



**Shasta County Probation Department**  
**Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP)**  
**Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Realignment Plan**



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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Terms and Definitions .....1

History and Overview of DJJ Realignment (SB 823) .....5

    Key Elements of SB 823 .....5

Local Planning and Oversight .....8

    Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council .....8

    Data Collection/Outcome Measures .....10

Implementation Strategies .....12

    Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP) .....12

    Guiding Principles .....12

    Target Population .....13

    JRF Facility .....13

    Programs and Services .....15

    Court Progress Reviews & Less Restrictive Programs .....20

    Discharge Hearings at Conclusion of Baseline Term .....21

    Term of Probation Supervision .....21

    Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System .....21

DJJ Realignment Funding/Budget .....24

## TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- AB stands for Assembly Bills which are bills passed by the California State Assembly.
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years). Examples would be experiencing violence, abuse or neglect, witnessing violence in the home or community, or having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of the child's environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding such as growing up in a household with: substance misuse, mental health problems, or instability due to parental separation or household members being in jail or prison. ACE's are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance misuse in adulthood. ACE's can also negatively impact education and job opportunities.
- Average daily population (ADP) means average daily population of youth detained in the facility.
- Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths assessment (CANS) is a multi-purpose tool developed for children's services to support decision making (including level of care and service planning), to facilitate quality improvement initiatives, and to allow for the monitoring of outcomes of services. Versions of CANS is currently used in 50 states in child welfare, mental health, juvenile justice, and early intervention applications. A comprehensive, multi-system version exists as well. CANS was developed from a communication perspective to facilitate the linkage between the assessment process and the design of individualized service plans including the application of evidence-based practices. CANS is easy to learn and is well liked by parents, providers and other partners in the services system because it is easy to understand and does not necessarily require scoring in order to be meaningful to an individual child and family. The way CANS works is that each item suggests different pathways for service planning. There are four levels of each item with anchored definitions, however, these definitions are designed to translate into the action levels which are separated into needs and strengths.
- Child and Family Team (CFT) is a group of individuals identified by the child, youth, or non-minor dependent and family members as important professionals and others who are invested in the youth and family's success. These meetings are family centered and cover topics such as the family's strengths and needs, collaborative case planning, decision making, and the consideration of the long-term success of the youth and family.
- Case plan is the plan of action for the youth/parent/involved parties that highlights goals and actions that each party will take.
- Core Correctional Practices (CCPs) is a way to increase the therapeutic potential of rehabilitation. Core Correctional Practices are approaches staff should utilize with participants. Research shows, if implemented properly, Core Correctional Practices can reduce recidivism by teaching participants how to engage in long-term prosocial behavior. CCPs are relevant to direct care, security staff, and treatment staff.

- Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) is an association of all 58 counties with a shared identity as law enforcement leaders. They are committed to research-based approach to public safety that promotes positive behavior change. They guide policy and practice in the areas of prevention, community-based corrections, secure detention for youth, and direct human services. Their goal is to prevent crime and delinquency, reduce recidivism, restore victims and promote healthy families and communities.
- Criminogenic needs are characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of an individual that directly relate to the individual's likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime. These break down into two categories: static and dynamic. By targeting these needs through effective interventions and treatment recidivism can be reduced.
- Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and serves youth from the age of 12 to 25 who have been sentenced to the facility for a Welfare and Institutions Code Section 707(b) offense. Currently there are three DJJ facilities and one fire camp located in Ventura and in Stockton.
- DJJ Parole is a process for a youth who is in DJJ will attend a Parole Board Hearing when they become eligible for Parole. If parole is granted the youth is then supervised in the community by the county Probation Department.
- The Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) is a 13-question objective risk-based instrument tool that informs placement recommendations at the first appearance and/or warrant review hearing. The DRAI can be completed on all youth admitted to detention facility with a new offense or warrant. The majority of the DRAI covers a variety of items and, based on the outcome, produces a DRAI recommendation. The three types of recommendations the DRAI makes are: Secure Detention, Eligible for Alternative to Secure Detention, and Eligible for Release Without Restriction.
- Evidenced-based practices (EBP) means treatment interventions for which there is empirical evidence of statistically significant effectiveness for specific problems.
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) is an organization authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.22.
- Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility (JRF) is the Shasta County Juvenile Hall.
- Furlough is allowing a person to leave an in custody setting to be in the community for part or all of their remaining of their sentence. Furlough is accompanied by supervision and terms and conditions of the furlough. If those rules are violated the person can be returned to custody.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring is an additional supervision tool for those on supervision. Through the use of a GPS bracelet, a youth's location and compliance can be

monitored through an electronic device. Things that can be enforced through GPS are no contacts, curfews, treatment compliance, and court appearances.

- The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003 is a federal law that drives efforts to combat sexual abuse and sexual misconduct with youth facilities.
- Integrated Family Wellness Program (IFWP) is a collaborative wrap around court program which includes Probation Supervision, Mental Health Services, Drug and Alcohol Counseling, a Youth Skill Builder and Parent Partner. It is an intensive program which includes multiple meetings a week with the IFWP team members to help address issues in the life of the youth and family.
- The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) was created by the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.
- The Juvenile Sexual Offender Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool version 2 (JSORRAT 2) is a validated risk assessment tool used specifically for Juvenile Sex Offenders. Based on the scores from a JSORRAT 2, assessment supervision and treatment goals can be adjusted accordingly.
- The Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) is a database maintained by the Department of Justice (DOJ) designed to collect and report statistical data on the administration of juvenile services pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 601 and 602.
- Maximum Security Risk (MSR) is a special status for youth in the JRF assigned based on current actions and or behavior that places themselves or others or staff at risk. Youth assigned this status are limited on what they are allowed to do or not do in a facility based on this status.
- The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) is an evidenced based juvenile risk and needs assessment and is comprised of two assessments: the PACT Pre-screen (PACT Pre) and the PACT Full-Screen (PACT Full) instruments. The PACT Pre is a short screener designed to give practitioner and screening personnel a simple, quick evaluation of a youth's risk level based on criminal and social history background. The PACT Full is a more comprehensive instrument providing insight into the behavioral needs of youth.
- The Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) was established in 2007 by SB 81 and was amended in 2009 (SBX4 13) and 2016 (AB 1998). The YOBG program, sometimes known as “juvenile realignment,” realigned certain youth in California’s juvenile justice population from state to county control. YOBG provisions prohibit counties from sending certain lower level offenders to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Youth who are no longer eligible for DJJ commitment are those who commit an offense that is not listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707, subdivision (b) and is not a sex offense as set forth in Penal Code section 290.008, subdivision (c). YOBG supports the concept that public safety is enhanced by keeping juvenile offenders close to their families and communities.

- Senate Bills (SB) are bills passed by the California State Senate.
- Shasta County Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP) is the term used to describe the program in the JRF designed to serve the DJJ population starting on July 1, 2021.
- 779 Welfare and Institutions Code outlines the process to recall, change, modify or set aside an order of commitment to the DJJ.

## **HISTORY and OVERVIEW OF DJJ REALIGNMENT (SB 823)**

The history of youth detention dates to the 1850's when youth under the age of 20 requiring detention and reform and were sent to the state prisons at San Quentin and Folsom. Since this time there have been State Reform Schools, Industrial Schools, and State Reformatories. In 1903 the legislature enacted laws establishing Juvenile Courts and in 1909 juvenile halls were established. In 1941 the Youth Correctional Authority Act was adopted and later modified to the California Youth Authority (CYA) focusing on military and camp approaches for youth needing detention at the state level. Since 1941, many facilities opened across the state and CYA underwent many changes. By 1996, the population at CYA facilities exceeded 10,000 youth. In 2004, *Farrell v. Allen Consent Decree* was filed with the court resulting in a major overhaul of the entire CYA system. In 2004, CYA was reorganized and became the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). In 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 81 and Assembly Bill (AB) 191 were signed requiring most youthful offenders to be committed to county facilities, reserving those adjudicated of the most serious felonies and having the most serve treatment needs for DJJ. In 2011 under the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2010, DJJ parole supervision was transferred from CDCR to the counties. DJJ Parole Board Hearings remained in place and were conducted by the state and when youth were deemed sufficiently rehabilitated the supervision and terms and conditions shifted to county courts and probation departments. These legislative changes and financial incentives for counties reduced DJJ's population from a peak of approximately 10,000 to approximately 1,700 and facilities began to close due to the decreased population. Currently there are three facilities and one youth conservation camp with a total population of about 780 individuals. A fact sheet authored by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) estimated the state cost of detention for a DJJ youth at \$317,711 per youth in FY 2017/18.

During Governor Brown's terms, he frequently discussed the closure of DJJ but also realized the benefits of state facilities. In the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019/20 budget, Governor Newsom announced his decision to move DJJ out from under the supervision of CDCR and placed it under the umbrella of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), effective July 1, 2020. The new department would be named the Department of Youth and Community Restoration (DYCR).

Governor Newsom announced in his FY 20/21 May revise budget closure of the state's three DJJ facilities and one camp that housed about 800 young people. Following legislative hearings, Governor Newsom signed SB 823 closing DJJ and realigning the population to counties. In the Governor's 2021/2022 January proposed budget the DJJ closure date is June 30, 2023. The legislature worked to draft SB 92 and the Governor signed and approved the bill on May 14, 2021, which includes additional details to SB 823.

### **Key Elements of SB 823**

- DJJ closes intake on July 1, 2021.
- DJJ closes on June 30, 2023.
- Creates a new state office, the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) under the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) starting on July 1, 2021. OYCR will create and oversee an Ombudsman.

- Creates a JJCC subcommittee to develop a comprehensive plan (DJJ Realignment Plan) describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the population described in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 (youth who are eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prior to its closure, and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the Juvenile Court based on an offense in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code)(WIC 1995).
- The jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court may continue a ward until the age of 23 years, unless the ward would have faced an aggregate sentence of 7 years or more in criminal court, in which case the juvenile's court jurisdiction will continue until the ward attains 25 years of age.
- Establishes the age of jurisdiction at age 23 for youth adjudicated of WIC 707(b) offenses and age 25 for youth adjudicated of offenses that would result in an aggregate sentenced of 7 years or more years in the Adult Court. Age of jurisdiction is 21 for all other youth. (WIC 208.5).
- 779.5 Welfare and Institutions Code establishes a criteria for recall of wards committed to a secure track.
- Requires any person whose case originated in Juvenile Court remain in a county juvenile facility until they turn 25 years of age; except as specified.
- A petition may be filed to house a person who is 19 years of age or older in an adult facility and the court shall hold a hearing with a rebuttable presumption that the person will be retained in a juvenile facility. At the hearing the court shall determine whether the person will be moved to an adult facility and make written findings of its decision-based criteria outlined in WIC 208.5. A person sentenced in Adult Court cannot serve their time in juvenile hall but can remain in juvenile hall until execution of the Adult Court sentence. (WIC 208.5).
- Clarifies that juvenile halls are not adult facilities. (WIC 208).
- County DJJ Realignment Plan to be considered by the Board of Supervisors.
- County DJJ Realignment Plan to be submitted to the OYCR starting in FY 2022/23.
- Creates a disposition track and separate jurisdictional by March 2021 for higher need youth.
- The Department of Justice (DOJ) to replace the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS). DOJ to submit a replacement plan to the Assembly, Senate, and Public Safety Committees by January 1, 2023.
- BSCC has oversight over the one-time competitive facilities grant in the amount of \$9.6 million. (WIC 2250).



- The Director of DJJ shall develop a plan by January 1, 2022, for the transfer of the jurisdiction of youth remaining at DJJ who are unable to discharge or otherwise move pursuant to law prior to the final closure on June 30, 2023.

## LOCAL PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT

### Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

Shasta County has an active Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 749.22 and established by a County Board of Supervisors Resolution dated October 29, 1996. The County Board of Supervisors signed an updated resolution on December 8, 2020.

Pursuant to WIC 749.22, voting members shall include at a minimum, but not be limited to one representative from the following agencies:

- The Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Sheriff's Office
- District Attorney's Office
- Public Defender's Office
- Board of Supervisors
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Mental Health Services
- County Office of Education or a school district
- A City Police Department
- A community-based drug and alcohol program
- An at-large community representative
- Nonprofit community-based organizations providing services to minors

The purpose of JJCC is to:

- Develop and implement a continuation of county-based responses to juvenile crime; to set priorities for the use of granted or allocated funding for juvenile justice activities when applicable.
- Develop a comprehensive, multi-agency juvenile justice plan (Juvenile Justice Local Action Plan) that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for the youths who are persons described under WIC 602.
- Develop a comprehensive plan (DJJ Realignment Plan) describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the population described in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 (youth who are eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prior to its closure, and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the Juvenile Court based on an offense in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code).
- Review the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) plans annually pursuant to Government Code Section 30061(b)(4).
- Serve as a local steering committee and oversee grant proposals; development and implementation of funded programs and services; review data and grant program progress; and oversee the evaluation plan to include process evaluation and outcome data.

The first Juvenile Justice Local Action Plan was created in March 1997 and later updated and revised in March 2001. Starting in June 2018, the JJCC engaged in a strategic planning process to update and revise the county Juvenile Justice Plan. The Plan is updated and approved annually by the JJCC.

The JJCC is committed to improving prevention and intervention strategies for at risk youth in Shasta County. The Council frequently assesses available services and interventions, prioritizes areas of risk, and identifies areas where improvement is needed. The Council reviews probation and detention services for youth requiring this level of care. Process and outcome data are reviewed by the Council and members make recommendations regarding any identified areas of improvement.

The Council values researched-based, best practices, evidenced-based practices (EBP), trauma awareness, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), and “what works” in reducing criminal and delinquent behavior. Members are aware of recent legislative reforms, the County System Improvement Plan (SIP), and the risk and needs of those youth involved in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) crimes and activities. The Council supports EBP assessments and identifying and targeting criminogenic needs which are directly linked to criminal behavior and re-offense.

#### JJCC Subcommittee

WIC 1995 requires a subcommittee of the JJCC be formed to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the realigned DJJ population. On January 14, 2021, the JJCC voted on the following subcommittee members:

- Tracie Neal, Chief Probation Officer
- Ben Hanna, representative from the District Attorney’s Office
- Kathryn Barton, representative from the Public Defendant Office
- Cindy Lane, representative from the department of Social Services
- Laura Stapp, representative from the department of Mental Health
- Mary Lord, representative from the Shasta County Office of Education
- Cindy Van-Schooten, representative from the Superior Court
- Michael Burke, Pathways to Hope, representative from community-based services
- Cindy Vogt, California Heritage Youth Build Academy (CHYBA), representative from community-based services
- Valerie Hartley, Shasta ILP Coordinator, representative for youth

On May 20, 2021, the JJCC voted to replace Cindy Van-Schooten with Lisa Jenkins as the representative from the Superior Court. As additional member positions become vacant, the JJCC will vote to appoint new members as needed.

During the planning process and development of the realignment plan, the subcommittee will meet regularly, and workgroups will be formed to support the planning process. Once the plan has been completed, the subcommittee will meet as needed to review the plan, programs, outcome measures, and make modifications to the plan as needed.

## **Data Collection, Outcome Measures, and Reporting**

Effectively administering the Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP) requires data collection and analysis. The Probation Department will collect data on a quarterly basis and provide reports to the JJCC and the reports will be posted on the JJCC website.

The following data will be collected:

- Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity
- Length of stay
- Types of crimes/adjudications
- Educational and/or vocational milestones
- Treatment/program/pro-social skill building groups/activities milestones
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Scores
- Pre/Post Hope Scale
- Changes in criminal thinking patterns
- Length of stay within each behavioral level system
- Number of SIR and citations each youth receives
- Number of residents released on supervision
- Number of residents released into a less restrictive program
- Length of stay of supervision
- New arrests, violations, new bookings, recidivism rates

The following outcome measures will be collected, and a baseline will be established the first fiscal year upon a youth being sentenced to the STTP:

### **Safe Environments**

- Decrease incidents of youth violence and self-injurious behavior.
- Decrease on-the-job injuries to staff.

### **Fair Environments**

- Decrease the number of complaints and grievances filed by youth and families.
- Increase timely responses to complaints and grievances incorporating a restorative justice model.
- Increased youth connections to counsel.

### **Staff**

- Increased job satisfaction and staff morale as measured by staff satisfaction surveys.
- Decreased turnover and absenteeism within the staff assigned to the secure track.

### **Positive Youth and Family Experiences**

- Increase the level of Hope within the residents as measured by the Hope Survey.
- Increase positive responses in the exit survey.
- Improved milestones in treatment/program/pro-social skill building groups/activities as measured by program advancement or completion.
- Decrease in criminal thinking patterns as measured by the criminal thinking scale.

- Increased family participation and engagement in decision making and treatment as measured by attendance at CFT's and participation in family identified goals.

#### Community Safety

- Improved youth connections to pro-social community partners and supports as measured by the PACT.
- Improved staff responses to desired and undesired youth behavior as measured by the use of sanctions and incentives according to the behavioral matrix.
- Decrease community revocations and technical violations.
- Decreased recidivism.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

### Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP)

Effective July 1, 2021, a STTP will be available in the JRF for youth requiring a commitment. The STTP will be for youth who: are 14 years and older; have been adjudicated of a 707(b) WIC offense; and the court finds that a less restrictive disposition is unsuitable. An offense-based classification matrix will be developed by the Judicial Council to identify the baseline term of confinement. The maximum term of confinement will be set by the court and consider the following: up to age 23 (or 2 years, whichever is later) for most offenses or up to age 25 (or 2 years, whichever is later) if aggregate criminal court sentences for same offense would be 7 or more years. A term of confinement cannot exceed the middle term for an adult convicted of the same offense.

Rehabilitation; criminogenic needs and targeted interventions; mental and behavioral health; and education and vocational training will be the priority of the STTP in addition to accountability. A Rehabilitation Plan (RP) will be developed within 30 days of an STTP commitment and presented to the court for approval. The RP will be developed in consultation with the STTP team and participants in a child and family team (CFT) meeting.

### Guiding Principles

Youth will be provided opportunities for change utilizing an integrated treatment model that focuses on the risk and needs of each unique individual. Youth will be provided with education, treatment, and pro-social interventions designed to provide each youth the ability to make lasting change and reduce recidivism. Guiding principles when supervising and providing rehabilitative services to the STTP population will focus on the **IICF Model** and includes but is not limited to the following:

- **Individualized** treatment
  - Assessment of risk and needs
  - Treatment planning based upon assessments
  - Treatment and services that are evidenced-based or best practices
  - Staff training and interventions that promote youth change
  
- An **Interconnected** model that includes the youth, family or other identified pro-social supports, staff, and community:
  - Establishment of a connection to the community
  - Re-entry planning
  - Focus on secondary educational and/or vocational opportunities
  - Mentors and local leaders to promote cultural and community competency and awareness
  - Culturally responsive
  - Family-centered
  - Family Support
  
- Promotes Pro-Social **Change** in Attitudes and Behavior
  - Evidence-based or best practices treatment and services
  - Modeling of behavior by staff and providers

- Mentorship programming
  - Behavior Management System
  - Specialized programming
  - Educational Services
  - Vocational Programs
  - Life Skills Programs
- **Fidelity** with Treatment and Services Provided
    - Review of programs using EBP assessment
    - Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) review
    - On-going training for staff who provide interventions and services
    - Focus on Core Correctional Practices
    - Outcome Evaluation

### **Target Population**

The STTP population will be males ages 16-25. Historical population data and trends are noted under the Funding/Proposed Budget section.

The current JRF general population is up to 40 youth between the 800 and 900 pod and up to 15 youth on the 700 pod.

The BSCC has authorized the JRF as an STTP and the facility number is 7623. The rated capacity will be identified by the BSCC as needed.

The JRF will primarily serve STTP residents of Shasta County. Requests from contracted counties will be reviewed and evaluated on a case by case basis to determine feasibility. An STTP daily bed rate will be established.

### **JRF Facility**

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP):

The BSCC is the designated state agency to monitor compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) within the State of California Penal Code Section 6024(a) (2018). The JJDP is the governing federal law that establishes federal minimum standards for the protection, safety, care, and treatment of youth in custody. The Separation Requirement mandates sight and sound separation between adult inmates and juveniles.

Pursuant to federal law and policy, a juvenile whose case originated in the Juvenile Court, even if they are tried as an adult when detained in a juvenile facility, including a juvenile correctional facility, is not considered an adult inmate until he or she reaches a state's maximum age of extended juvenile jurisdiction. SB 823 raised that age, therefore the continued placement of such youth in a local juvenile facility does not constitute a federal sight and sound separation violation as long as the youth does not exceed California's maximum age of confinement.

## Facility Plan:

The JRF is a 90-bed facility separated into three, 30 bed pods. Each pod is designed with resident rooms located on a top tier and a bottom tier, and a large dayroom. Each room is self-contained with a bed, sink, and toilet however individual shower stalls are located on the main floor of the pod. Each pod includes two separate classrooms and one program room. The kitchen is in a central location of the facility. All meals are prepared in the JRF kitchen by cooking staff and delivered to the pods. Juvenile Detention Officers (JDOs) serve the prepared meal trays to the residents on each pod.

The residents housed at the JRF are separated and assigned to one of 2 pods according to age, gender, sophistication, behavioral history, mental health needs, and presenting offense. The 800 pod serves younger youth, or gender diverse residents who may be more vulnerable or those who may have specialized treatment needs. The 900 pod serves older more sophisticated residents with varying educational or secondary education needs. The 700 pod is the River's Edge Academy serving youth who have long term custody commitments and are participating in intensive cognitive behavioral therapy.

In consideration of safety and security as well as resident needs, STTP residents will be housed on the 900 pod and will participate in a separate, specifically designed program to allow for separation from the general population during daily activities and programming.

Although STTP residents will be housed in the same living units as the general population, activities including school and programming will be conducted separately. A JDO will be assigned specifically to supervise the STTP residents and oversee all programming. High school education, secondary education, or vocational programming will be held in a separate classroom with an assigned teacher specific to STTP residents. Rehabilitative programming for STTP residents will be held at separate times and in designated program rooms. All movement within the facility and grounds will be supervised by JDOs. STTP residents will be supervised by designated JDO staff during all movement.

The recreation yards and pod dayroom will be shared by all residents according to pod assignment. Programming and Large Muscle Exercise (LME) will be conducted in the main pod dayroom, the covered recreation yard, or the large recreation yard with a field and basketball court. This field area will be divided to accommodate multiple activities and multiple groups separately participating in recreational activities at the same time. Sharing the pod area and all outside recreation yards will require scheduled times for each group in order to accommodate separation and equal use.

The JRF has a designated visiting area to accommodate family/pro-social visits. Visiting for STTP residents will be held during the weekdays at times when residents are not participating in school or other required programming and in the evenings during the weekdays. The visiting time will be different than the general population.

Facility policy and post orders have been developed specifically for the STTP residents to address orientation; commissary; suicide prevention; PREA; behavioral matrix to include incentives and sanctions; education and vocational training; and programming and treatment services.



## **Programs and Services**

Utilizing the guiding principles of the JJCC, the STTP, and incorporating the IICF Model, all youth will be provided access to treatment and services that promote and support rehabilitation, a safe, healthy, and secure environment while housed in the JRF, and successful reentry into the community.

The Probation Department is committed to implementing and adhering to the following treatment components

- Promote Safe, Fair, and Healthy Environments for Youth, Staff, and Families.
- Prepare, Equip, Train, Empower, and Support Staff to Provide Effective Services.
- Increase Positive Youth and Family Experiences and Outcomes.
- Enhance Community Safety.

All youth will participate in assessments of risk and needs and individualized treatment plans will be created to support each youth's treatment goals. This will include on-going, periodic assessments and regular review of treatment plan goals, progress, and additional support needed to obtain identified goals. At least bi-annually, the youth's support system will be included in the review of treatment goals to ensure that all important members of the youth team understand how to support the youth. As a youth is reaching the milestones created to explore a less restrictive placement and/or supervision, additional goals will be created to support successful family reunification and reentry into the community. Youth who, after assessment, do not meet the criteria for a specialized program will participate the Core Treatment Program.

### STTP Treatment Team

Each youth will be assigned a treatment team to support the youth and their goals while in the program. This team will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Deputy Probation Officer
- Assigned STTP Juvenile Detention Officer(s)
- Mental Health Clinician
- Education or Vocational Staff
- Contracted service provider(s) based on the youth assessed needs
- Identified community representative/pro-social support

The team will receive foundational skills training in cognitive-behavioral principles, stages of change, motivational interviewing, trauma informed practices, and Core Correctional Practices.

### 6 Month Progress Reviews and Rehabilitation Plan Report

This team will regularly review progress with the youth and will participate in the completion of a 6 Month Progress Report which will be submitted to the court for review. At minimum, this report will address the following:

- Progress in the program
- A review and description of treatment, programing, education or vocational programing, and development needs

- Additional treatment needs
- Victim notification (as required per crime)
- Restitution information
- Summary of future treatment goals
- Input from the Family and youth

### Core Treatment Program

An important aspect of the success in youth meeting their goals while housed in the JRF is to ensure services and supports are offered to successfully promote a safe and healthy living environment where the youth address issues with staff, other residents, family, treatment team, of treatment goals including addressing frustration or concerns with progress milestones within the program with respect and an understanding that their concerns will be heard and managed in the best way possible. Additional cognitive behavior interventions will be identified and implemented as needed. This will include the use of tools such a Core Correctional Practices (CCP) that address the quality of interpersonal relationships; effective use of authority; pro-social modeling and reinforcement; and problem-solving skills. It is important to empower youth to address issues and concerns in a safe and productive way. In addition, the training of staff to use CCP allows detention staff to gain the skills to manage situations before they rise to a crisis or unsafe level and provide consistency when addressing issues. Continued awareness and adaptations to service delivery that focus on prevention, decision-making, and treatment services to reduce initial contact, minimize restraints, and reduce recidivism will also be implemented.

The JRF will focus on the use of cognitive behavior methods that promote pro-social thinking and skill replacement. This core program model will focus on developing a case plan that targets dynamic risk factors that are known to contribute to re-offense. These **dynamic risk factors** include:

- Anti-social thoughts and beliefs
- Anti-social personality (coping and self-control skills)
- Antisocial friends
- Family Relationships
- Substance Abuse
- Employment
- Education
- Leisure/Use of free time

Youth will participate in standardized cognitive behavior treatment (CBT) programs that are designed to address each youth's criminogenic needs. Our IICF Model includes the youth and their designated team to support progress within the program and successful re-entry into the community.

### Objectives of the Core Program Model include:

- Create a safe, secure, and supportive environment that allows the youth to address their treatment needs.
- Provide individuated assessment, case planning and treatment/service opportunities.
- Promote and modeling pro-social values and beliefs.
- Provide opportunities for youth to learn and reinforce cognitive behavioral skills such as behavior management, self-regulation, coping skills, and problem solving.

- Provide an environment that promotes healthy inter-personal relationships.
- Provide an environment that is trauma informed and makes efforts to reduce further trauma while in custody.
- Provide opportunities for continued education.
- Provide vocational and job-based skills.
- Reduce the length of time in custody.
- Promote successful re-entry into the community.
- Reduce the risk to recidivate/re-offend.
- Reduce the risk of youth entering the Adult Criminal Justice System.

While participating in the program, youth will learn the following:

- Pro-social skills to assist them in becoming responsible members of the community.
- Pro-social thinking and behavioral skills to assist in forming and maintaining positive relationships.
- Pro-social interventions to reduce likelihood of further interactions with the criminal justice system.

All youth will participate in the Core level programming. Youth who are assessed as needing additional programming or support or those who must complete treatment based on their offense will be referred for specialized programming as indicated.

#### Stages of Change

Youth will progress through the program based on individualized treatment measure and utilizing the Stages of Change. These stages include:

- Precontemplation
- Contemplation
- Preparation
- Action
- Maintenance
- Relapse

Staff are expected to work with youth in a way that supports growth and progress through the stages. Staff are an active part of the youth's team and assisting youth in making progress with their identified treatment goals.

#### Trauma Informed

The JRF staff are committed to ensuring that approaches to managing and maintaining our youth are conducted with a trauma informed focus. The youth housed in the facility often come from backgrounds where they have experienced significant adversity and trauma that result in high ACE scores. System involvement alone, is traumatic for our youth. Often youth experience an increase in psychological distress that comes from living in a custodial environment. The Probation Department is committed to focusing on programming and services that promotes resilience and assists in building protective factors for our youth. The treatment model will put emphasis on identifying each youth's protective factors, including strengths, and continuing to focus on and build each youth's strengths

while in custody with the goal of recovery, healing, and ultimately leading productive lives out of the criminal justice system.

### Hope Theory and Protective Factors

Incorporating the Hope Theory and Protective Factors will be a priority of the treatment team and JRF staff. Building hope, identifying goals, and establishing pathways to achieve a desired goal will be part of the case plan and the rehabilitative plan. Measuring hope will be part of the entry and exit planning process. Building Protective Factors will be incorporated into the daily delivery of program and treatment services.

### Responsivity

The Probation Department will continue to seek out and enhance treatment and services using the “Responsivity Principle” which encourages assigning youth to programs where the treatment/service is responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender. Programming will be offered that focuses on the unique needs of the youth, to include identifying and regulating emotions; developing healthy relationships; and facing and overcoming individual histories. LGBTQI services will be available. The JRF will continue to participate in activities and celebrations that focus on cultural awareness and will seek program volunteers that are willing to share cultural history, recipes, and activities that will enrich understanding of different people and cultures for the residents in the facility. This is another way we can empower our youth to learn about, and become connected to, their culture and community.

### Pro-social Activities

Youth will have the opportunity to participate in activities that promote teamwork, job skills, and pro-social interaction with others as well as teaching proper use of free time. These activities will include but are not limited to:

- Team sports
- Cultural activities
- Gardening (GROW program)
- Art projects
- Book club
- Leaders of Tomorrow program
- ROP Kitchen program/Food Handler Certificates

### Family Involvement

Supporting the youth with staying connected to family and other pro-social individuals in the community will be a priority of the program. These individuals will be a part of the youth’s treatment team and participate in meetings and work to support the youth while they are in the program as well as when they transition into the community. Weekly visitation will be encouraged and, when possible, as a youth progresses through the program additional special visits to aid the transition into the community will also be scheduled. At least bi-annually, the youth’s designated family members will participate in the review of the youth’s treatment plan and assist in identifying progress, areas where growth is still

needed, and in developing the next goals. Family members will also have access to the youth's assigned staff to assist with questions or concerns as they arise while the youth is in the program.

### Behavior Management

A comprehensive Behavior Matrix will be implemented to support and motivate safe behavior, reinforce program progress and support pro-social behavior, and discourage and address anti-social behaviors. Staff will review actions/behavior each shift, each day, and in a fair and consistent manner.

The Behavior Matrix is designed to enhance the youth's treatment progress and support the youth's identified goals, by expecting and encouraging safe and pro-social behavior while they are in the program. The use of a structured matrix supports long-term change by the use of reinforcements and sanctions in a swift, certain, and consistent manner. Within a matrix process, every staff member is considered an integral part of aiding the youth in the program progress and reaching their treatment goals.

### Weekly Schedule

The program will consist of a weekly schedule designed to provide the youth with all the necessary program components. Special consideration will be given to creating a schedule that supports both treatment goals as well as pro-social and free time activities. It is vital that the program creates an environment that teaches each youth how to properly manage their time both within the program and upon release.

The schedule will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that all program components are being met and the schedule is not in conflict with other JRF programming or activities.

### Medical and Mental Health

Youth will have on-going access to medical and mental health staff to support the needs of each youth. Medical and mental health assessments will occur, and interventions will be initiated as indicated. Contracted staff will be available 24 hours a day to address medical or mental health needs. In addition, should other specialized medical or mental health care be indicated, a treatment plan which could include medication as needed, will be created, implemented, supported, and regularly reviewed by the youth's treatment team.

The Specialized Mental Health Treatment Program will include Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Treatment and other specific interventions and/or treatment methods, including medication management, on a continuum of care that provides individualized treatment plans to stabilize mental health symptoms as well as target dynamic risk factors that contribute to re-offense. This program will be designed to support the youth in a safe environment, with emphasis on creating a therapeutic setting that reinforces responsible, pro-social behavior. Youth will be referred to this program based upon assessment and need.

### Education and Vocational Training

Youth of high-school age who have not completed high school will continue to attend school with the mainstream JRF residents.

The JRF will also maintain teaching staff with the support of Shasta County Office of Education to provide secondary education and vocational training for the older youth population. The following will be put in place to support the education of these youth onsite, during normal school hours, with educational staff who will provide an appropriate physical and psychological environment to establish and reinforce acceptable youth behavior, attitudes, and social skills:

- Individual and small group instruction
- Career development
- Life skills/money management
- Support HS GED
- Support enrollment in secondary online education
- Educational support and tutoring
- Guidance on vocational training, career, and secondary education

### Specialized Programming

Youth will be referred to specialized programming based upon assessment and/or adjudicated offense. The programs may include, but are not limited to:

- Gang Awareness
- Victim Awareness
- Specialized Mental Health Treatment
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Arson Treatment
- Anger Management
- Substance Abuse Treatment

### Victim Services

Victims services and assistance will be part of our Secure Track Treatment Program (STTP). Staff will continue to work with victims and refer them as needed to the Victim Compensation Board and the County Crime Victim Assistance Center through the District Attorney's Office. Staff will assure victim restitution is addressed and included in court orders and the Rehabilitative Plan. Restorative Justice models will be incorporated into the Rehabilitative Plan as deemed necessary and additional supports will be assigned according to the need of the victims and the reunification processes. Staff will assure victim notifications are completed, as required per law, during the commitment and court process.

### **Court Progress Reviews & Less Restrictive Programs**

The Court will schedule a Progress Review Hearing at least every 6 months. The assigned Probation Officer will submit the Rehabilitation Plan (RP) and Review Report for consideration. During the hearing, the Court may continue the commitment, reduce the baseline term by up to six months, or may order the youth into a less restrictive placement as part of the baseline term. The baseline term cannot be extended for disciplinary infractions or in-custody behaviors. A less restrictive program can be custodial or non-custodial. The Court must determine the youth has made progress in the RP and that placement in a less secure program is consistent with the goals of rehabilitation and public safety. Once a less

restrictive placement/program is granted, the court may determine the youth is failing to comply with placement and order the youth back to the STTP for the remainder of the baseline term.

### **Discharge Hearing at Conclusion of Baseline Term**

The court can order a period of probation supervision at the conclusion of the baseline term. The probation supervision term is subject to the maximum confinement time.

The court may order up to one additional year of confinement with a finding of substantial risk and imminent harm if the youth is released. A process similar to 1800 WIC will be developed by July 1, 2021.

### **Term of Probation Supervision**

Currently youth paroled from DJJ are supervised by the assigned county probation departments. This has been the process since 2011 and the department has supervised this population since this time. The current process for supervision of the DJJ population will remain similar to the existing process.

The assigned STTP Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) will establish and maintain a relationship with the youth while they are in the JRF serving their sentence. They will have regular contact, a minimum of twice a month, with the youth while in the JRF to monitor program progress as well as to develop a supervision plan for reentry into the community. If family or an identified support person is identified, the DPO will be in monthly contact with them. This contact will increase to weekly as the youth nears a parole date and will include meetings with members of the youth's support system and the STTP treatment team. In meeting with the youth, secondary education, employment opportunities, treatment, or other options will be discussed and part of the reentry planning. The DPO will draft a reentry and supervision plan that will be submitted to the court when a discharge hearing is scheduled. If discharge is being considered, the report will include a case history, summary of behavior and progress in programs, readiness for release, continuity of care information, case plan, proposed terms and conditions, and reentry and supervision plan. The court will then establish the terms and conditions for the supervision period.

Supervision may terminate without any action on the part of the DPO by expiration of court jurisdiction at 21, 23, or 25 years of age depending on the committing offense. The DPO may also calendar a hearing to have supervision terminated prior to one of the expiration dates.

### **Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System**

Prior to 1998, it was the burden of the prosecution to establish a youth was unfit for treatment in the Juvenile Court. However, Proposition 21, which was enacted by voters in 1998, enacted several presumptions regarding the transfer of youth from the Juvenile Justice System into the Adult Criminal Justice System. These presumptions were as follows:

- The presumption that a minor with a history of felony offenses or who commits specified serious or violent felonies is unfit for treatment in Juvenile Court.
- A juvenile 16 years of age or older with two prior felonies committed when 14 years of age or older is presumed unfit for Juvenile Court.
- A juvenile aged 14 years or older who commits a serious or violent felony is presumed unfit for treatment in Juvenile Court

Proposition 57, the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016, was designed, in part, to stop the revolving door of crime by emphasizing rehabilitation, especially for youth. This proposition in essence returned the law to what it was prior to the adoption of Proposition 21 and substantially amended the process in which youth may be transferred to the Adult Criminal Court by eliminating the authority of the prosecution to directly file petitions to the Adult Court and requiring a hearing in the Juvenile Court to determine if a transfer is appropriate.

Transfer Data

Year	Transfer Cases	Pending	Stayed in Juvenile Court	Transferred to Adult Court	Motion to Withdraw
2016	2 youth		2 youth		
2017	4 youth		2 youth	1 youth	1 youth
2018	6 youth		1 youth	4 youth	1 youth
2019	2 youth	1 youth			1 youth
2020	0 youth				
2021	0 youth (as of 5/1/2021)				

Under SB 823 and SB 92, there is a presumption that youth should remain in the Juvenile Justice System. The changes brought to the Juvenile Justice System as a result of SB 823 further address the need to have a plan in place to support youth who can be safely maintained in the Juvenile Justice System, and housed in the JRF, under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. It is the intent of the legislation for counties to reduce the number of youth transferred into the Adult Criminal Justice System and to ensure dispositions are to the least restrictive appropriate environment.

Youth will be evaluated on a case by case basis and, while the presumption will remain that a youth remain in the Juvenile Justice System, consideration will be given to factors such as public safety, the degree of criminal sophistication, and the success of previous attempts to rehabilitate the youth when determining whether the youth should remain in the delinquency system or a motion to transfer the case to the adult system should be considered.

Youth who have a petition filed under the transfer process often spend a significant amount of time housed in the JRF averaging from 1 to 4.5 years, with no specific treatment to address the delinquent behavior that brought them in front of the court. They suffer with the emotional toll of a lengthy process with court dates spread over months, sometimes taking more than a year, before a ruling is made regarding a determination of whether they will remain in the Juvenile Justice System or be tried as an adult in the criminal court system. This transfer process occurs prior to yet another lengthy court (trial) process to determine guilt or innocence in the determined court system. These processes often add trauma to the youth, youth’s family, and the victims who are also waiting a very lengthy period of time to have closure of the case.

With the changes in the law under SB 823, youth who commit serious and/or violent offenses (as defined by the law) and remain in the Juvenile Justice System will no longer be sent to a state operated facility where the community based justice agencies have no control over treatment or length of stay. They will be housed locally and remain in the JRF with a treatment team and a local support system. These youth will have treatment and services designed to assist with rehabilitation that addresses each youth’s specific



risk/needs and service planning designed for successful reentry into the community. They will remain connected to the community and pro-social individuals and supported by a local treatment team while serving their sentence in the facility. It is in the best interest of the community to rehabilitate the youth and provide them the access to treatment and services that support cognitive restructuring and skills to re-enter the community and become a productive member of society.

**DJJ Realignment Funding/ Budget**

Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grants (WIC 1990 & 1991).

A funding formula has been developed for FY's 2021/22 thru 2023/24. The distribution formula will be revised by January 1, 2024 for FY 2024/25. At full implementation, funding will be \$208.8 million statewide.

Commencing with FY 2024/25, the allocations outlined shall be adjusted annually by a rate commensurate with any applicable growth in the Juvenile Justice Growth Special Accounts in prior fiscal years. Each year this growth shall become additive to the next year's base allocation.

The funding formula for FY 2021/22 thru 2023/24 will be based on:

- 30% - DJJ populations as of December 2018, June 2019, and December 2019.
- 50% - local population who have committed certain violent felony crimes as reported in JCPSS, to be updated annually.
- 20% - distribution of youth age 10-17.
- Minimum county allocation set at \$250,000.00.

Shasta County DJJ Population - Year youth was sentenced

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (as of 5/1/2021)
1	0	0	3	0	3	2

Shasta County DJJ Population - Youth sentenced per year Gender/Race/Ethnicity

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (as of 5/1/2021)
Male	N/A	N/A	Male	N/A	Male	Male
			Male		Male	Male
			Male		Male	
Caucasian	N/A	N/A	Caucasian	N/A	African American	Caucasian
			Caucasian		Hispanic	Hispanic
			African American		Caucasian	

Types of Crimes/Adjudications

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Youth	1	0	0	3	0	3	2
Crimes/Adjudications	<p><i>Youth 1:</i> 288(a) PC – Lewd or Lascivious Acts with Child Under the Age of 14 10851(a) VC (2 Counts) Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle 311.11(a) PC – Possession/Control of Child Pornography 2800.1 VC – Evading Police in a Vehicle</p>			<p><i>Youth 1:</i> 245(b) PC – Assault with a Semi-Automatic Firearm 2800.2(a) VC – Flight from Officer with Wanton Disregard 10851(a) VC – Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle 242 PC – Battery</p> <p><i>Youth 2:</i> 286(c)(2)(B) Sodomy with a Person Under 14 Year of Age by Force, Violence, Duress, Menace</p> <p><i>Youth 3:</i> 245(a)(2) PC Assault with A Firearm</p>		<p><i>Youth 1:</i> 211/212.5/213a PC (3 Counts) Residential Robbery in Concert (Home Invasion Robbery) 12022.7(b) PC (2 Counts)– Special Allegation of Great Bodily Injury – Brain Injury 245(a)(4) PC – (3 Counts) – Assault with Force Likely to Cause Great Bodily Injury 459 PC – First Degree Residential Burglary</p> <p><i>Youth 2:</i> 136.1(c)(1) PC – Intimidate a Witness/Victim (Dissuade Testimony by Threat) 243.4 PC – Sexual Battery</p> <p><i>Youth 3:</i> 211 PC First Degree Residential Robbery, Felony. 459 PC 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Burglary, Felony. 459 PC 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Burglary, Felony. 487(c) PC Grand Theft of Property Taken from Person, Felony. 594(b)(2)(a) PC Vandalism with damage less than \$400.00, Misdemeanor. 459 PC 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Burglary, Misdemeanor. 459 PC 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Burglary, Felony. 10851(a) VC Unlawful Taking of a Vehicle, Felony. 148.9(a) PC False Identification to a Peace Officer, Misdemeanor, 22810(d) PC Minor in Possession of Tear Gas, Misdemeanor.</p>	<p><i>Youth 1:</i> 261(a)(2) PC Rape by force/fear</p> <p><i>Youth 2:</i> 245(c) PC - Felony– Assault on a Peace Officer 245(a)(4) PC – Felony, 2 Counts - Assault with Force Likely to Produce GBI (1 pled down from a 211 PC) 594(b)(1) PC – Felony – Vandalism 594(b)(2) PC – Misd., 2 Counts – Vandalism 148(a)(1) PC – Misd., 2 Counts – Resisting, Obstructing, Delaying an Officer</p>

Shasta County Allocation (estimated)

(By county distribution will be updated based on updated total eligible DJJ population and county population ages 10-17)

Year 1- 2021/22	Year 2- 2022/23	Year 3- 2023/24
\$250,000	\$522,800	\$866,121

**Year 1**

- Upgrade/expand security system and infrastructure
- Post-Secondary Education/Vocational Staff, 6.5 hours a day

**Year 2**

- 3 Juvenile Detention Officers (Supervision from 6am to 10pm: 14 shifts, 15<sup>th</sup> shift would oversee visiting)
- Post-Secondary Education/Vocational Staff, 6.5 hours a day
- Sex Offender Treatment, Treatment Programs, and Mental Health Clinician
- Behavioral/Cognitive/Coaching Staff

**Year 3**

- 3 Juvenile Detention Officers- (Supervision from 6am to 10pm: 14 shifts, 15<sup>th</sup> shift would oversee visiting)
- Post-Secondary Education/Vocational Staff, 6.5 hours a day
- Sex Offender Treatment, Treatment Programs, and Mental Health Clinician
- Behavioral/Cognitive/Coaching Staff
- Vocational Services Infrastructure and Equipment