where the youth reside. The ZIP code is provided to reference geographic location of census tract and general neighborhoods.

1. 95037 - Western Morgan Hill (n=61)
2. 95020 - East Gilroy (n=60)
3. 95128 - West San Carlos (n=54)
4. 95112 - San Jose Northside (n=52)
5. 95111 - San Jose Hayes/Tradewinds (n=49)
6. 95037 - Southern Morgan Hill (n=47)
7. 95116 - San Jose East Valley (n=46)
8. 95118 - San Jose Almaden Valley (n=45)
9. 95035 - Southeastern Milpitas (n=44)
10. 95116 - San Jose Mayfair (n=43)

A Collaborative Approach to Localized Interventions and Racial Disparities:

The proposed Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council work plan for calendar year 2025 aims to explore causes for disparities at arrest and includes an approach to research that considers engaging key stakeholders, such as law enforcement agencies, affected communities, and service providers to provide insight into potential gaps in services or interventions. The goal would be to pilot solutions to address these disproportionalities at arrest, in one or more of these identified zip codes and census tracts with the highest rates of arrests.

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 Probation Department updated its violence reduction strategy through its Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3) Framework, incorporating its provision of services to include upstream prevention and well-being services in the general community. These additional services are in alignment with the Department's Vision of "transforming the lives of our community members involved in the justice system and creating a safe, healthy, and equitable, community." This framework was developed in 2024 to connect the Department's values and service delivery strategy.



The Community Safety & Well-being tier is the broadest tier that will touch most people but will not be focused on only probation clients. Instead, it will focus on increasing services and support in schools and neighborhoods that have been traditionally under-resourced. The goal of this broad reaching tier is to end the impacts of years of systemic racism by helping communities lift themselves out of poverty through leadership and economic development.

The Prevention tier encompasses youthful offenders with the lowest severity of crime, such as misdemeanor or low-level property crimes, and can be the youngest offenders served by probation. The approach is to intervene early but with the lightest touch to prevent deeper penetration into the system. Educational services are also integrated to ensure that lack of access to appropriate educational services are not a contributing driver of crime.

The Intervention tier includes youth who are official wards of the court but may only reside in a custodial or rehabilitation setting for a short period of time. Like youth served in the Prevention tier, youth in the Intervention tier have also primarily committed felony offenses, such as drug or property crimes, but may have some serious or violent offenses, as well. The goal is to identify and address principal services needs to reduce recidivism and increase success in the community.

The Reduction tier (Harm Reduction) consists of youth committed to the William F. James Ranch (James Ranch) and the Secure Youth Treatment Facility programs (Juvenile Hall and James Ranch), who can have a custodial time from six months to several years. These are

youth who have committed serious or violent felony offenses and generally have many principal service needs. The goal of this tier is to ensure a reduction (and ultimately elimination) of harm upon reentry to the community. Many of the services available in the lower level tiers are available in the reduction tier, but the dosage and duration may be increased based on need.

Attachments A1 (accessible text list) and A2 (visual diagram) included at the end of this report provide a comprehensive list of YP3 program and services by intervention tier.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year. If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary.

In 2024, the Probation Department updated its framework to the new community safety and well-being framework, “Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3).” Development of this new framework updated its service delivery strategy and provided the opportunity to realign its resources to the appropriate 2011-Realignment (juvenile) funding streams for Fiscal Year 2024-2025. As a result, programming for Juvenile Hall (Reduction Tier) that was previously funded by JCPA for many years was realigned and moved to other appropriate 2011-Realignment funding streams. This change allowed the Probation Department to ensure sustainability of probation services while upholding the department’s commitment to upstream prevention services. The JCPA-YOOG funded strategies for Fiscal 2025-2026 remain the same as Fiscal Year 2024-2025.

II. JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT

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 Probation Department’s Research and Development (RaD) Unit addresses the research, qualitative and quantitative data needs of the department and provides the internal and external framework and analysis that enables data driven decision-making. The RaD Unit employs the following methods to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies and with the public.

Data Dashboard & Juvenile Justice Annual Report

The Santa Clara County Juvenile [annual reports](#) provide insight into the juvenile justice process and reflects the state of the local juvenile justice system. Data elements of the annual report include, arrests/citations, offense categories, geographic trends, custody population, Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP), Community Release Program (CRP), Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF), and Juvenile Assessment Intervention System (JAIS) risk assessment results.

In addition to the data presented in the data book, the Probation Department continues scaling development of dynamic data dashboards built to visualize and organize data with

an aim toward making real time data more accessible to the public. [Reports and dashboards](#) each offer key benefits. The Probation Department's annual reports are broader and feature historic data; they represent a snapshot of specific service initiatives or Probation's service populations. Meanwhile, the have indicators such as average daily population at Juvenile Hall or surges in particular juvenile offenses that are updated in real time. Dashboards and annual reports, both useful tools, complement each other—we wouldn't look in the rear-view mirror, exclusively, while driving, yet we do need to check it periodically.

JJCPA-YOBG/YP3 Framework Evaluation

On an annual basis, the RaD unit publishes an evaluation report focusing on the initiatives and strategies funded by JJCPA and YOBG in Santa Clara County. By analyzing various intervention levels, this report seeks to provide a detailed understanding of the JJCPA-YOBG funded programs' roles in mitigating juvenile justice involvement. Given the Probation's updated service delivery framework in 2024, the RaD Unit has restructured its JJCPA-YOBG evaluation strategy to include the broader juvenile service population Sant Clara County. The report will include an overview of the population served and will discuss the risk levels and principal services for youth served through YP3 intervention levels: Prevention, Intervention, and Harm Reduction. The study will include all youth whose probation ended in Calendar Year (CY) 2022 and examine the severity of recidivated offenses one year after their probation ended. Recidivated offenses refer to sustained petitions for juveniles and convictions for when they become adults. The initial offense on the referral at the start of youth's probation will be compared with the recidivated offense to determine whether the severity changed and if so, in which direction. Each year, the RaD team will delve into one intervention level to provide a more comprehensive picture on programming for the JJCPA/YOBG population at the focused intervention level. Preliminary findings from this study are expected to be included in the 2024 JJCPA/YOBG evaluation presentation to the JJCC.

JJCC Workplans

As mentioned earlier in this report, the Juvenile Justice Coordination Council (JJCC) develops work plans in support of addressing the disproportionality of youth of color in the juvenile justice systems. The Probation Department's RaD unit and contracted technical assistance consultants support the work by providing and presenting data and research to the JJCC to help inform and execute the work plans.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Council as prescribed by Welfare & Institutions Code 749.22?

Yes.

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the spaces below describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJCBA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block (YOOG) funding.

The Probation Department uses JJCBA funding to support programs and strategies in the Community Safety & Well-Being Tier and the Prevention Tier.

1. Community Safety & Well-Being

a. Program Name: Neighborhood Safety Services

Description:

The Neighborhood Safety/Services Unit (NSU) is a unique, place-based violence prevention initiative within the Justice Planning Services Division of the County of Santa Clara Probation Department. The NSU is currently operating in two neighborhoods in Santa Clara County: Valley Palms Apartment Complex in East Side San José (ZIP Code 95122), and San Ysidro Community Center in East Gilroy (ZIP Code 95020).

The NSU approaches violence prevention through a public health lens and concentrates its resources in primary prevention. At the community level, our focus is to prevent violence before it occurs, by helping to strengthen relationships between residents in our partner communities and assisting them in identifying meaningful community action goals that aim to improve short- and long-term health and well-being outcomes for themselves and their neighbors. Core strategies include:

- Increase of leadership skills of residents, including a youth fellowship program, and develop pathways to economic progress.
- Support school violence prevention plans, learning goals, and PBIS models.
- Support development of First 5 Family Resource Centers
 - Early learning and childhood education
 - Parenting support
 - Linkages to behavioral health services
- Increase access to services addressing basic needs.
 - Second Harvest Food Distributions
 - Medi-Cal redetermination support
 - Baby formula, diaper, and period product distribution
 - Backpack and school supply giveaways
 - Increase pro-social activities in schools and neighborhoods
 - Support gun prevention activities
 - Develop community action plans
- School-based wellness centers
- Collaborative partnerships across County and city agencies/departments

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The unit employs research-informed approaches when implementing youth and community violence prevention programs or services. Relevant frameworks include: (1) the results-based accountability framework (RBA) which is used to align NSU to the larger system of change efforts; (2) the socioecological model, which emphasizes multiple levels of influence (individual, relationships, community and societal); and (3) the protective factors framework which “aims to reduce risk and promote healthy development and well-being of children and families.”

Further, the Probation Department works with consultants to ensure NSU strategies have clear objectives goals, performance data driven to work toward secured intergenerational wellbeing in historically underserved communities.

2. Prevention

The Prevention framework of the Probation Department is multifaceted including support of youth in the community through education, family strengthening and pro-social activities.

The Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) program is the primary diversion program for low-level and early offenders referred to the Probation Department. It employs a light touch approach focused on responses to typical adolescent behaviors using positive youth development. The objective is to prevent the youth's further entrenchment into the juvenile justice system, or re-offending.

As needs are identified, referrals to community-based organizations (CBOs) for support, counseling services, mentoring, victim services, parenting classes, parent-teen mediation, education support, and job search services are initiated.

a. Behavioral Health Programs (Clinical Services)

Treatment-focused Services (TFS)

Treatment Focused Services will provide short-term outpatient mental health services combined with case management services. Services will be identified to enhance or address each youth's individualized strengths and needs, with an emphasis on identifying resources that are responsive to the intersectional factors that comprise each youth's identity, including, race or ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, and primary language. In addition, the contractor staff will provide individual, family, and group interventions as determined by the youth's individualized assessment and treatment plan.

Sexual Behavior Therapy for low level offenses

This program will provide sexual behavior therapy (SBT) and intervention services to low-level offending juvenile justice youth who are supervised by probation. The goal of the program is to prevent further delinquent and aggressive behaviors and sexual preoccupations lessening the need for more intensive interventions later. More specific goals are to:

- Provide a lower level of sexual behavior intervention to target erroneous attitudes and beliefs related to the sexual behaviors that brought referred youth to the attention of probation;
- Help youth develop appropriate boundaries;
- Avoid the development of problematic sexual behaviors;
- Respond appropriately to the normal onset of sexual interest and impulses;
- Learn rules and laws regarding sexual behavior;
- Learn to develop appropriate and healthy relationships; and
- Learn strategies to promote positive behaviors.

b. Program Name: Community Service Learning

Program Description:

The structure of the Community Service-Learning component is individualized for each youth participant, and dependent on the offense committed. The standard design, which can be modified as needed, includes a three-week program, with sessions two days per week, and four hours of program per day. Staff draws from the model and curriculum contained in U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Giving Back Action Guide to ensure that each project supports the goals and objectives of balanced and restorative justice through a positive experience for the youth.

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The community service-learning program is an evidence-informed practice that combines a restorative justice approach with service-learning techniques commonly used in education settings. Many studies show that high quality service-learning programs are an effective instructional tool. In an evaluation of K-12 service-learning projects done by RMC Research Corporation, it was found that students benefited by service-learning projects in the areas of personal and social responsibility, self-efficacy, motivation to learn, improved academic skills, leadership skills, avoidance of risk behavior, interpersonal skills, and connection with heritage.¹ In addition, RMC Research Corporation collaborated with the National Youth Leadership Council to develop the K-12 Learning Standards for Quality Practice.² The OJJDP Giving Back Action Guide uses principles consistent with the standards and indicators provided in the K-12 Learning Standards for Quality Practice.

1. RMC Research Corporation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation (2002). [Service Learning RetrospectiveFullPublic.PDF \(issuelab.org\)](http://www.issuelab.org)

2. National Youth Leadership Council (2008). [K-12 Standards - National Youth Leadership Council \(nylc.org\)](http://www.nylc.org)

c. Program Name: Victim Awareness

Program Description:

The Victim Awareness class is a restorative justice educational program designed to teach offenders about the human impact and consequences of crime. Offenders are taught how crime affects the victim and the victim's family, friends, and community, and how it also affects them and their own families, friends, and communities.

Evidence Upon Which it is Based:

The Victim Awareness classes provided in Santa Clara based off the curriculum, "Victim Impact: Listen and Learn," developed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (funded by Office for Victims of Crime) for youth and adults. In 2015, a study noted participants improvement in sensitivity to crime victim's experience, however, the study was conducted with adult offenders.³

To make the program more responsive to Probation youth in Santa Clara County, it was necessary to update the curriculum with the aim of achieving similar outcomes to the original curriculum. The monitor the outcomes, the Probation Department utilizes pre- and post- survey data monitor improvements in prosocial attitudes.

While there are many studies that support the use of victim awareness programs and curriculums to adult populations, one study conducted by A.L. Putins, on youthful offenders ages 12-18, treatment groups participating in a victim awareness program showed positive effects on moral reasoning.⁴

3. Baird, Janette, et al (2015). [An Evaluation of the Effects of the Victim Impact: Listen and Learn Program on Prisoner Recidivism and Prisoner Behavior \(ovttac.gov\)](http://ovttac.gov)
4. Putins, A.L. (1997). "Victim Awareness Programs for Delinquent Youths: Effects on Moral Reasoning Maturity." *Adolescence* 32, 709-715.

d. Educational Services

Education Services are an integral to the overall YP3 Strategy and youth participating in JJCBA and YOBG-funded programs can access these educational services as needed and at any intervention level.

Throughout the educational continuum, deputy probation officers in Educational Services work toward student success by utilizing a positive youth development approach while providing direct service and support to students, families, and partners. Deputy probation officers assigned to serve as a liaison, focusing on establishing, developing, and fostering relationships with youth, school staff, districts, and education experts.

Educational Services include enrollment stabilization, school enrollment support, assessment support for special education, school attendance and engagement support, tutoring services, assistance with obtaining a high school diploma or equivalency, and/or college enrollment for older youth. These services are provided through the following programs:

- a. Project YEA! Is a cross- system collaborative for student support focusing specifically on Special Education assessments and needs of students.
- b. Legal Advocacy is legal consultation, support, and representation to obtain and ensure appropriate educational services for students.
- c. Justice Ed is an educational liaison program designed to support, coach, and advocate on behalf of students and families as they navigate school districts throughout the County.
- d. School Enrollment Services builds off partnerships with school counselors, youth can receive tutoring services, school enrollment, attendance, and educational goal planning. Providers will link the youth to school credit recovery services to remain on track with high school graduation requirements.

3. Administrative Support

To fully implement the strategies in YP3 Framework as funded by JJCBA, administrative personnel are required to support the work. This may include in-house research and evaluators, fiscal staff, program managers, and information technology staff. Administrative personnel help strengthen the implementation of the YP3 through data collection, evaluation, program oversight, and fiscal and programmatic reporting.

III. **Youthful Offender Block Grant**

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 YP3 Framework consists of a continuum of key program strategies: (1) Community Safety & Wellbeing, (2) Prevention, (3) Intervention, and (4) Harm Reduction. The Probation Department uses YOBG funds to implement intervention services. The Probation Department utilizes YOBG funds to uphold YP3 framework by funding interventions that support the continuum of care. The programs work with youth who are already involved, as well as those who are at risk of being involved, in the juvenile justice system. See Section III.C. for more information regarding the YP3 Framework. See Section III.C. for detailed description of YOBG-funded programs.

B. Regional Agreements

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

In addition to working with our local community-based organizations to deliver direct services to youth, the Probation Department partners with government agencies to strengthen the coordination of services.

1. Behavioral Health Services Department

The Probation Department has intra-agency agreements in place with the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) to support the following programs and services funded through YOBG:

Medi-Cal Leveraging

The BHSD supports the Probation Department in leveraging Medi-Cal for the outpatient behavioral services in the Treatment-Focus Services and the Response Intervention Services and Empowerment (RISE) Programs. While the County of Santa Clara is able to leverage Medi-Cal funds through BHSD contracts, the Probation Department also contracts with the same service providers for youth that have private insurance. This ensures that all Probation youth have equitable access to individualized behavioral services with providers experienced in juvenile justice.

Wraparound Services.

Wraparound service providers under contract with BHSD will provide case management and planning support services to pre-adjudicated youth and adjudicated youth 60 days prior to their release from the William F. James Ranch (“James Ranch”).

Competency Evaluation & Development

BHSD arranges for the provision of juvenile competency evaluation and development services as described in the Protocol of the Santa Clara County Superior Court, Juvenile Division (2011). Competency to Stand Trial (CST) is a constitutionally based legal right that is designed to protect the autonomy and

decision-making rights of a person who is charged with a criminal offense. By protecting these rights, it helps to avoid erroneous convictions and preserves the fundamental dignity and integrity of the legal process.

Clinical Program Management

BHSD provides Probation with one Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Program Manager to support program development and implementation and monitor contracted providers and services that are leveraged between BHSD and Probation including outpatient services, court-ordered psychological evaluation and psychological competency evaluations, co-occurring treatment, and provider trainings for substance use treatment services.

In-Custody Behavioral Health Treatment

While in-custody services do not utilize JJCBA or YOBG funds, it is important to recognize the Probation's partnership with BHSD throughout the continuum of services. The BHSD treatment team will focus on the continuity of care between Juvenile Hall (Guadalupe Behavioral Health Services Clinic) and the James Ranch and an enhancement of services at both Juvenile Hall and the James Ranch.

Screening and assessments are an ongoing and critical component of behavioral health services. The BHSD Staff are being trained on the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT) to be utilized as a part of the assessment and clinical care planning process. The assessment looks at developmental risk (adversity and resiliency), neurodevelopmental needs and strengths, and provides treatment considerations to guide clinical work through a neurodevelopmental and trauma-informed lens. The approach guides enrichment, educational, and therapeutic interventions. In 2023, Probation Department funded training of 11 BHSD staff in the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics.

To enhance the trauma-informed and healing-oriented focus of behavioral health services, the program has been developed to ensure that youth can be served by the same clinician at Juvenile Hall and the James Ranch, whenever clinically indicated. The programs' services include individual therapy, group therapy, and case management, assessments, treatment plans, co-partnering with facilitators during the Child and Family Team and Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings, and support with care coordination as youth transition to the community when youth leave Juvenile Hall and the James Ranch.

2. Department of Family Children Services & Public Health

The Probation Department partners with the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) to fund one FTE Public Health Nurse assigned to attend Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings for commercially sexually exploited children (CSEC) and coordinate appropriate response and services to youth at risk by utilizing trauma-informed strengths-based case management.

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

Provide details for each program, strategy, and/or system enhancement that will be funded by the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the JCPA program.

1. Intervention

The Probation Department use YOBG funds to implement intervention services in support of the YP3 Framework. The **Intervention** tier encompasses those youth who are official wards of the court but may only reside in a custodial or rehabilitation setting for a short period of time. These youth have also primarily committed felony offenses, such as drug or property crimes, but may have some serious or violent offenses, as well. The goal is to identify and address principal services needs to reduce recidivism and increase success in the community.

Services include, but are not limited to, mentoring, behavioral health treatment, case management, dually involved youth case coordination, education supports, pro-social activities, family and parenting supports, legal education, credible messenger mentoring, and wraparound services. Many of the services available in the lower tiers that are funded by JCPA (i.e., Community Safety & Well-being, Prevention) are available in the Intervention tier, but the dosage and/or duration may be increased based on need.

Probation Services

Staff in the **Special Programs Unit** provide support to youth and victims by coordinating restitution, victim offender mediation, and oversight of the Victim Awareness Workshop program. In addition, they support youth who have committed sexual offenses and/or domestic/intimate partner violence and ensure youth receive appropriate services such as learning healthy relationship behaviors.

The Family Preservation Unit uses family-focused services designed to assist families in crisis by improving parenting and family functioning while keeping the youth safe.

The **Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Unit** provides a coordinated approach between the Department of Children's Services (DCFS) and Probation. This model enables social workers, deputy probation officers, and youth advocates to be co-located to provide intensive services for youth and their families and a united case management approach. The goal is to keep kids in their homes with their families as often as possible with community based, family-driven services. When appropriate, staff locate short-term residential facilities for youth with specific treatment needs and who are ordered by the Juvenile Justice Court. They also identify permanent families, while providing ongoing transitional services, within the community and/or to support family reunification efforts.

The Reentry Services Unit (RSU) focuses upon the success of youth reentering the community from the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility – James Ranch Enhanced Ranch Program. RSU emphasizes the support of the youth and family for successful transition into the community from a custodial setting. Services are highly structured, six to twelve-month, interagency, community-based programming designed to assist youth in preparing for stabilization as well as a smooth transition back into their families and communities.

a. Behavioral Health Programs (Clinical Services)

Responsive Intervention Services and Empowerment Program (RISE) – Clinical Services:

RISE institutes a collaborative systems effort to facilitate outpatient services, with co-occurring diagnosis service capabilities, and case management services for youth with low, moderate, or high behavioral health needs. Services include assessment, individual, family, and group therapy, intensive case management, medication, collateral, prosocial activities, and rehabilitation.

Sexual Behavior Treatment – Clinical Services:

The Probation Department works with its contractors to provide individualized outpatient treatment for sexually abusive behaviors to reduce sexual violence victimization. Contractors are required to use psychosexual assessment and intake forms as referenced in the California Sex Offender Management Board (CASOMB) 2022 Report titled “Guidelines for Treating and Supervising Youth Who have Committed a Sexual Offense.”

b. Program Name: Domestic and Family Violence Intervention

Program Description:

The Probation Department works with community-based organizations to provide intimate partner and/or family violence intervention programming to youth ordered to receive services by the Santa Clara County Superior Court, Juvenile Division (“Juvenile Court”), and referred by the Probation Department. Services address the following themes: gender roles; socialization; the nature of violence; the dynamics of power and control; and the effects of abuse on children and others.

Contractors are required to utilize the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Guide for Intimate Partner Violence for youth between the ages of 12 and 14 and Intimate Partner Violence Curriculum for youth between the ages of 15 and 25 as developed by University of Cincinnati Research Institute (UCRI).

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The UCCI CBT-IPV curriculum is an evidence-informed curriculum that follows the Risk Need Responsivity Model of effective practices. It is designed for moderate to high-risk individuals with a flexible dosage to match individual risk level and targets multiple criminogenic needs. Further the model emphasizes the fidelity principle in that it has learn learning objectives, scripted session, and availability of observation, coaching, and tracking.⁵

a. Program Name: Mentorship program

Program Description:

The Credible Messengers model is an evidence-informed mentoring model connecting youth to trained and certified Credible Messenger Mentors, that have lived experience including formerly incarcerated, lived a high-risk lifestyle, or were directly affected by the criminal justice system. The contractor provides an outline of the one-on-one sessions and rehabilitative work planned for each youth. Credible Messenger Mentors also aim to transform attitudes and behaviors around violence, provide companionship, build confidence, and provide guidance in all areas of a mentee's life through reentry.

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The New York City Arches Program combined credible messenger mentors and journaling curriculum to justice-involved youth which showed that participants were less likely to be reconvicted of a crime than members of the comparison group.⁶

2. Administrative Support

To fully implement the strategies in YP3 Framework as funded by YOBG, administrative personnel are required to support the work. This may include in-house research and evaluators, fiscal staff, facilities staff, program managers, and information technology staff. Administrative Personnel help strengthen the implementation of VRP Framework through data collection and evaluation, program oversight, fiscal and programmatic reporting, and facilities management.

5. University of Cincinnati. [Group Interventions | University of Cincinnati \(uc.edu\)](#)

6. Urban Institute (2018). [Arches Transformative Mentoring Program \(urban.org\)](#)

Attachment A1: Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3) Comprehensive Programs and Services List (Accessible Text)

These lists include programs and services within each tier, including those not funded by JCPA and YOBG.

Community Safety & Wellbeing:

1. Neighborhood Services Unit
 - a. Residential Leadership Development
 - b. Youth Fellowship
 - c. School-based violence prevention
2. Prosocial Activities
3. Youth Advisory Councils

Prevention Tier

1. Prevention and Early Intervention Unit
2. Victim Awareness Classes
3. Victim Offender Mediation
4. Education Services Unit
5. Project YEA! Special Education Supports
6. Educational Liaisons
7. Educational Legal Advocacy
8. School Enrollment/Reenrollment Services
9. Community Service Learning
10. Sexual Behavioral Treatment for lower-level offenses
11. Behavioral Health & Substance Use Treatment

Intervention Tier

1. Family Preservation Unit
2. Wraparound Services
3. Special Programs Unit
4. Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
5. Behavioral Health & Substance Use Treatment
6. Dually Involved Unit
7. Electronic Monitoring/Community Release Program
8. Credible Messenger Mentoring
9. Sexual Behavioral Treatment
10. Reentry Services Units

Reduction Tier

1. Multi-Agency Assessment Center
2. James Ranch
3. Secure Youth Treatment Facility
4. Learning Independence for Tomorrow
5. Credible Messenger Mentoring
6. Gender-Responsive Group Workshops
7. Creative Writing
8. Art Classes
9. Vocational and Educational Services
10. Victim Awareness Classes
11. Prison Rape Elimination Act Services
12. Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
13. Behavioral Health & Substance Use Treatment
14. Legal Education
15. Religious Services

Attachment A2: Youth Pathways for Positive Progress (YP3) Comprehensive Programs and Services List (Visual Diagram)

