

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Thursday, July 22, 2021, 3:30 P.M.

STEVE SENTMAN, Chair
Probation

DEBRA BAETZ
Social Services Agency

KELLI BELTRAN
Juvenile Court Representative

HETHER BENJAMIN
Community Based Organization Rep.

DOUG CHAFFEE
Orange County Board of Supervisors

JARED DAHL
Sheriff-Coroner

TOM DARÉ
Local Law Enforcement

LYNN GARRETT
Education Representative

MEGHAN MEDLIN
At Large Community Representative

JEFFREY NAGEL
Health Care Agency, Mental Health

NAZLY RESTREPO
Community Based Drug & Alcohol Rep.

TODD SPITZER
District Attorney

DARREN THOMPSON
Public Defender

VACANT
Business Representative

ATTENDANCE: Members Baetz, Beltran, Benjamin, Dahl, Garrett, Medlin, Sentman, Thompson, Doyle (Alternate for Spitzer) and O'Brien (Alternate for Nagel) (All Members participated via Zoom)

EXCUSED: Members Chaffee, DaRé, Nagel, Restrepo and Spitzer

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Jamie Ross & Sonia Acuña, Deputy Clerks (Participated via Zoom)

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 4)

1. Welcome and Introductions

**MEETING CALLED TO ORDER AT 3:30 P.M., BY CHAIR SENTMAN;
CHAIR CALLED ROLL AND CLERK CONFIRMED A QUORUM**

2. Review of JJCPA Program Requirements, Plan and Metrics forms and logic model examples

**DISCUSSED; FURTHER DISCUSSION OF LOGIC MODELS TO BE
AGENDIZED FOR 10/28/21, 3:30 P.M., REGULAR MEETING**

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

3. Discussion and approval of additional nominees for new Orange County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (OCJJCC) SB 823 subcommittee
11 812345679 10 12 13 14 15 **APPROVED TO ADD HETHER BENJAMIN TO SB 823 SUBCOMMITTEE**
X X X X X
4. Receive and file the Final Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) JJCPA-Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) FY 2021-22 Consolidated Annual Plan submitted to the BSCC
DISCUSSED

PUBLIC & COUNCIL COMMENTS:

PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

COUNCIL COMMENTS:

Chair Sentman – Oral Re.: Thanked all Members for attending virtual meetings. Looking to meeting in person for next meeting on 10/28/21, with virtual option. Thanked Council Member Benjamin for willingness to serve on SB 823 Subcommittee.

ADJOURNED: 3:46 P.M.

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

*** KEY ***

Left Margin Notes

1 Debra Baetz	A = Abstained
2 Kelli Beltran	X = Excused
3 Hether Benjamin	
4 Doug Chaffee	
5 Jared Dahl	
6 Tom DaRé	
7 Lynn Garrett	
8 Meghan Medlin	
9 Jeff Nagel	N = No
10 Nazly Restrepo	C.O. = Council Order
11 Steve Sentman	
12 Todd Spitzer	
13 Darren Thompson	
14 Kimberly Doyle (Alternate)	
15 Brett O'Brien (Alternate)	

(1st number = Moved by; 2nd number = Seconded by)

/s/

STEVE SENTMAN
Chair

/s/

Jamie Ross, Deputy
Clerk of the Council

Purpose:

Goal #1	Objective	Activities	Process Indicator	Outcome Measure
Goal #2	Objective	Activities	Process Indicator	Outcome Measure
Goal #3	Objective	Activities	Process Indicator	Outcome Measure

Project Work Plan

(1) Goal 1	To reduce...		
Objective 1:	By the end of a 12 month period, 70% of		
Project activities that support the identified goal and objectives	Responsible staff/ partners	Timeline	
		Start Date	End Date
•	•		
(2) Goal 2	To increase....		
Objective 2:	By the end of a 12 month period, 70% of....		
Project activities that support the identified goal and objectives	Responsible staff/ partners	Timeline	
		Start Date	End Date
•	•		
(3) Goal 3:	To increase....		
Objective 3:	By the end of the period, 60% of		
Project activities that support the identified goal and objectives	Responsible staff/ partners	Timeline	
		Start Date	End Date
•	•		

LOGIC MODEL TEMPLATE						
<u>VISION:</u>						
<u>MISSION:</u>						
<u>PROGRAMMATIC GOALS</u>				<u>STRUCTURAL GOALS</u>		
1. 2. 3.				1. 2. 3.		
INPUTS	ACTIVITIES		OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES		
What we invest	What we do	Who we reach	What we did	Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
ASSUMPTIONS				EXTERNAL FACTORS (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INFLUENCES)		

EXAMPLE LOGIC MODEL						
VISION: Anaheim youth are resilient, healthy, safe, and productive members of society.						
MISSION: Through strategic coordination of resources and opportunities, ACT Anaheim equips and prepares youth and families to become empowered, self-sufficient, and make healthy decisions into adulthood to build a strong community.						
PROGRAMMATIC GOALS			STRUCTURAL GOALS			
1. Youth are college and career ready 2. Youth are positively engaged and connected in the community 3. Youth have safe and healthy lifestyles 4. Youth have positive relationships with parents and other adults			1. Build capacity of people, programs, and places and leverages resources to provide consistent services to impact the community. 2. The community and its institutions are positively engaged with youth. 3. Establishing a continuum of youth services in Anaheim from school age to adulthood.			
INPUTS	ACTIVITIES		OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES		
What we invest	What we do	Who we reach	What we did	Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Youth Services AssessmentFSG Case StudyACT Anaheim grant awardOutside financial resourcesStaffYouth and parent voicesVolunteersTimeExpertiseMaterialsEquipmentTechnologyPartners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">College and career readinessYouth leadership and service learningGang prevention and interventionParent engagementMentoringAthletics and activitiesLife skills educationTeen pregnancy, violence and substance abuse preventionRestorative practicesSchool-based violence preventionMental health servicesImmigration servicesPolicy advocacyCapacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Youth with a programmatic focus on ages 13-21<ul style="list-style-type: none">Primary preventionSecondary preventionTertiary preventionParentsAdultsFamiliesSchoolsPolice departmentsPartner organizationsVolunteersOther agencies and NonprofitsBusinessesDecision-makers and community leaders <div>Indicators<ul style="list-style-type: none">Youth participant and family demographicsProgram participation documentationPartner information</div>	<div>Numbers served<ul style="list-style-type: none">YouthParentsAdultsTypes of services receivedDays/hours per weekDuration of services overallReferrals</div> <div>Locations served<ul style="list-style-type: none">SchoolsPartner organizationsOther agencies and NonprofitsServices available in targeted census tract</div> <div>Testimonials<ul style="list-style-type: none">ClientsPartner organizations</div> <div>Indicators<ul style="list-style-type: none">Program participation documentation</div>	<div>Learning<ul style="list-style-type: none">AttitudesAwarenessKnowledge</div> <div>Indicators<ul style="list-style-type: none">Satisfaction surveysExperiential surveysAttitude and knowledge assessments</div>	<div>Action<ul style="list-style-type: none">BehaviorSkillsPracticeDecision-makingFamily relationsPoliciesSocial Action</div> <div>Indicators<ul style="list-style-type: none">↑School performance↑School attendance↓Suspensions and expulsions↓Gang involvement↑Workforce preparedness↓Alcohol and Drug Use↑Interactions between partner organizations↑Collaboration among external stakeholders</div>	<div>Social Conditions<ul style="list-style-type: none">↓Crime and delinquency↑Safe school climate↑High School completion↑College persistence↑Employment and economic stability↑Career Progression↓Teen Pregnancy↓Child Abuse or Neglect↑Continuum of youth services↓Systemic barriers to accessing services↑Community involvement and civic engagement↑Resources for youth services</div> <div>Indicators<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community Indicators compared to enrolled participants</div>
ASSUMPTIONS			EXTERNAL FACTORS (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INFLUENCES)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grantees are committed to collaborate and hold each other accountable to execute services in line with their strengths and ensure all population needs are met.Grantees are committed to the collective impact framework because they understand that they have a bigger impact together than separately.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Barriers to youth and parent participation: transportation, not enough info about programs, older kids caring for siblings, lack of interest, fee/cost, not all siblings can attend, negative view of program, too few slots, immigration status, external life factors, high priority needs, survivalOrganizational funding and capacity: funding security and grant seekingPartnerships with other organizationsCollective impact initiatives are difficult, resource-intensive, and take years to show results.Lack of general understanding regarding the costs of addressing the needs of youth in Anaheim.Community climate, especially regarding perceptions and communications among stakeholders.Political climate at local, state, and national level.			



Advanced Program Logic

Webinar Series

Assessing Project Performance: Building Blocks of Evaluation and Performance Measurement



**Presented by OJJDP
in conjunction with the
National Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center
a project of the Justice Research and Statistics Association**



Presenters



Stan Orchowsky

Research Director
Justice Research and
Statistics Association
(JRSA)



Mary Poulin

Senior Research Associate
Justice Research and
Statistics Association
(JRSA)



Carrie Williamson

Research Associate
Justice Research and
Statistics Association
(JRSA)

Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)



*State analysts
turning data into policy*

Justice Research and Statistics Association

About JRSA | FAQs | Contact Us | Site Map | Search Search

SACs—Statistical Analysis Centers
ISAR—
Infobase of State
Activities & Research
Programs &
Research Projects
Publications
Resources
Events Calendar
BJS/JRSA National
Conference
Frequently Asked
Questions

Project Web Sites
BJA Center for
Program Evaluation
and Performance
Measurement
Domestic Violence and
Sexual Assault Data
Resource Center
IBR Resource Center
JABG Technical
Support Center
National
Juvenile Justice
Evaluation Center
Native American
Pass-Through
Calculation
Weed & Seed
Data Center

The Justice Research and Statistics Association is a national nonprofit organization of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) directors, and other researchers and practitioners throughout government, academia, and criminal justice organizations.

JRSA conducts and publishes policy-relevant research on justice issues, provides training and technical assistance, and maintains a clearinghouse of state criminal justice activities.



State SACs
Statistical Analysis Centers

ISAR
Infobase of State
Activities & Research

Publications

JRSA Forum
December 2011

JRP—Justice Research and Policy Journal

JRP Digest

SAC/State Publication Library
SAC Publication Digest #14



About JRSA

Membership application or renewal

Justice links

Staff list and how to contact us

BJS/JRSA National Conference

JRSA JRSAinfo

Bulletin, a JRSA project funded by OJJDP to encourage the use of evidence-based programs in JJ <http://t.co/Wvj4oz9> 21 hours ago · reply

Register now for the OJJDP/JRSA Webinar on "Basics of Performance Measurement & Evaluation."

twitter Join the conversation


Register now for OJJDP's January 19 webinar on assessing project performance.

JRSA announces 2011 SAC Awards

Bridging the Gap Between Research and Practice
Special Program was held at ASC Conference

 *Is This a Good Quality Outcome Evaluation Report? A Guide for Practitioners*

National Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center (NJJEC)



National Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center

[Search](#) [Site Map](#)

[NJJEC Home](#)

[About NJJEC](#)

[NJJEC Publications](#)

[NJJEC Newsletter](#)

[EBP and Evaluation Resources](#)

[NJJEC Trainings and Presentations](#)

Welcome to NJJEC!

The National Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center (NJJEC) is designed to assist state, local, and tribal entities with the evaluation of juvenile justice programs and implementation of evidence-based initiatives. We provide a number of resources to guide juvenile justice agencies and practitioners to select, implement, evaluate, and sustain programs supported by research evidence.

NJJEC is a project of the [Justice Research and Statistics Association \(JRSA\)](#). JRSA previously had a similar project called the Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center (JJEC). Many resources from the JJEC project are available on this website.

NJJEC News

NJJEC Bulletin Check out the first edition of the [NJJEC Bulletin](#)! Click the [NJJEC Newsletter](#) tab to subscribe.

Webinar Registration NJJEC staff will participate in the first of three evaluation and performance measurement-related webinars January 19, 2012 at 2:00 p.m. ET:

Notice of Federal Funding and Federal Disclaimer

This Web site is funded through a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Neither the Department of Justice nor any of its components operate, control, are responsible for, or necessarily endorse, this Web site (including, without limitation, its content, technical infrastructure, and policies, and any services or tools provided).



Webinar Objectives

- **Address common challenges associated with logic model development**
- **Describe strategies for improving program performance with logic models**



Poll Question One



Logic Models



Refresher:

Key Components of Logic Models

- **Goals** speak to the overarching mission of a program, and may not be achieved during the program's operation
- **Objectives** are measureable, identify the target population, offer a timeframe for completion and expected direction of change
- **Activities** are very specific tasks that will be pursued during the program's operation



Refresher:

Logic Models and Performance Measurement

- **Process measures** to demonstrate how well program *activities* are being implemented
- **Outcome measures** to determine if program is accomplishing its *objectives*



Styles of Presenting Program Logic

- **If-then statements**
 - IF I [activity], then I will [objective].
 - IF I [objective], then I will [goal].
- **Schematic**

Consider logic model's purpose and audience when choosing a style.





Challenges Associated with Program Logic and Logic Modeling



Challenge: Show Me the Evidence!

- **Why do you think activities will produce desired outcomes?**
 - Review research (e.g., Model Programs Guide, Crimesolutions.gov, NCJRS, ICPSR)
 - Include in narrative statement
 - Search for evidence to support innovation if needed



Challenge: Show Me the Evidence!

- Example: Program based on Blueprints
Promising Program *Good Behavior Game (GBG)*

WHY?:

- Activities → Objectives
 - Consistency, visibility of penalties
- Objectives → Goals
 - Accountability to peers and positive reinforcement for good behavior reduces bad behavior



Challenge: Defining the Problem

- Need evidence that the problem exists in my area
- Link problem to target population
- Establish baseline to demonstrate improvement
- Target activities in most efficient way



Challenge: Working Backwards

- **Creating a logic model based on currently operating program or practice**
- **Bring together stakeholders**
 - **Is there agreement on the program purpose?**
 - **Do program activities still relate to objectives and goal?**
 - **What has changed since the program's inception? Why?**
- **Logic model should be assessed periodically**



Challenge: Reassessing Performance Measures

- Are data being collected uniformly?
 - Timing of pre/post-tests
- Are measures good indicators?
 - Measure of participation
 - Total number of individuals participating vs. number of individuals consistently participating
 - Services rendered
 - Intake form vs. satisfaction survey



Challenge: Defining Appropriate Objectives

- **Benchmarks/standards**
 - *Reduce number of youth reporting that they have consumed alcohol in the previous week*
 - *6 weeks into the program, reduce the number of youth reporting that they have consumed alcohol in the previous week by 50%*
- **Need comparison data**
- **Consider timeframe: Is it reasonable?**



Challenge: Defining Outcomes

- Proximal (short-term) and distal (long-term)
- Consider length of program, realistic length of impact
- External factors' effects on outcomes, particularly long-term



Sample Outcomes for a Wraparound Reentry Program for Juvenile Offenders

- **Long-term goal:** for juvenile offenders to become healthy, productive, law-abiding citizens
- **Short-term goal:** to prevent additional adjudication in the juvenile justice system



Challenge: “P_____” Logic?

- “Program” Logic for a *practice* or *policy*
- Define the scope
 - A practice may be more extensive than a program or overlap with other programs or practices
 - A policy may have few activities but many objectives
- Can make separate logic model for a new practice/policy within a program



Sample Program Logic for a Risk Assessment Tool (Practice)

Goal: To reduce overpopulation in a juvenile detention facility.

- **Activity:** Obtain risk assessment scores for all juveniles in county
- **Objective:** To only incarcerate juveniles determined to be high risk



Sample Program Logic for School Uniform Policy

Goal: To improve students' ability to be successful in school by eliminating disruptions related to student dress.

- **Activity: Implement a school uniform policy**
- **Objectives** might include: improving students performance in the classroom; reducing incidence of bullying; increasing student perceptions of unity; reducing dress code violations; reducing gang-related violence



Challenge: Program Logic and Innovation

- **Changes to an established or evidence-based program or practice**
 - Frequently change target population
- **Add/remove/alter components appropriate for context**
- **Justify changes via program logic**
- **May help identify critical elements of an EBP**



EXAMPLE: Juvenile Probation

- **Goal: Prevent reoffending through community supervision and rehabilitation of juvenile offender**
- **Innovation: For specific target population [high risk] add new objective [increase face-to-face interaction with PO/caseworker]**



EXAMPLE: Juvenile Probation with *Intensive Supervision* Component

- **Same goal:** Prevent reoffending through community supervision and rehabilitation of juvenile offender
- **New objective:** Increase interaction between juvenile and PO or caseworker
- **New activities:** Juvenile and PO meet 4 times per week at juvenile's home; juvenile and counselor have 3 therapy sessions per week; etc.



Challenge: Program Logic and Innovation

- ***Explain why the change was made; support with research evidence***
 - Believe more interactions will deter high risk offenders from committing new offenses



Challenge: How Much is Too Much?

- “Elevator speech”
- Measures: need clarity in what and how to measure, but not a codebook
- Program elements: relationships should be clear, but not an explanation of program theory



Challenge: How Much is Too Much?

- ***Narrative*** should contain:
 - Summary of relevant research/program model
 - Theory: X should cause Y because....
 - Target population
 - Who should participate in the program or be affected by the practice/policy? Why?



Challenge: How Much is Too Much?

- ***Narrative*** should contain:
 - Detailed explanation of measures
 - **Logic model**: Number of 18-21 year old program youth rearrested within 6 months of program completion
 - **Narrative**: Number of 18-21 year old program youth rearrested within 6 months of program completion for a new criminal offense; does not include technical violations of community supervision; records will be collected in Washington DC, Virginia, and Maryland



Poll Question Two



Is This A Good Logic Model?

- ☐ Streamlined
- ☐ Clear to program outsiders
- ☐ Useful tool for examining program successes and failures
- ☐ Reviewed throughout the course of the program
- ☐ Includes goal, objectives, activities, and measures



Logic Models and Program Improvement

- Is the program/practice succeeding or failing?
- Logic model provides a roadmap for assessing the *how* and *why* of program success
- Describe program elements and operation with precision
- Revisit logic model throughout the program



Logic Models and Program Improvement

Logic models demonstrate weaknesses in:

- **Implementation**
- **Program Logic**
- **Data Collection**
- **External Factors**



“Mission Creep”

- **Project or practice may have extended beyond its original scope**
- **Compare:**
 - **What we set out to do**
 - **What we are doing now**



“Mission Creep”

- *How* has our goal changed?
- Are we changing our goal to justify program activities?
- Add or modify objectives/activities to capture program operation accurately

OR

- Return activities/objectives back to the original program plan



Reassessing Performance Measures

- Important to be able to analyze and understand data collected
- Examine measures in the context of the logic model
- **EXAMPLE:** Using program participant logs as a measure of participation
 - Staff not collecting consistently or including forms for those not actually participating
 - Forms are partially or incorrectly filled



Reassessing Program Components

- **Are we doing too much?**
 - Reduce activities to focus resources
- **Are we not doing enough?**
 - Increase activities to achieve objectives
- **Should we modify our objectives?**
 - Reasonable to achieve during timeframe
 - Representative of *implementation*

EXAMPLE: Reassessing Process Measures

Goal: To decrease disruptive classroom behavior.

Objectives	Activities	Process Measures	Outcome Measures
To reduce aggressive and disruptive behaviors in the classroom	Give a penalty to each peer accountability group when one of its members displays a disruptive behavior	Total number of penalties assigned per week for the class	Number and percent of students exhibiting fewer aggressive or disruptive behaviors at the end of the semester, per teacher's report
To increase awareness of the difference between appropriate and inappropriate	Reward peer accountability groups receiving fewer than 5	Number and percent of groups per week with fewer than 5 penalties receiving reward	Number of students who are able to define and explain at least three more good and bad behaviors than they were able to at the beginning of the program
Consider key elements of EBP—the mechanisms we expect to cause change. <i>Consistency</i> and <i>visibility</i> of penalties and rewards are important here.	in one week		
	and explain good/bad behaviors at least once a month in a classroom setting	Number of times teacher reviews good/bad behaviors in classroom during the semester	



Example: Reassessing Process Measures

- Total number of penalties assigned per week per class
 - Shows *visibility* of penalties but not *consistency* in assigning penalties for disruptive behaviors
- Percent of disruptive behaviors observed by teacher's aide that result in penalty being assigned to peer accountability group



For more information on ways to collect, present, and use program data for program improvement, attend the third webinar of this series:

Data Collection and Analysis

March 22nd, 2012

**Visit the NJJEC website at
<http://www.jrsa.org/njiec/>**

Webinar Archives



Approximately 10 business days after the webinar, you can access the slide presentation, audio recording and transcript at www.nttac.org.



For more information, please contact:

OJJDP's National Training and Technical
Assistance Center (NTTAC)

<http://www.nttac.org>

The Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://www.ojjdp.gov>

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

Date: 4/29/2021
County Name: Orange
Contact Name: Dat Thomas
Telephone Number: 714-834-2000
E-Mail Address: dat.thomas

Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institution 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 following is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so. Each field must be completed before submitting your plan to the BSCC. If you have nothing to report for a field, please indicate "N/A." At the end of the template please press the "Submit" button to be recorded with the BSCC. Your work will be saved each time you log in, if you need to make any edits.

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

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

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

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
- B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils
- C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

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

Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy

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.

Orange County law enforcement consists of 26 city police agencies, the Orange County Sheriff's Department, the Probation Department, the District Attorney, and the Public Defender's Office.

In addition to local school districts, the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) provides educational services. OCDE provides alternative schools for youth who have been unsuccessful in the local school districts and in the Probation Department operated juvenile facilities.

The Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) provides mental health and substance use therapy at community clinics throughout Orange County, in youth reporting centers, and in juvenile facilities. HCA and the Orange County Social Services Agency (SSA) also provide wraparound services for youth involved in the juvenile dependency/delinquency system. In FY 19-20, HCA served 1,131 youths and estimated to serve the number of youths in FY 20-21.

Additionally, there are many community-based organizations that collaborate in working with system-involved youth and their families, including the Orange County Bar Foundation, Waymakers, Padres Unidos, Boy's and Girl's Club of Garden Grove, Project Kinship, various faith-based organizations and many other secular human service organizations.

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

Juvenile Justice Services are coordinated by various multi-agency collaborative groups, including the Orange County Juvenile Justice Commission, the Orange County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, and the Orange County Superior Court Blue Ribbon Commission. These bodies make determinations and provide oversight in the use of resources and the initiatives undertaken to address juvenile dependency/delinquency services.

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.

One of the priorities has been to focus intervention and services to the zip codes identified as having the highest arrest rates in Orange County. These zip codes are all located in the cities of Santa Ana and Anaheim, the two largest cities by population in Orange County. These zip codes include areas with diverse populations and problems with gang activity, narcotics sales, and abuse. The Probation Department, the local law enforcement and our community-based partners have targeted these areas for human services interventions, as well as law enforcement suppression 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.

The Orange County Juvenile Justice Strategy begins with a citation or arrest by a law enforcement agency. The Probation Department screens cases through the Non-Custody and Custody Intake process and determines appropriate course of action.

Should formal court handling be required, the court has various dispositional options: informal handling, deferred entry of judgment, or wardship; and with or without probation supervision. Whenever possible, youth are diverted from the juvenile justice system. The Probation Department operates under the risk/needs responsivity principle where the focus is on working with high-risk youth. Graduated sanctions are used to ensure an appropriate response to delinquent behavior. The Probation Department has developed non-custodial sanctions, including Youth Reporting Center locations (day reporting centers providing on-site school and treatment programs). Probation Officers act as case managers, making referrals to community-based organizations or other county agencies to provide services, such as mental health, counseling, substance use counseling, gang intervention, or wraparound services. Probation Officers also provide cognitive-behavioral interventions proven effective at reducing recidivism,

such as Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS). Probation Officers also offer incentives to youth for positive behavior and compliance with terms and conditions of probation. Should a court order a commitment to a juvenile facility, the Probation Department operates Juvenile Hall for secure detention, as well as two (2) camp facilities where committed youth receive treatment services. The treatment provided includes mental health counseling, substance use counseling, sex offender treatment, and cognitive-behavioral programs, including Aggression Replacement Training, Thinking for a Change, Decision Points, and EPICS.

The Orange County Probation Department has been involved with Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative resulting in a significant drop in overall juvenile crime and the use of secure and non-secure detention beds, and a significant increase in the use of diversion programs and evidence-based practices proven to reduce recidivism.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

The Annual Plan is a collaborative effort across county departments and highlights the programming in place under the JJCPA. The Annual Plan's main county contributors include the District Attorney's Office, the Health Care Agency, the Sheriff's Department, the Public Defender's Office, and the Probation Department. County departments request funding under the JJCPA programs based on State available funding. Funding requests are evaluated by the County Budget Office and a recommendation is made to the Orange County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. Each year, the Annual Plan, including the budget allocations, is approved by the Orange County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, which includes input from the non-county/community-based organizations.

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)**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 operates a client management system that was developed internally. The system includes a validated risk/needs assessment to determine a youth's risk to recidivate. The system provides access to a comprehensive set of data on Court orders, recidivism, probation violations, contact information, family information, interventions, resource referrals, substance use, gang involvement, and special needs. Information is shared with HCA and SSA based on the need to share data in order to provide appropriate services. The Probation Department's Research Division extracts data from the system to provide required reports and to assist management in making data-driven decisions.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

If no, please list the current vacancies that exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies occurred, and your plan for filling them.

The Orange County JJCC (OCJJCC) has a current vacant council member, the Business Representative. The OCJJCC is expected to fill this seat.

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 JJCPA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block (YOBG) funding. At the end of each program description press the "Add Funded Programs" button to include additional programs. If you wish to remove a program, please use the "Remove Funded Programs" button.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Please use the "Add Funded Programs" button to add as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Juvenile Recovery Court

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Juvenile Recovery Court (JRC) is based on a model where an interactive judicial officer leads an interdisciplinary team, including the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation, HCA clinicians, and parents to address a youth's substance use issues. The model has been shown effective nationally. The research conducted by the Probation Department has shown reduced recidivism and substance use.

Description:

JRC is a collaborative program for youthful offenders demonstrating an escalating pattern of drug and alcohol use. JRC provides intensive supervision and treatment for substance use to these youth as an alternative to incarceration. There are five (5) program phases, including an initial 30-day orientation period. The primary JRC goals are to increase sobriety and reduce recidivism while reducing the reliance on incarceration. Participants can complete the program in a minimum of six (6) months. When a youth graduates, all charges and stayed time are dismissed and wardship is terminated.

Services provided within JRC include:

- Participation in weekly individual and group therapy sessions.
- Attendance at weekly self-help meetings.
- Weekly reporting to the probation officer for progress checks and drug testing.
- Regular attendance in school with no behavior problems reported.
- Compliance with all court-ordered terms and conditions and regularly scheduled weekly, bi-monthly, or monthly court appearances for progress reviews.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Orange County Board of Supervisors.
- Collaboration between county partners, such as District Attorney, Health Care Agency, Juvenile Court, Public Defender, Probation Department, and community partners (Parent Empowerment Program).

Program Successes:

A youth began his journey to recovery on October 17, 2019, after joining the JRC program at the age of 17. He grew up in a home where he experienced and lived through domestic violence. After his parent's relationship ended, the youth, his mother, and younger brother moved in with his maternal grandmother. When the youth was 14, his father relinquished all parental rights and cut off all contact with the youth, which was about the same time the youth's mother

passed away. The youth and his younger brother continued living with his maternal grandmother, but the youth's life began to spiral downward. He went from being a high school football star to the known druggie on campus. He began using alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine daily and experimented with LSD, Xanax, methamphetamine, mushrooms, Ecstasy, and Lean. He began having mental health issues and was hospitalized twice for suicide attempt. In 2019, the youth's drug use escalated to a point where he committed crimes to support his addiction. This eventually led him to being placed on probation and given the opportunity to participate in the JRC program. Upon entering the program, he received a plethora of support. Specifically, he was assigned a JRC/HCA therapist, participated in JRC/HCA group therapy, enrolled into a wraparound program, participated in character building programs, had weekly court appearances, and was drug tested a minimum of 3 times per week. The youth responded extremely well to the program's structure and became one of the program's top participants. He had a few setbacks in the program by testing positive for Cocaine on one occasion and violating a protective order, but nothing that took him off track. He successfully completed the JRC program on May 6, 2020, and was a high school graduate, employed part-time, and enrolled in community college.

Program Name:

Decentralized Intake/Sheriff's Prevention Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Decentralized Intake (DCI) Program is modeled after diversion programs, which attempt to minimize the effects of labeling, associated with offending and limit the opportunities youth have to associate with antisocial peers by reducing their contact and exposure to the juvenile justice system. Evidence-based principles of the Risk/Needs/Responsivity model support minimizing intervention by the juvenile justice system for lower risk offenders.

Description:

DCI increases the level of counseling and diversion services for at-risk youth in the unincorporated areas and cities serviced by the Sheriff's Department. DCI staff offers timely assessment and a progression of intervention services to youth and their families near their homes. The primary goal of DCI is to reduce the number of at-risk youth that progress further in the juvenile justice system through prompt assessment and linkage to appropriate services at the earliest possible point.

Services provided within DCI include:

- Expedited processing of youth arrested and referred to needed resources.
- Referral of DCI youth and their families to local resources, programs, and classes for appropriate intervention services when possible.
- Informal consultations among the on-site operations staff for purposes of making more informed decisions about certain cases.
- Collaboration between county partners, such as Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, and community partners (Pepperdine Resource, Youth Diversion and Education (PRYDE)).

Program Successes:

On Feb 1, 2021, a youth was placed on a DCI contract and directed to pay restitution. The youth was initially arrested for stealing alcohol from a grocery store. Since that incident, the youth's mother reported that the youth has done much better at home and got a part-time job. Subsequently, the youth paid the restitution in full and his informal contract was fulfilled. Subsequently, the youth satisfactorily completed DCI, his petition was dismissed, and his record was sealed.

Program Name:

Truancy Response Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Truancy Response Program (TRP) focuses on family education, support, and resource referrals to reduce truancy. Parent education and support programs have been shown to have a statistically significant impact on recidivism. Truancy has also been shown to be a stepping-stone to substance use and criminal behavior. By providing families with supportive services aimed at reducing truancy, criminal behavior is reduced.

Description:

TRP is a cooperative effort to address the problem of chronic truancy in Orange County schools. TRP focuses on chronically truant youth and their families in a Three Tier Approach who have failed to respond to the traditional efforts at the school district level "SARB". A primary goal of TRP is to reduce school truancies and absences in order to increase the chance of youths' future success. The program prioritizes youth at risk for delinquency and aims to reduce the number of youths who go on to commit a crime resulting in a formal 602 application. TRP provides progression of interventions up to and including formal court action.

Services provided within TRP include three tiers:

First Tier SARB:

- Mandatory attendance of truant youth and their parents at school-based group parent meetings conducted by the District Attorney.
- District Attorney to attend SARB meetings based on availability and invitation by individual district "SARB".
- Community Partners attend SARB based on availability and invitation by individual district "SARB".
- Referrals for services, such as counseling, parenting skills, and basic housing and shelter needs are provided by collaborating agencies and individual district "SARB".

Second Tier CBO informal intake and diversion:

- Referral to CBO from SARB for a TRP intake evaluation for informal handling.
- Placement in one of several "pre-court" TRP interventions monitored by CBO.

Third Tier Formal Filing:

- Referral by SARB "School Districts" to DA for potential filing.
- Court-ordered placement of the youth on 725 W&I and/or prosecution of the parents. If terminated unsuccessfully, may result in 602 W&I.

- Court-ordered participation of both youth and parents in a Parent Empowerment Program workshop designed to coach parents in effective discipline methods for their children.
- Referrals for services, such as counseling, parenting skills, and basic housing and shelter needs are provided for truancy court families by collaborating agencies.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- Collaboration between court partners, such as District Attorney, Juvenile Court, SSA, Public Defender, and community partners (OCDE, HCA, Waymakers, Boy's and Girl's Club of Garden Grove, and local school districts).

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

School Mobile Assessment and Response Team

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The School Mobile Assessment and Response Team (SMART) is an early intervention and prevention program. SMART is focused on involvement with families and youth to prevent school-based violence and delinquency. The use of a threat assessment tool assists in determining the appropriate level of intervention needed. Family support, resource referrals, and diversion have all been shown to be effective in reducing delinquent behaviors.

Description:

SMART was established to reduce crime and violence by youth on, near, or affecting school campuses in the Southern areas of Orange County. SMART works in conjunction with Orange County Municipal Police Departments, various collaborative partners, and agencies on incidents related to violence, threats, possession and/or use of weapons, unstable behaviors and suicidal actions or tendencies. SMART members respond day or night to calls from school and community personnel reporting violence or threats of violence. Each call for service results in an assessment of the situation, a threat assessment as needed (including home searches for weapons) and referrals to law enforcement, diversion programs, or other alternative services. The goal of SMART is to prevent and/or detect the precursors to violence through education and awareness, preempting likely instances of violence through threat assessment, and responding quickly and effectively to violence on or around school campuses.

Services provided within SMART include the following:

- Conduct threat assessments at the school and/or community site
- Refer at-risk youth to appropriate community resources for assessment and intervention services
- Investigate criminal acts and make arrests if necessary or recommend to a diversion program
- Maintain safety and security to the school and return staff and students to their daily routine
- Collaboration between county partners, such as Orange County Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, District Attorney, Health Care Agency, and community partners (local school districts).

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

North School Mobile Assessment and Response Team

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The North School Mobile Assessment and Response Team (NSMART) is an early intervention and prevention program focused on involvement with families and youth to prevent school-based violence and delinquency. The use of a threat assessment tool assists in determining the appropriate level of intervention needed. Family support, resource referrals, and diversion have all been shown to be effective in reducing delinquent behaviors.

Description:

NSMART is established to reduce crime and violence by youth on, near, or affecting school campuses in the Central and Northern areas of Orange County. NSMART works in conjunction with Orange County Municipal Police Departments, various collaborative partners, and agencies on incidents related to violence, threats, possession and/or use of weapons, unstable behaviors and suicidal actions or tendencies. NSMART members respond day or night to calls from school and community personnel reporting violence or threats of violence. Each call for service results in an assessment of the situation, a threat assessment as needed (including home searches for weapons) and referrals to law enforcement, diversion programs, or other alternative services. The NSMART goal is to prevent and/or detect the precursors to violence through education and awareness, preempting likely instances of violence through threat assessment, and responding quickly and effectively to violence on or around school campuses.

Services provided within NSMART include:

- Conduct threat assessments at school and/or community site.
- Refer at-risk youth to appropriate community resources for assessment and intervention services.
- Investigate criminal acts and make arrests, if necessary, or recommend the juvenile to a diversion program.
- Maintain safety and security to the school and return staff and students to their daily routine.
- Work with the dedicated Orange County Deputy District Attorney as a member of NSMART. A specifically trained Deputy District Attorney will assist with handling threats of targeted violence on school grounds.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

Orange County School Threat Assessment Team

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

<p>The Orange County School Threat Assessment Team (OCSTAT) is an intervention and prevention program focused on involvement with families and youth to prevent school based violence and delinquency. The use of a threat assessment tool assists in determining the appropriate level of intervention needed. Family support, resource referrals, and diversion have all been shown to be effective in reducing delinquent behaviors.</p>

Description:

<p>OCSTAT is a collaboration between county partners, such as Sheriff's Department, Orange County Municipal Police Departments, Probation Department, District Attorney, HCA, and community partners (local school districts).</p>
--

<p>Services provided within OCSTAT include:</p>

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in monthly meetings. • Provide ongoing training and education in the field of threats of targeted violence on school grounds. • Participate in outreach to raise awareness and education in the community about threats of targeted violence on school grounds. • Enhance public safety and welfare of the public in protecting the rights of victims and be reducing juvenile crimes through effective prevention, intervention, and rehabilitative service in a just, honest, ethical, and efficient manner. • Thoroughly analyze and when appropriate file criminal charges to bring youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and rehabilitative efforts. • Refer appropriate cases to rehabilitative programs aimed at early intervention and reduction of risk of future harm to the community. |
|--|

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

Youth Reporting Centers

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Youth Reporting Centers (YRCs) are day reporting centers that include a multidisciplinary team. The OCDE provides school instruction and HCA clinicians provide individual and group therapy for youth. Probation Department utilizes best practices, cognitive-behavioral interventions and programming, including Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) and Decision Points to impact behavioral change in the youth. Probation Officers refer youth in violation of their terms and conditions of probation to the YRC in lieu of filing for formal violation. This diverts youth from formal court handling as well as provides them with programming and services that target criminogenic risk factors.

Description:

The YRCs mission and goal is to reduce the use of secure detention by providing a highly structured community-based alternative confinement program. The staff at the YRC strive to promote lawful and productive lifestyles of its students by providing proven intervention and programming.

The YRCs operate within the local community to provide the youth population with the opportunity to modify poor behavior and learn the skills needed to comply with their court orders and terms of probation. The youth attend a full academic program and participate in afternoon group counseling, individual counseling, and random drug testing with an emphasis on obtaining and maintaining sobriety. On-site job coaches assist youth in seeking, obtaining, and maintaining employment as well as vocational training access. The YRCs also provide an alternative to the traditional incarceration model. Youth receive support services during the day and return home on alternative monitoring versus confinement in a juvenile facility.

Services provided within the YRCs include:

- On-site school.
- Drug and alcohol use assessment and counseling.
- Mental health assessment and treatment.
- Cognitive behavioral intervention programs.
- Family services and parenting education.
- Gang intervention counseling.
- Community service and enrichment activities.
- Meals.
- Transportation to and from home to the site.
- Close supervision on the site and supervision in the community.
- Alternative monitoring (such as electronic monitoring) of youth in the community.

- Accountability Commitment program.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- Collaboration between county partners, such as OCDE, HCA, and Probation Department.

Program Successes:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, program services were largely provided remotely due to State ordered closures. Throughout this period, staff remained receptive to assisting program-enrolled youth utilizing all available resources. Site staff were able to prepare and assist youth in proper set up for remote learning prior to the start of the school year. Stations were organized for youth to pick up their remote learning supplies and staff were able to assist the youth in setting up equipment, such as computers and hot spots. This enabled youth to become familiar and confident in using the equipment prior to remote classes beginning. Staff also worked with youth to sew cloth face coverings at a time when procuring masks was not yet easily accessible at stores.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

Substance Use Programming

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

<p>Substance Use Programming includes programs tailored to both male youth and female youth. Programs are based on the Therapeutic Community model for substance use treatment programs with the addition of the Aggression Replacement Training cognitive-behavior program specific to addressing criminal recidivism. Youth in the program receive individual therapy focusing on the treatment of co-occurring disorders and cognitive-behavioral therapy. Family therapy is provided based on an assessment of needs by the clinician. Research has shown that strategies that target criminal thinking and substance use reduces the likelihood of reoffending by individuals assessed to be at high risk to recidivate.</p>

Description:

<p>Substance Use Programs provide intensive drug and alcohol use intervention for male and female youthful offenders who have custody commitments and a history of drug and/or alcohol use. Substance Use Programming provides gender-specific services in a custodial setting. The primary goals of the programs are to reduce the likelihood of these offenders to recidivate, avoiding further delinquency and a pattern of adult crime. The program integrates a multidisciplinary intervention and education model that is based on a national substance use treatment program.</p>
--

Services provided within the Substance Use Programs include:

- Comprehensive and intensive substance use assessment and treatment services, drug counseling by clinical psychologists, and alcohol and drug use services counseling by clinicians trained to treat substance use disorders.
- Integrated case assessment and planning involving unit staff, education staff and collateral resources.
- Multidisciplinary education lab that provides computerized diagnostic evaluation of reading, language arts, and math competencies.
- Occupational training and job placement services.
- Assessment of academic skills and development of an individualized plan to address skill deficits by a school counselor.
- Gender-specific programming that includes individualized and group counseling services and women's issues discussion groups.
- Expanded use of the Just Beginnings parenting education curriculum.
- Mentoring and counseling support services during post-release.
- Centralized oversight of the program by a unit coordinator.
- Monthly case conferences with the youth and treatment team to discuss youth's progress in the program and transition plan for release back into the community.

- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- Collaboration between county partners, such as HCA, Probation Department, community partners (Department of Education/Safe Schools, Project Kinship, Santiago Canyon College, Cypress College, Fullerton College), and the Orange County Bar Foundation.

Program Successes:

Probation's camp facility, Youth Guidance Center (YGC), houses female youth that have been court ordered to the Sobriety Through Education and Prevention program (STEP), a program within Substance Use Programming. Over the past year, the camp has had four female youth successfully graduate and receive their High School Diplomas. A small ceremony to recognize the youths' achievements included pictures in their caps and gowns. One female graduate has since continued her education with online college courses, successfully maintaining passing grades, and family relationships. Another female graduate transitioned to a residential/sober living home. She continues to remain sober and successful in the program.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement**Program Name:**

Active Recidivism Reduction Initiative via Engagement

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Active Recidivism Reduction Initiative via Engagement (ARRIVE) program focuses on family strength training and individualized support to wards of the court that are at risk of reincarceration. This program intends to target and provide services to juvenile probationers (i.e., ages 12 to 18) that do not meet the eligibility criteria for similar types of programs, such as the Youthful Offender Wraparound (YOW) program. Youth in the ARRIVE program are required to participate in individualized and multi-systemic team meetings to review progress on case plan goals. Research has indicated parent education along with risk, need, responsivity support to high risk youthful offenders has a significant impact on reducing long term recidivism.

Description:

The ARRIVE program is a collaborative program consisting of county agencies (e.g., Probation Department, HCA) and contracted community partners that offers individualized/group support to probation youth and their families that exhibit an increase in probation violation type of behavior (e.g., drug use, truancy, criminal behavior). The primary focus of the ARRIVE program is to immediately address any deleterious behavior, stabilize the family unit, and prepare the youth and his/her family for life beyond probation supervision.

Mandatory requirements for youth in the ARRIVE program include:

- Participation in bi-weekly multi-system meetings with youth partner, individual mental health care worker, and Probation to review progress towards case plan goals.
- Attendance in weekly meetings with mental health care worker.
- Regular reporting to probation officer for progress checks.
- Regular attendance in pro-social activities (e.g., community service projects, regular school attendance).
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

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 Probation Department employs various strategies to address non-707(b) offenders. Probation provides secure detention as well as community supervision, including the use of youth reporting centers, electronic monitoring for at-home pre-adjudicated youth, and the facilitation of foster care placement for youthful offenders.

In custody and community, supervised youth are provided a broad range of treatment and rehabilitative programs to meet individual needs. Staff are trained in Evidence Based Practices and provide supervision based on a validated risk/needs assessment to determine an appropriate level of intervention. Probation collaborates with various community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and many other secular human service organizations.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Orange County does not currently have regional agreements as part of its YOBG funded services. Being a large urban county, the needs of the youth in Orange County are significant and there is no need for a regional approach to services with other counties at this time.

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

Using the spaces below, 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.

At the end of each program description press the "Add Funded Programs" button to include additional programs. If you wish to remove a program, please use the "Remove Funded Programs" button.

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

Please use the "Add Funded Programs" button to add as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Juvenile Facilities Programming

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

N/A

Description:

Juvenile Facilities Programming provides institutional and camp programming at the Juvenile Hall facility and Camp facilities. Each facility provides similar evidence-based cognitive-behavioral treatment programs. Youth participate in a tiered phase level system of various programs. Programs provide continuum of response for the in-custody treatment of youth. Camps target youth based on age, gender, criminogenic risk factors and/or commitment length. Specific programs within the facilities target youth who require a higher level of need for transition and reentry services. Programs include, but are not limited to, sex offender therapy and counseling, pre-camp readiness, gang intervention, Progressive Rehabilitation in a Dynamic Environment (PRIDE), and Leadership Education through Active Development (LEAD).

Services provided within Juvenile Facilities Programming include:

- Cognitive behavioral treatment programs to assist in-custody youth with their rehabilitation.
- Aggression preplacement training.
- Decision Points and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS).
- Just Beginnings parenting program and baby visits sponsored by the Youth Law Center (available to all eligible youth).
- Individual and group counseling.
- Therapy provided by a licensed clinician.
- Drug/Alcohol & Mental Health counseling.
- Educational & Vocation services to address each youth's social and behavioral needs.
- Assistance for college enrollment, employment and family reunification.
- Other evidence-based programming.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success, including incentives as included in Probation Juvenile Incentives program as approved by the Board of Supervisors.
- Collaboration between county partners, such as HCA, Probation Department, community partners (Department of Education/Safe Schools, Project Kinship, Padres Unidos, Santiago Canyon College), and the Orange County Bar Foundation.

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

Pre-Detention and Pre-Disposition Program

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

N/A

Description:

The Pre-Detention and Pre-Disposition Program provides a continuum of strategies to reduce the use of incarceration while providing for electronic monitoring and supervision of youth at home while awaiting adjudication of their cases. Using a validated risk assessment instrument to determine which youth can be safely released home under this program protects the community and allows secure detention beds to be used only for high-risk offenders. All participants in the program are supervised utilizing electronic monitoring equipment. This allows pre-adjudicated wards to be served in a community-based setting rather than being detained with youth assessed to be high-risk offenders. Youth are held accountable to the rules of the program and expected to attend school according to their school's schedule as well as comply with all counseling orders from the court.

Services provided within the Pre-Detention and Pre-Disposition Program include:

- Supporting youth in the community and in their homes.
- Face-to-face contact between officers and youth assigned to their caseloads.
- Risk assessment tools used to screen youth for eligibility in the program.
- Effective Practices in Community Supervisions (EPICS).
- Electronic Monitoring, which includes 24/7 GPS and radio frequency monitoring for select youthful offenders as a deterrent and enhancement tool in community supervision.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.

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

Community Supervision

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

N/A

Description:

Formal supervision provides reentry and post-release community supervision for youth who have committed high-risk offenses that may have resulted in commitments to the Division of Juvenile Justice of California prior to realignment. Designated probation officers work with youth representing the highest risk and needs. The primary goal is to provide reentry services and effective supervision prior to and/or following release from a juvenile facility.

The youth served are supervised on probation caseloads and are wards of the court or under pre-wardship programs, such as diversion and non-ward probation. The youth receive risk and need assessments, which are used to assess level of supervision. Probation officers are trained in the use of Evidence-Based Practices.

Services provided within Community Supervision include:

- Thinking for a Change (T4C), EPICS, and Decision Points, which assist youth in successful reentry into the community.
- Progress checks and random drug testing.
- Electronic Monitoring, which includes 24/7 GPS and radio frequency monitoring for select youthful offenders as a deterrent and enhancement tool in community supervision.
- Reentry/Aftercare Services, which includes field supervision of wards who are released into the community by conducting random home calls, resource referrals and case management services to youth and their families.
- Regular monitoring of youthful offenders' success utilizing incentives as included in the Probation Juvenile Incentives program approved by the Board of Supervisors.