Office of Youth and Community Restoration

JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT ANNUAL PLAN

MAIN CONTACT FOR PLAN

Date: May 1, 2026

County Name: Nevada

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BACKGROUND AND INSTRUCTIONS:

Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Sections 1990 through 1995 establish the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) program, which supports county-based care, custody, and supervision of youth who were previously eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prior to its closure. Section 1995, which governs the county planning process, was amended by Assembly Bill 118 (Chapter 96, Statutes of 2025). This template reflects those amendments, which take effect January 1, 2026. All statutory references in this document are to the law as amended. The statutory language can be found here.

To be eligible for funding allocations associated with this grant program, counties shall create a subcommittee of the multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitative services for realigned youth. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(a).) OYCR may request revisions as necessary or request completion of the required statutory elements in the plan prior to final acceptance of the plan. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995 (f).) Plans and the date of their acceptance will be posted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration website. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(g).)

There are ten sections to the plan:

Part 1: Subcommittee Composition
Part 2: Target Population
Part 3: Programs and Services
Part 4: Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant Funds
Part 5: Facility Plan
Part 6: Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System
Part 7: Regional Efforts
Part 8: Data
Part 9: Other Updates
Part 10: Expenditure Summary

PART 1: SUBCOMMITTEE COMPOSITION AND PROCESS (WELF. & INST. CODE §§ 1995 (B) AND (C))

List the subcommittee members, agency affiliation where applicable, and contact information:

Agency	Name and Title	Email	Phone Number
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Jeff Goldman; Chief Probation Officer	Jeff.Goldman@nevadacountyca.gov	530-265-1211
Co-Chair (*If Applicable*)	Tim Reid; Juvenile Justice Commission	Treid@njuhsd.com	530-520-1820
District Attorney's Office Representative	Jesse Wilson; District Attorney	Jesse.Wilson@ nevadacountyca.gov	530-265-1432
Public Defender's Office Representative	Thomas Angel; Public Defender	Thomas.Angel@ nevadacountyca.gov	530-265-1400
Department of Social Services Representative	Nicholas Ready; Child Protective Services	Nicholas.Ready@ nevadacountyca.gov	530-265-1654
Department of Mental Health	Cari Yardley; Acting Director of Behavioral Health	Cari.yardley@ nevadacountyca.gov	530-470-2559
Office of Education Representative	Scott Lay; Nevada County Superintendent of Schools	Slay@nevco.org	530-478-6400
Court Representative	Tonya Clark; Court Operations	Tonya.Clark@nccourt.net	530-362-5288
Three Community Members (*defined as "individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice*	Melinda Douros; CASA	Melinda@caofnc.org	530-263-4506
	Melissa Balderston; NCSOS	Mbalderston@nevco.org	530-478-6400 ext. 2020

advocates with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system,or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system" (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b).))	Tim Reid; NJUHSD	Treid@njuhsd.com	530-520-1820

Additional Subcommittee Participants			
NCYC	Loretta Candia-Hernandez		775-501-7400
NCYC	Jeff Dellis		530-913-4135
NCYC	Ninel Hernandez		530-618-1337
NCYC	Maura Griffin		530-263-4115
Bright Futures for Youth	Jennifer Singer		530-265-4311

Describe the process used to determine whether to select a co-chair for your subcommittee (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b)):

The committee expressed a desire to have a non-county government member involved as co-chair to provide a different perspective. The committee asks for volunteers or nominations, and then a person is confirmed by the committee.

Provide the dates of the last two meetings that the subcommittee convened to discuss your county's JJRBG plan?

Meeting Date 1: 03/31/2026 Meeting Date 2: 04/23/2026

Additional meeting dates of the subcommittee, if applicable:

Date that the subcommittee approved the plan by a majority vote: 04/23/2026

Describe how the plan was developed, including the review and participation of the subcommittee community members as defined in Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b):

The original plan was developed through discussion in the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and then through the sub-committee once that was established. Given that we are a small county, and all of the committees have overlapping populations, discussions have been ongoing in regard to realignment and the potential concerns/needs for the target population. Relative to the most recent iteration of the plan, in early 2026, an invitation was sent to participating members and members of the general public. It was also posted pursuant to public meeting rules. The intent of the invitation was to solicit expansion of the subcommittee and proposed upcoming discussions. On March 31, 2026, the subcommittee met after a JJCC meeting. The purpose of this was that we knew we would have a good turnout at JJCC and thought if we plugged the sub-committee again at JJCC we would increase our participation. This did happen and we had three youth commission attendees, a former foster youth, and several others that stayed over for the discussion. The committee met in-person to further discuss and evaluate the proposed plan for the following year.

PART 2: TARGET POPULATION (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(1))

Briefly describe the County's realignment target population supported by the block grant.

The "target population" is defined as "youth who were eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure and *shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the juvenile court based on an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code." (*Welf. & Inst. Code § *1990(b))*

Demographics of identified target population, including anticipated numbers of youth served, disaggregated by factors including age, gender, race or ethnicity, and offense/offense history.

Describe the target population disaggregated by programs, placements and/or facilities to which they have been referred.

Nevada County has historically had very few commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice. When considering the number of youth that might fall into this category, we have considered not only those youth who were adjudicated as wards of the court, but also those youth who were referred for prosecution. We have done so with the recognition that given slightly different circumstances some of these cases might have proceeded through the juvenile criminal legal system and resulted in different outcomes.

The information below provides both a high-level overview of demographic information for all WIC 707(b) qualifying referrals have been made in the last ten years and a more specific look at those cases that are adjudicated as wards of the court, which was primary target population.

Illustrated below is the total number of referrals that were made for WIC 707(b) offenses during the years of 2016-2025, generally categorized into crime categories.

707(b) Offenses

Offense Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Assault	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	38
Drug/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[redacted]	[redacted]
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property	0	0	0	0	[redacted]	0	[redacted]	0	0	0	[redacted]
Robbery	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	20
Sex Offense	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	0	0	16
Total	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	15	[redacted]	12	77

As can be seen from this data from the past 10 years, Nevada County has nearly 8 referrals per year with qualifying WIC 707(b) offenses. Nearly 50 percent of these cases are for assaults, 26 percent are for robbery, 21 percent are for sex offenses, and the remaining 4 percent are for property, drug and other offenses.

Further information gleaned from this high-level overview reveals that 81 percent of all qualifying referrals are committed by males with only 19 percent committed by females. Seventy percent of all referrals are for youth between the ages of 15-17, while [redacted] percent are for youth ages 14 and under, and [redacted] percent are 18 and older. Additionally, the table below compares the approximate racial demographic data of Nevada County youth (age 10 to 20) with that of these 77 youth. The second table below shows the outcomes of the adjudicated 707(b) referrals.

	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Male	Female	14 and Under	15-17	18 and Older	Wards of the Court
707b Referrals	[redacted]	26%	[redacted]	64%	82%	18%	[redacted]	74%	[redacted]	35%
Adjudicated	[redacted]	[redacted]	0%	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	44%	100%
Nevada County Census	0%	20%	13%	66%	52%	48%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

While this data provides an overarching picture of all qualifying referrals, many of these cases are either not filed on by the District Attorney or dismissed for a variety of reasons after filing. Of the 77 cases that are considered here, only 36 percent were adjudicated as 602 wards of the court. Several cases are out of county youth. We would like to dig deeper into some of the disparities. One difficulty we have run into relative to digging deeper is that once a case is sealed some of the pertinent information like home address is no longer accessible. We are working to overcome these obstacles to get a better picture of this very small subset of our population.

Outcome of Adjudicated 707(b) Referrals	Percent
Deferred Entry of Judgment	[redacted]%
Dismissed	[redacted]%
Informal Probation (654.2 WI)	[redacted]%

Non-Ward Probation (725(a) WI)	[redacted]%
Remanded to Adult Court	[redacted]%
Transferred	[redacted]%
Wardship (Other Public Facility)	[redacted]%
Wardship (Own/Relative's Home)	[redacted]%
Wardship (Private Facility)	[redacted]%
Wardship (Secure County Facility)	[redacted]%

There is no indication that there have been significant shifts within the juvenile criminal cases that we have seen between 2016-2025, and it is estimated this number will remain at the average of 8 eligible cases per year. It is also logical to conclude we will continue to see an average of 3 of these adjudicated per year.

If it is determined that remaining in the home is contrary to the youth's welfare and all reasonable efforts have been made for the youth to remain in the home, their needs and risks are assessed which are primary drivers for where youth are placed. As Nevada County is considered a rural county, proximity to their home is given great weight. The Probation Department has always encouraged and supported youth and their families to remain in contact and involved in the youth's program as much as the placement allows. Youth and families need to be within a reasonable distance to ensure visitation is more easily feasible.

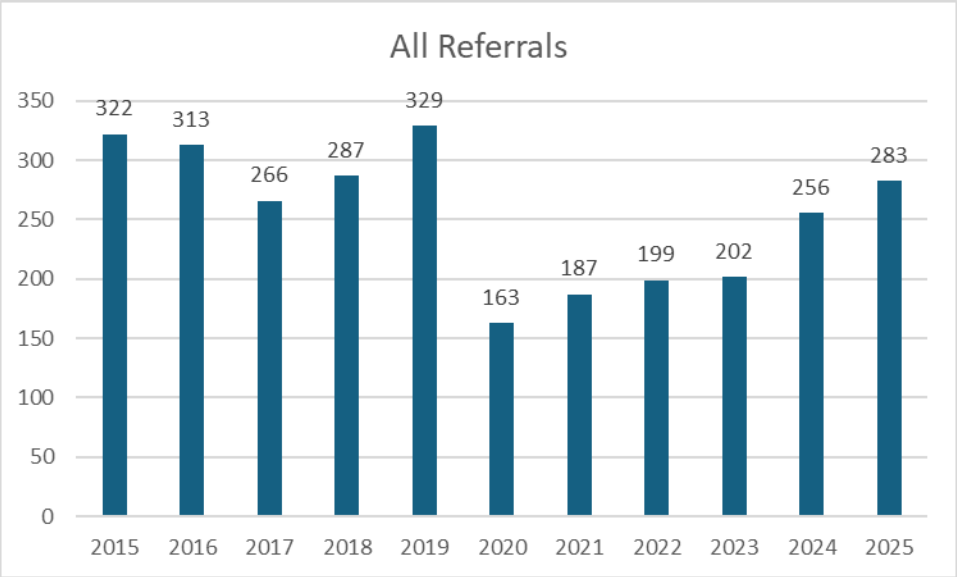
Most out-of-home placements for eligible youth were within the greater Sacramento area and northern California. Some youth in out-of-county placement were youth who committed sex offenses and were often placed in Sacramento County at group homes which specifically focused on and provided sex offender treatment as well as life skills, employment opportunities, community work service, and evidence-based cognitive behavioral therapy groups. Other youth placed in out-of-county placement were youth who needed more intensive drug and alcohol treatment, as well as mental health treatment. All group home placements offered life skills, employment opportunities, community work service and evidence-based cognitive behavioral therapy groups, targeted to the specified needs of the youth.

Given our low population of traditionally eligible youth relative to this funding stream, our sub-committee wanted to see if the possibility of expanding the target population was allowable. We decided to study all referrals and their respective offense types as well as other preventive interventions prior to justice involvement. The committee had some ideas around programming that would not be feasible due to a lack of economy of scale made possible only by expanding the potential population. Below are a table and graph with referrals by year broken down by offense type.

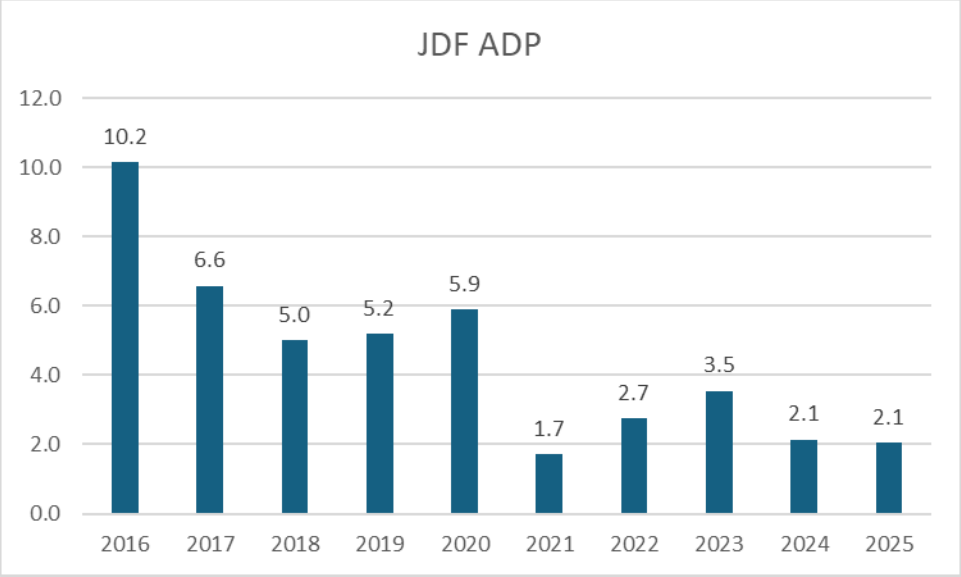
All Referrals

Offense	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Percent
Sex offense	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	35	1%
Robbery	0	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	0	23	1%
Assault	[redacted]	22	12	24	17	15	14	23	26	29	197	8%
Property	16	25	24	19	[redacted]	17	17	[redacted]	25	24	189	8%
Drug/Other	22	21	23	26	18	[redacted]	[redacted]	14	26	14	184	7%

Misdemeanor	145	125	158	193	72	101	99	103	93	139	1228	49%
Status	52	27	22	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	13	[redacted]	164	7%
Other	58	36	41	48	31	39	40	38	65	69	465	19%
Total	313	266	287	329	163	187	199	202	256	283	2485	100%



The below graph shows the average daily population of our Juvenile Detention Facility over the past 10 years.



PART 3: PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(2))

Provide a description of the facilities, programs, placements, services and service providers, supervision, and other responses that will be provided to the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

There is currently a contract in place with the Sonoma County Probation Department to house youth committed to Secure Track. Sonoma was the county of choice as their supervision/program standards and philosophy appear to most closely align with ours.

For those youth that do not receive a custody commitment but rather are placed on probation, a variety of services and supports will be offered through normal case management. Typically, the least restrictive placement is sought which still meets the needs of the youth. This has become increasingly challenging in recent years due to demand for placement and the decrease in options as a result of the ongoing restrictions on these types of placements through the Continuum of Care Reform. Though foster homes and therapeutic foster homes are ideal, they either are difficult to find or are not appropriate placements due to the lack of needed services. Therefore, it is likely that Short Term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs) will continue to be utilized to provide the required services for these youth determined in need of removal from the home. A general description of where the Department has been able to secure placements for eligible youth is included in the previous section.

Typical services provided to this population, in-custody and subsequent re-entry into the community, may include counseling through local partners, mental health and therapeutic services through Nevada County Behavioral Health. Additionally, educational services are closely monitored by the Probation Department as part of case management. Continuing adult education is also sourced through the school district.

The Probation Department has established more robust programming facilitated by staff in recent years. Partnerships with other entities, whether they be the traditional county partners, including Independent Living Program Services or CBOs, living skills, and other pro-social programming will continue to be offered.

With a Juvenile Services Unit staffed at 1 program manager, 1 supervisor, 5 officers, probation department resources are never voluminous but have proved effective. Traditionally, the bulk of the target population has been supervised by probation. The high needs of this population are identified and often, though more difficult with the recent Continuum of Care Reform due to program scarcity, appropriate placements are secured with a fairly high successful completion rate for this demographic. Those youth that remain local receive regular supervision by the Juvenile Unit commensurate with the needs of the youth and their families.

Youth will be receiving case management and programmatic services (both out-of-custody and in-custody). Additionally, in Juvenile Hall, providers visit to facilitate other evidence-based programming for in-custody youth such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for social skill competence and moral reasoning, an interactive life skills program, and others. Other programs are also available for qualifying youth both in and out-of-custody such as WRAP Services, parenting skills, crisis intervention and psychiatric services. Semi-structured programming is also a regular component of the Juvenile Hall experience.

Functional Family Probation (FFP)

FFP was created as a case management practice for juvenile justice workers who are charged with supervision of youth in a community setting. FFP can be utilized in-custody and out-of-custody. FFP is an evidence-based

approach to supervision. It is informed by the four decades of scientific investigation about how we can engage and motivate high risk teens and their families to reduce youth recidivism. It has been implemented on a statewide and county basis in many communities.

Traditional supervision models are also commonly organized to monitor and intervene with *only* the adjudicated or identified youth. 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 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 factors with the juvenile and family.
- Reduce juvenile criminal recidivism.

FFP protocols were implemented in 2019. The FFP process may include a social worker, probation officer and system partners who meet with the youth and their family to identify their needs and strengths and leverage available services in the community. Based on the needs identified, youth may be referred to mental health treatment or community services to prevent further involvement in juvenile justice.

Community Based Organizations

Probation has a strong history of working closely with Community Based Organizations throughout Nevada County to support its goals and the success of justice-involved youth. Some of these organizations include Bright Futures for Youth, Big Brother/Big Sisters, Sierra Forever Families, Family Resource Center, Common Goals and Granite Wellness.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a short-term form of behavioral treatment. It helps people problem solve. CBT also reveals the relationship between beliefs, thoughts and feelings and the behaviors that follow. Probation is a proponent of and actively employs the use of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) programming throughout the department.

Trauma-Informed Care

In recent years, Probation has trained with and become involved with the use of trauma informed care in how we provide services and work with justice involved youth. A trauma informed care approach strives to understand the whole of an individual seeking or needing services. When a trauma occurs, it can affect one's sense of self, their sense of others and their beliefs about the world. These beliefs can directly impact an individual's ability to connect with and utilize support services.

Children's System of Care (CSOC)

The Probation department and local allied agencies participate in a System of Care approach in supervising and managing justice involved youth. It can be described as effective, community-based services and supports for youth who are considered at risk or have other challenges within the family dynamic. The organized and coordinated network builds meaningful partnerships with families and youth and addresses any cultural needs, to better thrive and function in home, school and the community.

On August 24, 2021, the Nevada County Board of Supervisors passed resolution 21-372 creating a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in response to Assembly Bill 2083 (2018). The parties in the MOU include the Probation Department, Department of Public Health, Social Services, Behavioral Health, Superintendent of Schools and Alta California Regional Center.

CSOC partners seek to ensure that all public programs for children, youth and families shall provide services in an integrated, comprehensive, culturally responsive, trauma informed, evidence-based/best practice manner, regardless of the agency door by which children and families enter. This mission includes an awareness of and a commitment to incorporate the voices and experience of youth and family into county level collaborations and partnerships that manage or oversee the delivery of services affecting children and youth.

PART 4: JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(3))

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address the mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs of the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address support programs or services that promote healthy adolescent development for the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

The subcommittee previously decided that they would like to explore creating a local program for youth that is built using the Positive Youth Development (PYD) framework. OYCR gave us permission to expand the target population. We reached out to experts in the field and were offered technical assistance to help review our efforts at program development.

The next step in this process was program development. The group looked at programs and program design relative to the needs of youth in the community and our current available resources. We then looked at program entry criteria to see if the needs of the population and the preliminary program outline addresses those needs. The group voiced a desire to be very thoughtful and methodical in these efforts to make sure we are not creating a great solution to a problem we do not have. We did not want to create a program that lacks referrals. We also did not want to create a program that results in pulling more youth into the system. Also, in this process we looked at other programs. The group decided initially to ensure $500,000 in reserves in case youth are ordered by the court to go to a Secure Track Treatment Facility (SYTF) and keep the remaining funds available to develop the program. Also, noting that court controls the levers that result in youth going to

an SYTF that we might need to be flexible if there are multiple youth ordered to confinement to support them in treatment and re-entry.

After this process the idea took a slight turn. Our local school that is the only educational option made a shift to a charter school that has experience with career technical education. Also, one member of the committee has had experience in another county with a sort of local conservation core model. The group decided to take the PYD framework and try to apply it to the conservation core model with a focus on career technical education. It was also decided to do this in partnership with the school providing the only local education opportunity to expelled youth. We are only in the early phases of building ideas around this project, but the community is excited about the possibility. The committee would like to contour the same funding approach as last year and retain funds for a possible SYTF placement but use remaining funds to try and build a program with the local county office of education. As a body we have toured programs around the region to spur ideas for program development.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address family engagement in programs for the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing, and continuing education for the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address evidence-based, promising, trauma- informed and culturally responsive programs or services for the target population. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

Describe whether and how the County plans to apply grant funds to include services or programs for the target population that are provided by non-governmental or community-based providers. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(2) and (d)(8)):

For those youth in this target population that are granted 602 wardship and probation, the vast majority already qualify for funding which pays for needed services and programs. It is a rare occurrence that a youth or family does not qualify for funding that can be drawn down to pay for services or appropriate placements, such as Title IV-E funding. As a result, it is forecasted that there will be limited demand on the block grant funding to provide for services for these youth that are on probation supervision.

The County intends to earmark a portion of the funding received annually to assist in reentry of our young adults after a custody commitment and other locally based services. This amount may need to be flexible depending

on the number of youths currently in custody and available resources and will be evaluated on a year-by-year basis.

Additionally, funds utilized to pay for custody commitments will support appropriate mental health, sex offender, or related behavioral or trauma-based programs as needed by the youth.

It is clear given the nature of the offenses which place a youth into this category more robust programing options may be needed for this population. Setting aside the programs available while in a custody commitment which will be provided by the hosting county, those youth on probation supervision will continue to need and receive all available support and direction that can be provided at the local level.

In line with the conception of how funding will be utilized for our youth, it is believed that supporting the family's engagement with the youth, whether in custody or reentry, will be a primary demand on funding. As housing for the custody commitment will likely be out of the region, regular financial support for the family to maintain contact with the youth would be a reasonable usage of this funding. This might take the form of providing for fuel, lodging, or other travel expenses. Funding also might support the ability of the family to maintain electronic or phone contact with the youth by paying for phone or internet connections.

As the County intends to annually earmark a portion of the funds received for reentry assistance, this funding will also be utilized to facilitate family engagement during both the custody commitment and reentry period.

Reentry after a custody commitment or an out-of-county placement will likely require funding for supervision and services provided through standard case management. For those that are on probation and reentering the community after placement other funding streams may be used to pay for needed services, though there may be specific circumstances which would require financial support from the block grant.

These young adults will typically be coming back to the community with limited resources and limited funding available to pay for services for them. Though service providers and treatment resources will remain scarce in the county, the ability to utilize this funding stream may provide opportunity to meet the needs of this population upon reentry into the community. This could include housing support, connection with local employment resources and job-finding, as well as the possibility for engagement with adult education services.

For those youth that receive custody commitments, careful coordination with the housing county to ensure that available programming will match the needs of the youth will be a priority. This will include the availability of evidence-based programming and culturally responsive services. As juvenile halls across the state are mandated to provide such services along with utilizing trauma-informed practices in day-to-day operations, any custody commitment will offer an adequate baseline provision of all these services. If we have a choice of possible housing counties, then refinement of commitment choice will be guided by what specific needs the youth has and if one county has any particular program or service that more closely matches that need than another.

Grant funds will primarily be utilized to pay for the custody commitment. In 2021, we closed our detention facility due to underutilization. This came about from a change in philosophy. We used secure detention for youth that posed a public safety risk that could not be managed in the community. That approach resulted in the facility being totally empty at times. Given the cost of disposition, one or two secure track commitments could use all our expected funding from this grant. That is why the majority of the funds will be secured for such instances.

As Nevada County will be utilizing partnerships with housing counties for custody commitments, the availability of local services will be outside of our local control. However, funding may be used to provide services for eligible youth on probation through the minimally available community-based service providers locally present. As stated previously, the need for such financial support will be heavily influenced by the availability of other funding

streams that are typically used for youth on probation. Grant funding would be utilized to fill gaps in services when a community-based organization (CBO) can be identified which would provide an appropriate program or service.

Based on demographics, the greatest need for culturally responsive programming is on the eastern side of the county. We continue to gather criminal legal system population data so that we can best serve our clients and match to their individual needs. We employ a bi-lingual staff member and developed translated documents. We continue working with local providers to offer programming that is both effective and culturally responsive. We continue to monitor demographic data as it pertains to culturally sensitive programs.

As mentioned above, we are exploring building a program using the PYD framework. Local Community-Based Agencies have been involved in these discussions and will be a part of the program. We have already discussed the idea of mentorships, creative endeavors, and work-based opportunities for youth utilizing the current capacity of CBOs in the community.

PART 5: FACILITY PLAN (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(4))

Provide a detailed facility plan indicating which facilities the county will use to house or confine realigned youth at varying levels of offense severity and treatment need. Include the following (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(4)):

- Any less restrictive programs the county uses, and whether those programs are in facilities regulated by Subchapter 5 (commencing with Section 1300) of Chapter 1 of Division 1 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations
- Any county juvenile facility improvements made to support long-term commitments
- How the county will ensure youth safety and protection, including for youth of different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics

Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(8)):

As discussed in Parts 3 & 4, in assessing local resources it has been determined that Nevada County cannot adequately provide an appropriate custody setting and programming for our eligible youth in our local Juvenile Hall due to its closure in 2021. As a result of this and our yet to be established partnerships, it is impossible to describe specific housing facilities outside of stating the obvious fact that all juvenile facilities in the State of California are required to meet state standards and regulations in order to continue to serve juvenile populations. For any custody commitment, the considerations of how to ensure the safety and protection of our youth given their ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics will be of paramount importance for the Probation Department in choosing an appropriate partner county for the commitment.

If currently contracted facilities cannot be utilized as the most appropriate facility for the targeted youth, it is anticipated that other specialized facilities will be used. Nevada County does not have oversight or control of how contracted facilities are designed or operated. However, Nevada County will be diligent in monitoring contracted facilities for the safety and protection of all potential local youth. Contracts will not be renewed to facilities that do not ensure these standards. Decision making on whether target population youth would be best served in an existing contracted juvenile hall or in specialized facilities will be based upon the least restrictive option that provides care, treatment and guidance that is consistent with the best interests of the youth and the public as required by Section 202(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC). Considerations for the safety and protection of all youth in the facilities will take on additional importance given the probability of older (up to and including age 24) and more sophisticated target population youth now remaining in local commitment for extended periods. Youth will continue to be classified for specific housing based on requirements contained in Title 15 and the policies and procedures of the hosting county facility. These requirements are intended to provide for the safety of youth, facility staff and the public by placing youth in the least restrictive housing and program settings that can meet their needs.

PART 6: RETAINING THE TARGET POPULATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(5))

Describe how the plan will incentivize or facilitate the retention of the target population within the jurisdiction and rehabilitative foundation of the juvenile justice system, in lieu of transfer to the adult criminal justice system. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(8)):

Youth in this target population have committed serious offenses. The existence of this local plan, which provides the Court with an alternative to retain the youth in the juvenile justice system, is in itself an incentive. However, as illustrated by our lack of juveniles in the adult system and our transitional aged youth program, our local system needs little convincing as to the appropriate handling of youth and young adults. The practices of California probation departments since juvenile realignment in 2007 to provide youth with the very best services and rehabilitation possible has resulted in a precipitous decline in juvenile incarceration and crime. Now, the realignment of this most serious population of juvenile offenders to county responsibility, while posing many challenges, provides justice partners like the District Attorney, Public Defender, and most importantly the Court the option of adjudicating these youth to a system with a proven track record of rehabilitation.

This plan which emphasizes local control, and solutions provides the best incentive possible in these difficult cases. Outside of the mere existence of this plan there remains little to incentivize other independent entities within the juvenile justice system who have their own roles and mandates to consider in their determinations. Each of these extremely difficult cases must be judged upon its own merits given the impacts to the victims, the community, and the offender at the time.

PART 7: REGIONAL EFFORT (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(6))

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements supported by the County's block grant allocation. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(8)):

For those youth that are committed by the Court to custody commitments, Nevada County currently has a contract in place with Sonoma County. To date, there are no youth ordered to Secure Track.

PART 8: DATA (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(7))

Describe how data will be collected on youth served by the block grant. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(8)):

Absent a significant anomaly, the amount of eligible youth the Nevada County justice system will become involved with will be low enough that existing staff will be able to record data through existing case management systems. The demographics of the youth served will address age, gender, ethnicity,

neighborhood, family status, and offense details. Data other than demographics that will be collected will consist of:

- Assessment information- risk/ need.
- Custody time – days spent in custody at juvenile detention facilities.
- New law violations - subsequent adjudications and/or convictions for misdemeanor or felony offenses after becoming a target population youth.
- Treatment programming - programs referred to and completion status.
- High school and secondary education status.
- Employment and/or employment skills training participation.

We did not provide actual data as we had no youth enter an SYTF facility and no funds have been expended as of yet.

Describe outcome measures that will be utilized to measure or determine the results of programs and interventions supported by block grant funds. Describe any progress made on this element since the previous annual plan submission (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(8)):

Nevada County has the ability to track the completion rates of eligible youth, which will be measured, as well as the completion rates for programs utilized. Youth, families, and other partners will be given the opportunity to provide feedback on programs and the methods used to manage this population. Recidivism will also be monitored.

We did not provide actual data as we had no youth enter an SYTF facility and no funds have been expended as of yet.

PART 9: OTHER UPDATES: DESCRIBE ANY PROGRESS ON ELEMENTS SINCE THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL PLAN SUBMISSION: (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995 (D)(8))

Provide a description of progress made regarding any plan elements and any objectives and outcomes in the prior year's plan, to the extent that they have not already been described above.

PART 10: PRIOR-YEAR EXPENDITURES-SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES/IMPACTS: (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(9))

Please use the table provided below to summarize prior-year expenditures (e.g. for the 2025 JJRBG plan the summary entered into the table below would be for FY 2024-25 expenditures) in accordance with Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(9), which requires counties to report:

- Total expenditures of block grant funds;
- Whether these expenditures were consistent with the plan described in subdivision (a); and

- How the expenditures improved outcomes for the realignment target population described in Section 1990.

Please itemize expenditures by each subject area described in Part 4 of the **2025** JJRBG County Plan Template.

Expenditure Subject Area[1]	Total Expenditures ($)	Were the expenditures consistent with the plan described for this subject area (i.e., were the goals described for this expenditure subject area met)? (Yes/No)	Please describe why the expenditures were or were not consistent with the plan described for this subject area.	Please describe how the expenditures improved outcomes for the realignment of target population described in Section 1990.
There were no JJRBG expenditures during this reporting period.				

[1] This table corresponds to Part 4 of the JJRBG County Plan Template and fulfills the reporting requirements of WIC §1995(d)(9) by itemizing expenditures according to the five areas of need or development for realigned youth described in WIC §1995(d)(3)(A)–(E).