

## Juvenile Justice Plan

### Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A)) – 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.**

In 2018, the Sonoma County Probation Department explored ways to assess its existing services for juveniles and their families. Seeking an assessment that would be comprehensive, the Department sought an approach that would address all aspects of the Juvenile Justice Continuum. In early 2019, in partnership with the Council of State Governments (CSG), the Sonoma County Improving Outcomes for Youth (IOYouth) Initiative was undertaken. IOYouth is a data-driven project that helps states and counties align their policies, practices, and resource allocation with research proven methods. The CSG began conducting a comprehensive review to determine how well the Sonoma County juvenile justice policies and practices aligned with those shown to work in improving outcomes for youth while using resources efficiently.

The IOYouth Initiative launched in February 2019, a yearlong process whose aim was to create an action plan for implementing key system improvements. With guidance from CSG, the IOYouth Task Force was formed. The Task Force included a varied and diverse set of stakeholders including Sonoma County District Attorney and Public Defender representatives, the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Law Enforcement, and the Sonoma County Office of Education, Sonoma County Human Services, Sonoma County Behavioral Health, Probation leadership, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and the County Administrator's Office.

CSG conducted their first site visit on May 7-9, 2019, and focused on collecting qualitative data on the front-end of the system (how youth are referred to probation, initial case processing decisions).

The IOYouth Task Force convened their first meeting on May 9, 2019. At the meeting, CSG introduced the IOYouth Initiative in more detail, with an anticipated timeline and guided the group on a walkthrough of the Juvenile Justice System and solicited input on parts of the system that ought to receive particular focus moving forward. CSG stated that the following series of meetings through March 2020 would lay out all of their findings and facilitate group discussion and goal development that would result in a set of goals and priorities for the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (Plan).

At the second IOYouth Task Force Meeting on August 29, 2019, CSG shared key takeaways from their analysis of the front-end of the system. At the third IOYouth Task Force Meeting on December 3, 2019, CSG shared its key takeaways from their analysis of the Juvenile Justice Center's detention policies and practices. During the fourth IOYouth Task Force Meeting on

January 28, 2020, CSG provided the group their assessment of Probation Camp and services for youth supervised in the community.

The fifth and final IOYouth Task Force Meeting on March 4, 2020, allowed CSG to summarize its recommendations arising from their overall analysis of Sonoma County's Juvenile Justice policies and programs:

- Diversion
- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention
- Juvenile Hall Services
- Probation Supervision
- Family Engagement and Case Planning
- Community-based and Camp Services
- Data Collection

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

Collaboration among the key juvenile justice organizations will be facilitated primarily by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). On May 14, 2020, the JJCC prioritized and adopted recommendations from the IOYouth Task Force as collected in the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (Plan).

The Sonoma County JJCC meets quarterly and, consistent with Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 749.22, includes: Law Enforcement representatives from the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, a designee from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, the Juvenile Court Presiding Judge, Attorneys from the offices of the Sonoma County Public Defender and District Attorney, Sonoma County Behavioral Health, Sonoma County Human Services-Family, Youth, and Children Division, Community-based Service Providers, Sonoma County Office of Education, Sonoma County Juvenile Division Leadership and the Chief Probation Officer. JJCC participants joined work groups tasked with implementing the prioritized recommendations, meeting at regular intervals during the remainder of 2020, at quarterly intervals through 2021 and into 2022. Highlights from that timeframe are provided below.

The first JJCC meeting following adoption of the Plan occurred on August 12, 2020, and the following updates from the Council included:

- Diversion – The first priority is creation of formal Diversion policies, action steps were determined and potential workgroup members were identified.

- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – This workgroup reviewed recommendations to its Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) and discussed the new DRAI draft policy. Additional alternatives to detention outside electronic monitoring were slated for the coming year’s plan.
- Detention Services – This workgroup assessed the range of services accessible to youth in detention and explored potential partnerships so that youth can transition to services in the community.
- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – Given the Department’s impact in the community, this group’s focus was refined and additional leadership was added. Additional trainings were added for Juvenile Hall and Juvenile Probation Services to provide enhanced goal support.
- Probation Supervision – Policies and procedures were analyzed to develop a plan to define the role of the Probation Officer in the juvenile justice continuum.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – As this workgroup has significant cross over with Juvenile Hall, it wants to develop one case plan that will follow a youth throughout their probation experience. Establishment of policies, creation of surveys and ongoing assessments were top priorities.
- Camp – Camp continued to review existing processes to assess where most effective improvements could have been made.
- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – A pilot was undertaken with a CBO partner, Child Parent Institute (CPI), using a revised method of tracking data and reporting outcomes. In addition, a data tool was began development intended to help Probation track and calculate the recidivism data.

The second JJCC meeting occurred following passage of Senate Bill (SB) 823 on September 30, 2020. SB 823 had a large impact on the JJCC and plans to adapt to the anticipated changes were discussed at length by the Probation Department and the JJCC. In addition, adoption of the Plan occurred on December 9, 2020. Related updates from the Council included:

- Juvenile Justice Realignment Subcommittee (JJRS) – SB 823 mandated realignment of local Division of Juvenile Justice youth effective July 1, 2021. The Bill also required creation of the JJRS to the JJCC. Since the changes from the Bill will overlap with the goals of the JJCC Plan, extensive consideration and planning will be required moving forward. The JJRS requirements were reviewed and solicitation made for members in anticipation of a launch meeting.
- Diversion – An established internal workgroup continued to meet monthly working on a formalized Diversion policy.

- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – The DRAI was revised based on feedback and the manual was updated. The internal workgroup met with justice partners in February 2021 and provided an update in anticipation of a future pilot launch.
- Detention Services – At the time of this meeting, previous goals were being assessed with focus on SB 823’s potential impact.
- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – At the time of this meeting, previous goals were being assessed with focus on SB 823’s potential impact.
- Probation Supervision – This group reviewed the service matching data from CBOs and plans to research means to follow the behavior response system with fidelity.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – This workgroup prioritized development of a uniform case plan template in tandem with ongoing interface improvements. The workgroup also reprioritized creation of a Child-Family Team (CFT) conference model, and related policy to begin in the current fiscal year.
- Camp – Probation Camp was temporarily un-occupied for an undetermined amount of time. The remaining youth at Camp were transitioned out at their normal time.
- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – The Results Based Accountability (RBA) pilot started with CPI, trainings for RBA were held in January and March.

The JJCC continued to meet on a quarterly basis up to the submission date of this Plan. Meeting dates for the JJCC following passage of SB 823 were March 10, 2021, June 16, 2021, September 21, 2021, and January 19, 2022. At those meetings, there were a number of standing agenda items to keep JJCC participants informed on the progress of the Plan’s goals and objectives. In addition to the standing agenda items, participants would submit items of interest for discussion such as updates related to new legislation, new populations being introduced to Juvenile Hall, and changes to the JJCC meeting format.

The most recent JJCC meeting occurred on January 19, 2022, and updates from the Council included:

- Diversion – The Diversion workgroup continues to seek new ways to expand their services to youth in Sonoma County. The Youth Diversion with Case Management Program, initially created only to serve youth and families with high needs was approved by the Board of State and Community corrections (BSCC) to include medium and low risk youth. The initial avenue for these new referrals was via a pilot program with the Santa Rosa Police Department (SRPD) but even that was expanded to include other law enforcement agencies.

Another program improvement by this group was creation and implementation of an Intake Decision-Making database. This database collects data on youth intakes ensuring that all were properly screened, as well as the outcome of the screening. Collection of this data will enable Probation to monitor how our policies are implemented, who is and is not being diverted, and where gaps may be occurring.

- Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention – The revised DRAI Guide, Assessment Form, and 4.1.11 Policy were implemented during 2021 and training began in early 2022. DRAI changes were incorporated into the software platform last year and the revised assessment is in use at this time. Assessment validation will occur when the ongoing use of the assessment has created a large enough data set to support a rigorous validation study.
- Detention Services – The Prioritized Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan goals align to the work mandated pursuant to SB 823 and the JJRS. Some strides within this group include enhanced career-based technical and higher education opportunities for youth including a proposed greenhouse and garden space. Upgrades to the physical spaces where classes occur are more conducive to focused study and learning.

Regarding programming, Juvenile Hall maintains its close relationship with the Boys and Girls Club and the REACH program that helps youth establish connections while inside and work toward assistance in the community upon release. Juvenile Hall is consistently working to provide services in-house that have been unable to sustain in the community, likely due to low referral rates. For example, five staff were trained in Girls...Moving On (GMO) which is a comprehensive intervention designed specifically for at-risk girls between the ages of 12-21 years. The program helps girls increase their motivation and provide them with new skills and personal resources. GMO uses a number of complementary approaches including cognitive-behavioral and strength-based interventions to help girls develop new skills and resources. The program also draws on Relational Theory to help participants increase their capacity for engaging in mutually supportive, empathic, and healthy relationships. By building health connections, girls have the necessary support to create and realize a new vision for the future.

Similarly, a cohort of Juvenile Correction Counselors (JCC) IIIs will be attending Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention for Core Youth (CBI-CY) training in April. CBI-CY provides a thorough intervention that broadly targets all criminogenic needs in youth. This intervention relies on a cognitive-behavioral approach to teach individuals strategies to manage risk factors in a way that is developmentally appropriate for youth and places heavy emphasis on skill building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skill development. The curriculum provides modifications so that

individuals with mental illness can participate, though not dedicated exclusively to this population.

- Juvenile Division Equity and Training – Since the end of last year, all staff have taken the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) training entitled, “Understanding and Addressing Implicit Bias in the Justice System.” This training is designed to help participants understand that implicit bias is an automatic association people make between groups of people and stereotypes about those groups and how they can influence behavior, making people respond in biased ways even when they are not explicitly prejudiced. Juvenile Hall staff also undertook classes on non-violent crisis intervention and de-escalation training. Future trainings and enhanced dialogues are planned in line with the goals of the Department.
- Probation Supervision – Obtained data from Intensive Case Management (ICM)/Wrap provider, working on analysis to determine reliability of service matching. Workgroup mapped out and reviewed Behavior-Response System for our technology team. New system will be added to their work plan.
- Family Engagement and Case Planning – The Child and Family Teams (CFT) policy was completed and is being implemented. Staff training on CFTs began in early 2022. A DPO III position was created to facilitate the CFT Meetings. The role of the facilitator is to help identify needed contacts, build consensus within the team, and ensure that each team members’ voices and choices are heard throughout the teaming process. This model will be used both for Probation Services youth and those in the Secure Youth Treatment Facility, as described in SB 823.

In addition to the CFT, Probation Services is looking to bolster its family engagement by hiring a bilingual Peer Navigator to support youth and families that are in or impacted by the juvenile system. This paid position will be sought out in the community, preferably by a formerly justice involved student or student with ties to a community of interest.

- Camp – This item has been removed from the Plan based on Camp’s continued un-occupancy. The priority has shifted to how to utilize the Camp facility and its robust vocational shops to serve other youth and young adult populations requiring job training skills. Outreach is ongoing to community-based organizations and non-profits to collaborate on programming.
- Quality Assurance and Data Collection – On the broadest scale, this workgroup has been diligently implementing the countywide initiative-driven Results Based Accountability (RBA) contracting and program evaluation model to its programming. RBA sets up a framework that is developed collaboratively between the Probation Department and its service providers at the Request for Proposals phase and carries through the life of the

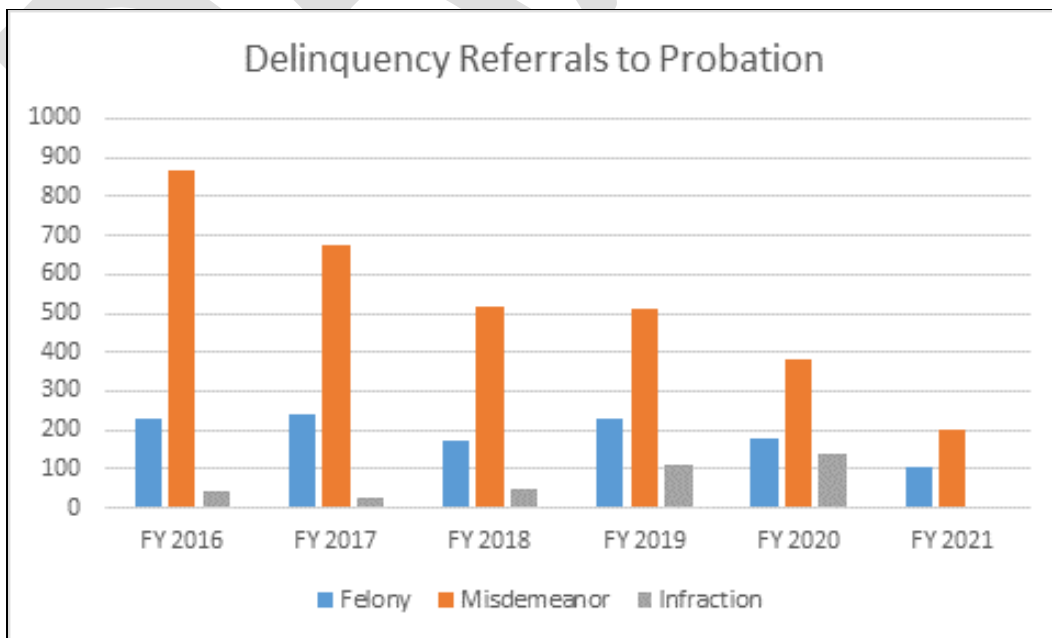
contract relying on consistent terminology, development and evaluation tools, and data expectations.

This group has developed provider performance measures and was central to the development of the DRAI and Case Management Report, both of which are in the pilot and data collection phases.

Finally, ethnic and racial disparity data is being compiled from a target population within the SB 823 group as a part of the JJRS' Realignment Plan following a very recent discussion with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR). This data looks at everyone adjudicated on a WIC Section 707(b) offense and their respective placement by demographic groups in order to determine if SB 823 is expanding the number of youth being put into the system. We plan to expand this decision point analysis to the broader Juvenile system population in the coming year.

**C. 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.**

Sonoma County, like most of the rest of the nation, has experienced a long-lasting decline in delinquency referrals. Fiscal Year (FY) 18-19 saw a slight increase in referrals to Probation for felonies and infractions but referrals declined overall in FY 19-20 and FY 20-21. Juvenile crime mapping has shown schools as prominent sources of delinquency referrals for drug and against-person offenses, and commerce centers for property offenses. While return to these areas has increased in the last three to six months, referral numbers still remain lower than pre-COVID-19.



For FY 22-23, Sonoma County's plan will continue to focus on supporting school connection and safety, however, the COVID-19 crisis truly showed the need for adaptability both in service delivery and enhanced case management. This pivot will help assure that the appropriate behavioral health services are provided early and whenever needed to prevent unnecessary justice system involvement.

**D. 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.**

As described above, the Sonoma County Juvenile Probation Division underwent a comprehensive assessment of its programs in 2019 and 2020. The result was the ongoing work of the JJCC and its Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan. As described above, the Plan is organized around seven focus areas addressing the Juvenile Justice Continuum and the JJCC meets regularly to discuss ongoing progress for each area. Each of the underlined goals is supported by specific objectives that are marked to either "Completed", if finished since the last Annual Report, "In Progress" if they have been significantly started, or will be completed in the current FY; or objectives that the Probation will "Start Later" that are targeted to begin in the second half of 2022 or later, and may span multiple years. Goals and Objectives may be reprioritized as a result of SB 823 or other legislation or policy changes.

**Diversion (Prevention)**

1. Establish formal policies around diversion eligibility criteria and the screening process, and expand diversion to additional low risk youth.

Complete:

- 1.1 Create formal policies and criteria around eligibility for pre-file diversion, based primarily on PACT pre-screen risk assessment results, including youth who have prior referral histories, and do not preclude youth with non-violent felonies from being eligible for diversion if low/moderate risk.

2. In lieu of, or as a precursor to, an assessment center, expand law enforcement diversion and develop multi-systems diversion partnerships.

In Progress:

- 2.1 Establish formal partnership with other service systems—child welfare, behavioral health, and schools--to leverage and combine resources to divert and serve low/moderate risk youth outside of the juvenile justice system.



In Progress:

- 2.2 Establish a multi-systems diversion/program placement team and family/team meeting process that connects youth with complex needs to appropriate services.

### **Detention Decision Making and Alternatives to Detention (Incapacitation)**

3. Revise the DRAI, create override policies, and collect, analyze, and report data on tool fidelity and overrides.

Completed:

- 3.1 Revise/validate the DRAI or adopt an already validated tool and adapt to local context and establish clear override policies.

In Progress:

- 3.2 Develop and provide training on new tool and policies/protocols and establish a quality assurance process to analyze data and produce quarterly reports on detention decisions to review alignment with the DRAI, the use of overrides, the reasons for overrides, and to identify and address equity issues. Reports should be shared with detention staff on a consistent basis.

Completed:

- 3.3 Develop or update policies and procedures around use of the DRAI and generally restrict use of detention for the following reasons: lack of community-based supervision alternatives, crisis beds, and service options; a lack of supervision in the home or community; a parent, guardian or legal custodian avoiding legal responsibility; a risk of self-harm or other behavioral health needs; technical violation unless public safety is at risk.

### **Detention Services (Intervention/Incapacitation)**

4. Expand availability and accessibility of research-based services to youth in detention.

In Progress:

- 4.1 Expand the availability of research-based mental health, substance use, and cognitive-behavioral services in detention, including through partnerships with additional community-based providers.

In Progress:

- 4.2 Expand partnerships with local community-based providers with the goal of continuing their service provision in the community for youth post-release.

### **Juvenile Division (Entire Juvenile Justice Continuum)**

5. Provide robust, ongoing training, and engage all staff in regular conversations around equity issues.

In Progress:

5.1 Review current training offerings for Juvenile Hall staff and ensure that the Department is offering a robust set of trainings that includes research and best practices focused on adolescent development, positive behavior change, implicit bias, and cultural competence.

In Progress:

5.2 Incorporate considerations around equity and cultural competence into staff and supervisor meetings and trainings, and include a process to regularly share and review data on equity at all points of the juvenile justice continuum.

### **Probation Supervision (Intervention)**

6. Develop Department-wide policies to improve service matching based on youths' criminogenic and behavioral health needs.

In Progress:

6.1 Create internal policies and protocols to improve service matching based on criminogenic and behavioral health needs, establish a related quality assurance process, and better define the role of probation officers in service matching, referrals, and communication/engagement with providers.

7. Revise Juvenile supervision policies to reflect a developmentally appropriate approach, and explore opportunities for system-wide change.

7.1 Move toward a more developmentally appropriate model of juvenile probation focused on youth/family engagement and positive youth behavior change, including:

In Progress:

- Establishing policies that position probation officers as agents of behavior change, including youth and family engagement and service engagement and oversight

In Progress:

- Using the graduated response matrix with fidelity to adopt graduated responses, minimize violations, and incentivize positive youth behavior.

In Progress:

- Tailor conditions of probation to youths' assessed risks and criminogenic needs in conjunction with juvenile justice partners, and aligning court expectations, progress reports, and termination criteria accordingly.

### **Family Engagement and Case Planning (Intervention)**

8. **Develop and implement department-wide family engagement policies and practices.**

In Progress:

- 8.1 Establish policies and trainings around meaningful family engagement including participation of families in case planning and treatment team meetings, visitation policies, engagement in service provision, the creation of surveys and feedback loops, development of parent groups, etc.

In Progress:

- 8.2 Begin process to create a paid position for a bilingual family advocate to assist families as they navigate the court and probation process.

Completed:

- 8.3 Establish a family-team conference model to deploy at key decision and transition points along the Juvenile Justice continuum, including reentry from Hall/Camp/DJJ.

9. **Develop a case planning process that is seamless across the juvenile justice system and involves families in a meaningful way.**

In Progress:

- 9.1 Create a uniform case planning template that is used throughout the duration of a youth's time in the juvenile justice system, and develop policies and required timeframes for case planning and treatment team meetings that involve youth, families, probation staff, and service providers (in addition to other individuals as appropriate).

### **Probation Camp (Intervention/Incapacitation) – REMOVED FROM LIST DUE TO CAMP UN-OCCUPANCY**

### **Quality Assurance and Data Collection (Information Sharing and Outcome Reporting)**

10. **Develop a continuum of effective and equitable community-based services across the county aligned with youth's most prevalent needs.**

- 10.1 Partner internally and with the JJCC and Provider Council in an ongoing way to:

In Progress:

- Based on results from above and IOYouth analysis, better align contracted services with youth's needs and identified service gaps, to include creation of more behavioral health treatment services, as well as addressing equity and geographic service gaps

In Progress:

- Establish performance-based requirements for providers, develop an associated quality assurance, oversight, and continuous quality improvement process, deepen commitment to increasing capacity for

high-quality, community-based programming, and reallocate resources to more effective programs

11. Build internal data collection, analysis, reporting, and use capacity for system and provider performance and youth outcomes.

11.1 Build internal capacity to collect, track, report, and use data to inform decisions, including:

In Progress:

- Identifying other system performance and positive youth outcome measures

In Progress:

- Incorporating data review and use into leadership and staff meetings and cross-system discussions

In Progress:

- Develop an ethnic and racial disparity report to support Objective 7.2, above

In Progress:

- Establishing a standard definition of and/or multiple ways of tracking recidivism

In Progress:

- Tracking recidivism into the adult system

In Progress:

- Analyzing recidivism and technical violation rates by key variables

The next meeting of the JJCC will occur on April 19, 2022, where this Plan will be reviewed in anticipation of submission on or before May 1, 2022.

**. Comprehensive Plan Revisions – Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.**

This year's Plan was modified by the JJCC workgroup leads as a result of numerous competing priorities and system improvements. Many of these system improvements were the result of SB 823, the JJRS, and anticipated SYTF youth coming to Sonoma County; however, some changes came about due to the un-occupancy of Camp and collaboration driven by changes due to COVID-19.

There were no changes to the JJCPA or YOBG Funded Programs this year.

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

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection – 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.**

Sonoma County Probation participates in the Integrated Justice System with the Court and the Offices of the Sheriff, District Attorney and Public Defender, and has direct access to the database tables for analysis and measurement of the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

The data obtained through our Integrated Justice System measured:

- population demographics
- counts of juvenile delinquency referrals
- detention utilization and detention screening results
- assessed needs
- service referral, engagement and completion
- periods of Probation supervision, to determine recidivism during and after supervision

Analysis of that data provided insights on many aspects of the youth and programs in Sonoma County. Discussion on the data analysis helped the JJCC identify the Probation Department's strengths and thoughtfully address areas needing enhanced focus, including:

- the impact of SB 823 and whether it is succeeding in its goal to prevent pushing youth further into the juvenile justice system;
- expansion of community-based alternatives and the overall reduction of detention as a sanction;
- ongoing expansion of research-based services for youth in detention;
- meaningful staff training around equity issues;
- use of incentives and graduated responses;
- an improved understanding of service provider outcomes from a youth and family perspective;
- the data and outcomes related to our Intake Decision-Making database, improved DRAI, the Case Management Report, and new CFT policy and position;
- a seamless case planning process that tracks across systems and involves the family more fully;
- the need to continue internal data collection, analysis, reporting, and use capacity to track system and provider performance and youth outcomes.

## **B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils.**

The Sonoma County JJCC meets quarterly and, consistent with WIC Section 749.22 includes: Law Enforcement representatives from the Santa Rosa Police Department and Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, a representative from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, the Juvenile Court Presiding Judge, Attorneys from the offices of the Sonoma County Public Defender and District Attorney, Sonoma County Behavioral Health, Sonoma County Human Services-Family,

Youth, and Children Division, Community-based Service Providers, Sonoma County Office of Education, Sonoma County Juvenile Division Leadership and the Chief Probation Officer. The adopted actions will be carried out with participation and guidance by the JJCC.

- C. Using the template on the next page, describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJPCA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) moneys. For additional template pages, simply click the “copy template” button below.**

Funded Programs - JJCPA

- Evidence-based Probation Supervision – Intervention/Suppression
- Family group conferencing (restorative justice programs) – Prevention/Intervention
- Functional Family Therapy – Intervention
- Family violence prevention (and trauma counseling) – Intervention/Incapacitation
- Substance use treatment – Intervention
- Staffing and benefits – Prevention/Intervention/Suppression/Incapacitation
- Other supervision: contingency funds – Intervention

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

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders – Describe your county's overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.**

The Sonoma County Probation Department offers a continuum of programs, services, and varying levels of probation supervision for youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system. Sonoma County provides a variety of programs to youth and their families targeting risk factors identified through use of a validated risk and need assessment. Supervision caseloads are based on risk level to reoffend and lower risk youth are not mixed with higher risk youth. The array of Sonoma County's Juvenile Probation services targets criminogenic needs, offering cognitive-behavioral interventions, gender-responsive programming, family intervention, substance abuse intervention, mental health treatment, and restorative justice. As YOBG is not the sole source of local funding for juvenile services, other funds (JJCPA and JPCF) are used to fill needed service gaps and provide services for youth who are at high risk to reoffend.

- B. Regional Agreements – Describe any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.**

n/a

- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements – Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.**

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The overall program planning process is designed to assure that JJCPA and YOBG funds complement other funding to provide a full continuum of prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation programs and services, and supports the system improvement actions identified in the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan.

List of Funded Programs:

Funded Programs for 2021

- Juvenile Hall Staffing – Intervention/Incapacitation
- Other treatment: contingency funds – Intervention