

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

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County Name: Mono

Contact Name: Karin Humiston

Telephone Number: 760-932-5572

E-mail Address: khumiston@mono.ca.gov

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

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- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
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Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy

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

(i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use.

(iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B)(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

A. Assessment of Existing Services

Include here an assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

Law Enforcement Services: Mono County includes a Sheriff's Department that has a designated school resource officer (SRO). The SRO primarily supports students in the northern part of Mono County which is a part of Eastern Sierra Unified School District. Northern Mono County is comprised of six main communities: June Lake, Lee Vining, Mono City, Bridgeport, Walker, Coleville, and Topaz. The Mono County Sheriff's Department's jurisdiction covers some southern Mono County communities: Crowley Lake, Toms's Place, Sunny Slopes, Paradise, Benton, and Chalfant. The incorporated town of Mono County, Mammoth Lakes, Mammoth Lakes Police Department (MLPD) has jurisdiction of the town. MLPD has one SRO who works with the Mammoth Unified School District schools: Mammoth High School, Jan Works Continuation School, Sierra High School, Mammoth Middle School, and Mammoth Elementary School. MLPD also has an Explorer Program that engages youth in pro-social activity. Mono County benefits from several state and federal agencies that help youth in the community. California Highway Patrol in Bridgeport offers the Start Smart Program. The Start Smart program is an educational program targeted for 15–19-year-olds who are new to driving. Mono County is surrounded by national forests; therefore, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and State Park Rangers are available with a plethora of resources.

Probation Services: Mono County Probation has recently acquired two SRO's. One SRO handles the North County district schools. The SRO also provides law and drug

related evidence-based education to high school students. The SRO participates in the newly established afterschool program that was funded by the Prop 64 Cohort 3 grant award at Coleville High School and Lee Vining High School. The goal of the program is to provide a safe and pro-social environment for youth in the most rural parts of Mono County. The juvenile officer assigned as a part-time SRO in Mammoth Lakes provides support to youth in the MUSD schools. The juvenile officer provides evidence based behavioral modification interactive journaling. Officers are trained in several evidence-based practices such as Moral Reconation Therapy and Aggression Replacement Training. The department has a contract with two in-person therapists and a virtual therapy company to have readily available mental health services for youth who need services.

School Based Services: There are two districts in Mono County. Eastern Sierra Unified School District and Mammoth Unified School District. Both districts have North Star which is partnership with the Behavioral Health Department to provide counseling services during the school day for students who need them. In addition, Mono County Office of Education has added a new school psychologist and a behavior specialist/interventionist.

County Based Services: Collaboratively, Behavioral Health, Probation, and Health and Human Services work together in wraparound and child and family team meetings. Together, through strength-based case planning, the team and the family work to instill positive change in the minor's behavior and home life. Behavioral Health offers case management, parent partner services, substance abuse counseling, individual counseling, and family counseling. Health and Human services offer voluntary family maintenance services, STD and HIV/AIDS education and prevention program, tobacco education program, and teen health program.

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

All departments that work with juveniles have different avenues to communicate with each other. The main approach used to facilitate collaboration is by having county wide meetings with agencies that primarily focus on children's services. Probation participates in the children's multi-disciplinary team meetings (MDT) with child welfare, representative from the schools, behavioral health, public health, and state partners. In addition, agencies like the district attorney's officer, sheriff's department, MLPD, both school districts, behavioral health, child welfare, public health, and probation work and communicate in the Student Attendance Review Board. Furthermore, probation participates in committees such as the child abuse prevention counsel, wraparound supervision group, children's system of care, interagency leadership committee, and placement committee.

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.

Mono County is a rural community with limited resources for youth. The largest town is the resort town of Mammoth Lakes. Mammoth Lakes is the only

incorporated community. It has three high schools (Jan Works Community School, Sierra High School, and Mammoth Lakes High School), an elementary school, a middle school, and a community college. The majority of the crime committed by juveniles is in Mammoth Lakes. The population of the town itself is approximately 7,300 people. The population of the County is approximately 13,300. However, youth in need of services are located in all the different communities throughout Mono County. However, each community has a potential for being at-risk. Those youth in the unincorporated portions of Mono County are at-risk due to the lack of services and lack of pro-social activities.

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.

Prevention and intervention are Mono County's priority. This strategy has been successful in reducing the delinquency rate in the County. Probation has two School Resource Officers who provide drug education and early intervention in the schools. They have partnered with the Sheriff's department's SRO and MLPD's SRO to support youth struggling with truancy. Evidence based curriculum is used to help reduce incorrigibility and provide juveniles with the skills necessary to reduce behavioral issues. Probation uses incentives, strength-based support, and graduated sanctions to encourage juveniles to make positive change. When necessary, Probation uses the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment (CANS) to inform the juvenile officer what is important to implement in the case plan. When CANS is not used, Probation uses the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), a risk/needs assessment. This assessment informs the officer the areas in which the youth is struggling.

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.

In May of 2023, a new case management system went Live. The new case management system has the capability to run accurate data reports. This case management system captures information that is useful to share with agencies that are working in collaboration with Probation. The data that is used to help youth tracks the case plan, the assessments, community service program, behavioral health programs, substance abuse program, behavioral modification programs, and school attendance. The measurement of success usually depends on the minor's tailored case plan. If all goals in the case plan and court ordered programs have been met, then the juvenile has been successful.

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:

Evidence Based Practices and Outcomes – Cognitive Behavioral Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Interactive journaling and behavioral modification workbooks are used to encourage youth to make behavioral changes. Probation staff are trained in providing the curriculum. They meet with the juvenile and work at their individualized pace to help the juvenile address their issues.

Description:

The juvenile officer meets individually with youth. They follow the curriculum which teaches the youth how to manage their incorrigible behaviors. The journals are purchased from vendors who specialize in the cognitive behavioral process.

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.

Mono County has not had a commitment to DJJ since 2011. Youthful offenders are assessed through the PACT risk and needs assessment, which tailors case plans to address their needs and threat to the community. While graduated incentives and sanctions are malleable given the youth and offense, case plans incorporate monitored supervision, restitution, community services, drug and alcohol counseling, drug testing, family counseling and if necessary, but rarely used, detainment. High risk youth are considered for Wraparound intensive services and Child and Family Teaming services. The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment is used when deemed appropriate. These include intensive probation supervision, CASA representative, cognitive behavioral interactive journaling, and family and individual counseling. Youth that do not abide by their terms and conditions of probation and their case plan may be considered for placement in a Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) outside the county for treatment. This will continue to be the plan and strategy for dealing with minors no longer eligible for commitments to DJJ.

B. Regional Agreements

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

[Click here to enter text.](#) Mono County has a regional agreement with El Dorado and Tulare Counties. A Memo of Understanding is on record with the Mono County Clerk's office. Mono County pays an agreed upon daily rate for housing youth in the El Dorado Juvenile Treatment Center in South Lake Tahoe and the Bob Wiley Detention facility in Visalia.

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:

Detention Services

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

Mono County has a contract with El Dorado County and Tuolumne Counties for use of their cells for those youth ordered to detainment. YOBG funds will be used to pay for detainment of youth. Further, detainment is identified within Mono County's Graduated Sanctions and Incentives. No youth charged with status offenses will be detained. Both facilities currently provides cognitive behavioral programming similar to Mono County's programs.

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:

Risk/Needs Assessment

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

Mono County purchased a reliable and validated risk/needs tool through a new vendor. Two officers are assigned to complete those assessments to ensure the appropriate programming and for safety of the community.

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:

Mental Health Screening and Evaluation

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

Youth ordered for psychological evaluations allow for greater planning for the needs of the youth. Evaluations are shared by Court Order with those allied agencies to better plan and design treatment.

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:

Alcohol and Drug Treatment

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Purchase similar books from the same vendor.

Description:

Click here to enter text.

All staff are trained in the application of the two cognitive behavioral programs offered through the Change Company.

Programs include interactive journaling and focus on pro-social skills, substance abuse, emotional needs and criminal behavioral. Using the assessment tool and through collaboration with behavioral health, youth participate in drug and alcohol counseling groups facilitated by a behavioral health counselor, individual counseling and/or family counseling. Further, depending on their supervision level, youth are also monitored using ALCO Sensors and urinalysis.

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:

Electronic Monitoring

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

Click here to enter text.

Electronic Monitoring may be used as a graduated sanction, an evidenced based practice release conditions, substance abuse and safety to the community.

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:

Community Work Service

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

This program is overseen by the Probation Aide II. Probation has partnered up with different community organizations such as the animal shelter, libraries, non-profit secondhand stores, among others. The purpose is to provide the youth an opportunity to complete their community service hours with a trusted agency. The other aspect is to allow youth to make the victim whole through restorative justice.

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:

Tutoring

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

None

Description:

Many youths have learning disabilities or behavioral issues that cause them to fall behind in school. Having access to tutors who can help the juveniles reach their educational goals. In addition, it gives juveniles the opportunity to feel capable and confident when they are at the same level as their peers.