

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETING

RUSTIN CONFERENCE CENTER

2085 RUSTIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CA, CONFERENCE ROOM 1051

March 18, 2024, 2:00 P.M.

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (VOTING MEMBERS)

Chief Probation Officer
Christopher H. Wright
Or Designee

Public Defender
Steven Harmon
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Dr. Mona Davies
(1st District – appointed 11/16/20)
Community Outreach Ministry

Director, Department of Public
Social Services
Charity Douglas
Or Designee

District Attorney
Michael A. Hestrin
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Dr. Rodney Kyles
(2nd District appointed – 11/16/20)
Nathanael Foundation

Sheriff of Riverside County
Chad Bianco
Or Designee

Presiding Juvenile Court Judge
Mark Petersen
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Mary Jo Ramirez
(3rd District appointed – 11/13/23)
California Family Life Center

Director, Riverside University
Health Systems-Behavioral Health
Dr. Matthew Chang
Or Designee

Chair of the Board of Supervisors
Chuck Washington
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Kevin Kalman
(4th District – appointed 11/16/20)
Desert Recreation District

Chairperson, Juvenile Justice
Delinquency Prevention
Christopher Collopy
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Caryn Marsella,
(Appointed – 1/22/24)
Riverside Art Museum

Community Based Organization
Representative Pete Serbantes
(5th District appointed – 11/13/23)
Camino Real Family Services

Superintendent, Riverside County
Office of Education
Dr. Edwin Gomez
or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative Johnie Drawn
(Appointed – 1/22/24)
Communities for Children

Community Based Organization
Drug & Alcohol Program
Representative Jessica Clark
(Appointed – 11/13/23)
Solid Ground Wellness

Chief, Riverside City Police
Department
Larry V. Gonzalez
Or Designee

Community Based Organization
Representative, Pamela Clay
(Appointed – 1/22/24)
Living Advantage

In accordance with State Law (the Brown Act):

- *The meetings of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council are open to the public. The public may address the council within the subject matter jurisdiction of this council.*
- *Disabled persons may request disability-related accommodations to address the JJCC. Reasonable accommodations can be made to assist disabled persons if requested 24-hours prior to the meeting by contacting Riverside County Probation Department at (951) 955-2804.*
- *The public may review open session materials at <https://rivcoprobation.org/juvenile-justice-coordinating-council-meeting-materials> or at Probation Administration, 3960 Orange St., Suite 600, Riverside, CA.92501*
- *Items may be called out of order.*
- *Agenda will be posted 72-hours prior to meeting.*
- *Cancellations will be posted 72-hours prior to meeting.*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETING

RUSTIN CONFERENCE CENTER

2085 RUSTIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CA, CONFERENCE ROOM 1051

March 18, 2024, 2:00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order – Roll Call (Voting Members)
2. Approval of Minutes – January 22, 2024 – Action Item
3. JJCC Strategic Planning Ad-Hoc Advisory Committee Update – Discussion Item
4. Technical Report by WestEd – Discussion Item
5. Evaluation of Services Update – Discussion Item
6. Community Led Diversion Update – Discussion Item
7. RFP for Community Services – Action Item
8. Transforming Juvenile Probation Application – Discussion Item
9. SB 823 Subcommittee Report Out – Discussion Item
10. Approval of Fiscal Year 24/25 Budget – Action Item
 - a) Summary
 - b) Probation
 - c) District Attorney
 - d) Public Defender
11. Annual Juvenile Justice Plan Approval – Action Item
12. Council Comments
13. Public Comments
14. Adjournment

Next JJCC Meeting:

Date/Time: July 15, 2024 at 2:00 p.m.

Location: TBD

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETING
January 22, 2024, AT 2:00 P.M.**

MEETING MINUTES

Host Location: Rustin Conference Center, 2085 Rustin Avenue, Conference Room 1051, Riverside

1. Call to Order – Roll Call

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Chief Probation Officer Christopher H. Wright at 2:05 p.m.

Chris Wright welcomed Robyn Brock, new JJCC council member representing Board of Supervisors Third District Chair Chuck Washington's Office.

Roll call of the members was taken. The following representatives were present:

Chris Wright, Chief Probation Officer, Chairman
Bridgette Hernandez, Department of Public Social Services
Janine Moore, Riverside University Health Systems, Behavioral Health
Chris Collopy, Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Committee
Frank Assumma, Riverside Police
Joelle Moore, Deputy Public Defender IV, Public Defender's Office
Michael Cabral, Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney's Office
Robyn Brock, Chief of Staff, Board of Supervisor Chair Chuck Washington's Office
Dr. Mona Davies, Community Outreach Ministry
Kevin Kalman, Desert Recreation District
Zach Bell, California Family Life Center
Jessica Clark, Solid Ground Wellness

In attendance but not present during roll call:
Pete Serbantes, Camino Real Family Services

New members voted in:
Caryn Marsella, Riverside Art Museum (RAM)
Johnie Drawn, Communities for Children

New members voted in not present:
Pamela Clay, Living Advantage

2. Approval of Minutes from the November 13, 2023, Meeting

Chris Wright presented the minutes from the November 13, 2023, JJCC meeting (handout).
Chris Wright made a motion for the JJCC to approve the meeting minutes. Motion was seconded by Chris Collopy. Minutes were approved.
Oppositions: None
Abstained: Zach Bell

3. Appointment of new Voting Members

Division Director LaToya Thomas gave a brief overview with the recently vacated seats of Operation Safe House, Wylie Center, and StudentNest Foundation; as such there are three new members to vote in.

As stated in the Bylaws, eligibility requirements dictate these seats must be filled by contracted JJCPA vendors. After the last meeting the following agencies: Caryn Marsella, Riverside Art Museum; Johnie Drawn, Communities for Children; and Pamela Clay, Living Advantage contacted the Probation department and expressed interest to sit on the board.

Chris Wright made a motion to appoint the three contracted CBOs to the board: representative Caryn Marsella, Riverside Art Museum (RAM); representative Johnie Drawn, Communities for Children; and representative Pamela Clay, Living Advantage. Motion was seconded by Dr. Mona Davies. Motion passed.

Oppositions: None

4. Brown Act Overview

County Counsel Bruce Fordon gave a high-level overview of the Brown Act (handout). Highlights included: Robert's Rules of Order and Parliamentary Procedure, Order of Business, Quorum and Voting, Legislative Bodies, Prohibited Serial Meetings, Location – Teleconference, Agenda for Regular Meetings, and Participation.

Summary of Key Points:

- Agenda posted 72 hours before meeting and physically post at location of meeting.
- For agenda items, the public must be given an opportunity to comment before or during the body's consideration of the item.
- A majority of the voting body may not consult on the business of the body outside of a noticed meeting.
- Meetings include any communication among a majority of the voting body to hear, discuss, or deliberate on public business (e-mail, telephone calls, serial meetings, inc.)
- Attendance of quorum at other events not a violation if no business of the JJCC is discussed (conferences & seminars, community meetings, another body of agency, social or ceremonial events).

Comments:

Dr. Mona Davies mentioned if she were stuck in traffic and wanted to call-in would that be allowed.

Bruce Fordon replied this would not be allowed as the rules stipulate notice of location and posting is 72 hours before meeting.

Robyn Brock mentioned their staff in Riverside utilize teleconference for planning/committee meetings that are in the southwest region.

5. RFP Evaluation of Services Update

Division Director LaToya Thomas mentioned the RFP Evaluation of Services process has been completed and target date to send to the Board of Supervisors for awarding a vendor is February 2024.

Another update will be provided at the March meeting.

6. JJCC Strategic Planning Ad Hoc Advisory Committee

Chief Deputy Elisa Judy: The goal is to create an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee consisting of three members from community-based organizations, three members from county agencies, and one member from the JJDPC with Probation facilitating the conversation to ensure we have a working body to develop strategic direction and planning for the JJCC board. In conjunction, we wanted to provide community voice to the plan. The Strategic Planning Ad Hoc Advisory Committee will work alongside the vendor chosen from the RFP Evaluation of Services to first develop the 24/25 plan to submit to the Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) that is due in May and cast a vision for how we want the JJCC to transform over the next 5 years. Elements will focus on:

- Healing Centered Services – Positive Youth Development
- Restorative Services – Culturally Competent
- Trauma-informed – Life Coaching (considering adverse childhood experiences)
- Prevention – System impacted – Placement Reentry
- Marketing

As the Chief says, “Our time is now” and I would like to demonstrate our momentum I would like to ask the Chief to make a motion along with the membership.

Riverside is so fortunate to have such a vested community and agencies who want to pour into our kids. Since our last meeting the CBO Alliance has been formed to unify the CBO base and some criteria for the Ad Hoc Advisory committee was discussed: commit to three years of involvement, meet at least twice a month (once with Ad Hoc Advisory and one with CBO Alliance), forgo possibly accepting funding and they are speaking for the CBO Alliance and community at-large.

I would like to ask the three CBOs that volunteered to please stand: Sonny Von Cleveland with the Von Cleveland Foundation; Ramon Ramos with The Exception; and Dr. Monica Hunter with The Fruit of Our Hands. I would like our three county agency representatives to stand: Louvie Benitez-Taitano with Riverside County Office of Education; Michael Cabral with District Attorney’s Office; Joelle Moore with Public Defender’s Office; and Chris Collopy with the JJDPC. I would like to ask the Chief to make a motion to stand-up an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee with the aforementioned members.

Comments:

Fidel Chagolla with Starting Over Inc., mentioned his organization provides transitional housing in Riverside and asked how folks got the applications to be on the committee.

Elisa Judy mentioned the CBO community came together to discuss and the three candidates volunteered.

Rebecca Acevedo mentioned we need more CBOs representing the community on this committee.

Chris Wright made a motion to stand up the JJCC Strategic Planning Ad Hoc Advisory Committee along with the following members: Sonny Von Cleveland with the Von Cleveland Foundation; Ramon Ramos with The Exception; Dr. Monica Hunter with The Fruit of Our Hands; Louvie Benitez-Taitano with Riverside County Office of Education; Michael Cabral with District Attorney's Office; Joelle Moore with Public Defender's Office; and Chris Collopy with the JJDC. Motion was seconded by Johnie Drawn.

Motion passed.

Oppositions: None

Comments:

Chris Wright mentioned this is great, this is going to be transformative! Now that we have the advisory committee lined up and the contracted vendor almost ready to go, all the pieces are coming together for the JJCC vision to be fulfilled and us to positively impact the youth and families of Riverside County!

7. Fiscal Year 24/25 Program Proposals

a) District Attorney:

Director of Victim Services Melissa Donaldson gave a brief presentation (handout).

Highlights include the Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) which was established in 2015. CPU provides services to every community in Riverside County using a multidisciplinary approach. The team is comprised of Deputy District Attorneys, Victim Services Specialists, and personnel from the SAFE Family Justice Centers (a co-located nonprofit). The goal is for youth to stay in school and minimize truancy. Truancy in Riverside County is 3.3 % higher than the State average. The program's infrastructure has been changed to include more staff from Victim Services and from the Family Justice Center. Staff work with youth and their families at Student Attendance Review Team (SART) meetings and School Attendance Review Boards (SARB). The program has been able to identify and provide a much broader scope of services that wrap the entire family's unique challenges. There are positive results: increase in school attendance and family outcomes.

Regional Manager of Victim Services, Katie Gilbertson gave brief overview of programming enhancements and additions. Highlights include delivering more direct services from an intervention and prevention perspective: Increase multi-family disciplinary service delivery; more direct case management; social and emotional learning curriculums and Police-Activities League, a nationally recognized non-profit mentoring system. Focus is on how to keep youth busy, engaged, building rapport to stay in programs, and off the streets. The DA also developed the Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education program (GAME) and Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES) program. GAME provides a parent project curriculum, gang awareness and prevention, and drug awareness presentations. YES teams provide presentations on a large-scale to thousands in the community on serious topics like cyber-bullying and human trafficking. In 2023, presentations were provided to approximately 50,000 people with the majority being youth.

Comments:

Ramon Ramos mentioned if there were any credible messengers talking with the youth or is it people from the DA and Police departments. Do you partner with other CBOs or those with lived experience?

Melissa Donaldson mentioned they use DA staff to talk about trainings and legal authority and use community members with lived experience about system impacts. More CBOs are welcome.

Ismael Davila mentioned he works at University California Riverside and would be interested in working with the DA.

Carolina Ayala with Happier Life Project a recovery community organization mentioned they approached the Family Justice Center in Temecula to inquire about a mentorship program for one of their students with lived experience and were told they already have the program staffed; however, Cal State San Marcos informed the interns are not being clinically supervised.

Melissa Donaldson mentioned the Family Justice Center is a separate nonprofit the DA does not manage their operations. They are a partner of the DA who sends referrals for joint programs. They do not do clinical work it is case management based.

Anton Osborne with ACCI LifeSkills an international evidence-based provider of cognitive life skills courses and programs asked if the DA is willing to add to their curriculum. ACCI has 85 courses that are very prescribed to the offense.

Michelle Irving with A Better You mentioned her organization assists people in making a successful change within themselves dedicating to restoring lives. This is my first meeting and excited to network with everyone to collaborate.

Sonny Von Cleveland mentioned there seems to be resistance to work with ex-convicts and formerly incarcerated. His program has built a wonderful team of individuals with lived experience, and they see the impact it has on youth because of the relatability. We hope agencies will be willing to work with that.

Katie Gilbertson mentioned the DA has a volunteer program to include credible messengers.

Rebecca Acevedo mentioned there are a lot of untapped resources here in the room. She has been attending these meetings since 2016 and super excited about the traction; however, looking at the budget believes there is a lot of duplication and overlap of services. Seeing an amount of \$70,000 allocated to travel mileage and \$10,000 for services is questionable.

Pete Serbantes mentioned how do you make parents accountable and asked what responsibility track means.

Melissa Donaldson mentioned from a truancy standpoint the attorneys work with all the school districts and families of youth that are identified as chronically truant. From those meetings is when other family needs come up that can be met and get support on.

Pete Serbantes mentioned he has been a Parent Project Program provider since 2016 and would like to exchange contacts with the DA for further discussions.

Rebecca Acevedo asked why the board is approving the budget where the DA is asking to fund the nonprofit SAFE Family Justice Center at \$500,000 and the CBOs are capped at \$100,000.

Chris Wright mentioned we are not approving the budget today. The budget approvals will be at the March 18 meeting.

b) Public Defender:

Deputy Public Defender Joelle Moore gave a brief presentation (handout).

The Riverside County Law Offices of the Public Defender seeks continued funding for SPARK: Support, Partnerships, Advocacy and Resources for Kids, an intervention and prevention program designed to benefit middle and high-school aged youth who are represented by the Public Defender's Office and at-promise Transition Age Youth (TAY) throughout Riverside County. SPARK's primary objective is to identify unaddressed academic and mental health needs, as well as other barriers to successful transition into adulthood, and link youth to appropriate resources through coordinated and collaborative community partnerships. Legal consultations, advocacy and referrals are also provided, as well as trainings for partnering agencies, school districts, and community-based organizations.

The Chapman University Restorative Justice Program is a holistic approach to justice designed for youth who have committed WIC 602 offenses involving a true victim. The program focuses on the needs of the youth, victims, and the community. It provides heightened accountability, opportunities to discuss the offense and harm done in a safe setting, and the parties establish an agreement to repair the harm. Upon the voluntary consent of both parties to participate in the program, University staff and students provide mentorship and guidance to help the youth "make amends" with the victim, understand how their actions directly impacted the victim, and give the victim "a voice." Additionally, the youth are provided with conflict resolution and mediation services by neutral parties in a safe environment, as well as resource referrals to support successful completion of the reparative agreements.

Comments:

Rebecca Acevedo mentioned what is the eligibility criteria for the SPARK program.

Joelle Moore mentioned for direct services the individual would need to be a Public Defender client. For at-promise TAY youth, anybody that inquires and has questions will be provided consultation and TAY services. For those that have conflicts, they will be connected to the appropriate contact source for services.

Rebecca Acevedo mentioned is there training provided for public agencies and CBOs. What is the ratio of partner agencies to CBOs. What training are you providing and is there data on that.

Joelle Moore mentioned yes training is provided. We do not have the ratio currently, but we are collecting the data. Training is provided in special education, rights, foster care reentry and record sealing just to name a few.

c) Probation:

Division Director LaToya Thomas gave a brief presentation (handout).

Probation has three major programs for FY 24/25: the Youth Accountability Team (YAT) model which will require four (4) full time positions which include line-level, supervisory, and administrative personnel. Provide mentorship programs designed for individual and family circumstances and participation in pro-social events in the community. A proper assessment of each youth will be completed utilizing an evidence-based assessment tool, and a collaborative

case plan will be developed with input from staff, the youth, their parents, and their attorney. All efforts will be geared toward increasing the likelihood of success at school, in the home, as well as their local communities. An emphasis is placed upon broadening each youth's experiences in the local community and expanding their knowledge base and interest levels in healthy, pro-social activities which are readily available to youth. Gift cards will be utilized to incentivize their participation.

The 654.1 WIC DUI program will require four (4) full time positions which include line-level, supervisory, and administrative personnel. Youth utilizing the program will be provided mentorship and programming designed to meet his/her specific needs. A collaborative case plan will be jointly created by the staff, the youth, their parents, and their attorney. The primary focus of this program and the case plan is to motivate youth to successfully complete a drunk driving program as outlined by law. These youth will also be afforded access to pro-social events in the community.

Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS) is geared toward low-level youth who have entered the juvenile justice system via the formal court process. The overall goal of the program is to assist youth and their parents with successful completion of the program by the first court review hearing. Appropriate supervision will be provided to assist the youth with improvement in school attendance and performance, abstinence from substance use, participation in specific counseling outlined by their identified needs, and positive community involvement through community service and/or participation in pro-social activities.

Comments:

Jessica Clark asked what the proper assessment for YAT consists of and if there are any outside referrals made or is it just within Probation.

LaToya Thomas mentioned the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) is an evidence-based tool utilized to determine the program is appropriate for the youth or not. There can be outside referrals made for youth participants, if necessary, but we have a contracted vendor that provides direct services for the youth.

Jessica Clark asked who the contracted vendor is.

LaToya mentioned it is StudentNest.

Lynette Jones co-founder and Executive Director for Kids in Konflikt mentioned we are fortunate to receive referrals from the agencies and asked are other CBOs included on the listing of services from the agencies presenting and how do you include the other CBOs on that list.

LaToya mentioned there is a list of all currently funded CBOs and their services and the list can be made publicly available for everyone.

Lynette Jones mentioned they have encountered CBOs in the Desert asking for a list of services and wants to make sure everyone gets the same information.

Carolina Ayala mentioned about Kids in Konflikt receiving referrals from the agencies and asked if they are funded through Probation how do you select who gets referrals overall.

LaToya Thomas mentioned for YAT we work directly with StudentNest and for DUI work with Tempo - Riverside Behavioral Health. If you are speaking about how other providers are utilized county-wide, there is an RFP process that opens every year and is addressed at these meetings to allow other CBOs to apply and become contracted vendors.

Ismael Davila mentioned he has a grant that specifically addresses the services YAT provides and asked would it be possible for us to be involved.

LaToya Thomas mentioned before she answers that she would like to discuss agenda item #8 Diversion Remodel RFP first that will provide more clarity in the direction we want to take moving forward.

Rebecca Acevedo mentioned it would be beneficial if WestEd could provide the report out for YAT to speak about the effectiveness and efficiency of YAT.

LaToya Thomas mentioned we do not report out on all the aggregate data that other programs would have as the YAT numbers are too low. Should we reach a number that meets the threshold that additional information will be provided.

Rebecca Acevedo asked what the threshold is.

LaToya Thomas mentioned it is 25.

8. Diversion Remodel RFP

Division Director LaToya Thomas gave a brief presentation (handout).

Riverside County aims to create a community-led Juvenile Diversion Program (RCJDP) as a county-wide pre-file diversion option for youth who engage in low-level offenses and are determined eligible pursuant to the Welfare and Institutions Code and the Rules of Court, as an alternative to prosecution. Within these parameters, applicable cases submitted to RCP by law enforcement will be screened for diversion eligibility. Additionally, any cases that fall within the legal discretion of the District Attorney will also be eligible for RCJDP should the DA find it appropriate and/or in the interest of justice.

Through its Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Riverside County will seek proposals to have a community-based organization(s) meet the individual needs of low-level clients and provide supportive services within the community. Responsive proposals will describe a collaborative approach working with the youth, family, and community to provide a pathway to intervention and supportive services. These services by design will effectively address delinquent behaviors and other risk factors while increasing positive change and reducing re-offense, maximizing diversion success without formal system involvement. Once the community-led Diversion Program is up and running the current YAT model and DUI programs will transition into this new model.

Comments:

Jessica Clark asked when will the RFP will go out.

LaToya Thomas mentioned this board needs to approve the RFP first.

Bridgette Hernandez asked if more than one agency can be involved in providing services.

LaToya clarified looking at one or more umbrella agencies to take the lead whether it is directing or providing the services.

Elisa Judy reminded everyone we cannot go into too much detail with scope of work of the RFP.

Frank Assumma inquired what is the formal system of filing.

LaToya Thomas mentioned appearing before the Court for Judge to give a formal response of adjudication and form of disposition on a case.

Frank Assumma mentioned what would happen if the case did not get adjudicated and the District Attorney did not file would it be like the crime did not happen. The system must bless it first.

LaToya Thomas clarified that all cases go to Probation for review looking at the statutes and rules of court to determine whether there is legal jurisdiction and discretion to handle. Some cases are required to go to the District Attorney's Office for their review. Both Probation and DA can assign and elect diversion options when applicable.

Pete Serbantes mentioned if the RFP will be shared before the vote in March.

LaToya Thomas clarified we are going to vote today to approve to move forward the RFP process. The RFP cannot be shared we have to follow strict County Purchasing guidelines.

Jessica Clark mentioned we are voting to inquire about and start the process of the RFP.

LaToya Thomas mentioned once board approves the whole County RFP process will start. Once the RFP is posted everyone will have access to it and can respond and follow County Purchasing guidelines.

Jessica Clark mentioned are there any exclusions on anybody that can submit a proposal if you are a voting member.

LaToya Thomas mentioned only if you have a personal conflict and would need to look at what the specific issue would be. County Purchasing would make that determination.

Rebecca Acevedo asked if the department could share the definition of community led.

LaToya Thomas mentioned the award winner or CBO will make the determination as to what services the youth needs. Probation will not fill that role.

Lynette Jones asked if the CBO Alliance can be awarded the contract of the RFP.

LaToya Thomas clarified that County Purchasing will make the determination.

Chris Wright made a motion to approve the County to move forward with the Request for Proposal (RFP) to establish a community-led diversion model. Motion was seconded by Pete Serbantes. Motion passed.

Oppositions: None

9. Council Comments

Kevin Kalman requested when acronyms are first listed in agency reports that they be spelled out for clear identification.

10. Public Comments

Dr. Adrienne Grayson, Associate Dean Educational Partnerships at Riverside City College (RCC).

This is my first meeting here and very encouraged to see everyone. We have a rising scholar's program for those individuals that are system impacted. We received a one million dollar grant specifically to support juvenile justice over a five-year period. Higher education is one of the best ways to help individuals achieve a living wage and get out of generational poverty. We are excited to host the 2nd Annual Supporting Successful Reentry Conference on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at the University of California, Riverside. This conference is a collaboration between University of California, Riverside; Riverside City College; and California State University, San Bernardino. Our objectives are to bring awareness to the complex barriers that justice-impacted and system-impacted individuals face upon reentry within the Inland Empire region, the educational opportunities that are available to them, and the resources that are designed to support their success and development. Additionally, the conference serves to build partnerships among law enforcement, rehabilitative agencies, institutions of higher education, and community-based organizations that will lead to strengthening network capacity, streamlining services, and promoting higher education. The ultimate goal is to reduce recidivism in the Inland Empire and create a culture of care for those impacted by the justice system.

Ismael Davila, University California Riverside.

I also work with Dr. Grayson. We also have a grant for youth that is specific for incarcerated, formerly incarcerated, currently on probation or were formerly on probation. We are currently working with the Cheech Museum to hold a Post and Art show coming up on March 7 at the community art gallery and will be displayed for three months. Deadline for youth to submit art is this Friday, January 26. I noticed this council has an educational representative through RCOE only and would be very impactful to have additional educational seats at the table perhaps RCC. We do a lot of work in the community in the education department and provide transitional services. We need youth to go into higher education.

Chris Wright mentioned as a friendly reminder if you have not done so already, we will need all voting members to submit in writing names of their designee for the year to JJCC recording Secretary Bryon Hansen. After ten months and two JJCC meetings as Chief I am very excited to see where we are headed from not having any volunteers to today is amazing. I cannot wait to see the great work from the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, RFP, and Diversion program when that gets going. We are on our way and our time is now! I appreciate everyone being here today, thank you.

11. Adjournment

Next JJCC Meeting:

Date/Time: March 18, 2024, 2:00 p.m.

Location: 2085 Rustin Ave, Room 1051, Riverside CA

The meeting was adjourned at 4:18 p.m.

An attendance sheet was signed by all present and will be kept on file.

Meeting Minutes submitted by Probation Executive Secretary Bryon Hansen

2023 Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Programs Summary

In 2023, through JJCPA funding, Riverside County Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Law Offices of the Public Defender, and community-based organizations (CBOs) served **5,313 youths** as well as **64,621 individuals** with meetings or presentations. The CBO programs reached **1,646 families**.

The 2023 evaluation report prepared by WestEd includes data gathered from multiple sources, such as Riverside County Business Intelligence and Operations Services, the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, the SAFE Family Justice Centers, the Law Offices of the Public Defender, data 14 CBOs collected using a tool developed in collaboration between WestEd and the CBOs, and data from youth surveys. The report focuses on unique, program-specific outcomes as well as cross-program outcomes.

Programs Offered by County Agencies

De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART)

DART enrolled **15 youths** and had 46 meetings and presentations with community partners (**484 attendees**).

Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME)

GAME includes drug awareness (including fentanyl), gang awareness, GAME preview, and Parent Power presentations. GAME provided 144 presentations to **16,004 attendees**.

Student Attendance Review Board (SARB)

SARB held 3,207 meetings or presentations with **7,385 attendees** on truancy prevention efforts with schools, students, and families. Of the **442 students** with outcome data, 55 percent of students improved their school attendance 30 days after the SARB intervention.

Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)

- SSTS served **455 youths** in 2023. By December 31, 45 percent (n = 203) of the cases were still ongoing and 55 percent (n = 252) of the cases were terminated. Of the 252 terminated cases, 83 percent were successful terminations and 17 percent were unsuccessful terminations.
- Youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a significantly higher school attendance and higher grade point average at program exit compared to youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.

Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK)

SPARK served **377 new youth** in 2023 and hosted 1,426 meetings or presentations with **11,012 attendees** focused on preventing youths from full entry into the juvenile justice system and reducing recidivism.

Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)

Of the two youths referred to YAT, **one youth** enrolled and completed the program and one family or youth did not agree to enroll.

Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES)

YES provided 95 presentations on bullying/cyberbullying, healthy relationships/teen dating violence, hate crimes, internet safety, human trafficking, and juveniles and the law to **19,763 attendees**.

654.1 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) Program

The 654.1 WIC program served 18 youths who allegedly have driven under the influence. Of these 18 youths, **15 youths** enrolled in the program and 3 had not yet responded to the referral. Of the 15 enrolled youths, 12 youths completed the program by the end of the reporting period.

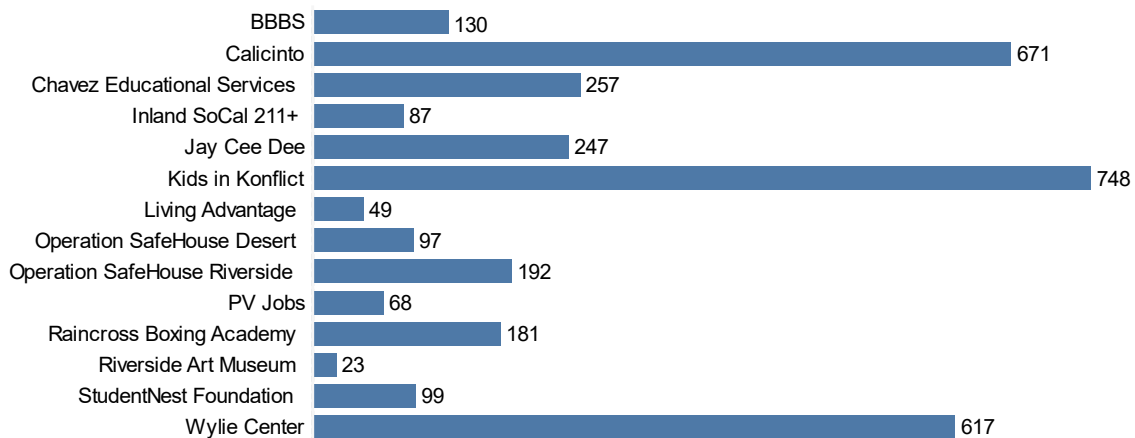
Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations

Riverside County Probation Department provided JJCPA funding to 16 CBOs in 2023. Two CBOs did not report serving youths in 2023.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) | 6. Destiny Church Ministries | 11. Operation SafeHouse Desert |
| 2. Calicinto Ranch | 7. Inland SoCal 211+ | 12. Operation SafeHouse Riverside |
| 3. Carolyn E. Wylie Center | 8. Jay Cee Dee Children Home | 13. Playa Vista (PV) Jobs |
| 4. Chapman Restorative Justice | 9. Kids in Konflikt | 14. Raincross Boxing Academy |
| 5. Chavez Educational Services | 10. Living Advantage | 15. Riverside Art Museum |
| | | 16. StudentNest Foundation |

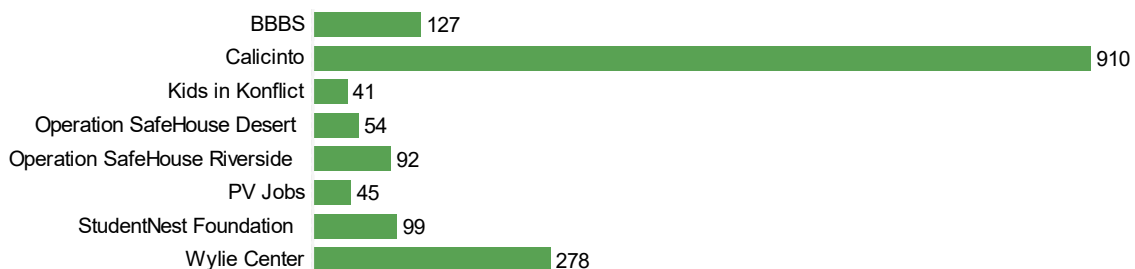
Youths Served

The CBOs served youths through a myriad of programs. CBOs reported serving **3,466 unique youths**, providing 72,753 hours of service. Kids in Konflikt served the largest number of youths, followed by Calicinto and Wylie Center. Across the 14 CBOs, almost two-thirds of the youths identified as male (60%) and Hispanic or Latino (59%), and the majority identified as heterosexual (85%), were ages 14 to 17 (58%), and lived in long-term housing (91%). Of the enrolled youths, 53 percent were still being served in December. Of the closed cases, 93 percent closed successfully.



Families Served

CBOs reported serving **1,646 unique families** providing 4,143 hours of services. Calicinto served the largest number of families, followed by the Wylie Center and BBBS.



Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs

2023 Evaluation Report

March 2024

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Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs

In 2023, Riverside County Probation Department provided programs through California's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding. The funding supported eight programs implemented by Riverside County agencies and programming provided by 16 community-based organizations (CBOs).

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the services and programs offered through Riverside County Probation Department's JJCPA funding. The report covers services and programs delivered in the 2023 calendar year. Riverside County Probation Department contracted with WestEd, a nationally recognized research and evaluation firm, to provide external evaluation services beginning in October 2019. This report includes extant data gathered from multiple sources, including Riverside County Business Intelligence and Operations Services (BIOS), Riverside County District Attorney's Office (RCDAO), and 14 of the 16 CBOs funded by Riverside County Probation Department's JJCPA funding. Two CBOs did not report serving youths in 2023. This evaluation report also draws on data collected using tools developed in collaboration between WestEd and the CBOs, RCDAO, and Riverside County Law Offices of the Public Defender (RCLOPD). See Appendix A for more information about the report's data sources. Due to the diverse services funded by the JJCPA, this report focuses on unique, program-specific outcomes as well as cross-program outcomes.

The first section of this report focuses on programs provided by Riverside County agencies. The second section focuses on programs implemented by the CBOs. Each section is broken into subsections based on the specific program. The report provides program-specific findings, including a description of the programs, sources of referrals to the CBOs' programs, the number

of youths and families served, referrals to community services, and a discussion of outcomes related to program participation.

Programs Offered by Riverside County Agencies

In 2023, multiple Riverside County agencies offered services through JJCPA funding. Riverside County Probation Department offered services through the Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS) program, the 654.1 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) program, and the Youth Accountability Team (YAT). RCDAO provided programming through the Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME) program and the Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES) program. RCDAO also collaborates with the SAFE Family Justice Centers through the De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART) program and the Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) program. RCLOPD provided programming through its Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK) program, which began program implementation in 2022. The following sections provide an overview of each program, the number of youths served in calendar year 2023 via each program, and related outcomes.

De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team

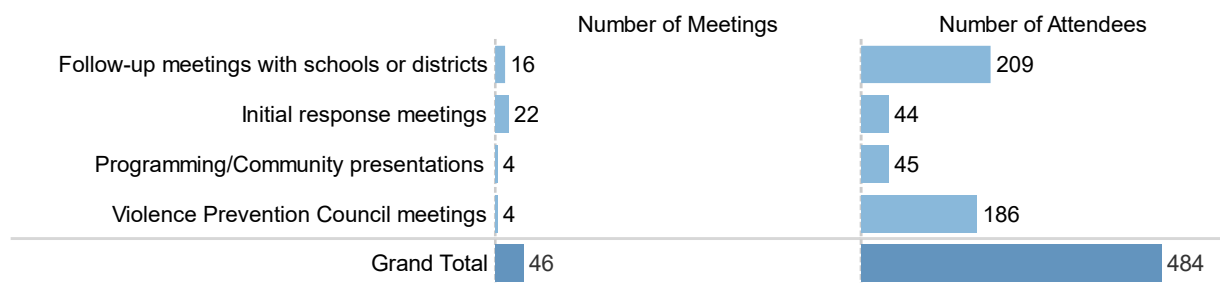
In 2021, RCDAO received funding to start its DART program in partnership with Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD) and the SAFE Family Justice Centers. DART launched in 2022 to help youths who experience trauma. The purpose of the DART program is to teach strategies that can help participants learn to de-escalate negative emotions; prevent violence and retaliation; educate youths regarding penal consequences that can occur if they break the law; encourage appropriate responses to incidents of hate, anger, violence, or injustice; and provide resources to help youths deal with their emotions. Youths who are referred to DART are provided case management services by a SAFE Family Justice Centers specialist. The DART program proposed to partner with the Riverside County Probation Department, local law enforcement, the Department of Behavioral Health, and CBOs.

In response to the youth needs DART was seeing, in 2023, RCDAO and MVUSD created the Violence Prevention Council. The purpose of the council was to bring together RCDAO staff, SAFE Family Justice Centers staff, MVUSD staff, and CBOs to discuss tools and resources to prevent violence in the community. The first meeting occurred in September 2023 when DART staff and the CBOs introduced themselves and the services and resources they provide. The

second meeting in November 2023 featured panelists from local CBOs, RCDAO, and Riverside University Health System—Behavioral Health who discussed the intersection of bullying and intimate partner violence. After each meeting, the Violence Prevention Council provided each attendee with resources, including a contact sheet of the meeting attendees and fliers summarizing organizations’ services.

From January to December 2023, DART enrolled 15 youths, which included 30 follow-ups with the youths and providing 47 referrals to outside agencies. DART also had 46 meetings and presentations with 484 community partners, most of which were initial response meetings (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. DART Meetings and Presentations and Attendance



Note. Information on the number of attendees at follow-up meetings with schools and districts was not available.

Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education

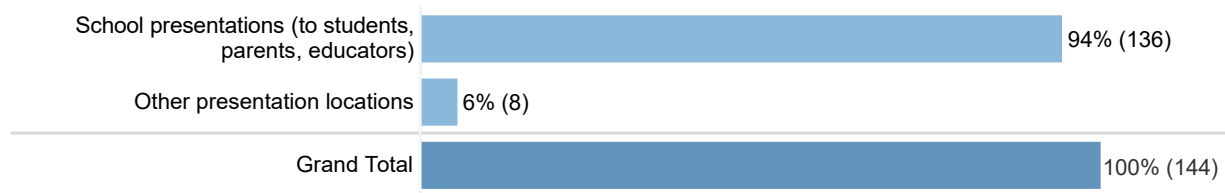
RCDAO’s GAME program consists of five main types of presentations: (1) gang awareness; (2) drug awareness; (3) fentanyl awareness; (4) GAME preview presentations; and (5) Parent Power presentations, which cover positive healthy relationships with children, effective discipline strategies, and strategies for helping youths avoid risky behaviors. With COVID-19–related restrictions rolled back in 2022, GAME returned to mostly in-person presentations, with 91 percent of the GAME presentations being in person.

Additional GAME outreach included presentations at a conference, at juvenile justice facilities, and directly to youths and parents served by the RCDAO or Probation Department.

GAME Presentations

GAME provided 144 presentations in 2023 (Exhibit 2). Most presentations were school presentations to students, parents, and educators.

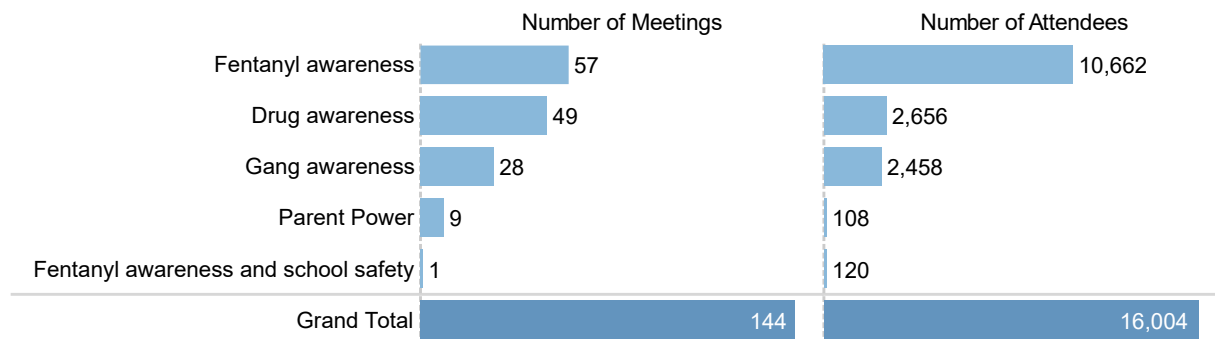
Exhibit 2. Location of GAME Presentations



Note. "Other presentation locations" included presentations to CBOs, the Riverside Police Department's Opportunity With Education program, and a conference.

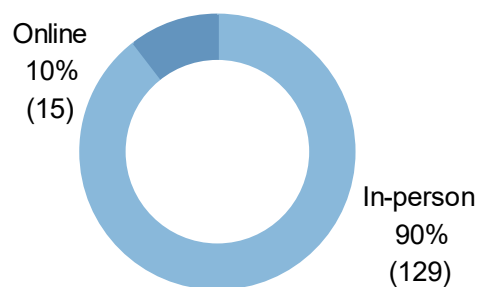
The most common type of GAME presentations were fentanyl awareness presentations (40%), followed by drug awareness presentations (34%) and gang awareness presentations (19%; Exhibit 3). In total, 16,004 individuals attended GAME presentations. On average, GAME presentations were 1.14 hours long, with GAME providing a total of 164.75 hours of presentations.

Exhibit 3. Types of GAME Presentations and Attendance



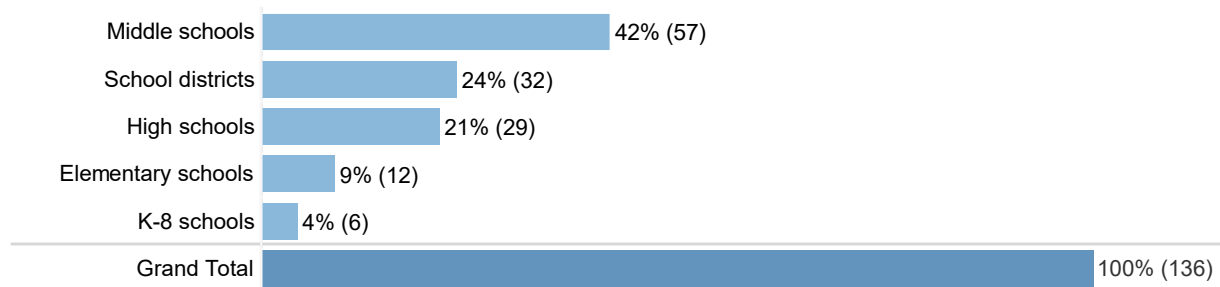
The majority of presentations were delivered in person (90%, Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4. Modality of GAME Presentations



In 2023, 42 percent of GAME presentations occurred at middle schools, followed by school districts (24%), high schools (21%), elementary schools (9%), and K–8 schools (4%; Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5. Types of Schools Where GAME Presentations Were Conducted



Note. School presentations included presentations to students, parents, educators, etc. Elementary school included grades K–5/6. Middle school included grades 5/6–8. High school included grades 9–12.

Outcomes

GAME administered a short survey to attendees of the Parent Power presentations. The attendees responded to questions presented on a 10-point scale (1 = *Very dissatisfied*, 10 = *Very satisfied*) that asked about their satisfaction with the “course as a whole,” “course content,” “course organization,” the “ability to express yourself during the course,” “amount learned from the course,” “relevance of the course content,” the “instructor’s ability to teach the material,” the “clarity of the instructor’s voice,” the “instructor’s explanations of course materials,” and the instructor’s use of examples and illustrations.” All eight Parent Power attendees (100%) responded “*very satisfied*” to all 10 questions.

GAME also administered short online surveys to high school students at the end of the gang awareness, drug awareness, and fentanyl awareness presentations to assess whether the presentations helped youths want to stay away from gangs, vaping, and illegal drugs. However, the student survey data were lost when RCDAO underwent a large server data migration. Thus, this year’s report does not include the student survey data.

Non-Court-Ordered Supervision Programs

654.1 Welfare Institutions Code Program

In September 2021, Riverside County Probation Department began implementing the 654.1 WIC program, a state-mandated diversion program for youths who allegedly have driven under the influence (pursuant to 654.1 WIC). Upon successful program completion of this approximately 6-month drug and alcohol awareness program, youths agree to have their cases heard and dismissed by a juvenile court judge.

In 2023, 18 youths participated in the 654.1 WIC program, 6 of which were referred in 2022 and 12 of which were referred in 2023. Of these 18 youths, 15 enrolled in the program and 3 had not yet responded to the program referral by the end of the reporting period. Of the 15 youths who enrolled in the 654.1 WIC program, 12 youths completed the program, and 3 youths were still enrolled by the end of the reporting period.

Per the Fiscal Year 2020/21 YAT monitoring report, to protect youths' confidentiality, data analysis results will only be publicly reported if at least 25 youths were referred to and participated in the 654.1 WIC program. Further, disaggregated data will only be made publicly available if there are more than 10 youths per data category. Thus, we do not include detailed 654.1 WIC program data in this report.

Youth Accountability Team

Riverside County Probation Department's YAT is a diversion program that involves Probation, youth outreach counselors from partner CBOs, and the Juvenile Defense Panel to represent the youths who choose to participate. YAT is available for approximately 6 months for youths aged 12 to 17 who are referred under WIC section 602. The program is designed to assist youths and their families with meeting case plan goals and to introduce them to a myriad of pro-social activities.

Two youths were referred to YAT during 2023. One youth enrolled and successfully completed the YAT program by the end of the reporting period. The other youth did not enroll in the program (program was rejected by the parent or youth). There were no youths carried over from the previous reporting periods (i.e., all previously referred and enrolled youths exited the program prior to the start of 2023).

BIOS has provided WestEd with all essential data elements since the YAT program recommenced in July 2020. Per the Fiscal Year 2020/21 YAT monitoring report, to protect youths' confidentiality, data analysis results will only be publicly reported if at least 25 youths were referred to and participated in YAT. Further, disaggregated data will only be made publicly available if there are more than 10 youths per data category. Thus, we do not include detailed YAT data in this report.

Student Attendance Review Board

Through the SARB program, RCDAO and the SAFE Family Justice Centers focus on truancy-prevention efforts in partnership with schools, students, and families. RCDAO and the SAFE Family Justice Centers work to prevent truancy through three levels of intervention: School Attendance Review Team (SART) meetings, SARB meetings, and truancy mediation meetings. The first level of intervention, the SART meeting, is set at the youth's school where Deputy District Attorneys and SAFE Family Justice Centers advocates cofacilitate programming that

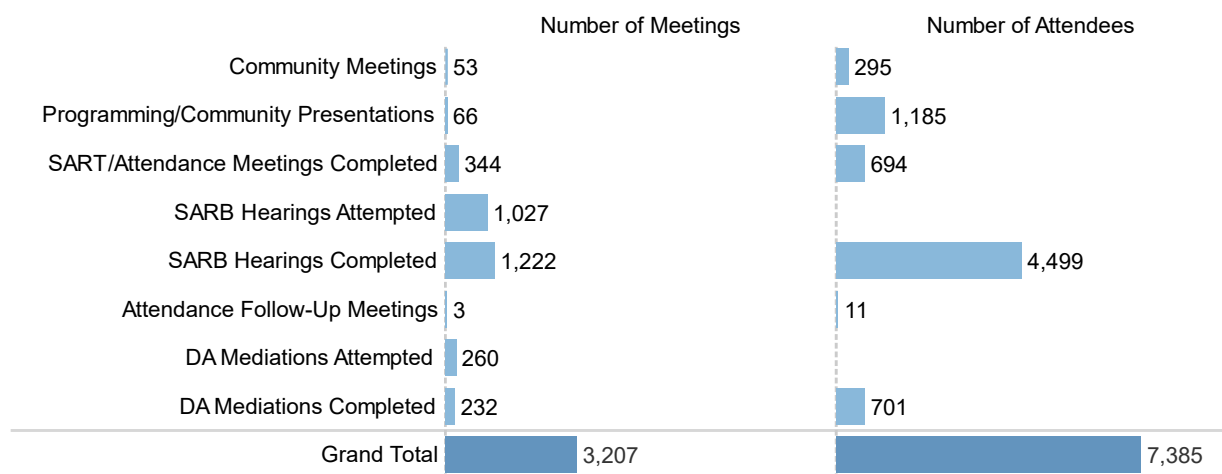
educates students and families about supporting and protecting children’s education. Deputy District Attorneys are not mandated to attend SART meetings, unlike the SARB and truancy mediation meetings. The SART data presented in this report were provided by Deputy District Attorneys who attended SART meetings and thus only represent a portion of all SART meetings that occurred in Riverside County.

RCDAO plays a central role in the second level of intervention, school districts’ SARB meetings, by providing legal expertise related to truancy. RCDAO’s truancy mediation meetings, the final phase in the SARB process, are authorized by the Education and Welfare and Institutions Codes. In these meetings, Deputy District Attorneys meet with students and families who continue to fail to improve their truancy, even after the district’s SARB meetings. In the mediation meetings, families are informed about education laws and potential penalties for noncompliance, and the meetings serve as the last intervention before referral to law enforcement for criminal investigation and possible prosecution.

The three meetings also engage the SAFE Family Justice Centers to advocate for and support families through the process. The SAFE Family Justice Centers also provide additional case management and wraparound services to youths and their families who are at risk or have experienced abuse. These youths and families are identified during the SARB process or through DART referrals.

SARB held over 3,000 meetings or presentations in 2023, with completed and attempted SARB hearings as the most frequent type (38% and 32%, respectively; Exhibit 6). The SARB meetings and presentations included 7,385 attendees in total.

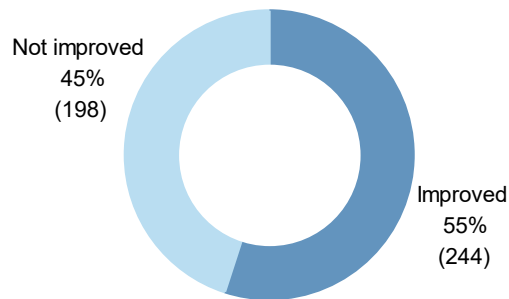
Exhibit 6. SARB Meetings and Presentations and Attendance



To assess attendance outcomes, SARB conducts 30-day attendance follow-ups with the families it supports and compares the pre-intervention attendance for the same school year with attendance during the 30-day period after the intervention. By December 31, 442 students

were eligible to have 30-day follow-up attendance data. Of the 442 students for which SARB had attendance information, 55 percent improved their school attendance (Exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7. SARB Percentage Improved School Attendance



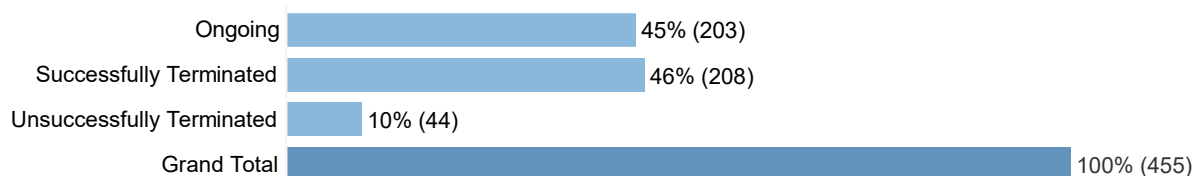
Successful Short-Term Supervision

Riverside County Probation Department’s SSTS program serves youths by assisting them and their families to successfully complete probation by their first review hearing. The program’s goal is to provide appropriate supervision to support youths’ improvement in school attendance and performance, abstinence from alcohol/substance abuse, participation in appropriate counseling (based on their needs), and positive community involvement through community service and/or participation in pro-social activities. SSTS intervention strategies involve two key components: (1) decreasing the wait time for the initial appointment between Probation, youths, and their families, ensuring they are seen within 15 days of dispositional hearings, and (2) requiring attendance at 4-week follow-up meetings with the Child Advocate Team.

Youths Served

SSTS served 455 youths from January 1 through December 31, 2023. By December 31, 45 percent (n = 203) of the cases were still ongoing and 55 percent (n = 252) of the cases terminated (Exhibit 8). Of the 252 terminated cases, 83 percent were successful terminations, and 17 percent were unsuccessful terminations.

Exhibit 8. SSTS Status



On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a slightly shorter supervision length (7.17 months) compared to youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (7.66 months). This group difference was not statistically significant (Exhibit 9).¹

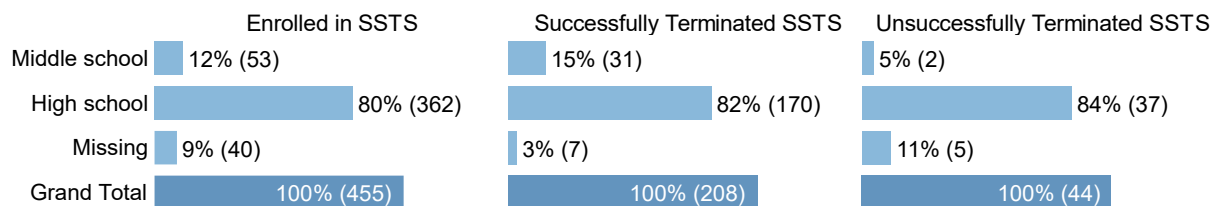
Exhibit 9. Mean SSTS Supervision Length in Months by SSTS Status

	n	Mean	SD
Successfully terminated SSTS	203	7.17	2.91
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	44	7.66	4.62

Note. Missing data: 2%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Overall, the majority of SSTS youths were in high school (Exhibit 10). The age range was 12 to 20 years old, with a mean age of 16 years old (Exhibit 11).

Exhibit 10. School Level by SSTS Status



Note. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Exhibit 11. Mean Age by SSTS Status

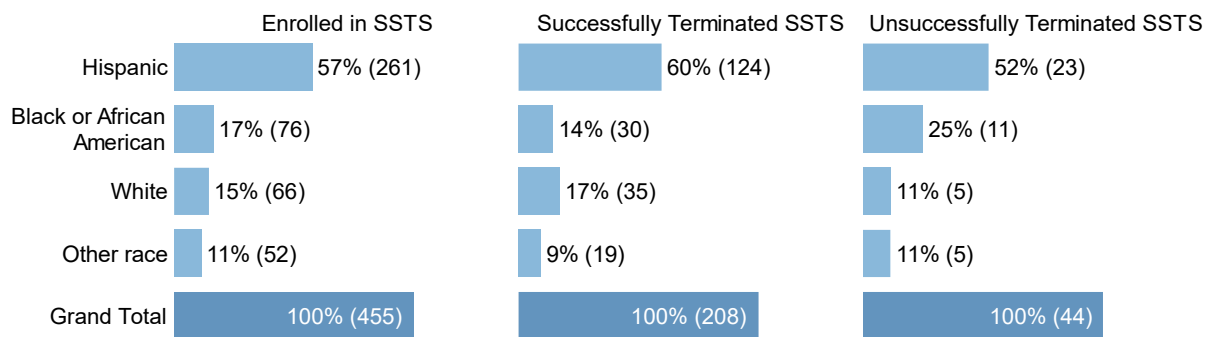
	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Enrolled in SSTS	448	15.77	1.56	12	20
Successfully terminated SSTS	203	15.57	1.59	12	19
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	43	15.88	1.20	13	18

Note. Missing data: 2%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Across all youths enrolled in SSTS, approximately 60 percent were Hispanic, one seventh were Black or African American, another one seventh were White, and one tenth were of another race (Exhibit 12). The majority of youths enrolled in SSTS were male (85%; Exhibit 13).

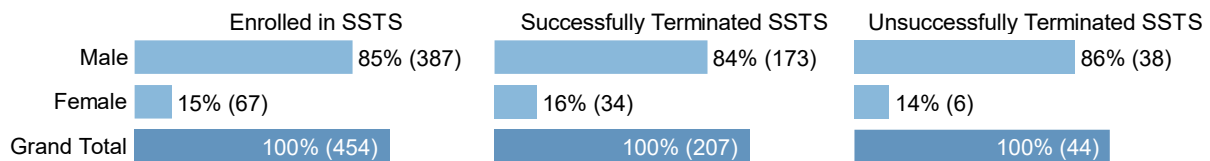
¹ See Appendix A for details about the analytic approaches used in the report to conduct statistical significance tests.

Exhibit 12. Race/Ethnicity by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 0%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

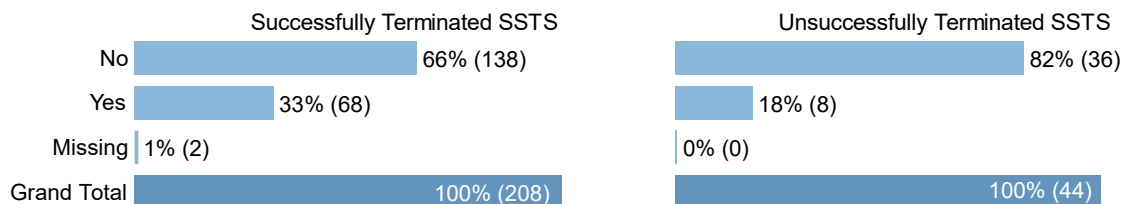
Exhibit 13. Sex by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 0.22%.

In terms of prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, 33 percent of the successful termination group and 18 percent of the unsuccessful termination group had arrests before enrolling in SSTS (Exhibit 14). There was no statistically significant difference in whether youths had prior arrests between the successful termination and unsuccessfully termination groups.

Exhibit 14. Whether Arrested Before SSTS Enrollment by SSTS Status



Note. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Outcomes

The following sections provide findings on SSTS youths’ academic outcomes, pro-social activities, recidivism, and supervision outcomes as well as a comparison between SSTS youths’ and non-SSTS youths’ supervision outcomes.

Academic Outcomes

SSTS collected various academic-related outcome data at pre-test (when enrolling in SSTS) and post-test (when exiting SSTS). WestEd conducted two types of analyses comparing youths who successfully terminated SSTS and youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS. The first, less rigorous analysis compared the two groups’ outcomes at program exit only. Anyone who had data collected at program exit was included in this analysis. This type of analysis is less rigorous because it does not take into account the groups’ baseline levels. For example, it is possible that one group’s mean grade point average (GPA) was already higher than the other group’s mean GPA at pre-test and remained higher at post-test. However, with this analysis, we cannot determine if one group started off higher than the other.

The second, more rigorous analysis examined pre-post changes in academic outcomes from the beginning to the end of SSTS participation. To examine change in outcomes, this analysis only included youths with data collected at both pre- and post-test. This allowed us to take into account the level that youths were at when they first enrolled in SSTS and compare the amount of change that occurred over the length of SSTS participation. Youths who were missing data at either the beginning or the end of SSTS were not included in this analysis. It is important to note that some of the outcomes had a high percentage of missing data; thus, we strongly caution against generalizing these results, as the resulting sample may not be representative of the larger sample.

On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had more school credits (99.69) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (67.763) at program exit (Exhibit 15). This group difference was not statistically significant. Note that approximately half of the sample (53%) was missing post-test school credit data.

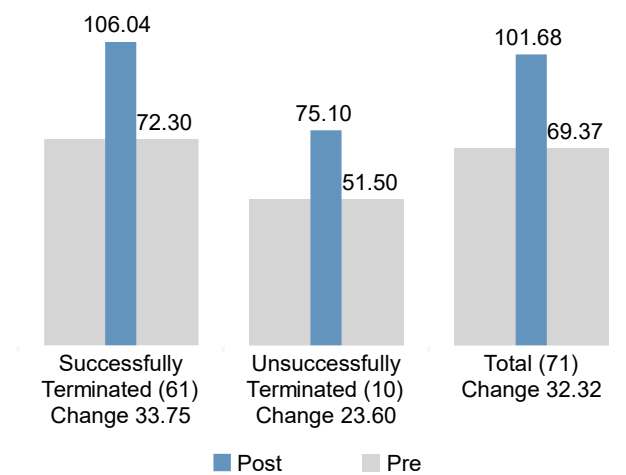
Exhibit 15. Mean School Credits at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 53%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Youths who successfully terminated SSTS had more school credits at program enrollment compared to youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (72.30 and 51.50, respectively). The successful termination group also showed a larger increase in school credits from program enrollment to program exit than the unsuccessful termination group (an increase of 33.75 and 23.60 school credits, respectively). Accounting for the school credits at the pre-test, this group difference in change in school credits was not statistically significant (Exhibit 16). Note that almost three fourths of the sample (72%) was missing school credit data from pre- and/or post-test.

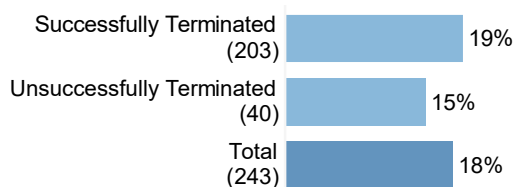
Exhibit 16. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Credits at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 72%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

At program exit, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a slightly higher high school graduation rate compared to youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (19% and 15%, respectively; Exhibit 17). However, this group difference was not statistically significant.

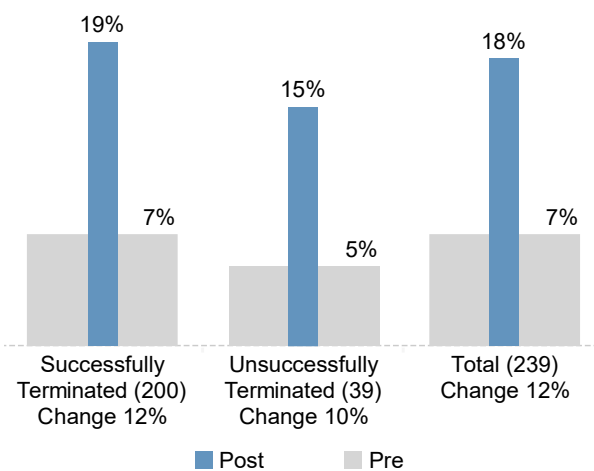
Exhibit 17. Mean High School Graduation Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 4%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

At program enrollment, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a slightly higher high school graduation rate (7%) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (5%). The graduation rate increased by 12 percentage points for youths who successfully terminated SSTS, compared to an increase of 10 percentage points for youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (Exhibit 18). Significance tests could not be conducted because of multicollinearity (i.e., the pre-test and post-test measures of graduation rate were too highly correlated with each other).

Exhibit 18. Mean Pre-Post Changes in High School Graduation Rate by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 5%. Statistical significance tests could not be conducted because of multicollinearity. Percentage point differences between pre- and post-test may be off due to rounding.

On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher school attendance rate (89%) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (53%) at program exit (Exhibit 19). This group difference was statistically significant ($p < .001$). Note that over half of the sample (58%) was missing data.

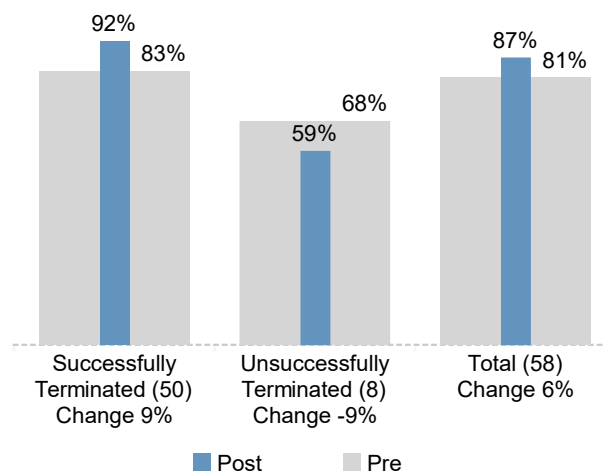
Exhibit 19. Mean School Attendance Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 58%. Statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations ($p < .001$).

The successful termination group also had a higher average school attendance rate than the unsuccessful termination group when they first started SSTS (Exhibit 20). On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had an 83 percent attendance rate at program entry and a 92 percent attendance rate at program exit—an increase of 9 percentage points. Youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS had a 68 percent attendance rate at program entry and a 59 percent attendance rate at program exit—a decrease of 9 percentage points. This group difference in change in attendance rate was statistically significant ($p < .001$). An important consideration when interpreting these results is that approximately three quarters of the sample (77%) was missing data, suggesting that these results may not be representative of the larger group.

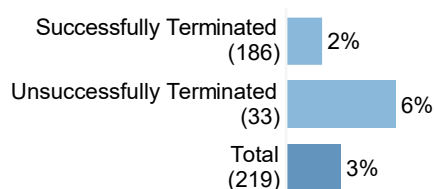
Exhibit 20. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Attendance Rate by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 77%. A statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations ($p = .001$).

On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a lower expulsion rate (2%) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (6%) at program exit (Exhibit 21). This group difference was not statistically significant.

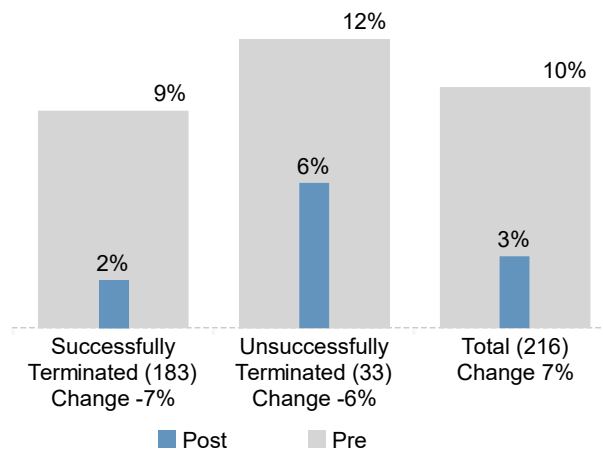
Exhibit 21. Mean Expulsion Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 13%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

The successful termination group also had a lower expulsion rate than the unsuccessful termination group when they first started SSTS (Exhibit 22). On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a 9 percent expulsion rate at program entry and a 2 percent expulsion rate at program exit—a 7 percentage point decrease. In contrast, youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS had a 12 percent expulsion rate at program entry and a 6 percent expulsion rate at program exit—a 6 percentage point decrease. The group difference was not statistically significant.

Exhibit 22. Mean Pre-Post Changes in Expulsion Rate by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 14%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Youths who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher average GPA (2.35) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (1.73) at program exit (Exhibit 23). This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .02$). Approximately two fifths of the sample (43%) was missing data.

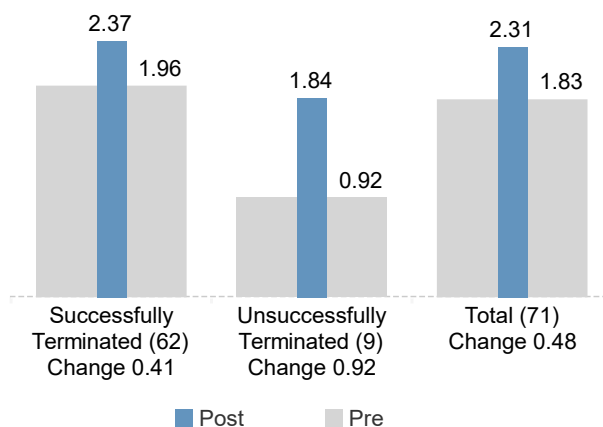
Exhibit 23. Mean GPA at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 43%. Statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations ($p = .02$).

However, the unsuccessful termination group had a larger improvement in GPA (0.92 change) than the successful termination group (0.41 change; Exhibit 24). This group difference in GPA improvement was not statistically significant. Approximately three fourths of the sample (72%) was missing data.

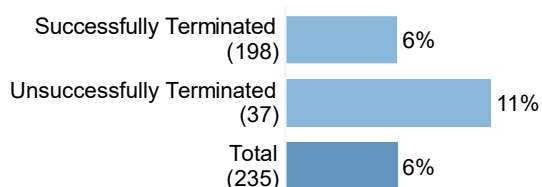
Exhibit 24. Mean Pre-Post Changes in GPA by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 72%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

A lower percentage of youths who successfully terminated SSTS (6%) had an Individualized Educational Program (IEP) than youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (11%) at program exit (Exhibit 25). This group difference was not statistically significant.

Exhibit 25. Mean IEP Status at Post-Test by SSTS Status

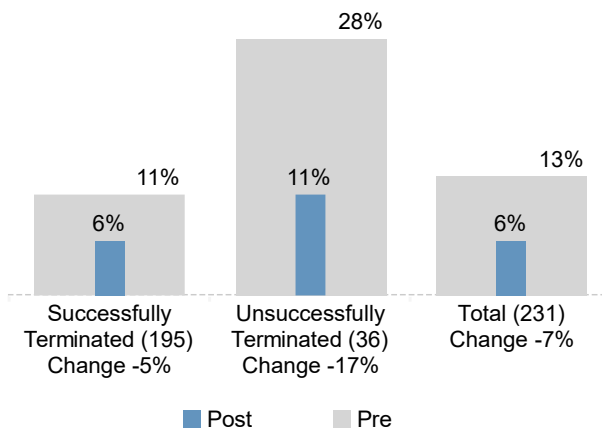


Note. Missing data: 7%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

At program entry, the successful termination group had a lower percentage of youths (11%) who had an IEP than the unsuccessful termination group (28%; Exhibit 26). However, the unsuccessful termination group had a larger decrease in the percentage of youths with an IEP (decrease of 17 percentage points) than the successful termination group (decrease of 5

percentage points). This group difference in the IEP rate decrease was not statistically significant.

Exhibit 26. Mean Pre-Post Changes in IEP Status by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 8%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Exhibit 27 summarizes the results related to academic outcomes across the two types of analyses. Checkmarks indicate where statistically significant differences occurred between youths who successfully terminated SSTS and youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS. As cautioned earlier, the less rigorous post-only analyses did not take into account the groups' baseline levels. The more rigorous analyses examining pre-post changes accounted for the level that youths were at when they first enrolled in SSTS and compared the amount of change that occurred over the length of SSTS participation. However, some of the outcomes had a high percentage of missing data at pre- and/or post-test; thus, we strongly caution against generalizing these results, as this sample may not be representative of the larger sample.

Exhibit 27. Summary of Significant Differences in Academic Outcome Results

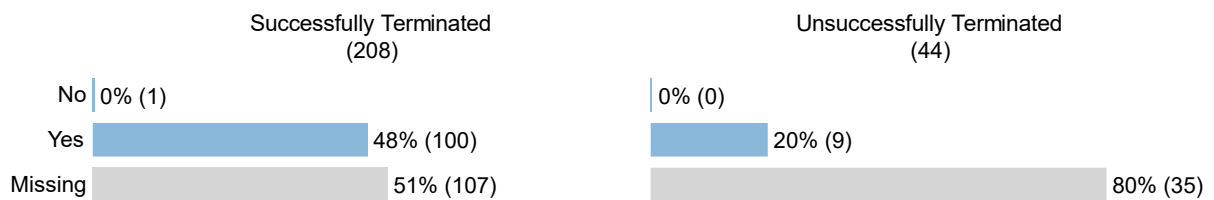
	Post-only analyses	Change from Pre- to Post-analyses
School credit		
High school graduation rate		
Attendance	✓	✓
Expulsion rate		
GPA	✓	
IEP status		

Note. Checkmarks indicate results with statistically significant differences between youths who successfully terminated SSTS and youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.

Pro-social Activities

At program exit, a larger percentage of youths who successfully terminated SSTS (48%) reported participating in pro-social activities compared to youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (20%; Exhibit 28). The activity types are described in the next section. This group difference was not statistically significant. Approximately half of the total sample (56%) was missing data.

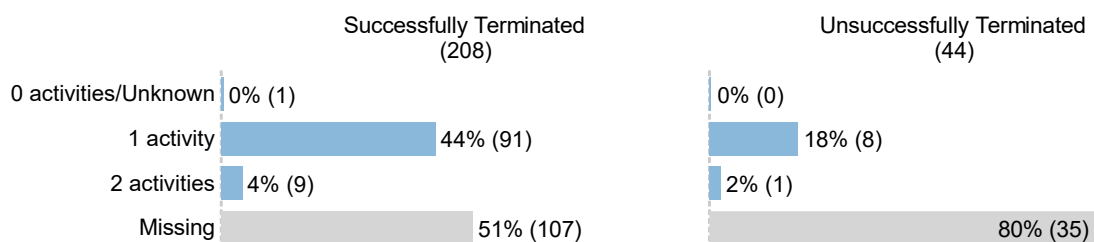
Exhibit 28. Whether Youths Participated in Pro-social Activities by SSTS Status



Note. Missing data: 56%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

Regarding the number of pro-social activities, most of the youths who successfully terminated SSTS (44%) reported engaging in one pro-social activity (Exhibit 29). In contrast, about a fifth of youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS reported one pro-social activity (18%). This difference was not statistically significant. On average, youths who successfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 1.08 pro-social activities, whereas youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 1.11 pro-social activities. This group difference was not statistically significant.

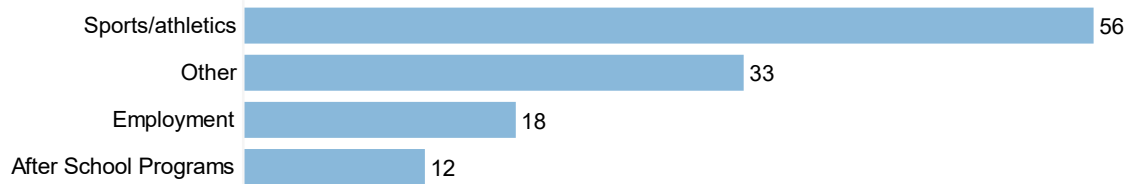
Exhibit 29. Number of Pro-social Activities Reported by SSTS Status



Note. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations.

The type of pro-social activity most frequently reported by youths who terminated SSTS—either successfully or unsuccessfully—was sports or athletics (Exhibit 30). The next commonly reported type of pro-social activity was other activities (e.g., church, video games, spending time with friends, etc.) followed by employment and after-school programs.

Exhibit 30. Types of Pro-social Activities Reported by Youths Who Terminated SSTS (Successfully or Unsuccessfully)

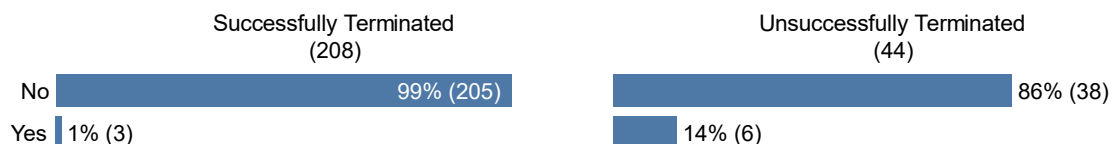


Note. Some youths reported multiple activities; thus, the number of activities reported is higher than the number of youths who reported participating in pro-social activities. Sports/athletics included baseball, basketball, BMX, boxing, football, yoga, skateboarding, soccer, and so on. After-school programs include Aviation Club, Latino Commission, and mentorship programs. Other activities included church, cooking, art, video games, spending time with friends and family, volunteering at animal shelters, and so on.

New Arrests

Arrest data were available up to 6 months after program completion. There were no new arrests during SSTS program participation for either termination groups. Regarding new arrests after program exit, a larger percentage of the youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS had new arrests after program exit (14%) compared to youths who successfully terminated SSTS (1%, Exhibit 31). This group difference in arrest rates after terminating SSTS was statistically significant ($p = .001$).

Exhibit 31. Arrest Rate After SSTS Termination by SSTS Status

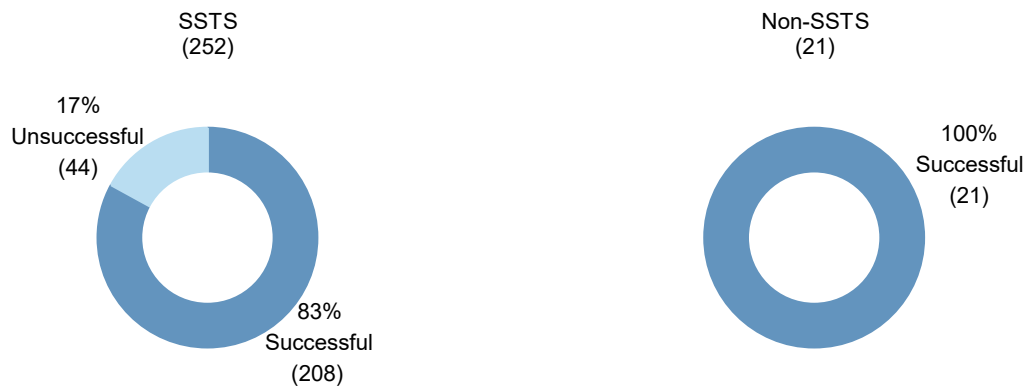


Note. Statistically significant difference between successful terminations versus unsuccessful terminations ($p = .001$).

SSTS and Non-SSTS Court Non-Wardship Supervision Outcomes

We compared supervision outcomes between SSTS youths and non-SSTS youths with non-wardship supervision case types (Exhibit 32). Of the 44 non-SSTS youths, 100 percent successfully terminated their supervision by December 31. The SSTS group had a slightly lower successful termination rate (83%) than the non-SSTS group (100%). We could not conduct statistical significance tests because the non-SSTS condition predicted the supervision outcome perfectly. It is important to note that no other data were available, so it is uncertain how equivalent the SSTS youths were to the non-SSTS youths. It is possible that there were important preexisting differences between the youths who were referred to SSTS and the youths who were referred to non-SSTS supervision.

Exhibit 32. SSTS and Non-SSTS Supervision Outcomes



Note. Statistical significance tests could not be conducted because the non-SSTS condition predicted the supervision outcome perfectly.

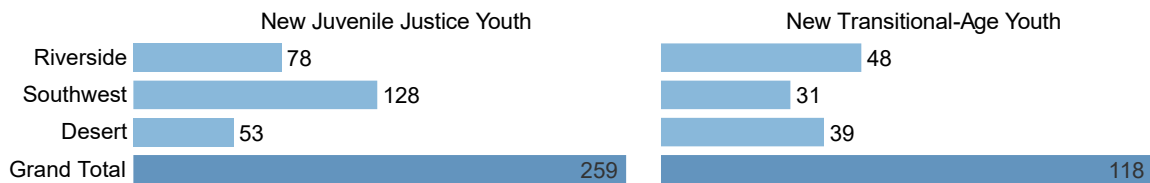
Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids

RCLOPD’s SPARK is an intervention and prevention program focused on serving middle and high school youths whom RCLOPD represent. SPARK aims to address youths’ academic and mental health needs and provide referrals to community resources. SPARK has three major goals: (1) to prevent youths from full entry into the juvenile justice system; (2) to reduce recidivism and encourage positive results, such as higher academic achievements, shortened periods of probation, and reduced detention and deportation; and (3) eliminate obstacles and support smooth transitions into adulthood for young people in transition age through a comprehensive, community-focused strategy. In 2021, RCLOPD concentrated on the recruitment and hiring of project staff, successfully executing the program in 2022. The SPARK program continued its implementation throughout 2023.

New Youths Served

SPARK reported that 377 new clients were served in 2023. The majority of juvenile justice youths originated from the southwest region, while the Riverside region accounted for the highest number of transitional-age youths (TAY; Exhibit 33).

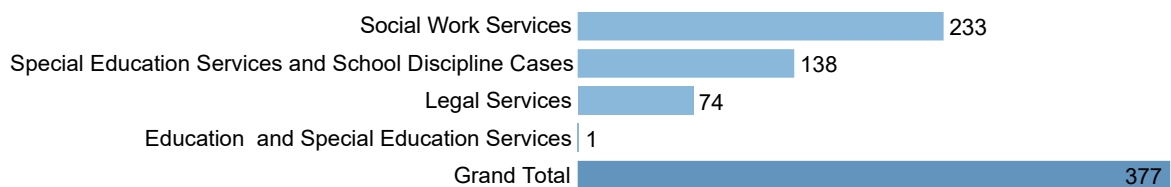
Exhibit 33. New Clients Served by Region



Note. The 377 new juvenile justice and TAY cases in 2023 do not represent the total clients served. In 2022, SPARK assisted 306 clients, with a majority eligible for continued services, and approximately 151 clients continued beyond the 2022 reporting period.

Most of the new clients received social work services, special education services that included school discipline cases, and legal services (Exhibit 34).

Exhibit 34. Services Provided to New Clients

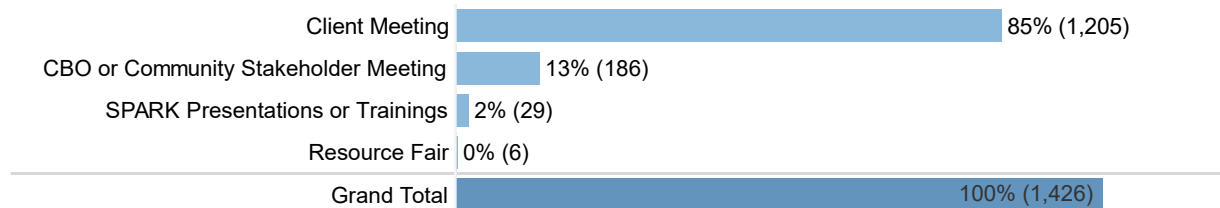


Note. Clients may receive either one type of service or all three services, depending on their individual needs. Thus, the sum of the service provision categories is greater than the number of new clients.

SPARK Events

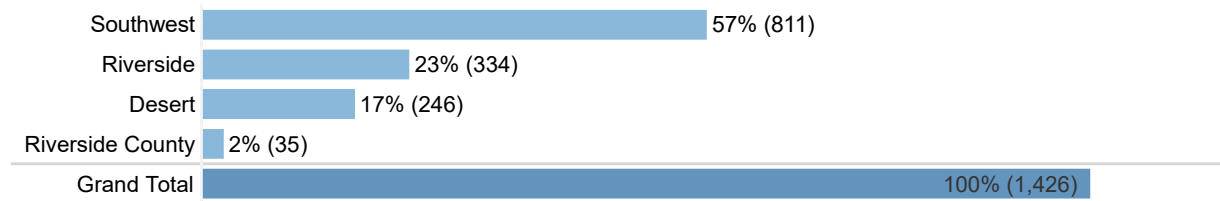
SPARK conducted 1,426 events in 2023, with 11,012 attendees. Most SPARK events were client meetings (85%, Exhibit 35). The majority of events were delivered in English (88%), though 8 percent of events were conducted in English and Spanish, and 5 percent of events in Spanish.

Exhibit 35. Type of Event



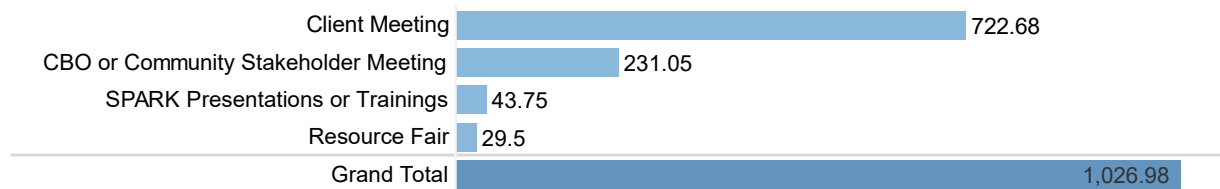
Additionally, more than half of the events (57%) occurred in Riverside County’s southwest region, followed by Riverside (23%) and Desert (17%; Exhibit 36).

Exhibit 36. Region of Event



In 2023, the most significant service hours were attributed to client meetings, totaling 722.68 hours with a total of 1,235 attendees. CBO or community stakeholder meetings accumulated 231.05 hours and engaged 2,361 attendees in presentations. SPARK presentations or training sessions accounted for 43.75 hours and were attended by 1,013 individuals. Lastly, the resource fair events contributed 29.50 hours and attracted a total of 6,403 attendees (Exhibit 37).

Exhibit 37. Service Hours by Type of Event



Client Meeting

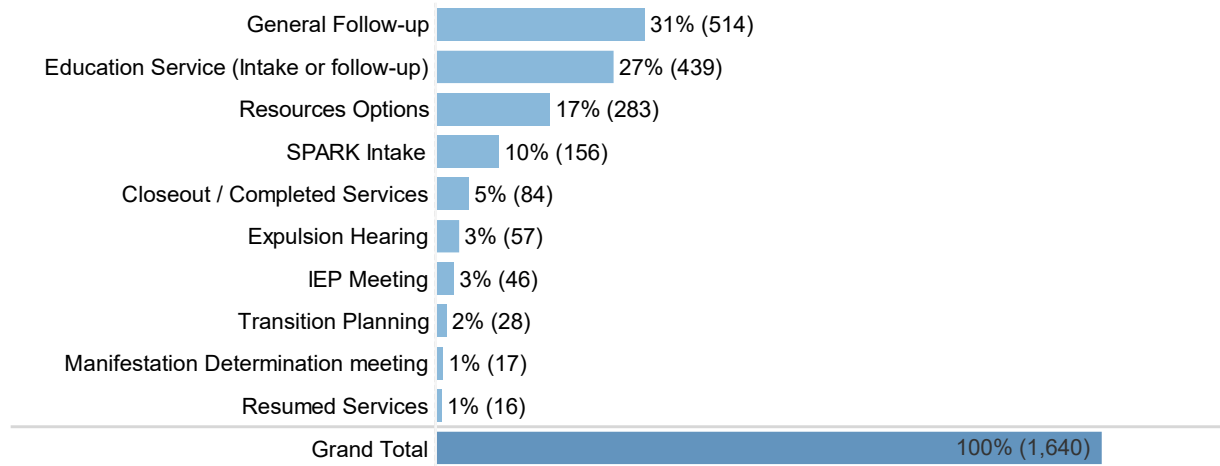
In client meetings, the majority of clients were categorized as juvenile justice–involved youths (82%), with the remaining clients categorized as TAY (18%). During these meetings, SPARK staff conveyed that the majority of their clients were not experiencing a crisis (94%), 5 percent were confirmed to be in a crisis situation, and 1 percent were categorized as uncertain (Exhibit 38).

Exhibit 38. Client in a Crisis Situation



SPARK staff held client meetings primarily to provide general follow-up (31%), education services (27%), and resource options (17%). A small percentage of other reasons included closeout/completed services, expulsion hearings, IEP meetings, transition planning, and manifestation determination meetings (Exhibit 39).

Exhibit 39. Purpose of the Client Meeting



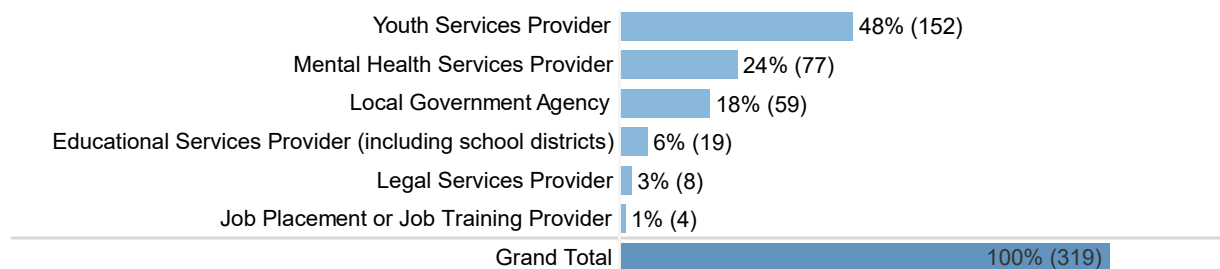
Note. For each meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the purpose of the client meeting.

Most client meetings occurred over the telephone (58%), followed by in person (32%) and virtual (10%). The in-person client meetings occurred at the client home (26%), juvenile justice facility or program (20%), school or school district (20%), RCLOPD office (18%), TAY center (10%), and other public places (6%). Almost all client meetings occurred during regular business hours (97%), and only 3 percent of the client meetings occurred outside of regular business hours.

Community-Based Organizations or Community Stakeholder Meeting

During the CBO or community stakeholder meetings, the top three providers showcased were youth services (48%), mental health services (24%), and local government agencies (18%; Exhibit 40).

Exhibit 40. Type of CBO Provider

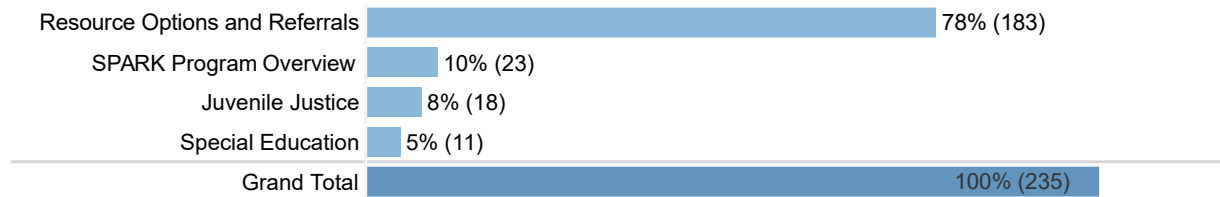


Note. SPARK staff could select more than one option for each type of CBO provider.

While participating in the CBO or community stakeholder meetings, SPARK staff mostly focused on providing resource options and referrals (78%), followed by SPARK program overviews (10%)

and juvenile justice (8%; Exhibit 41). The CBO or community stakeholder meetings occurred online through Teams or Zoom (45%), by telephone (28%), and in person (27%).

Exhibit 41. CBO or Community Stakeholder Meeting Topics

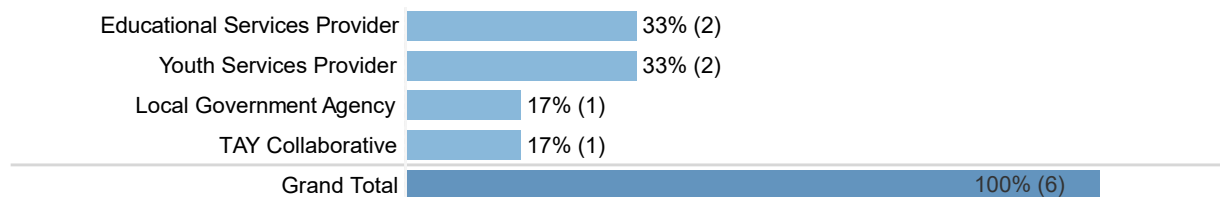


Note. For each CBO or community stakeholder meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics.

Resource Fair

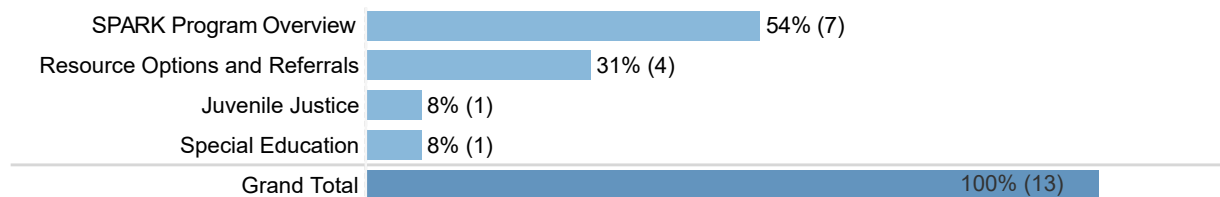
SPARK participated in six resource fairs organized by two educational services providers, two youth services providers, one local government agency, and one TAY collaborative (Exhibit 42).

Exhibit 42. Organizer of Resource Fair



While participating in the resource fairs, SPARK staff mostly focused on providing SPARK program overviews (54%) and resource options and referrals (31%; Exhibit 43).

Exhibit 43. Resource Fair Meeting Topics

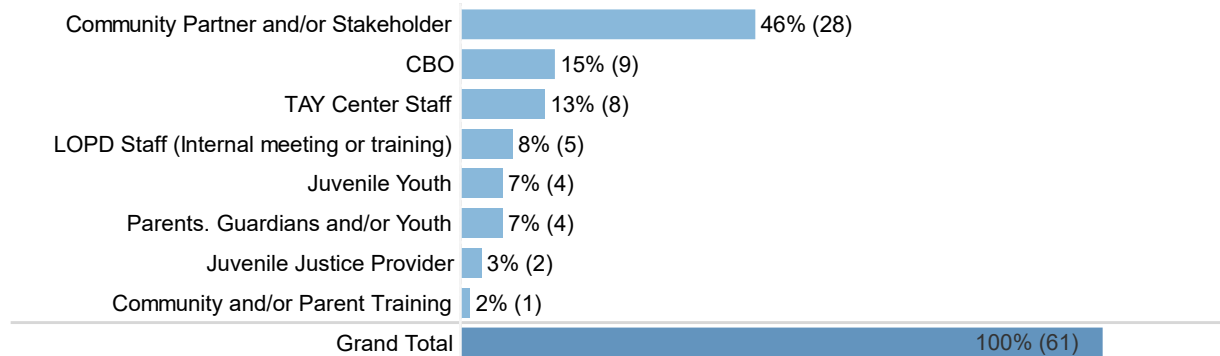


Note. For each resource fair, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics.

SPARK Presentation or Training

The main audience for SPARK presentations and trainings were community partners and/or stakeholders (45%), followed by CBOs (15%) and TAY center staff (13%; Exhibit 44).

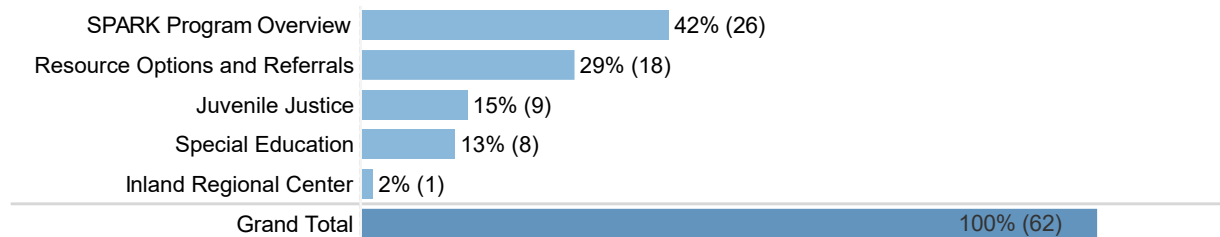
Exhibit 44. SPARK Presentation or Training Audience



Note. SPARK staff could select more than one option for the SPARK presentation or training audience type.

While participating in the presentations or trainings, SPARK staff mostly focused on providing SPARK program overviews (42%), resource options and referrals (29%), and juvenile justice (15%; Exhibit 45). Additionally, the SPARK presentations or training occurred in person (69%) and virtually (31%).

Exhibit 45. SPARK Presentation or Training Presentation Meeting Topics



Note. For each SPARK presentation or training, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics.

Youth Empowerment and Safety

RCDAO's YES program consists of presentations that educate the public, families, educators, and youths about the dangers associated with peer pressure, unsupervised internet use, improper youth/adult relationships, unhealthy teen relationships, and the oversexualization and exploitation of vulnerable youths. Specifically, the YES program consists of seven types of presentations: Bullying/Cyberbullying, Healthy Relationships/Teen Dating Violence, Hate Crimes, Internet Safety, Human Trafficking, Juveniles and the Law, and the Power of Education. The presentations explain the consequences associated with voluntary involvement in risky and illegal activities and where to go for assistance for possible solutions.

YES provided 95 presentations in 2023, delivered in 122.10 hours to 19,763 individuals. The large majority were school presentations to students, parents, and educators (94%; Exhibit 46). On average, YES presentations were 1.29 hours long.

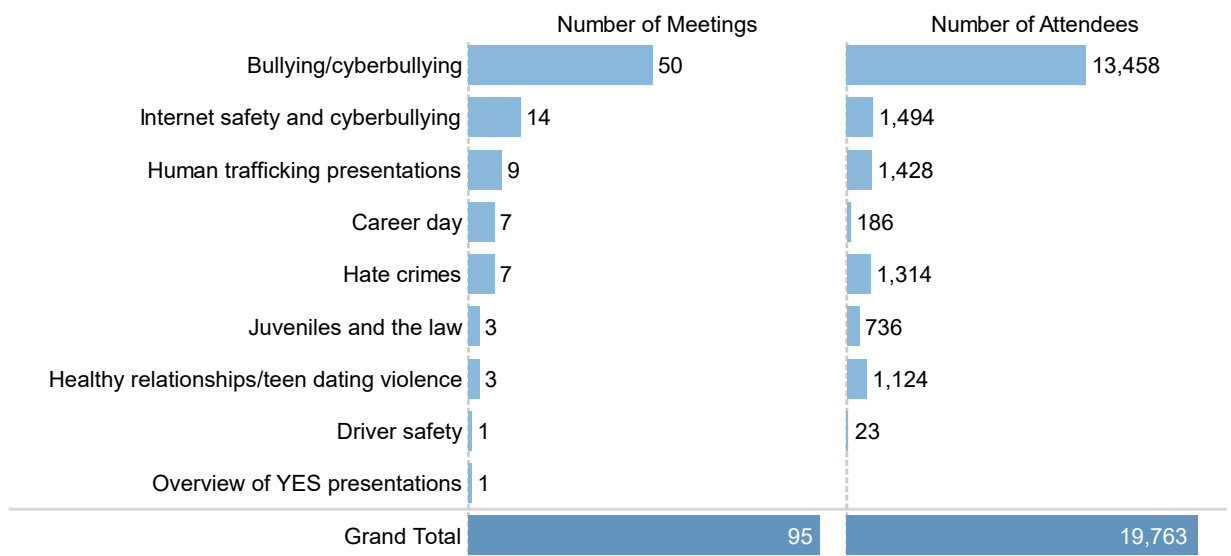
Exhibit 46. YES Presentation Audiences



Note. “Other” presentation audiences included presentations to CBOs and the California Highway Patrol.

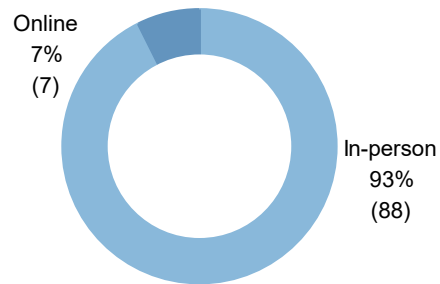
The most common type of YES presentation focused on bullying/cyberbullying (53%), followed by internet safety and cyberbullying (15%) and human trafficking (9%; Exhibit 47).

Exhibit 47. YES Presentation Types and Attendance



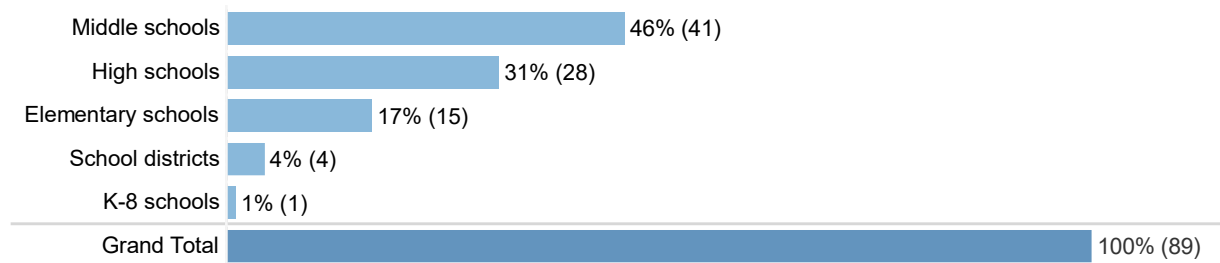
Almost all YES presentations were in person (93%; Exhibit 48).

Exhibit 48. Modality of YES Presentations



Approximately half of the YES presentations occurred at middle schools (46%), followed by high schools (31%) and elementary schools (17%; Exhibit 49).

Exhibit 49. YES Presentations Type of School Served



Note. School presentations included presentations to students, parents, educators, and so on. Elementary school included grades K–5/6. Middle school included grades 5/6–8. High school included grades 9–12.

Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations

Riverside County Probation Department also provided JJCPA funding to 16 CBOs. Six CBOs were funded in 2019, nine CBOs were funded in 2020, and one CBO was funded in 2022. The six CBOs that provided programming through JJCPA funding beginning in 2019 are the Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth, and Families (Wylie Center); Jay Cee Dee; Kids in Konflikt; Operation SafeHouse Desert; Operation SafeHouse Riverside, and StudentNest Foundation. The nine CBOs that provided programming through JJCPA funding beginning in 2020 are Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County and the Inland Empire (BBBS); Calicinto Ranch; Chapman University Restorative Justice Program; Chavez Educational Services, LLC; Inland SoCal 211+; Living Advantage, Inc.; Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services (PV Jobs); Raincross Boxing Academy; and Riverside Art Museum. JJCPA funded Destiny Church Ministries in 2022.

This section paints a description of who was served by all 14 of the 16 CBOs, as Destiny Church Ministries did not report services in 2023 and Chapman University Restorative Justice Program did not serve youth in 2023. We present the number of youths and families served; the youths' demographic characteristics such as gender, sexual orientation, age, race/ethnicity; case closures; and cities served. The section concludes with information on youth outcomes. Subsequent sections provide specific results by CBO.

Youths Served

Starting in 2021, all CBOs provided data through the Client Data Tracker, a data collection tool developed in collaboration between WestEd and each CBO. The Client Data Tracker allowed for a uniform data collection process across the CBOs. Data from the Client Data Tracker present unduplicated counts of youths served by each CBO. Additionally, data from the Client Data Tracker allowed WestEd to report the hours CBOs provided for each service and overall, as well as youth characteristics, outcomes, and referrals.

CBOs reported services provided to each youth through the Client Data Tracker as well as the number of hours spent on the services. In 2023, CBOs reported serving 3,466 unique youths through a myriad of programs, providing the youths with 72,752.5 hours of services. Kids in Konflikt served the largest number of youths, followed by Calicinto and Wylie Center (Exhibit 50). In terms of hours, Jay Cee Dee provided the largest number of service hours to youths, followed by StudentNest, Operation SafeHouse Desert, and Calicinto. Detailed information on the services each CBO provided is reported in each CBO's section.

Exhibit 50. Number of Youths Served by CBO

CBO	Hours	Number of Youth
BBBS	883.25	130
Calicinto	5,797	671
Wylie Center	3,491.75	617
Chavez Educational Services	5,139	257
Inland SoCal 211+	900.25	87
Jay Cee Dee	20,988	247
Kids in Konflikt	3,575.25	748
Living Advantage	571.25	49
Operation SafeHouse Desert	8,588	97
Operation SafeHouse Riverside	2,836.75	192
PV Jobs	1,264.5	68
Raincross Boxing Academy	5,622.75	181
Riverside Art Museum	54	23
StudentNest Foundation	13,040.75	99

Characteristics of Youths Served

Information on youth demographic characteristics was obtained from two data sources—the Client Data Trackers and a standardized youth survey developed by WestEd that CBOs administered (see Appendix A for more information on the survey). Youths’ gender, age, race/ethnicity, and housing/living status were obtained from the Client Data Tracker. Sexual orientation was obtained from the youth’s pre- and post-test surveys. Appendix B provides the youth’s demographic information by CBO for CBOs that served at least 25 youths in 2023.

Across the CBOs, 60 percent of the youths served identified as male, 40 percent identified as female, and a small percent identified as nonbinary or something else (Exhibit 51).

Exhibit 51. Gender of Youths Served by CBOs



Note. Missing data: 4.3%.

The majority of youths identified as heterosexual (85%), followed by bisexual/pansexual (9%), then gay/lesbian (2%; Exhibit 52). A small percentage of youths identified as something else or asexual. Examples of “something else” include “abrosexual” and “queer.”

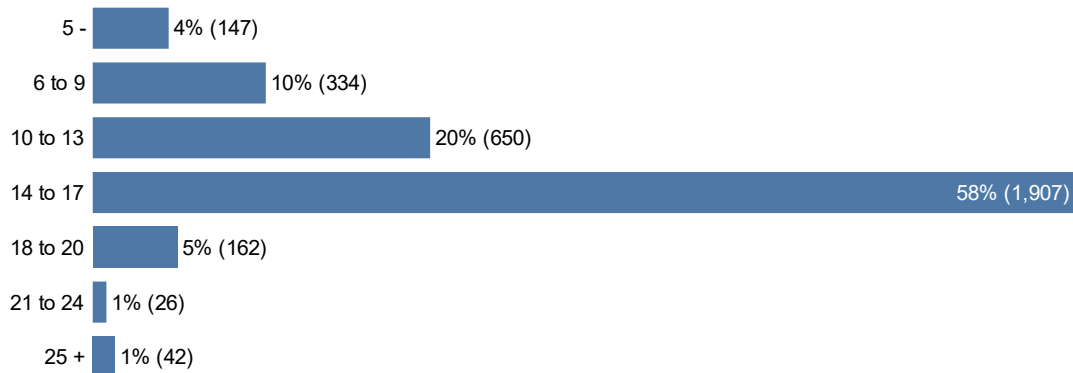
Exhibit 52. Sexual Orientation of Youths Served by CBOs



Note. Missing data: 1%.

CBOs served clients ages 1 year to over 25 years old. Across the CBOs, most of the youths (58%) served were ages 14 to 17, followed by ages 10 to 13 (20%) and ages 6 to 9 (10%; Exhibit 53).

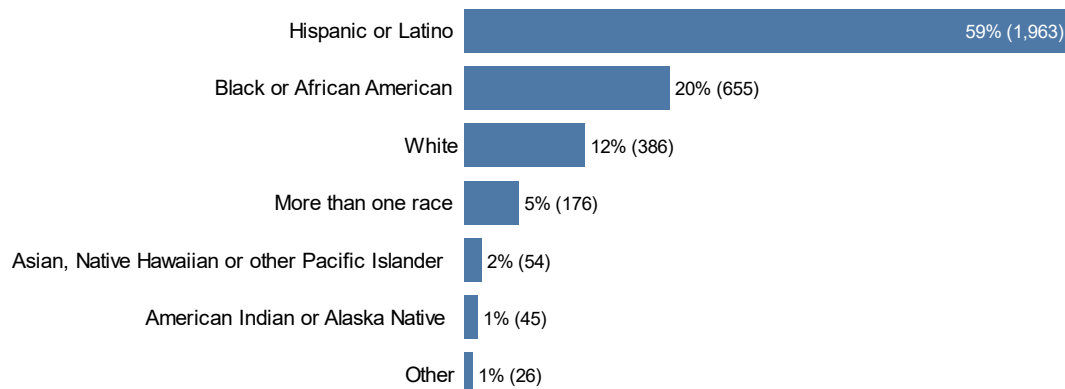
Exhibit 53. Age of Youths Served by CBOs



Note. Missing data: 5.7%. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The majority of the youths served by the CBOs were Hispanic or Latino (59%), followed by Black or African American (20%) and White (12%; Exhibit 54).

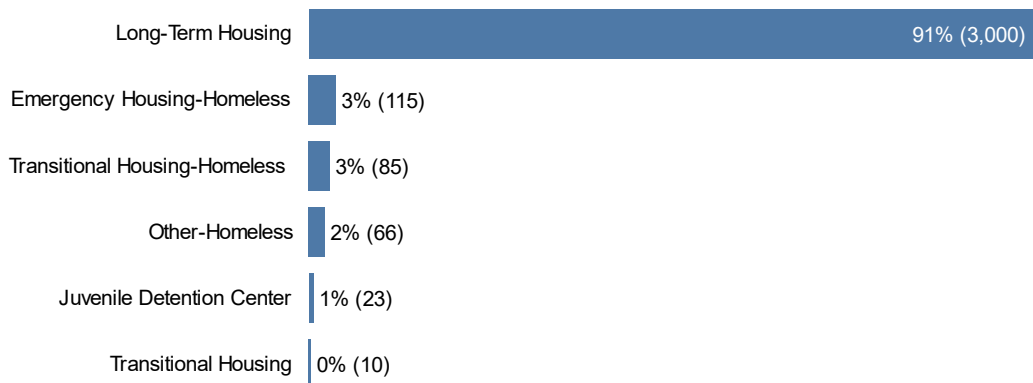
Exhibit 54. Race/Ethnicity of Youths Served by CBOs



Note. Missing data: 4.6%. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Most of the youths served (91%) were living in long-term housing (Exhibit 55). CBOs also served youths who were experiencing homelessness (8%).

Exhibit 55. Housing/Living Status of Youths Served by CBOs

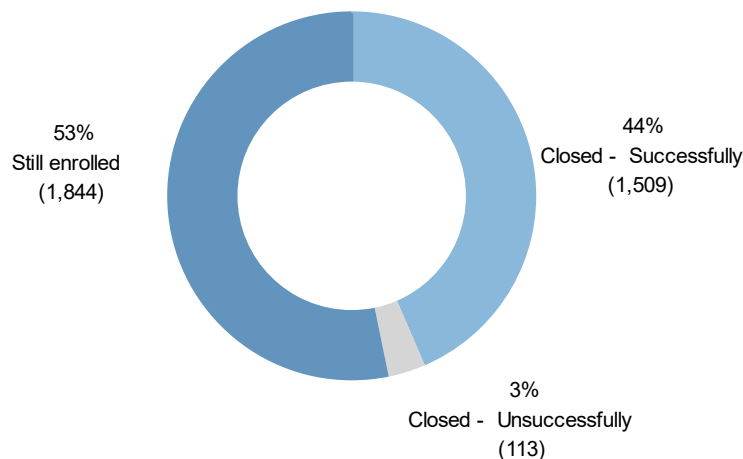


Note. Missing data: 4.5%. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Youth Participation Status and Case Closures

Of the 3,466 youths enrolled in JJCPA-funded programming provided by CBOs, 53 percent were still being served at the end of December 2023, and 47 percent had their cases closed (Exhibit 56). Of the 1,622 closed cases, 93 percent closed successfully, and 7 percent closed unsuccessfully. Detailed information on case closures is reported in each CBO’s section.

Exhibit 56. Youth Participation and Case Closures



Families Served

Half of the CBOs provided services to families (8 of 16 CBOs). The CBOs reported serving 1,646 families in 2023, providing 4,142.75 hours of services. Calicinto served the largest number of families, followed by the Wylie Center and BBBS (Exhibit 57). In terms of hours, Calicinto

provided the largest number of service hours to families, followed by StudentNest and Wylie Center. More detailed information on the services each CBO provided to families is reported in each CBO’s section.

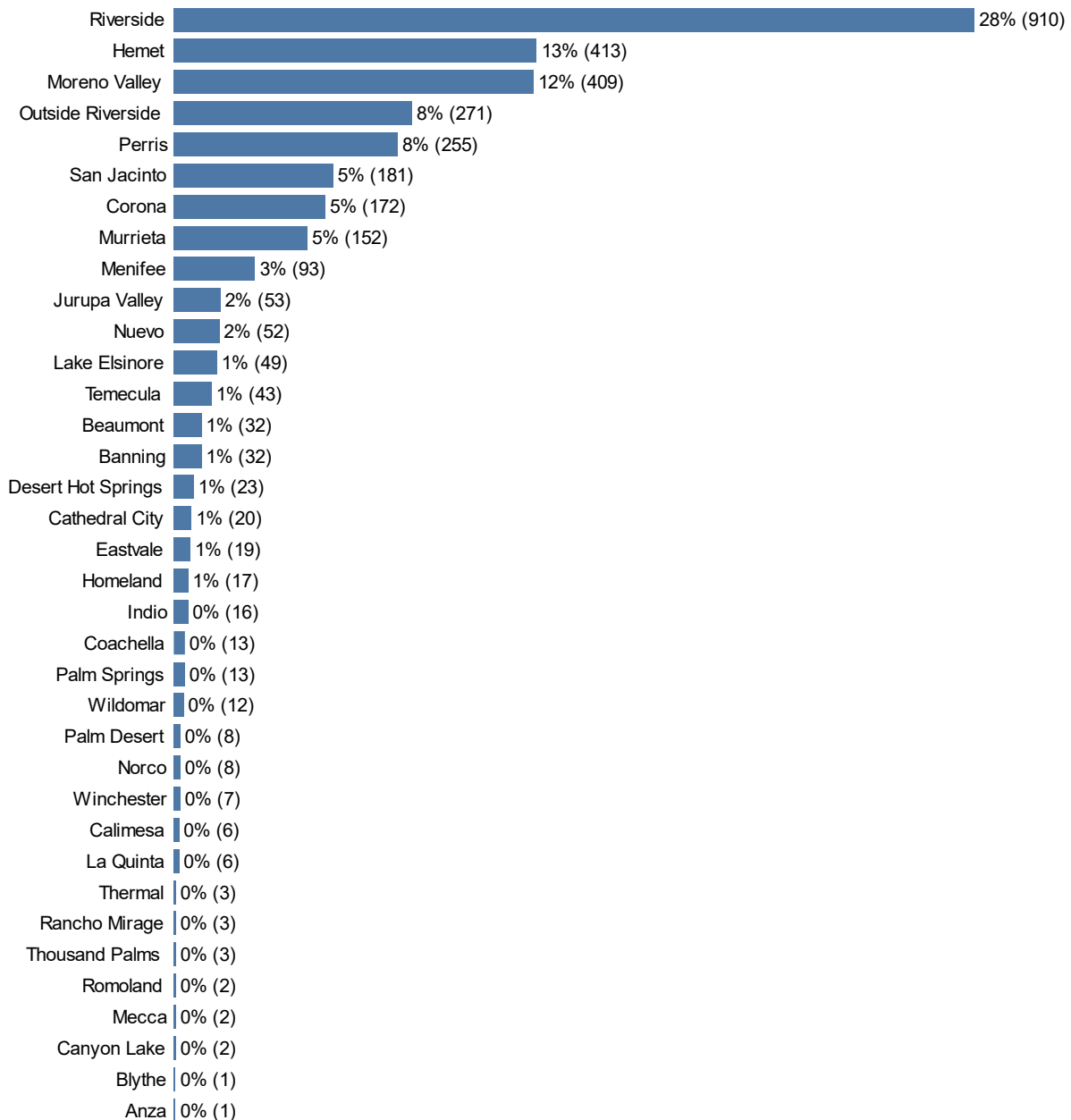
Exhibit 57. Families Served by CBO

CBO	Hours	Families Served
BBBS	203	127
Calicinto	1,136.5	910
Kids in Konflikt	67.75	41
Operation SafeHouse Desert	106	54
Operation SafeHouse Riverside	160.5	92
PV Jobs	63.5	45
Studentnest Foundation	2,024.75	99
Wylie Center	380.75	278

Cities Served

CBOs reported serving youths and families from 27 of the 28 cities in Riverside County as well as 8 unincorporated communities (Exhibit 58). Over one quarter of the youths CBOs served resided in Riverside (28%), followed by Hemet (13%) and Moreno Valley (12%). CBOs also served a small percentage of youths (8%) who resided outside the county. These youths were typically experiencing homelessness or facing unstable living situations.

Exhibit 58. Cities Served by CBOs



Note. Missing data: 4.7%. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Outcomes

There were two sources of outcome data for youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programming offered by CBOs. The first source of outcome data was a youth survey that WestEd developed for all CBOs to administer to youths ages 10 or older in order to collect a consistent set of outcome data across all CBOs. The survey assessed youths' employment

status; education enrollment status; perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and alcohol use; and social and emotional learning (SEL) outcomes.

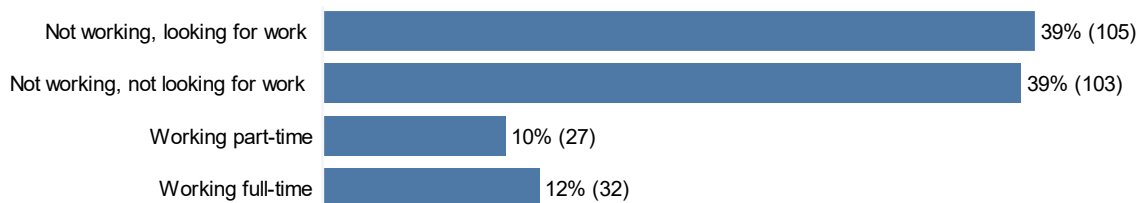
CBOs administered the standardized survey to youths twice—once during program enrollment (i.e., the pre-test survey) and again at program exit (i.e., the post-test survey). There were three exceptions in the survey administration. First, due to some short stays at the shelter, Operation SafeHouse (Desert and Riverside) only administered the post-test survey to youths who stayed at the shelter for 24 hours or more. Similarly, Riverside Art Museum conducted short 1-day workshops; therefore, only the post-test survey was administered to youths at the end of the workshops. Lastly, due to the long-term nature of the Big-Little mentorship relationship, which typically spans years, BBBS decided to administer the post-test survey at approximately 6 months after the date when Littles were matched with their Bigs.

The second data source was outcomes that CBOs collected themselves. CBOs reported outcomes in a variety of areas. Some CBOs reported on improvements in academic-related outcomes, such as GPA. Other CBOs reported on improved social and emotional outcomes, such as anger management and improved relationships, as well as successful program completion. We present the shared outcome findings in this section and present the CBO-specific outcome findings in each CBO’s section.

Below we present the standardized survey post-test results. See Appendix A for additional information about the research-validated scales included in the survey, the analytic approach, and the survey response rate. See Appendix C for the survey scales’ item-level results.

In terms of employment status, 39 percent of the youths were not working but were looking for work, and another 39 percent were not working but not looking for work. The remaining 22 percent of the youths were working either part-time or full-time (Exhibit 59).

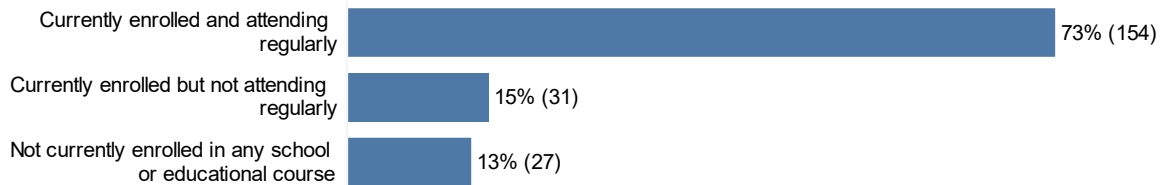
Exhibit 59. Employment Status of Youths Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Note. Missing data: 2%.

Most of the youths CBOs served were enrolled in school, with 73 percent attending school regularly and 15 percent enrolled but not attending school regularly (Exhibit 60).

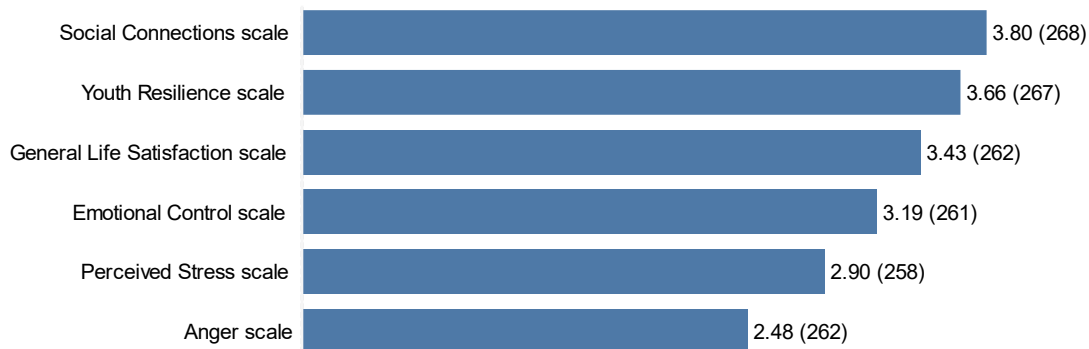
Exhibit 60. Education Enrollment Status of Youths Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Note. Missing data: 22%. School enrollment includes schools, colleges, GED courses, trade schools, vocational training, or any other type of formal education or training courses that involve a diploma, degree, credential, or certificate at the end.

Regarding SEL outcomes, on average, youths indicated on the post-test survey that statements that were examples of having positive social connections (e.g., “There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best”) felt “a lot” like them (mean = 3.80; Exhibit 61). Similarly, they also indicated that statements that were examples of youth resilience (e.g., “I learn from my mistakes”) felt “a lot” like them (mean = 3.66). On average, youths were neutral (mean = 3.43) about their general life satisfaction (e.g., “My life is going well”). Youths reported feeling some emotional control (e.g., “I was in control of how often I felt mad”) and sometimes feeling stressed (e.g., “How often have you felt that you were on top of things?”) over the past month (means = 3.19 and 2.90, respectively). On average, youths reported that they sometimes (mean = 2.67) felt anger (e.g., “I felt mad”) in the past 7 days. It is important to note that, nationally, schools continue to see heightened student mental health challenges after the pandemic and, as such, have made peripheral supports addressing mental health and trauma available to students (National Center for Education Statistics, 2021). The SEL results reported here should be interpreted with the larger post-pandemic context in mind.

Exhibit 61. SEL Outcomes of Youths Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Note. Missing data: 1% to 5%. The above SEL constructs were assessed using 5-point Likert scales: social connections (1 = *Not at all like me*; 5 = *Very much like me*), youth resilience (1 = *Not at all like me*; 5 = *Very much like me*), general life satisfaction (1 = *Strongly disagree*; 5 = *Strongly agree*), perceived stress (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*), emotional control (1 = *Not at all true for me*; 5 = *Very true for me*), and anger (1 = *Never*; 5 = *Always*). See Appendix A for additional information about the survey scales and Appendix C for the item-level results.

Youths also answered questions related to perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use on the post-test survey. On average, 39 percent of youths agreed with items that reflected unhealthy perceptions of alcohol and drug use (e.g., “Makes it easier to deal with stress” with response options of “yes” and “no”). Missing data ranged from 4 percent to 6 percent. Youths also believed there was a moderate (mean = 2.99) risk from alcohol, tobacco, and drug use (e.g., “Smoke marijuana regularly”; 1 = *No risk*, 4 = *Great risk*). Missing data ranged from 17 percent to 40 percent.

Findings by Community-Based Organization

The following sections provide findings for each CBO.

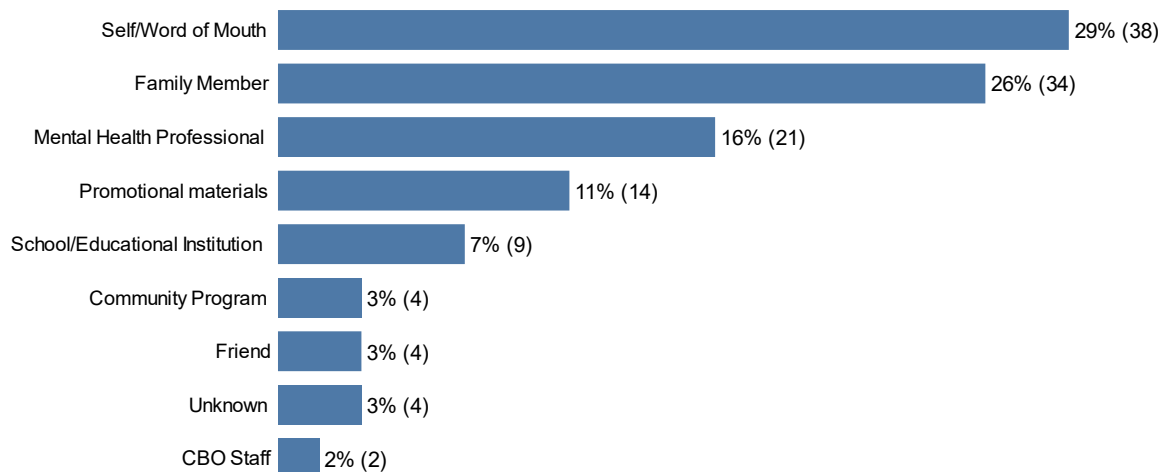
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County and the Inland Empire

BBBS of Orange County and the Inland Empire, through JJCPA funds, provides mentoring services through four program models in western Riverside County: Community-Based, School Site-Based, Workplace, and College Bigs. In 2023, BBBS focused its JJCPA-funded programming solely on serving youths through the Community-Based mentoring model. This model includes the pairing of a Big (adult volunteer) and a Little (child age range of 6–16) for a mentorship relationship that meets one-on-one, twice a month. Mentorship matches participate in various indoor and outdoor activities that take place in a community setting.

Referral Sources

BBBS served 130 youths in 2023. Self/word of mouth provided the largest source of known referrals to BBBS (29%), followed by family members, mental health professionals, promotional materials, and school/educational institutions (Exhibit 62). A small percentage of other referral sources included community programs, friends, and CBO staff.

Exhibit 62. Sources of Youth Referrals to BBBS



Youths Served

In 2023, BBBS provided 883.25 hours of services to 130 youths, with the total hours focused solely on Big–Little individual mentoring (100%; Exhibit 63).

Exhibit 63. BBBS Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	883.25	130
Mentoring: Big-Little	883.25	130

Families Served

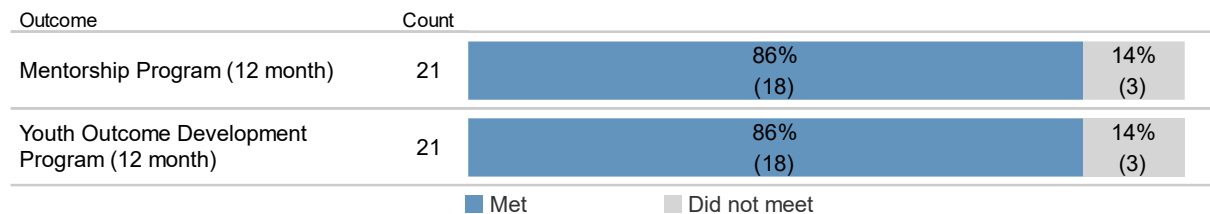
BBBS served 127 unique families and provided 203 hours of service, which included monthly and quarterly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources. In addition, BBBS provided an additional 24 families with wraparound resource services that promote the well-being and stability of families through individualized and coordinated care.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

BBBS reported outcomes for 21 of the 130 youths (16%) served in 2023. BBBS tracked two primary outcome measures: completion of the Mentorship Program and completion of the Youth Outcome Development Program. Both programs are 12 months in length. BBBS also used its own survey to track additional outcomes on the quality of the relationship between the Bigs and Littles.

Over three quarters of the youths (86%) completed both 12-month programs successfully (Exhibit 64). For the youths who were unsuccessful in meeting the outcomes, noncompletion was due to unrealistic expectations, incompatibility with the child/family, or early departure from the program.

Exhibit 64. BBBS Youth Outcomes



Note. The limited number of outcomes result from the unique nature of long-term mentorship; youths attain the outcome only once upon completing a year in the program.

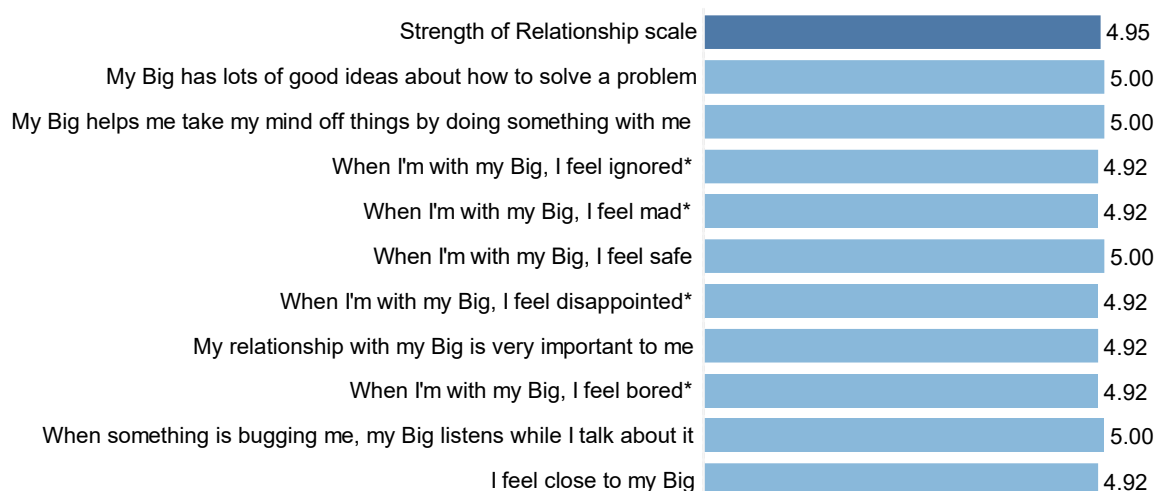
BBBS provided WestEd youth responses to their Strength of Relationship (SOR) survey for analysis. The SOR survey assesses the level of emotional attachment, satisfaction, and connection between the Bigs and the Littles. BBBS administered its SOR survey to Littles 3 months after they were matched with their Bigs, at the end of the year, and then administered annually thereafter. The SOR survey included 10 items assessing Littles’ perceptions of the quality of their relationship with their Bigs, an outcome BBBS tracks. The item stem included the instruction, “For each of the sentences below, decide how true each statement is for you,” and Littles could respond to each of the items using a 5-point scale (1 *Never true*; 5 = *Always true*) or selecting a sixth *I don’t know* option. WestEd created a composite SOR score for each Little by averaging the SOR items. Before responses were combined to create the SOR score, all items must be in the same direction, such that a higher score would indicate a stronger strength of relationship. Thus, negatively worded items (e.g., “When I’m with my Big, I feel mad”), wherein a higher score (e.g., 5 = *Always true*) would indicate a weaker strength of relationship, were reverse-coded, such that high scores became low scores, and low scores became high scores. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 1.00$), indicating that the items could be combined into a scale. The scale’s internal consistency was so high because there was not much variation in the youth’s responses (e.g., almost everyone responded “5” to the questions).

The SOR survey had a low response rate. Of the 130 youths, 13 (10%) took the SOR survey. This is a decline from the previous year, where 19 percent of the youths served in 2022 took the SOR survey. BBBS reported that low SOR survey completion rates have been a challenge for BBBS nationwide, as the surveys are sent through text messages and emails, and it is easier for the surveys to go unanswered compared to in-person survey administration. Next year, BBBS plans to increase its survey response rates by providing incentives for survey completion.

Nonetheless, we strongly caution against generalizing these results, as the resulting sample may not be representative of the larger sample. Of the youths who took the SOR survey, all of them (100%) took the SOR only once.

On average, Littles responded *always true* (mean = 4.95) to the SOR scale items (Exhibit 65). Littles never felt mad at, disappointed with, bored with, or ignored by their Bigs (negatively worded items were reverse-coded; all means = 4.92). Littles always felt close to their Bigs (mean = 4.92), that their relationship with their Bigs was very important (mean = 4.92), and they always felt safe when they were with their Bigs (mean = 5.00). They also always felt that their Bigs helped them take their minds off things (mean = 5.00) and their Bigs always helped them with their problems by suggesting good ideas about how to solve them (mean = 5.00) and listening to them talk about what was bothering them (mean = 5.00).

Exhibit 65. BBBS Strength of Relationship Survey Results Outcomes

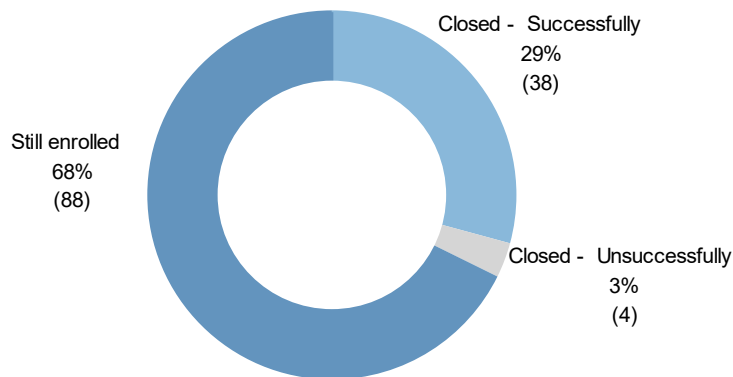


Note. Missing data: 90%. Littles were instructed, "For each of the sentences below, decide how true each statement is for you" and responded to the items along a 5-point scale (1 = *Never true*, 5 = *Always true*) or by selecting a sixth "I don't know" option. *Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.

Youth Participation Status

Of the 130 youths BBBS served, the majority (68%) were still enrolled at the end of December 2023 (Exhibit 66). Approximately one third of cases (29%) were successfully closed as the youths completed all applicable programs. As noted earlier, most cases that were not successfully closed were primarily due to unrealistic expectations, incompatibility with the child/family, or early departure from the program.

Exhibit 66. BBBS Youth Participation Status



Referrals

BBBS did not report referrals to external services and/or other resources.

Calicinto Ranch, Inc.

Calicinto Ranch provides year-round programming to youths (7 to 18 years of age) of incarcerated parents, focused primarily on providing support, life skills, and special programs to at-risk youths, using a hands-on teaching ranch with farm animals. With JJCPA funding, Calicinto Ranch provided families with Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving events. Additionally, Calicinto Ranch provided 3 days for youth ages 7 to 11 to join its Summer Camp. Additionally, older youth were able to participate as part of the leadership team. During the Summer Camp, youth were allowed to interact with the farm animals, learned to be attentive, and learned from law enforcement on how they protect and serve their communities.

Referral Sources

The Prison Fellowship, a nonprofit community organization, provided all 671 youth referrals to Calicinto Ranch in 2023. The Prison Fellowship is a ministry that goes inside prisons and jails and forwards the family information to Calicinto Ranch to connect with the inmate’s families and children. Additionally, after the incarcerated parent signs up their children to Calicinto Ranch, the children receive gifts such as participating in the Summer Camp for free (Exhibit 67).

Exhibit 67. Sources of Youth Referrals to Calicinto Ranch



Youths Served

In 2023, Calicinto Ranch provided a total of 5,797 service hours to 671 youths (Exhibit 68). Calicinto Ranch provided the largest number of service hours through Summer Camp (90%), followed by birthday connections (10%).

Exhibit 68. Calicinto Ranch Services Provided and Number of Unduplicated Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	5,797	671
Birthday Connections	595	595
Summer Camp	5,202	102

Families Served

Calicinto Ranch reported serving 910 families, providing them with 1,136.50 hours of services in 2023. Calicinto Ranch primarily served families through events such as Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

Calicinto Ranch did not report outcomes for 2023.

Youth Participation Status

Of the 671 youths Calicinto Ranch served in 2023, almost all were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period. One youth successfully exited the program in 2023.

Referrals

Calicinto Ranch did not report referrals to external services and/or other resources.

Carolyn E. Wylie Center

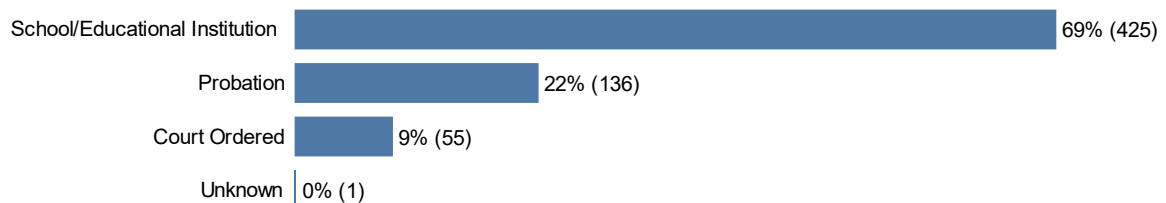
The Wylie Center serves the community by providing early intervention, medical therapy services, mental health treatment, and community education and outreach services for children, youths, and families. Under the JJCPA grant, the Wylie Center provided services through its school-based and community-outreach counseling programs; tobacco, alcohol, and substance education program; anger management program; and victim impact programs. The Wylie Center experienced a twofold increase in total enrollments from 2022 to 2023, as it

increased in-person programming support, while still providing virtual community engagement programming to youths and families.

Referral Sources

School and educational institutions provided the greatest percentage (69%) of referrals to the Wylie Center in 2023, followed by probation (22%) and court order (9%, Exhibit 69).

Exhibit 69. Sources of Youth Referrals to Wylie Center



Youths Served

The Wylie Center served 617 youths in 2023 and provided 3,491.75 hours of services. The Wylie Center grouped services into four main categories—General Counseling: anger management, mentoring, counseling, education, and crisis intervention; Substance Use Education: DUI and substance use; Virtual Community Engagement: virtual community, life skills, and financial literacy; and Victim Impact: victim awareness, sexual harassment, and bullying. Overall, the largest amount of service hours was client administration (39%), general counseling (28%), and substance use education (10%), followed by victim impact and virtual community engagement. Client administration had the highest percentage of youths (88%), followed by general counseling (70%; Exhibit 70).

Exhibit 70. Wylie Center Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	3,491.75	617
Client Administration	1,358.5	543
General Counseling	965.5	434
Substance Use Education	360.5	123
Victim Impact	227.25	105
Virtual Community Engagement	580	54

Families Served

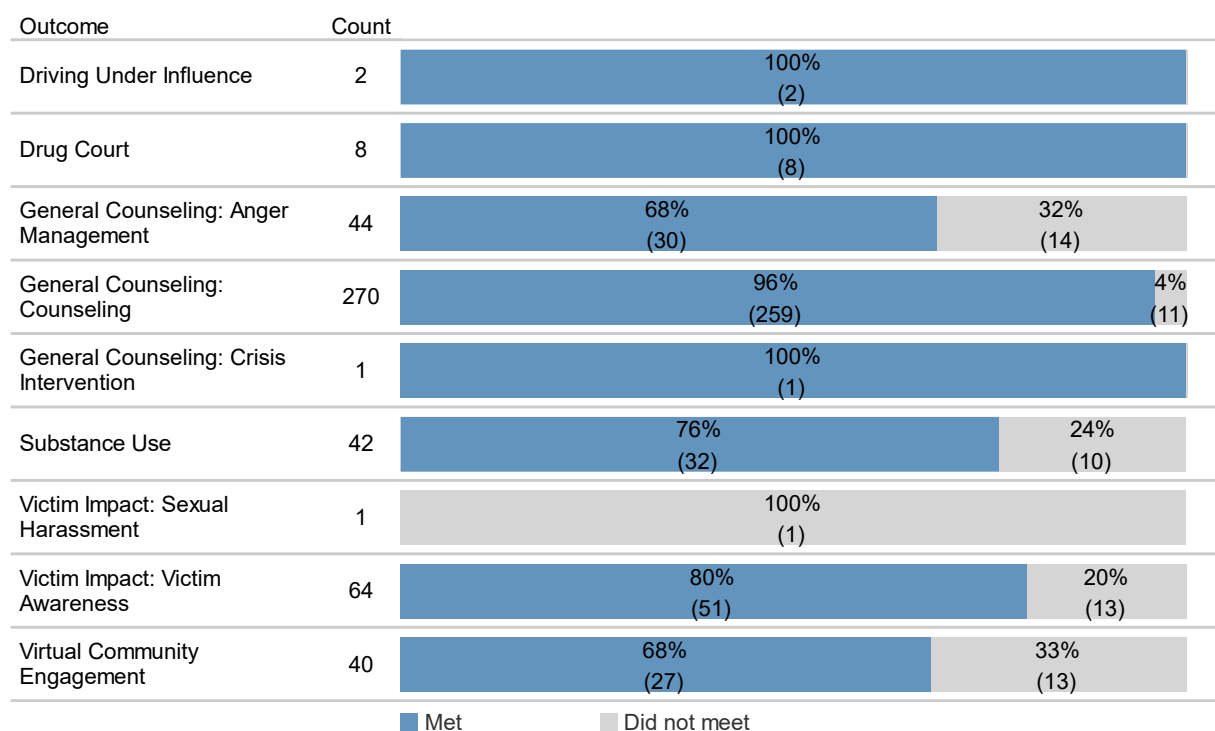
The Wylie Center served 278 unique families and provided 380.75 hours of services to families. The Wylie Center served families by communicating progress updates on their youths; hosting virtual community engagement events; and providing counseling, substance use, and victim impact services.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

The Wylie Center reported outcomes for 472 of the 617 youths (76%) it served in 2023 (Exhibit 71). The Wylie Center tracked the successful completion of each of its programs as outcome measures. All the youths who completed DUI, drug court, crisis intervention, and sexual harassment education met their outcomes by completing the respective programs (100%), and counseling was close at 96 percent.

Overall, nearly two thirds of the youths achieved their outcomes for anger management (68%) and virtual community engagement (68%), and greater than three fourths of the youths achieved their outcomes for victim awareness (80%) and substance use (76%).

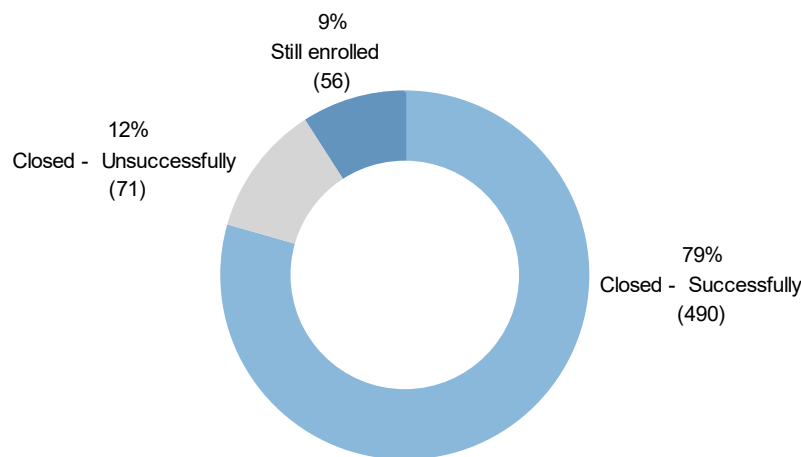
Exhibit 71. Wylie Center Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 617 youths that Wylie Center served, 9 percent remained enrolled in programming at the end of December 2023 (Exhibit 72). A little over three quarters of youths (79%) were successfully closed while slightly over one fifth (12%) were unsuccessfully closed due to excessive absences, declining services, non-responsiveness, and inability to locate.

Exhibit 72. Wylie Center Youth Participation Status



Referrals

The Wylie Center did not track referrals made to external services in 2023.

Chapman University Restorative Justice Program

The Chapman University Restorative Justice Program approaches conflict resolution with restorative justice theories and practices as an alternative to carceral justice. With the support of justice system agencies, Chapman University serves youths by mediating between victims and offenders to address the needs of both parties. Chapman did not serve youths in 2023. However, in 2023, Chapman provided two restorative justice support sessions to county agency staff.

On November 14, 2022, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council authorized the transfer of responsibility for overseeing the referral process and program management of the Restorative Justice Program from Probation to RCLOPD. This decision was made to address legal obstacles affecting the probation intake process and to enhance accessibility to the program for youths involved in the system or considered at-promise. On July 19, 2023, the County Board of Supervisors approved the revised contract. This enabled the agencies to establish new protocols and start accepting referrals from RCLOPD, RCDAO, Probation Department, the

Department of Social Services, and Riverside County school districts. This expansion is expected to boost program participation.

Chavez Educational Services, LLC

Chavez Educational Services provides social–emotional and self-development programming to youths. Chavez Educational Services traditionally brings programming to youths, typically at Riverside County Office of Education sites. Under the JJCPA grant, Chavez Educational Services administers the STEP-UP program. The STEP-UP program is a seven-chapter workshop-based curriculum focused on developing youth social–emotional skills, including self-awareness, self-management, responsible decision-making, social awareness, and relationship skills. Chavez Educational Services also integrates physical education sessions as part of STEP-UP. In 2023, Chavez Educational Services continued administering STEP-UP in person to youths, occasionally providing services virtually. Chavez Educational Services has reported continued successful youth enrollment through its partnerships with school districts and Riverside County Probation Department’s Bridge Program.

Referral Sources

Chavez Educational Services served 257 youths in 2023. Schools and educational institutions, such as the Bridge Program, provided the largest source of referrals to Chavez Educational Services, followed by community programs and self/word of mouth (Exhibit 73).

Exhibit 73. Sources of Youth Referrals to Chavez Educational Services



Youths Served

Chavez Educational Services provided a total of 5,139 hours of services to 257 youths, and most of the hours focused on life skills (35%), mentoring (19%), and cultural diversity (12%). Chavez Educational Services also provided services related to community engagement (12%), anger management (9%), and substance use (7%), among others (Exhibit 74).

Exhibit 74. Chavez Educational Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	5,139	257
Life Skills	1,781	256
Mentoring	974	255
Community Engagement	593	236
Cultural Diversity	638	231
Anger Management	468.5	214
Substance Use	344	204
Gang Awareness	294.5	198
Parenting	21.5	35
Victim Services	18.5	32
Workout	6	12

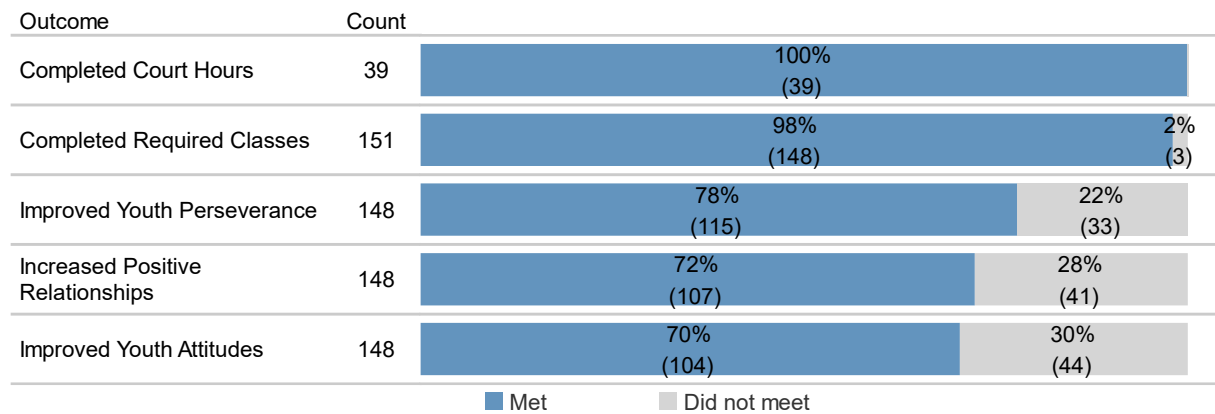
Families Served

Chavez Educational Services did not provide services to families during the reporting period.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

Chavez Educational Services reported outcomes for 151 of the 257 youths (59%) served in 2023. Chavez Educational Services tracked the successful completion of its STEP-UP program components as one outcome measure. It also tracked social–emotional outcomes, including improved youth attitudes, increased positive relationships, and increased perseverance. The great majority of youths attained their outcomes. Nearly all youths with case closures completed their required classes (98%). Approximately three quarters of youths were also successful in improving their attitudes, increasing their perseverance, and increasing their positive relationships. Chavez Educational Services also tracked completion of court hours for youths referred by Riverside County Probation Department’s Bridge Program, with all youths completing their court hours (Exhibit 75).

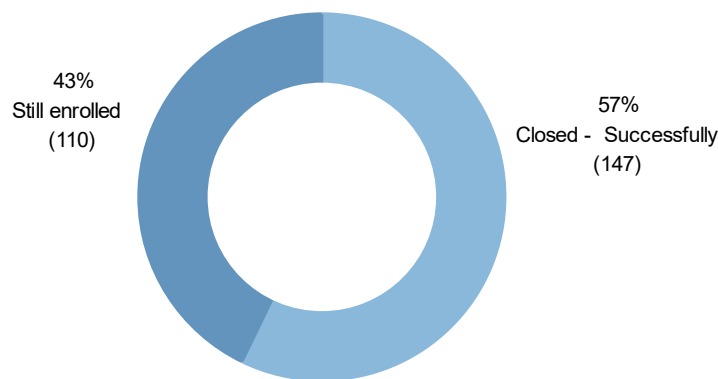
Exhibit 75. Chavez Educational Services Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 257 youths that Chavez Educational Services served, over half (57%) were successfully closed as the youths completed the STEP-UP program. The remaining youths (43%) were still enrolled at the end of December 2023 (Exhibit 76).

Exhibit 76. Chavez Educational Services Youth Participation Status



Referrals

Chavez Educational Services did not provide referrals to external services and/or other resources.

Destiny Church Ministries

Destiny Church Ministries serves the community of Riverside County, including students, families, and justice-involved individuals. Under the JJCPA grant, Destiny Church proposed to

implement their Youth Society Program, which provides life coaching, mentorship, and spiritual guidance to middle-school and high-school-aged youths from local schools, juvenile facilities, and the community. Destiny Church did not provide WestEd with information about services they provided as part of the JJCPA grant in 2023. WestEd will continue to work with Destiny Church to establish effective data-sharing procedures in 2024.

Inland Southern California 211+

Inland Southern California 211+ (Inland SoCal 211+) is a subsidiary of Inland Southern California United Way, serving Riverside, San Bernardino, and East Los Angeles County. One of its most prominent services is through the Inland SoCal 211+ Contact Center, which, according to the CBO, answers nearly 500,000 calls per year for health and human service needs, including housing, utilities, food, health care, employment, childcare, social service resources, veteran services, transportation, and crisis intervention. Under the JJCPA grant, Inland SoCal 211+ provided various services to youths, such as self-help groups, teaching basic life skills, mentoring and coaching, academic and educational services, and pro-social activities.

Referral Sources

Of the 87 youths Inland SoCal 211+ served in 2023, all youths for which data were available were referred by local law enforcement (Exhibit 77).

Exhibit 77. Sources of Youth Referrals to Inland SoCal 211+



Youths Served

In 2023, Inland SoCal 211+ provided 900.25 service hours to 87 youths (Exhibit 78). Inland SoCal 211+ provided the most service hours in victim awareness services, case management, and substance use. Inland SoCal 211+ served the largest number of youths through tutorial and case management supports.

Exhibit 78. Inland SoCal 211+ Services Provided and Number of Unduplicated Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	900.25	87
Tutorial	123.75	87
Case Management	170.75	87
Victim Awareness	214.5	77
Substance Use	154	77
Mentoring	78	77
Life Skills	92.5	77
Gang Awareness	23.75	47
Anger Management	11	44
Parenting	29.5	30
Community Engagement	2.5	5

Families Served

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report families being served in 2023.

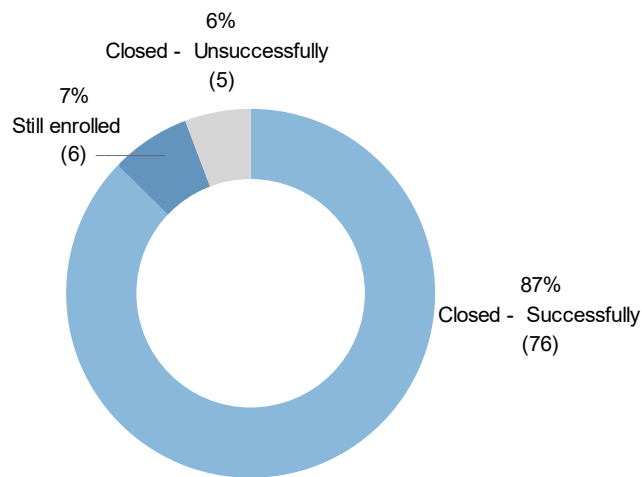
CBO-Specific Outcomes

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report outcomes for 2023.

Youth Participation Status

Of the 87 youths Inland SoCal 211+ served in 2023, only six were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 79). Seventy-six youths successfully closed, and five unsuccessfully closed out of the program in 2023.

Exhibit 79. Inland SoCal 211+ Youth Participation Status



Referrals

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report referrals to external services and/or other resources.

Jay Cee Dee Children Home

Jay Cee Dee aims to provide short-term outreach services as an alternative to placement or incarceration. They provide a host of services, including life skills, anger management and conflict resolution classes, gang awareness and exit intervention, and alcohol and drug prevention, as well as referrals to community resources. Jay Cee Dee proposed to use JJCPA grant funds for community outreach; restorative justice sessions; conference, orientation, and committee collaborations; parent empowerment workshops; counselor coordinating meetings; mentor groups; victim awareness sessions; and active youth empowerment and victim awareness groups.

Referral Sources

Of the 247 youths that Jay Cee Dee served in 2023, almost all referrals (96%) came from school/educational institutions (Exhibit 80).

Exhibit 80. Sources of Youth Referrals to Jay Cee Dee



Youths Served

In 2023, Jay Cee Dee served 247 unique youths, offering them over 20,988 service hours (Exhibit 81). Jay Cee Dee served the largest number of youths and provided the most service hours as part of the youth empowerment (36%) and mentoring/coaching programs (36%), followed by the gang diversion/intervention/prevention program (26%).

Exhibit 81. Jay Cee Dee Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	20,988	247
Youth Empowerment	7,536	157
Mentoring/Coaching	7,536	157
Gang Diversion/ Intervention/Prevention	5,528	105
Restorative Justice	172	23
Pro-Social / Life Skills	150	9
Victim Awareness	28	4
Substance Use	28	4
Workforce Readiness	6	2
Anger/ Aggression Replacement	4	1

Families Served

Jay Cee Dee did not provide data on family services.

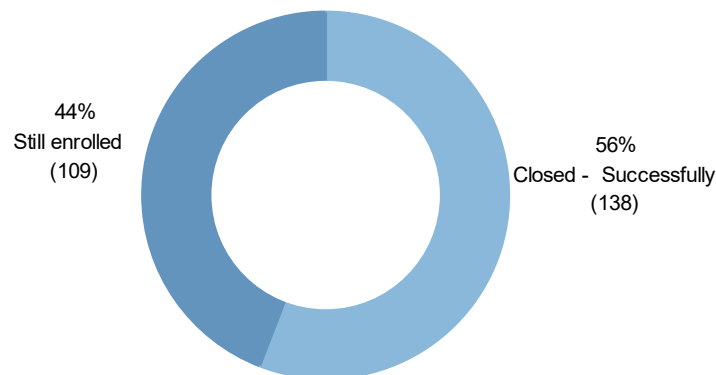
CBO-Specific Outcomes

Jay Cee Dee did not report outcomes in 2023.

Youth Participation Status

Of the 247 youths Jay Cee Dee served in 2023, the majority (56%) completed the program successfully at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 82).

Exhibit 82. Jay Cee Dee Youth Participation Status



Referrals

Jay Cee Dee does not track referrals. Jay Cee Dee reported that it partners with Wellness Centers to provide referrals to Jay Cee Dee clients. Jay Cee Dee reported that it notifies all its clients that Wellness Centers can assist the clients with referrals.

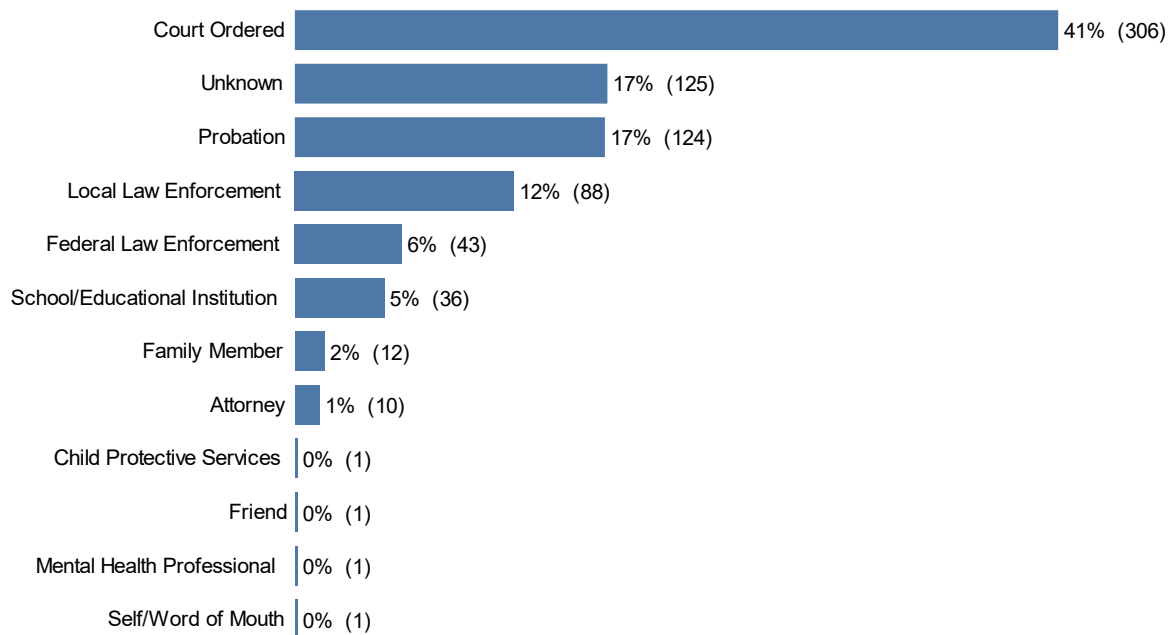
Kids in Konflikt

Kids in Konflikt serves the community by providing numerous wraparound services to support youth success. Kids in Konflikt provides gang awareness, cultural diversity, anger management, substance abuse, life skills, and intervention and suppression services to underserved youths. It also offers parenting, tutoring, and victim awareness services. Additionally, Kids in Konflikt hosts monthly community events and provides youths the opportunity to serve the community through service hours.

Referral Sources

Of the 748 youths that Kids in Konflikt served in 2023, the majority were referred through the court system (41%; Exhibit 83). Kids in Konflikt also received referrals from probation, local and federal law enforcement, and schools. Kids in Konflikt did not provide information on the referral source for 17 percent of its youths.

Exhibit 83. Sources of Youth Referrals to Kids in Konflikt



Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Youths Served

In 2023, Kids in Konflikt served a total of 748 unique youths, offering over 3,500 service hours (Exhibit 84). Kids in Konflikt served the largest number of youths through enrollment and orientation, substance use support, followed by client management services. Kids in Konflikt provided the largest number of service hours through enrollment and orientation, substance use support, client management, and victim awareness.

Exhibit 84. Kids in Konflikt Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	3,575.25	748
Enrollment and Orientation	1,067.25	572
Substance Use	1,013	436
Client Management	430.25	422
Community Engagement	119.75	85
Victim Awareness	201.75	75
Anger Management	118	52
Mentoring	162.5	37
Parenting Classes	285	26
Life Skills	101	20
Sex Offender Rehabilitation	65.75	12
Domestic Violence	7.25	6
Tutorial	3.75	4

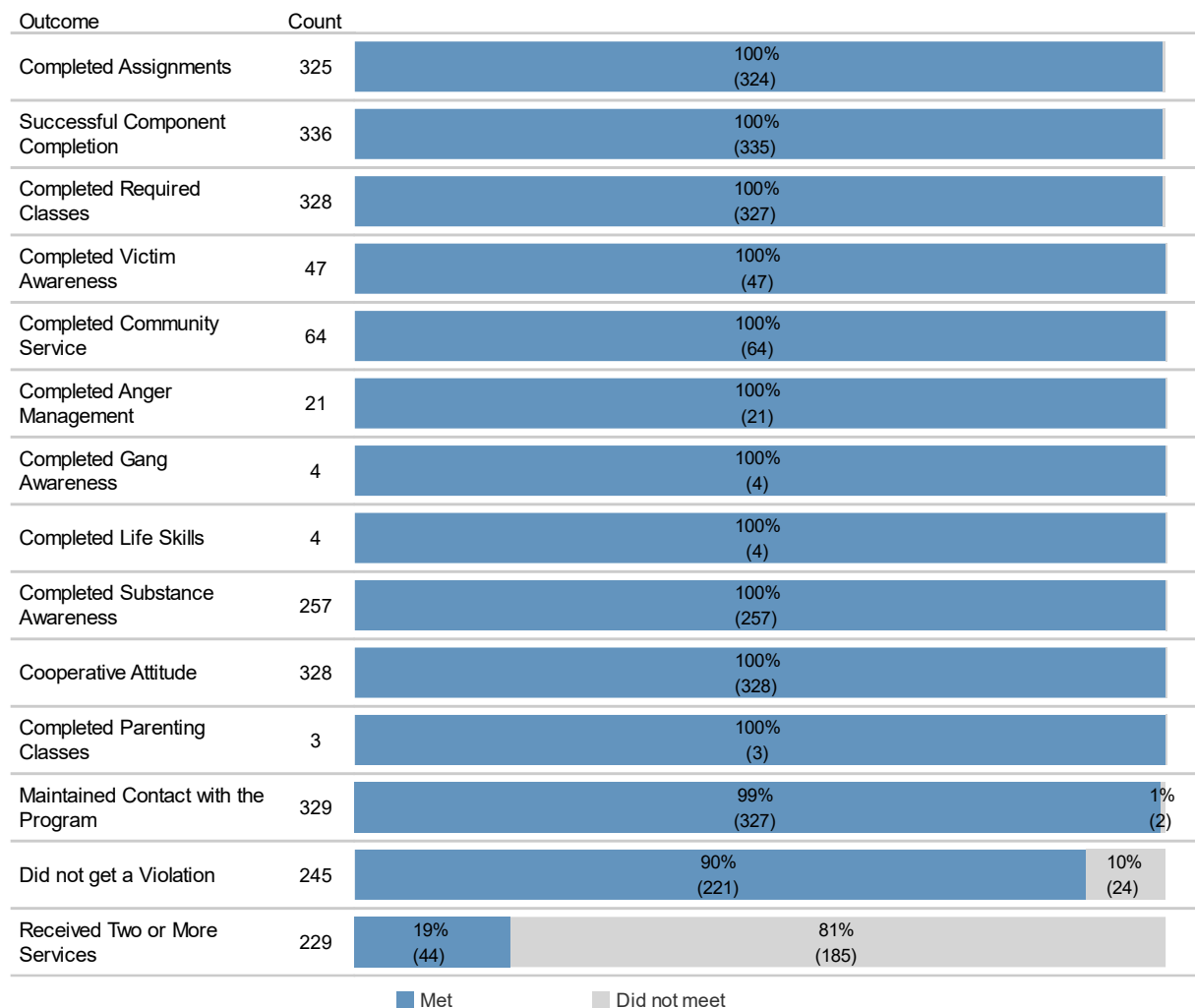
Families Served

Kids in Konflikt reported serving 41 families, providing the families with 67.75 hours of services in 2023. Kids in Konflikt primarily served families through its parental support program that offers effective communication strategies and a support group, as well as information and resources for medical, housing, utility bills, and financial services.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

Kids in Konflikt reported a wide range of outcomes for 336 of the 748 youths (45%) they served in 2023 (Exhibit 85). For the most part, Kids in Konflikt reported that all youths achieved their outcomes except for youths who received more than two services.

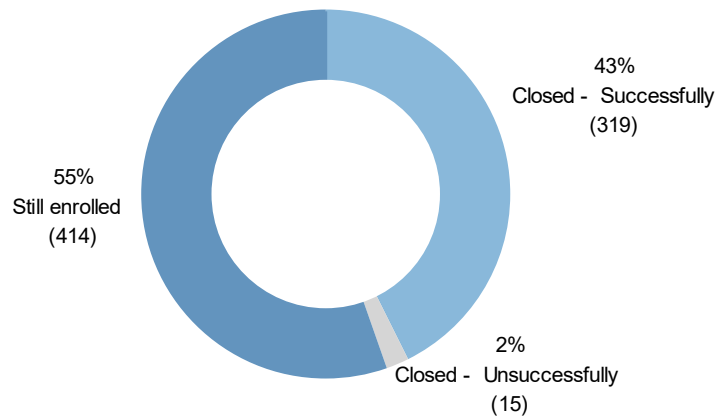
Exhibit 85. Kids in Konflikt Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 748 youths that Kids in Konflikt served in 2023, most were receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 86). Of the closed cases, only a small percentage of youths had their cases closed unsuccessfully, as they stopped showing up or dropped out of the program.

Exhibit 86. Kids in Konflikt Youth Participation Status



Referrals

Kids in Konflikt provided 627 referrals for youths to receive additional services within its organization (Exhibit 87). The largest number of referrals were for substance awareness, community service, and victim awareness. In total, 81 percent of the youths followed through with the referrals. Youths referred to healthy relationship or sex offender programs were the least likely to follow through with the referrals.

Exhibit 87. Kids in Konflikt Referrals Made and Followed Through

Type of Referral	Total Referrals	Percent Clients Reached Out to Referred Agency
Shoplifting	3	100% (3)
Substance Awareness	420	95% (401)
Relationship Boundaries	4	75% (3)
Community Service	101	70% (71)
Life Skills	2	50% (1)
Gang Awareness	8	50% (4)
Anger Management	26	31% (8)
Parenting	4	25% (1)
Victim Awareness	56	25% (14)
Healthy Relationships	1	0% (0)
Sex Offender	2	0% (0)
Total	627	81% (506)

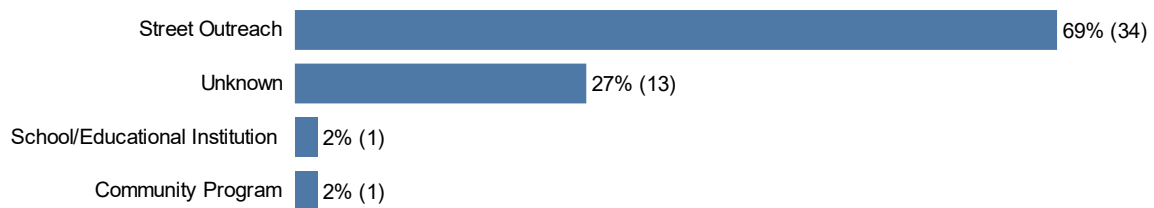
Living Advantage, Inc.

Living Advantage provides services to youths and families, mainly focusing on youths in foster care, living in a group home, or on probation in Riverside County. Living Advantage offers youths tutoring, case management, mentorship services, and self-help groups. Additionally, Living Advantage offers a website for youths to store vital personal documents, including Social Security cards, California ID cards, immunization records, and birth certificates. This service allows youths to store and access these documents in a safe and secure online system. Beginning in 2021, Living Advantage provided services in person and virtually.

Referral Sources

Living Advantage served 49 youths in 2023. Street outreach provided the largest referral source to Living Advantage (69%). Other referral sources include schools or educational institutions and another community program (Exhibit 88).

Exhibit 88. Sources of Youth Referrals to Living Advantage



Youths Served

In 2023, Living Advantage provided a total of 571.25 hours of services to 49 youths. Living Advantage served the largest number of youths through its case management services, which accounted for approximately 30 percent of service hours (Exhibit 89). Living Advantage also provided mentoring, life skills, resource outreach, and tutorials, among other services.

Exhibit 89. Living Advantage Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	571.25	49
Case Management	169.75	48
Life Skills	79.75	41
Resource Outreach	76.5	38
Mentoring	132.5	36
Tutorial	72	33
Anger Management	18.5	21
Community Engagement	8.75	18
Gang Awareness	7.25	14
Other	5.25	9
Technology Assistance	0.5	2
Cultural Diversity	0.5	2

Families Served

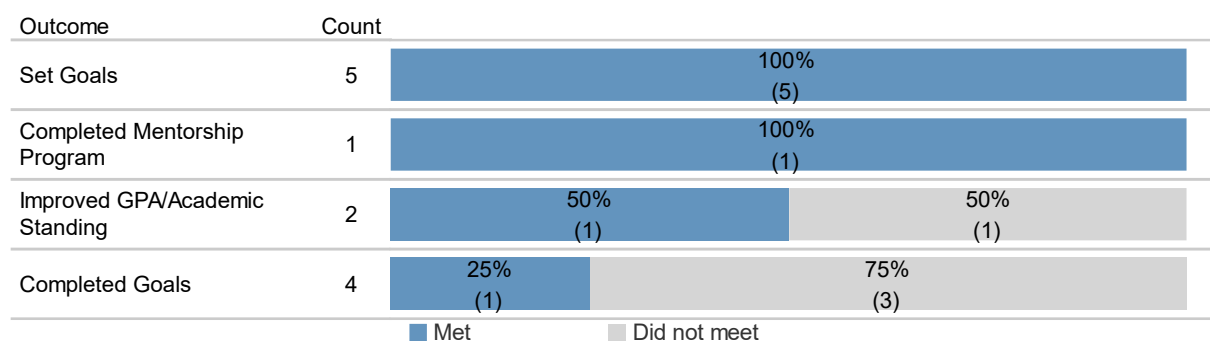
Living Advantage did not provide services to families during the reporting period.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

Living Advantage reported outcomes for 6 of the 49 youths (12%) served in 2023. Living Advantage tracked youths’ goal setting and goal completion as outcomes. All youths who took part in this service set their goals. Of the four youths with goal completion data, one completed their goals (25%). Living Advantage also tracked Mentorship Program completion as an outcome. One youth served in 2023 completed the Mentorship Program (Exhibit 90).

To assess academic improvement, Living Advantage tracked youth GPA at the beginning and end of services. Because most youths served are long term, Living Advantage also tracked quarterly GPAs for youths throughout their enrollment. Living Advantage reported challenges obtaining GPA data for youths. So, they also assessed whether youths increased their academic standing using other academic data sources. WestEd combined these two data sources to create a final academic outcome. Of the two youths with GPA/academic standing data, one improved in this outcome (50%).

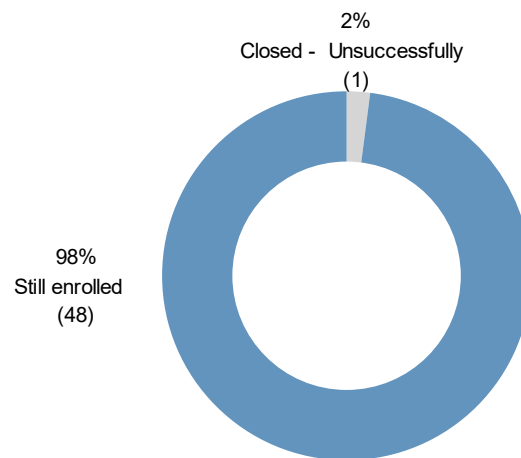
Exhibit 90. Living Advantage Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 49 youths that Living Advantage served, nearly all (98%) were still enrolled at the end of December 2023 (Exhibit 91). Two percent closed unsuccessfully, meaning they stopped showing up or dropped out of services.

Exhibit 91. Living Advantage Youth Participation Status



Referrals

Living Advantage did not provide referrals to external services and/or other resources.

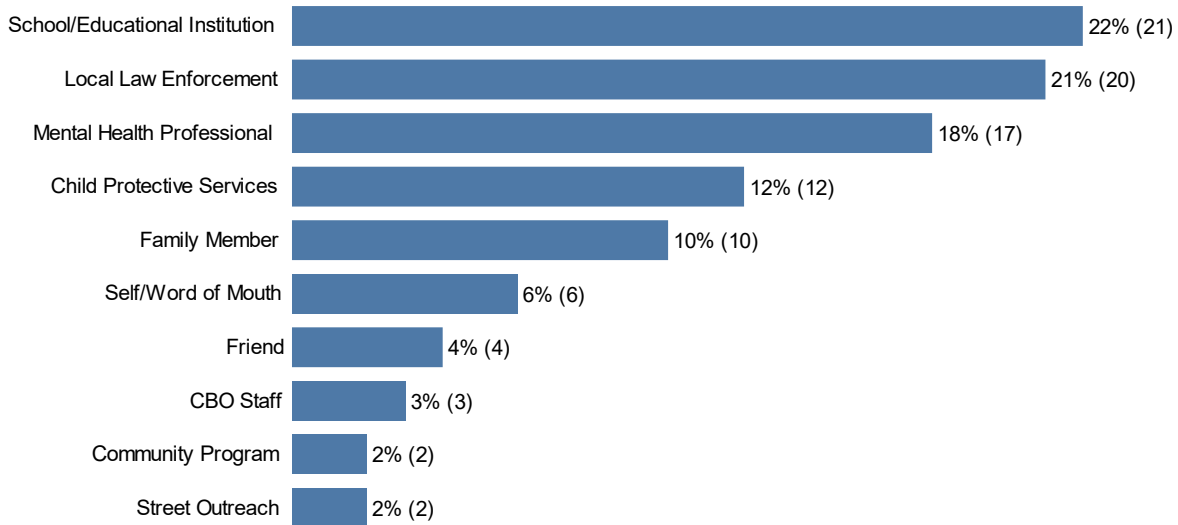
Operation SafeHouse Desert

Operation SafeHouse (OSH) Desert offers emergency shelter, intervention services, and outreach services to youths in crisis. Shelter services include shelter, food, counseling, education, life skills, and recreation activities. Additionally, OSH Desert offers a 24-hour hotline.

Referral Sources

School and educational institutions provided the largest percentage of referrals to OSH Desert (22%), followed by local law enforcement (21%) and mental health professionals (18%; Exhibit 92). Other referral sources included child protective services, family members, self/word of mouth, friends, CBO staff, community programs, and street outreach.

Exhibit 92. Sources of Youth Referrals to OSH Desert



Youths Served

OSH Desert served youths by providing shelter as well as individual, group, and family counseling (Exhibit 93). OSH Desert served 97 youths in 2023 and provided 8,588 hours of services, the large majority of which were group counseling services (92%).

Exhibit 93. OSH Desert Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	8,588	97
Individual Counseling	605	97
Group Counseling	7,877	97
Family Counseling	106	54

Families Served

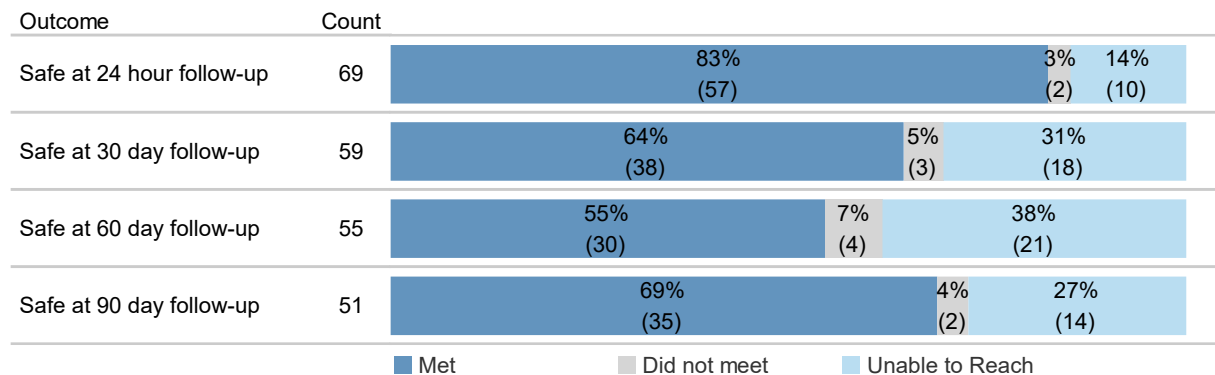
OSH Desert served 54 unique families and provided 106 hours of services through family counseling, which included monthly and bimonthly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

OSH Desert reported outcomes for 69 of the 97 youths (71%) served in 2023. OSH Desert tracked whether youths were safe at regular intervals after leaving the shelter. Follow-up calls were made after 24 hours and at 30-, 60-, and 90-day intervals. The majority of youths were

safe at 24-hour follow-up (83%; Exhibit 94). Youths were less responsive after the 24-hour follow-up period, with a higher percentage unable to be reached at the 30-day (31%) and 60-day (38%) periods.

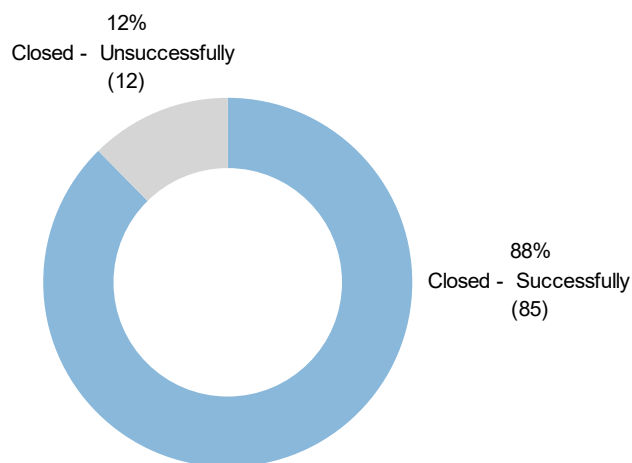
Exhibit 94. OSH Desert Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 97 youths that OSH Desert served in 2023, a great majority (88%) of the cases were closed successfully (Exhibit 95). Most cases that were not successfully closed were due to youths either leaving the facility without finishing the program (e.g., running away) or being referred to another agency, such as mental health services.

Exhibit 95. OSH Desert Youth Participation Status



Referrals

OSH Desert did not track referrals made to outside organizations; however, OSH Desert reported to WestEd that they made referrals to mental health and drug rehabilitation services and provided a packet with community resources to youths when they exited the program.

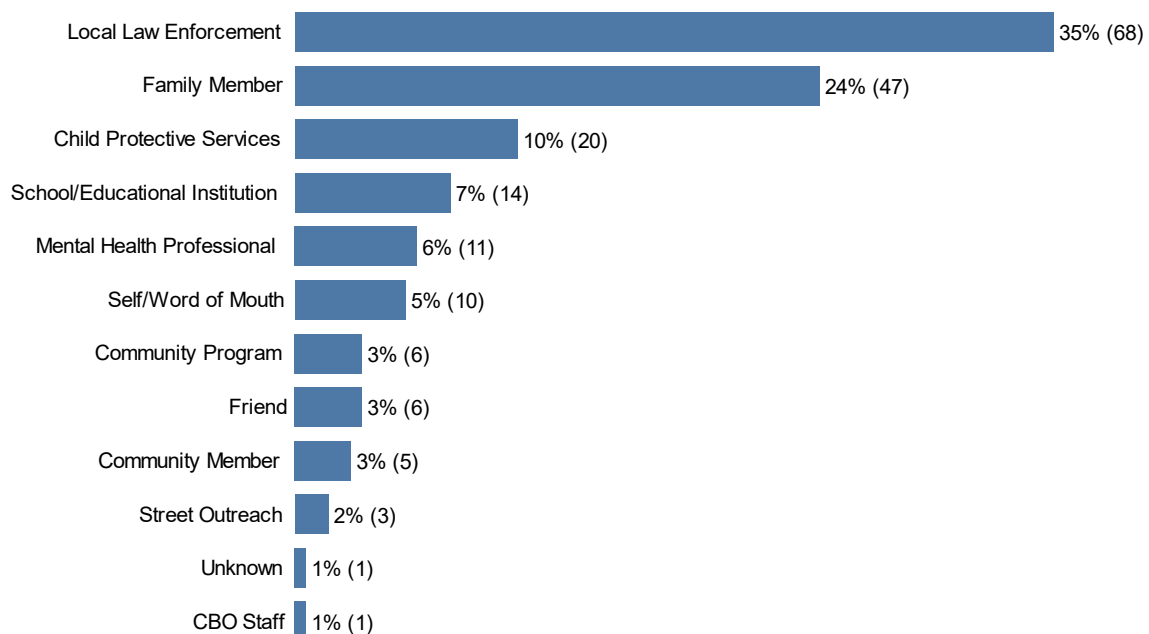
Operation SafeHouse Riverside

Operation SafeHouse (OSH) Riverside offers emergency shelter, intervention services, and outreach services to youths in crisis. Shelter services include shelter, food, counseling, education, life skills, and recreation activities. Additionally, OSH Riverside offers a 24-hour hotline.

Referral Sources

Local law enforcement provided the largest percentage of known referrals to OSH Riverside (35%; Exhibit 96), followed by family members (24%). Other referral sources included child protective services, school/educational institutions, mental health professionals, self/word of mouth, friends, community members, street outreach, and CBO staff.

Exhibit 96. Sources of Youth Referrals to OSH Riverside



Youths Served

OSH Riverside served youths by providing shelter as well as individual, group, and family counseling (Exhibit 97). OSH Riverside served 192 youths in 2023 and provided 2,836.75 hours of services to youths, almost half of which were group counseling (49%) services. OSH Riverside also provided individual counseling (45%) and family counseling (6%).

Exhibit 97. OSH Riverside Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	2,836.75	192
Individual Counseling	1,282.25	177
Group Counseling	1,394	175
Family Counseling	160.5	92

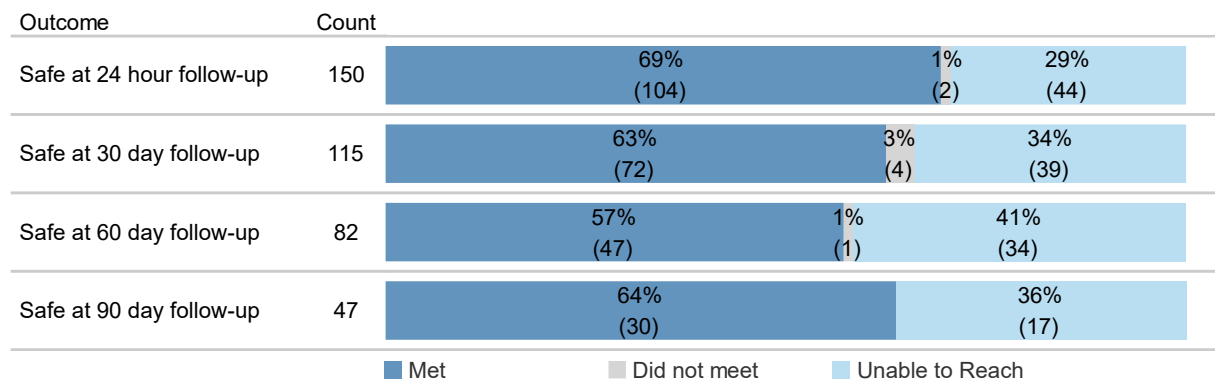
Families Served

OSH Riverside served 92 families and provided 160.5 hours of services, which included monthly and bimonthly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

OSH Riverside reported outcomes for 150 of the 192 youths (78%) served in 2023. OSH Riverside tracked whether youths were safe at regular intervals after leaving the shelter. Follow-up calls were made after 24 hours and at 30-, 60-, and 90-day intervals. Over two thirds were safe at 24-hour follow-up (69%; Exhibit 98). Most of the remaining youths were unresponsive at follow-up, even with multiple attempts made to contact.

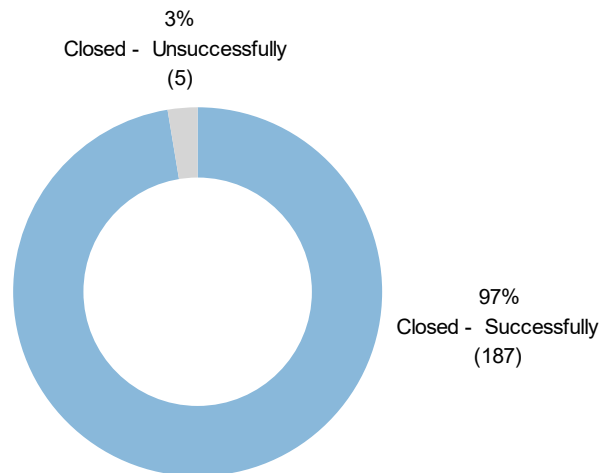
Exhibit 98. OSH Riverside Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 192 youths that OSH Riverside served in 2023, 97 percent were closed successfully (Exhibit 99). Five cases (3%) that were not successfully closed were due to youths leaving the facility without finishing the program (e.g., running away).

Exhibit 99. OSH Riverside Youth Participation Status



Referrals

OSH Riverside did not track referrals made to outside organizations; however, OSH Riverside reported to WestEd that it made referrals to mental health and drug rehabilitation services and provided a packet with community resources to youths during program exit.

Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services

PV Jobs aims to support individuals through employment preparation, pre-apprenticeship training programs, and advocacy efforts that support the inclusion of disadvantaged hire agreements. PV Jobs especially works to place underserved and disadvantaged youths, adults, and veterans in career-track employment in construction and other industries. Under the JJCPA grant, PV Jobs serves youths through case management, mentoring, coaching, life skills, academic support, and job training.

Referral Sources

Of the 68 youths that PV Jobs served in 2023, the majority were referred by a friend or family member (Exhibit 100).

Exhibit 100. Sources of Youth Referrals to PV Jobs



Youths Served

In 2023, PV Jobs served a total of 68 unique youths, offering 1,264.5 service hours (Exhibit 101). PV Jobs served the largest number of youths and provided the most service hours through mentoring and managing clients followed by life skills and hospitality job training.

Exhibit 101. PV Jobs Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	1,264.5	68
Mentoring	365	58
Client Management	239.5	55
Life Skills	188	42
Hospitality 101	155	34
Social Activities	237	29
College Prep	80	27

Families Served

PV Jobs reported serving 45 families with 63.5 hours of services in 2023. PV Jobs worked with youths and their families by assisting with applications for social/county services and assistance to receive one-on-one mentorship to focus on strengthening familial relationships, wellness, healthy recreation, education, and employment.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

PV Jobs reported outcomes for 45 of the 68 youths (66%) they served in 2023 (Exhibit 102). All youths met their outcome of completing the hospitality career training program, but none completed the customer service and sales training program.

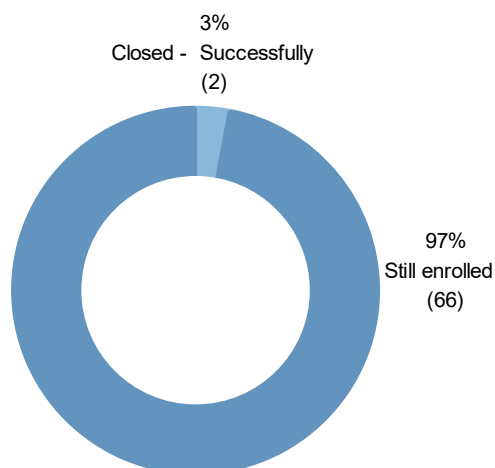
Exhibit 102. PV Jobs Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 68 youths that PV Jobs served in 2023, the great majority were receiving services at the end of this reporting period (Exhibit 103).

Exhibit 103. PV Jobs Youth Participation Status



Referrals

PV Jobs did not report providing referrals in 2023.

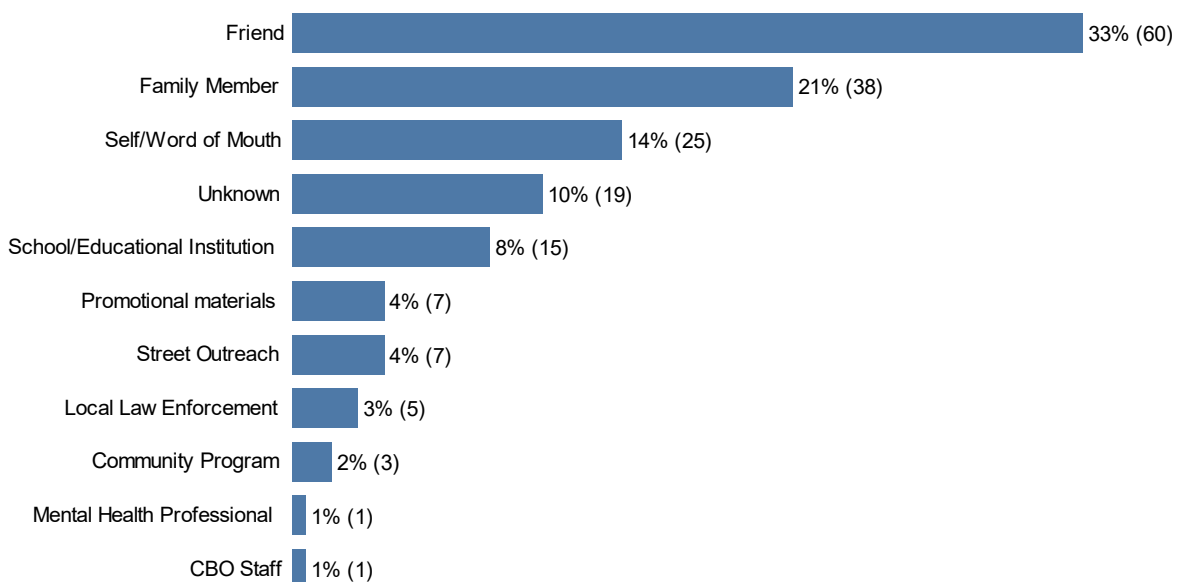
Raincross Boxing Academy

Raincross Boxing Academy offers an Educational Boxing Program, which includes tutoring services, boxing training, and mentorship to youths who reside particularly in eastern Riverside County. Raincross Boxing Academy partners with University of California, Riverside and California Baptist University to recruit mentors and trainers, as well as host field trips. Under the JJCPA grant, Raincross Boxing Academy expanded its services to more youths. In 2023, Raincross Boxing Academy continued to provide its services in person, including tutoring, mentorship, workout classes, boxing classes, field trips, and national boxing tournaments. Raincross Boxing Academy also hosted community events to provide resources and engage youths and families.

Referral Sources

Raincross Boxing Academy served 181 youths in 2023. Raincross Boxing Academy received referrals to its program from a wide range of sources. However, friends provided the largest source of known referrals to Raincross Boxing Academy (33%), followed by family members and self/word of mouth (Exhibit 104).

Exhibit 104. Sources of Youth Referrals to Raincross Boxing Academy



Youths Served

In 2023, Raincross Boxing Academy provided a total of 5,622.75 hours of services to 181 youths. Boxing training and strength and conditioning each represented approximately a quarter of service hours. Raincross Boxing Academy also provided tutoring, life skills, and mentoring services (Exhibit 105).

Exhibit 105. Raincross Boxing Academy Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	5,622.75	181
Strength and Conditioning	1,370.5	178
Boxing Training	1,630.5	178
Mentoring	614.75	177
Tutorial	981.5	172
Life Skills	969.75	170
Job Fair	5.75	23
Anger Management	11.5	23
Graduation	33.75	15
Community Engagement	4.75	2

Families Served

Raincross Boxing Academy did not provide direct services to families during the reporting period. However, the CBO hosted three community events that provided resources and educational experiences to youths and their families, as well as opportunities for community engagement.

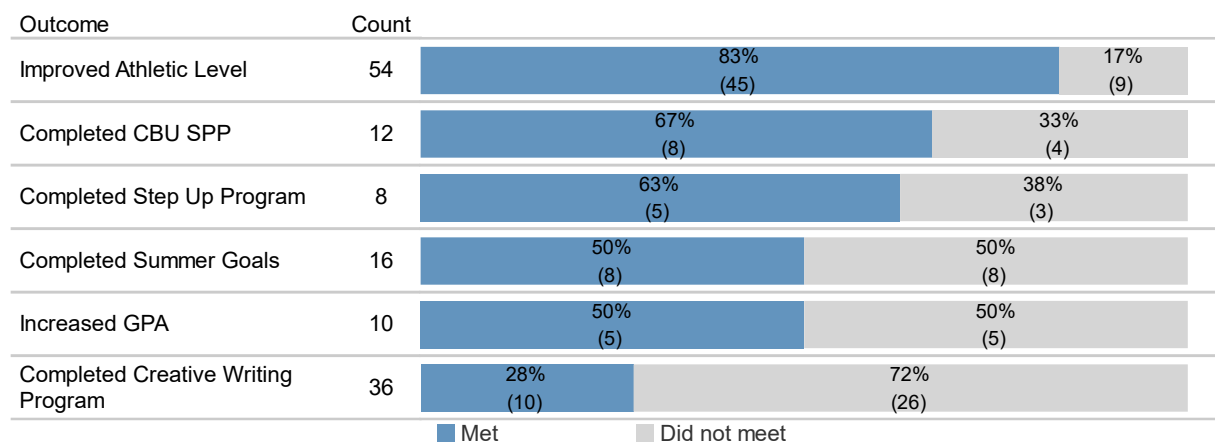
CBO-Specific Outcomes

Raincross Boxing Academy reported outcomes for 56 of the 181 youths (31%) served in 2023 (Exhibit 106). Raincross Boxing Academy tracked the athletic level of youths over the course of their enrollment. Of the 54 youths with athletic-level data, the majority (83%) improved their athletic level since enrollment. To assess academic outcomes, Raincross Boxing Academy tracked quarterly GPA for youths over the course of their program enrollment. Of the 10 youths who had quarterly GPA data available, half improved their GPA since enrollment. Raincross

Boxing Academy also tracked a creative writing program’s completion rate. Of the 74 youths who participated, 18 percent completed the program.

Because of the long-term enrollment of youths, many youths served in 2023 met outcomes in previous reporting periods. These outcomes included the completion of summer goals, which were set in 2021, the completion of their California Baptist University Sport and Psychology Program (CBU SPP) administered in 2021, and completion of the STEP-UP program administered in 2020. Of the 16 youths served in 2023 who had set summer goals, half (50%) completed their goals. Of the 12 youths who participated in the CBU SPP, approximately two thirds (67%) completed the program. Of the 8 youths who participated in the STEP-UP program, over half (63%) completed the program.

Exhibit 106. Raincross Boxing Academy Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 181 youths that Raincross Boxing Academy served, nearly all (99%) were still enrolled in December 2023. The remaining youth (1%) was closed successfully, as the youth completed the Educational Boxing Program.

Referrals

Raincross Boxing Academy did not provide referrals to external services and/or other resources.

Riverside Art Museum

Riverside Art Museum provides art classes to youths throughout Riverside County. Typically, under the JJCPA grant, Riverside Art Museum administers their Creative Horizons Program, a 10-week summer basic arts program, to youths, particularly those involved with Riverside Probation Department, living in group homes, or in foster care. The Creative Horizons Program

includes designing and developing a community mural. In 2023, under the JJCPA grant, Riverside Art Museum administered 2-hour art techniques painting workshops to youths at the Corona Probation Office and Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center. Riverside Art Museum plans to resume their traditional 10-week program in 2024.

Referral Sources

Of the 23 youths that Riverside Art Museum served in 2023, most (83%) were referred by Probation. Other referral sources were local law enforcement or a friend (Exhibit 107).

Exhibit 107. Sources of Youth Referrals to Riverside Art Museum



Youths Served

In 2023, Riverside Art Museum served 23 unique youths, providing 54 hours of art techniques painting workshops (Exhibit 108).

Exhibit 108. Riverside Art Museum Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	54	23
Art Techniques	54	23

Families Served

Riverside Art Museum did not provide direct services to families during the reporting period.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

Riverside Art Museum reported outcomes for all 23 youths that they served in 2023 (Exhibit 109). For both workshops, all participating youths completed the workshop (100%).

Exhibit 109. Riverside Art Museum Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 23 youths that Riverside Art Museum served in 2023, all were closed successfully, meaning they completed the workshop(s).

Referrals

Riverside Art Museum did not provide referrals to external services and/or other resources.

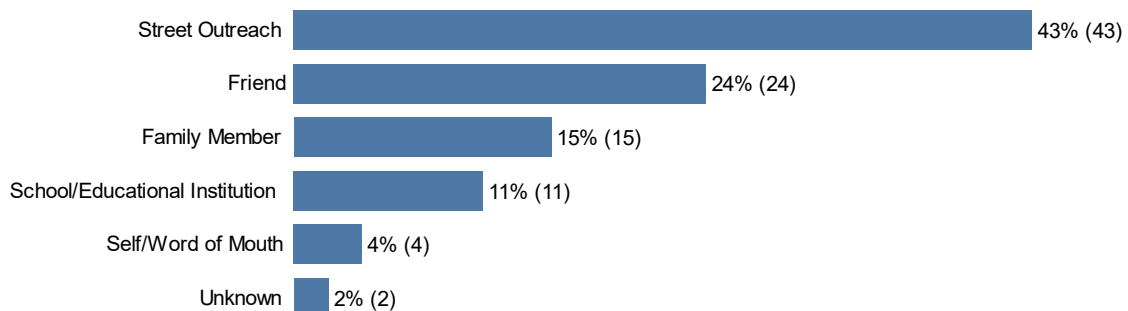
StudentNest Foundation

StudentNest Foundation provides mentoring, parenting groups, truancy intervention, and life skills to youths on and off probation. The foundation is primarily virtual, providing services to clients in the home, at schools, and at community partner organizations such as churches and youth centers, where youths can access a computer. With JJCPA funding, StudentNest provides academic, mental, and social–emotional health services.

Referral Sources

Of the 99 youths that StudentNest served in 2023, most referrals came from its street outreach program or friends of the youths (Exhibit 110).

Exhibit 110. Sources of Youth Referrals to StudentNest



Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Youths Served

In 2023, StudentNest served 99 unique youths, offering them over 13,000 service hours (Exhibit 111). StudentNest provided the most service hours as part of its life skills program, followed by mentoring programs and social activities.

Exhibit 111. StudentNest Services Provided and Number of Youths Served in 2023

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	13,040.75	99
Life Skills	3,959.5	99
Social Activities	1,826.75	99
Mentoring	3,974	99
Tutorial	2,356	99
Library Program	616	99
Community Engagement	186.25	92
Victim Awareness	82.75	79
Anger Management	39.5	69

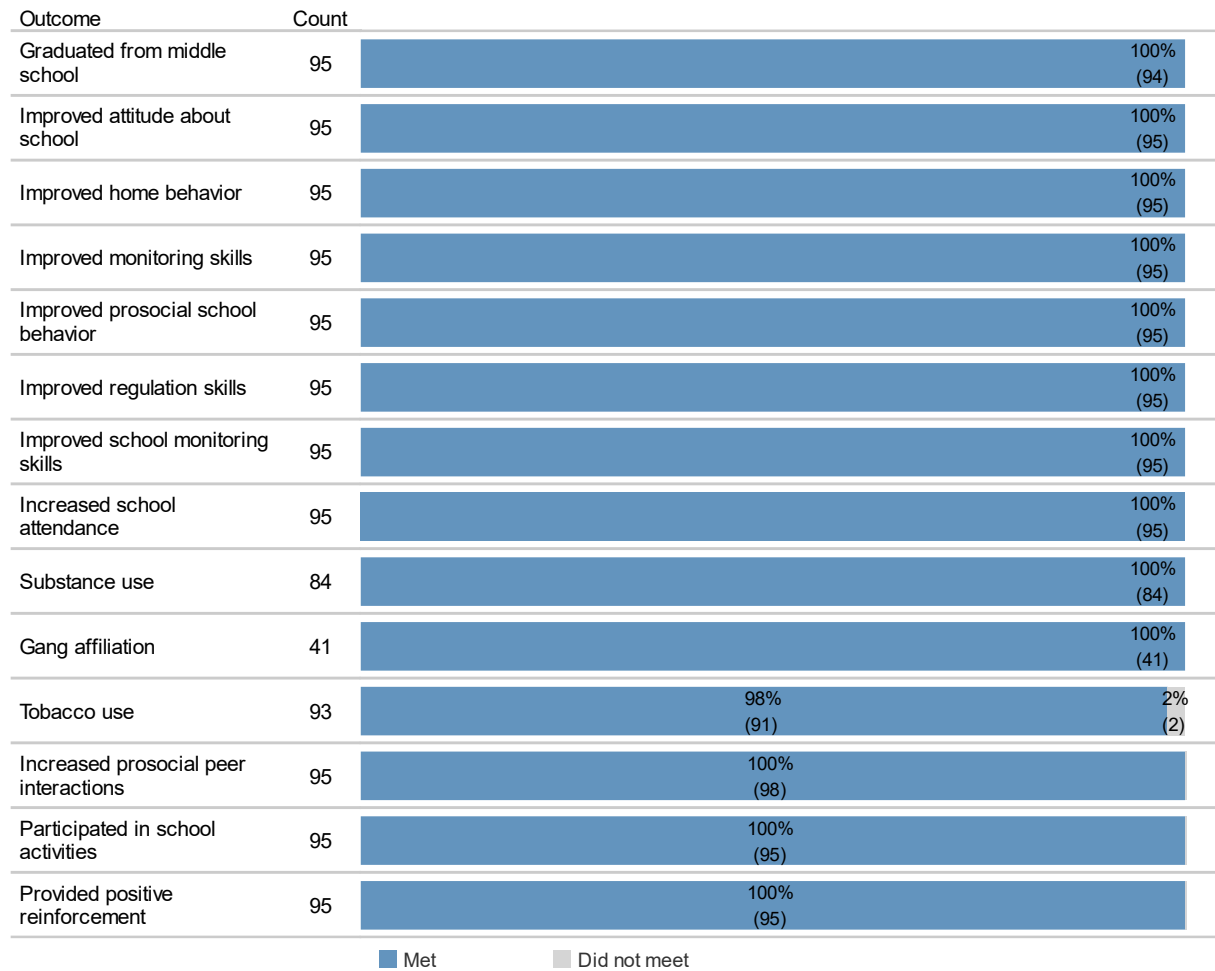
Families Served

StudentNest reported serving 99 families, providing the families with 2,024.75 hours of services in 2023. StudentNest primarily served families through weekly check-in calls, technology support, school system registration, and conflict resolution supports.

CBO-Specific Outcomes

StudentNest reported outcomes for 95 of the 99 youths (96%) served in 2023 (Exhibit 112). For the most part, all the youths achieved their outcomes. The outcomes included middle school graduation, improved behaviors, and improved attitudes about school.

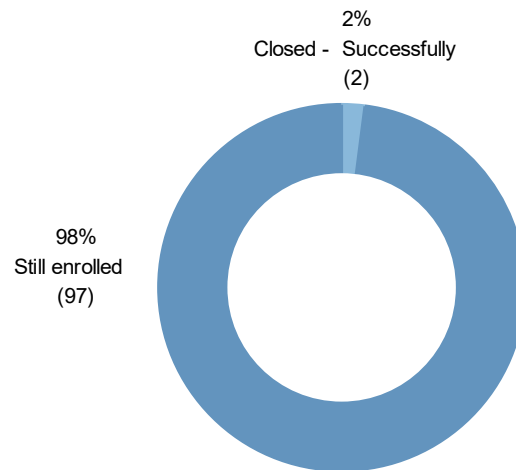
Exhibit 112. StudentNest Youth Outcomes



Youth Participation Status

Of the 99 youths that StudentNest served in 2023, almost all were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 113). Two youths graduated from the program in 2023.

Exhibit 113. StudentNest Youth Participation Status



Referrals

StudentNest provided youths with seven referrals for job placement and testing preparation, and all youths reached out to the referred agency (Exhibit 114).

Exhibit 114. StudentNest Referrals Made and Followed Through

Type of Referral	Total Referrals	Percent Clients Reached Out to Referred Agency
Job placement	4	100% (4)
SAT Prep	3	100% (3)
Total	7	100% (7)

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Next, we present lessons learned and recommendations based on the 2023 findings.

All CBOs should consistently collect outcomes for the youths they serve. As part of the evaluation, CBOs collect youth outcome data that are specific and tailored to their programming (e.g., a program focused on improving school attendance may choose to collect school attendance rates as an outcome to demonstrate promising effects on a target area). In 2023, 11 of the 14 CBOs that served youths reported youth outcome data, and most CBOs did not provide outcome data for most of the youths they served. To assess the effectiveness of the CBOs' services on youths, it is recommended that all CBOs track and report on outcomes. **The outcomes should be based on clear, measurable indicators aligned with the CBO's goals and objectives.** WestEd will regularly monitor CBOs' outcome tracking and collaborate with CBOs to identify barriers to ensure the quality and reliability of collected data. Additionally, fostering collaboration among CBOs to share best practices and lessons learned can strengthen the overall impact assessment process. The collection and monitoring of youth outcome data can help identify programs' strengths and weaknesses and promote the programs' continuous improvement in youth programming.

CBOs are encouraged to motivate the youths they serve to participate in the WestEd-developed survey, which aims to gather consistent outcome data across all CBOs. In 2023, 6 of the 14 CBOs serving youths did not receive responses from their youths for the survey. These surveys are crucial, as they provide valuable data for assessing the overall impact of CBO services, thereby facilitating improvements in program quality.

WestEd should collect qualitative data from CBOs, County Agencies, families, and youths to better assess program implementation and impacts. WestEd's evaluation of the Riverside County Probation Department's JJCPA-funded programs began in 2019 and focused on setting up a standardized data collection system with the funded programs with the end goal of being able to describe the unique number of youths served across Riverside County, the types of youths served (e.g., age, sex, region in the county), the breadth and depth of services provided, and youth outcomes. The data tell an impressive story of the number of youths and families reached as well as the community partnerships the JJCPA-funded programs have developed through meetings, presentations, resource fairs, and so on. Looking ahead to the next phase of the evaluation, WestEd can gain deeper insights into the experiences, perceptions, and outcomes associated with JJCPA programs by collecting and incorporating qualitative data. WestEd wants to leverage one of the county's most valuable data sources, the voices from

individuals in the community (Safir & Dugan, 2021). Focus groups can serve as an important feedback mechanism that empowers individuals to voice their opinions and contribute to ongoing program improvement efforts. For instance, focus groups can provide rich data on the impact of programming told from the youths' and families' own words as well as provide insights on unintended program effects that would not have been captured by other measures, such as surveys.

Appendix A

Analytic Approaches

All statistical significance tests were conducted in Stata. Independent sample *t* tests were used to examine whether there were statistically significant differences between two different groups on continuous outcomes (e.g., testing if there were differences in supervision length between youths who successfully terminated SSTS and youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS).

Chi-square tests were used to examine whether there were statistically significant differences between two different groups on categorical outcomes (e.g., testing if there were differences in race/ethnicity between youths who successfully terminated SSTS and youths who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS); Fisher exact tests were used instead of chi-square tests when expected cell sizes were less than five.

To test whether there were statistically significant pre-post differences between two different groups, multiple regression was used for continuous outcomes (e.g., GPA) and logistic regression for dichotomous outcomes (e.g., whether youths had an IEP). The regression models included youths' pre-test scores on the key outcomes to account for their initial levels of the outcomes. The key predictor in the regression models was the dummy-coded variable indicating youths' group membership (0 = unsuccessfully terminated SSTS; 1 = successfully terminated SSTS).

Data Sources

Below we describe the data sources WestEd analyzed in the evaluation report.

County Agency Implementation Data Sources

Riverside County Probation Department's Programs

BIOS provides WestEd extant administrative data for the three Riverside County Probation Department's programs (SSTS, the 654.1 WIC program, and YAT). BIOS provides de-identified individual-level data related to youth demographics (e.g., age, grade level, sex, race/ethnicity, alleged offense, foster status, home language, and zip code), service provision (e.g., referral, enrollment, and termination date; termination status; and services received), and youth outcomes (e.g., recidivism, as measured by new arrests). For SSTS, BIOS also provides data on a

comparison group of non-SSTS youths with non-wardship supervision case types to compare successful supervision program completion rates.

RCDAO's Programs

In 2021, RCDAO and WestEd collaborated to create a data collection tool to track GAME presentations. During late 2022 to early 2023, RCDAO, the SAFE Family Justice Centers, and WestEd collaborated to develop data collection tools for RCDAO's remaining three programs (DART, SARB, and YES). Previously, the programs' data were collected at the aggregate level (e.g., each Deputy District Attorney reported their total number of YES presentations by month). In July 2023, RCDAO and SAFE Family Justice Centers fully migrated their data collection tools and data management systems to Microsoft apps, such as Microsoft Forms and SharePoint.

For GAME and YES, the two programs that focused on providing presentations to the community (rather than direct services to individual youths), the data collection tools captured in-depth information, such as the number and types of presentations provided, the various target audiences reached, and the total duration of presentations. RCDAO also provided GAME outcome data, which were short online surveys administered to high school students at the end of Parent Power presentations. The Parent Power survey included 10 questions presented on a 10-point scale (1 = *Very dissatisfied*, 10 = *Very satisfied*) and asked attendees about their satisfaction with the "course as a whole," "course content," "course organization," the "ability to express yourself during the course," "amount learned from the course," "relevance of the course content," the "instructor's ability to teach the material," the "clarity of the instructor's voice," the "instructor's explanations of course materials," and the "instructor's use of examples and illustrations."

GAME also administered short online surveys to high school students at the end of the gang awareness, drug awareness, and fentanyl awareness presentations to assess whether the presentations helped youths want to stay away from gangs, vaping, and illegal drugs. However, the student survey data was lost when RCDAO underwent a large server data migration. Thus, this year's report does not include the student survey data.

RCDAO, the SAFE Family Justice Centers, and WestEd collaboratively designed data collection tools for DART and SARB to capture more in-depth information such as youth enrollment, number and types of meetings and presentations held, types of attendees at the meetings and presentations, and the school districts served. The new DART and SARB data collection tools were implemented in 2023.

RCLOPD's Program

In March 2022, RCLOPD for SPARK and WestEd collaborated to create a data collection tool to track SPARK presentations and meetings. In August 2022 the data collection tool was updated

to capture more in-depth information on SPARK presentations or trainings, client meetings, resource fairs, and CBO or community stakeholder meetings. In 2023, SPARK began looking into a new data management system. At the time of this report, SPARK was piloting its client-level data collection in Microsoft Access while continuing to use the old data collection tool for the SPARK meetings, trainings, and presentations. Thus, this report draws data from both data sources.

CBO Implementation Data Sources

Data on services CBO provided were collected through the Client Data Tracker created by WestEd in collaboration with the CBOs, which allowed tracking of unduplicated counts of youths served by each CBO. Additionally, data from the Client Data Tracker allowed WestEd to report the hours CBOs provided for each service and overall, as well as youth characteristics, outcomes, referrals, and case closures. The Client Data Tracker is a uniform data collection system that produces comparable data across CBOs. To provide a uniform comparison across CBOs, WestEd reviewed the data CBOs reported on the number of youths and families served by service provided and combined unduplicated counts into a total count.

CBO Youth Outcome Data Sources

There were two sources of outcome data for youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programming offered by CBOs. The first source of outcome data was a youth survey that WestEd developed for all CBOs to administer to youths aged 10 or older to collect a consistent set of outcome data across all CBOs. The survey assessed youths' employment status; education enrollment status; perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and alcohol use; and SEL outcomes. CBOs administered the standardized survey to youths twice—once during program enrollment (i.e., the pre-test survey)² and again at program exit (i.e., the post-test survey). There were three exceptions in the survey administration. First, due to some short stays at the shelter, Operation SafeHouse (Desert and Riverside) only administered the post-test survey to youths who stayed at the shelter for 24 hours or more. Similarly, Riverside Art Museum conducted short 1-day workshops; therefore, only the post-test survey was administered to youths at the end of the workshops. Lastly, due to the long-term nature of the Big-Little mentorship relationship, which typically spans years, BBBS decided to administer the post-survey approximately 6 months after the date when Littles were matched with their Bigs.

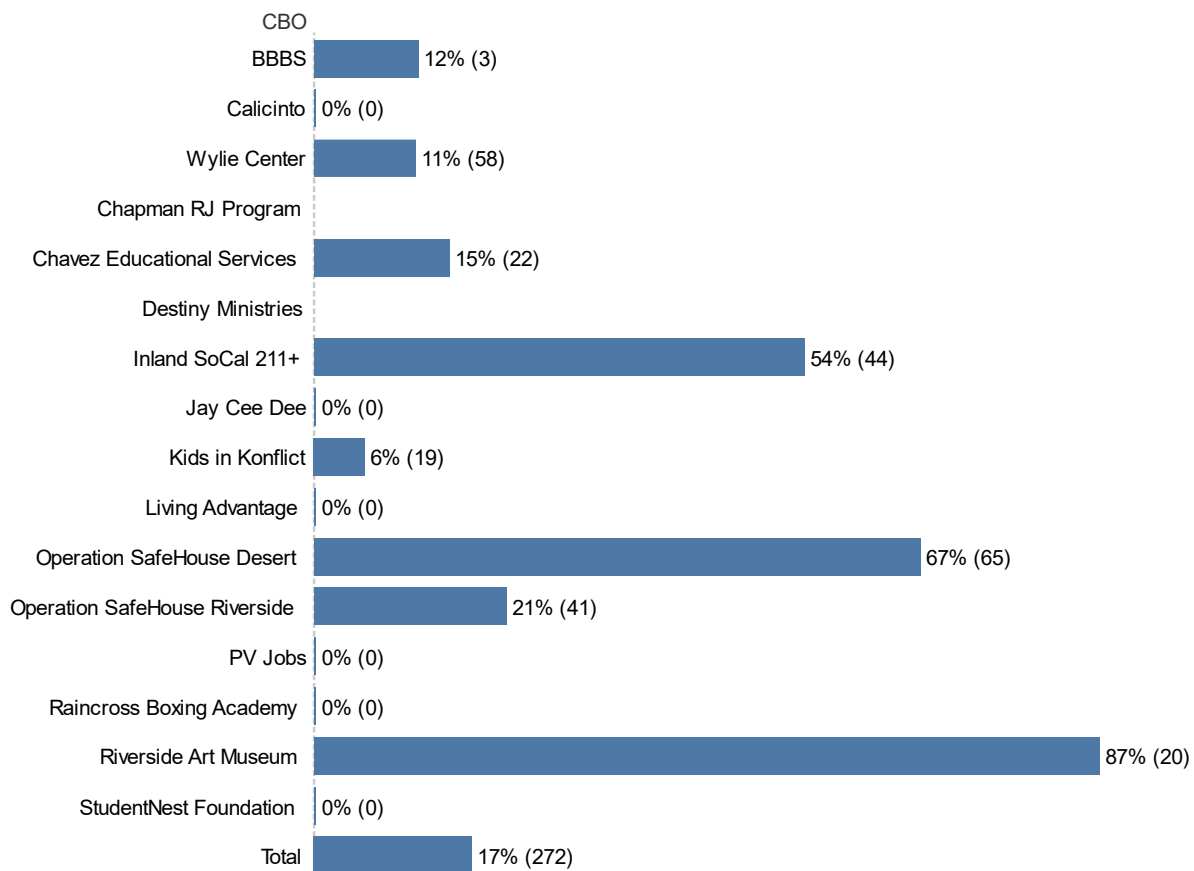
The second data source was outcomes CBOs collected themselves. CBOs reported outcomes in a variety of areas. Some CBOs reported on improvements in academic-related outcomes, such as GPA. Other CBOs reported on improved social and emotional outcomes, such as anger management and improved relationships, as well as program completion. We present the

² Pre-test surveys were administered within 31 days of a youth's enrollment date. For BBBS, pre-test surveys were administered within 31 days after Littles were matched with their Bigs.

shared outcome findings in the “Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations” section and present the CBO-specific outcome findings in each CBO’s section.

As mentioned earlier, the CBOs administered the standardized survey at program enrollment (pre-test survey) and at program completion (post-test survey). The following criteria were used to determine who was eligible to be included in the survey outcome analysis: (1) the youth must have received JJCPA-funded services during the 2023 calendar year, 2) the youth completed the program during 2023 (if not served by BBBS) or received services for at least 6 months (if served by BBBS), and 3) the youth was at least 10 years old (as youths younger than 10 did not have to take the survey). Of the 1,561 youths who were at least age 10 and completed the JJCPA-funded programs (i.e., whose cases were closed) in 2023, 272 youths (17%) took a post-test survey, and 129 youths (8%) also had baseline measures of the outcomes from the pre-test survey. Given the missingness for the pre-test survey data, the report examined post-test outcomes only. Future reports will employ a more rigorous analysis examining pre-post changes in the survey outcomes when more youths take both the pre- and post-test survey. Exhibit A1 shows the overall post-test survey response rate by CBO.

Exhibit A1. Post-Test Outcomes Survey Response Rate by CBO



Note. To calculate each CBO's post-test response rate, the number of youths aged 10 or older who completed the JJCPA-funded programs in 2023 and took the post-test surveys was used as the numerator, and the number of youths who were eligible to take the survey (i.e., youths aged 10 or older who completed the JJCPA-funded programs in 2023) was used as the denominator.

The standardized youth survey that CBOs administered included research-validated survey items. The survey assessed outcomes in the following six SEL areas: social connections, youth resilience, general life satisfaction, perceived stress, anger, and emotional control. The survey also included two research-validated scales assessing youth perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. There were also two items assessing youths' employment status and educational enrollment status. We provide additional details about the research-validated survey scales below. For each of the validated scales, WestEd created a composite score for each youth by averaging the items within the scale. WestEd calculated the internal reliability of the items using Cronbach's alpha to assess whether the items could be combined to create the composite measure.

Social connections were assessed using 17 survey items from the Youth Thrive Survey developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP, 2018). Youths were asked to indicate how much or how little each of the items (e.g., "There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best") felt like them and were instructed to respond using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *Not at all like me*, 5 = *Very much like me*). Negatively worded items (e.g., "I feel lonely") were reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.93$).

Youth resilience was assessed using 10 survey items from the Youth Thrive Survey (CSSP, 2018). Youths were asked to indicate how much or how little each of the items (e.g., "Failure just makes me try harder") felt like them and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = *Not at all like me*, 5 = *Very much like me*). One negatively worded item ("I give up when things get hard") was reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.92$).

General life satisfaction was assessed using five items from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–17). Youths were asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree with each of the items (e.g., "My life is going well" and "My life is just right") and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = *Strongly disagree*, 5 = *Strongly agree*). One negatively worded item ("I wish I had a different kind of life") was reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.88$).

Perceived stress was assessed using 10 items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–17). Youths were asked to think about the past month for each item (e.g., "How often have you been angered because of things that happened that were outside of your control?") and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*). Inversely worded items ("How often have you felt that you were on top of things?") were reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated very good internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.78$).

Anger was assessed using five items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–17). Youths were asked to think about the past 7 days for each item (e.g., “I felt mad”), and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*). The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.91$).

Emotional control was assessed using 10 items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–17). Youths were asked to think about the past month for each item (e.g., “I was in control of how often I felt mad”) and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = *Not at all true of me*, 5 = *Very true of me*). The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.93$).

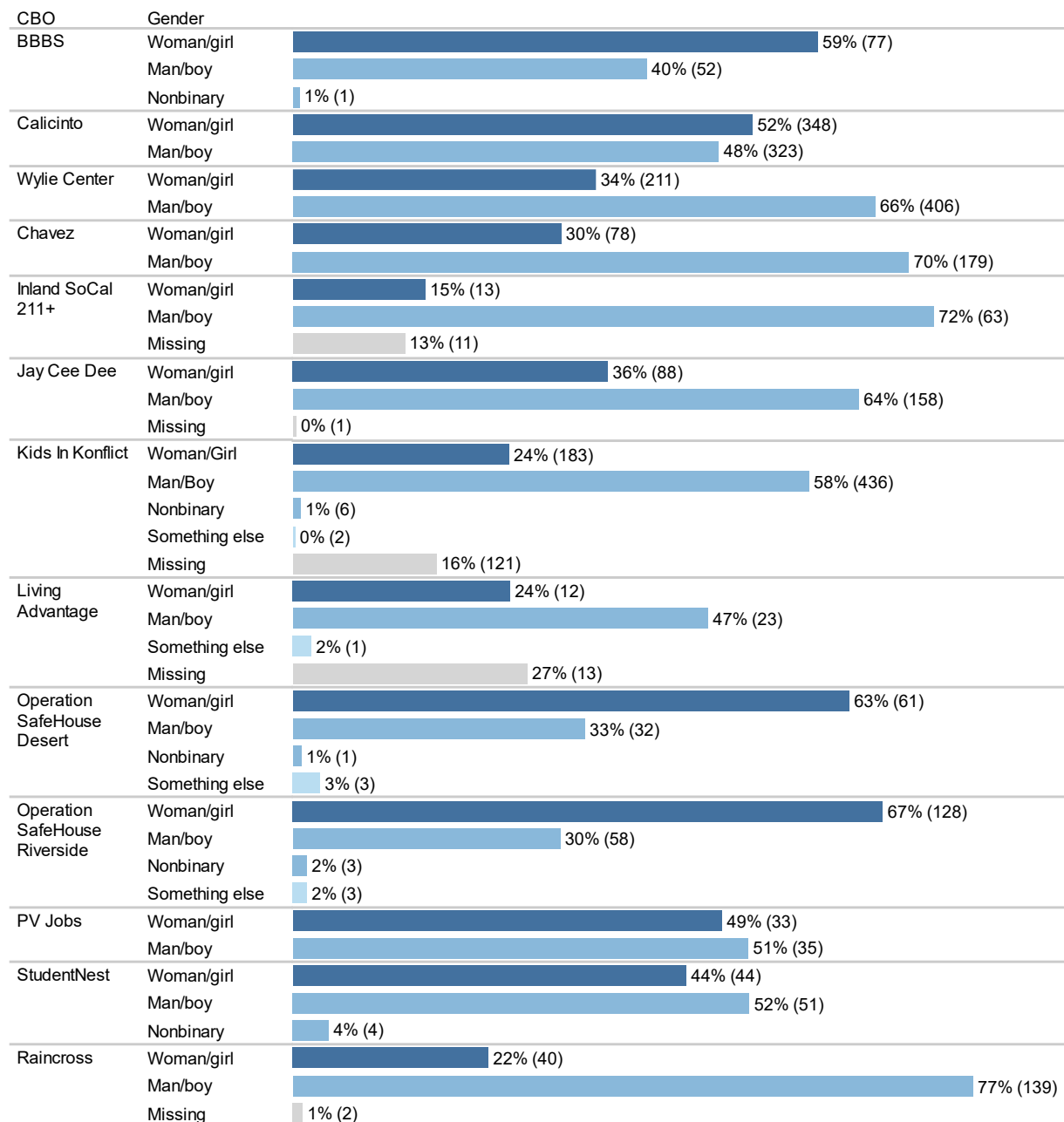
Unhealthy perceptions of alcohol and drug use were assessed using seven items from the Youth Thrive Survey (CSSP, 2018). The item stem asked, “Do you believe that alcohol or other drug use has the following effects?” Youths could respond “yes” or “no” to each of the seven items (e.g., “Makes it easier to deal with stress”). Cronbach’s alpha was not used to determine the internal consistency because the response options were binary (“yes” or “no”) instead of presented along a continuous scale.

Perceptions of risks from alcohol, tobacco, and drug use were assessed using 12 items from California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) developed by WestEd (WestEd, 2019). The item stem asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .” Youths were instructed to respond to each of the items (e.g., “Smoke marijuana regularly?”) using a 4-point scale (1 = *No risk*, 4 = *Great risk*) with an additional response option, “Cannot say, not familiar.” Some of the items were slightly modified, based on feedback from students about their understanding of the questions. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.95$).

Appendix B

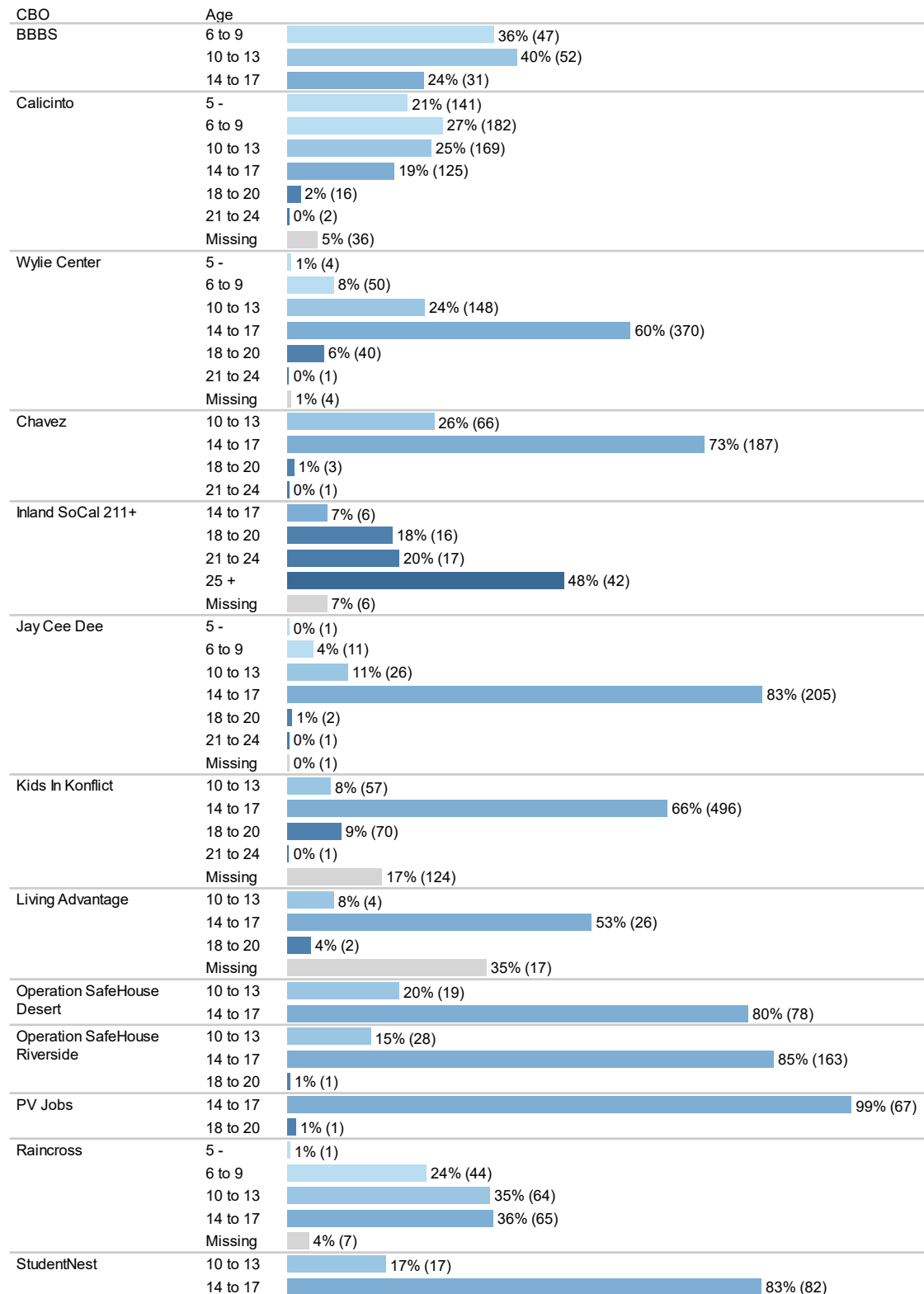
Demographics by CBO, for CBOs that served at least 25 youths.

Exhibit B1. Gender of Youths Served by CBO



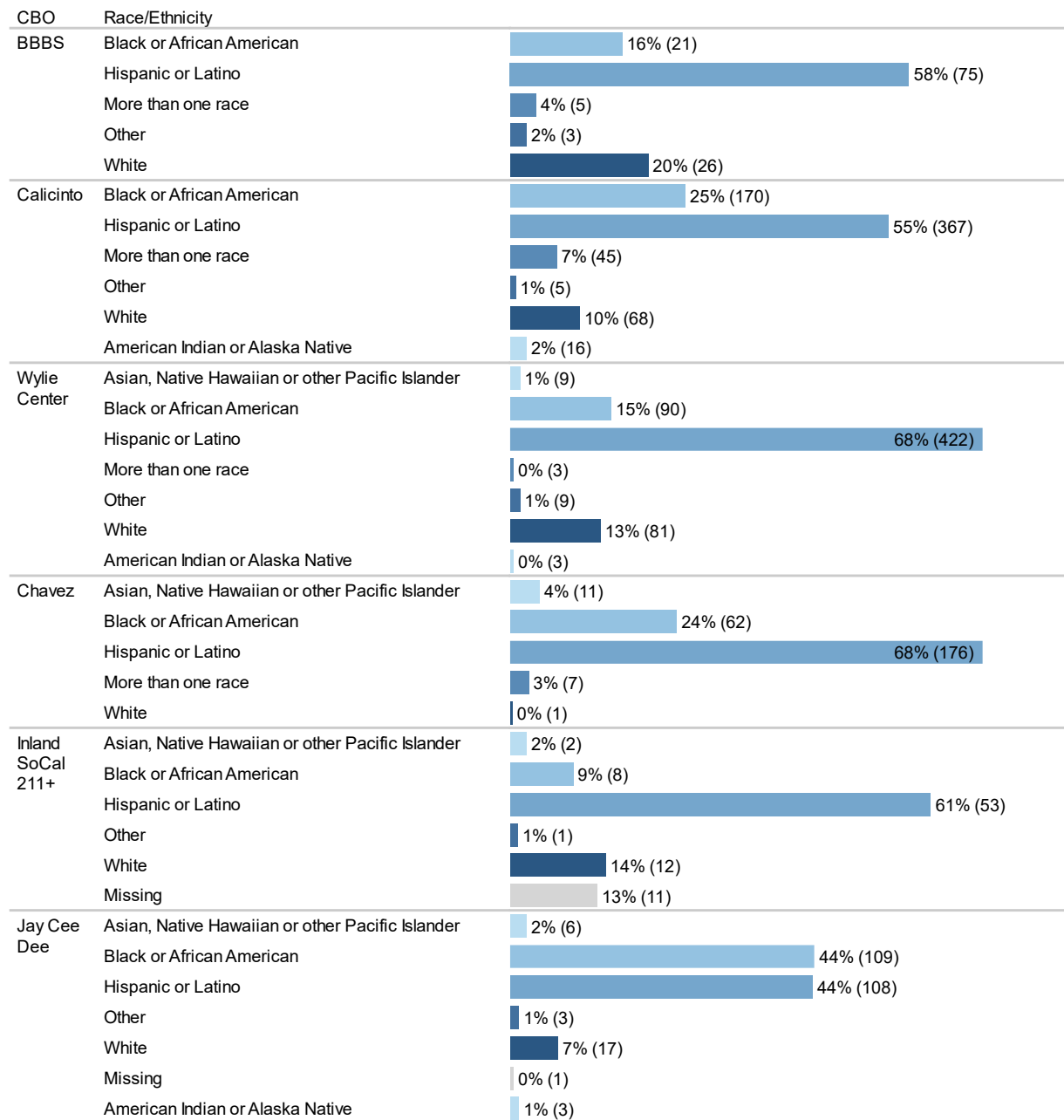
Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit B2. Age Group of Youths Served by CBO



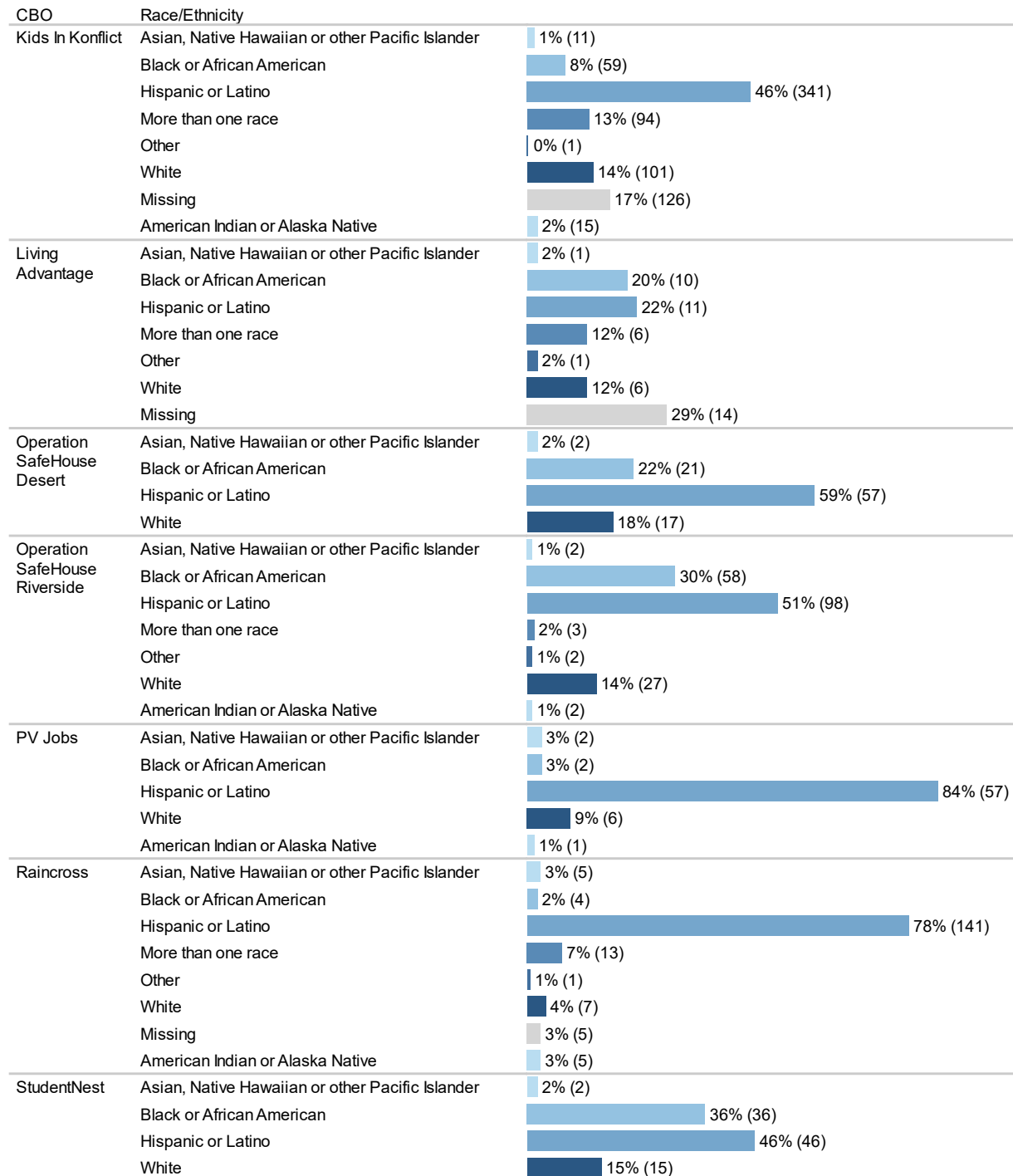
Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit B3. Race/Ethnicity of Youths Served by CBO (Part 1)



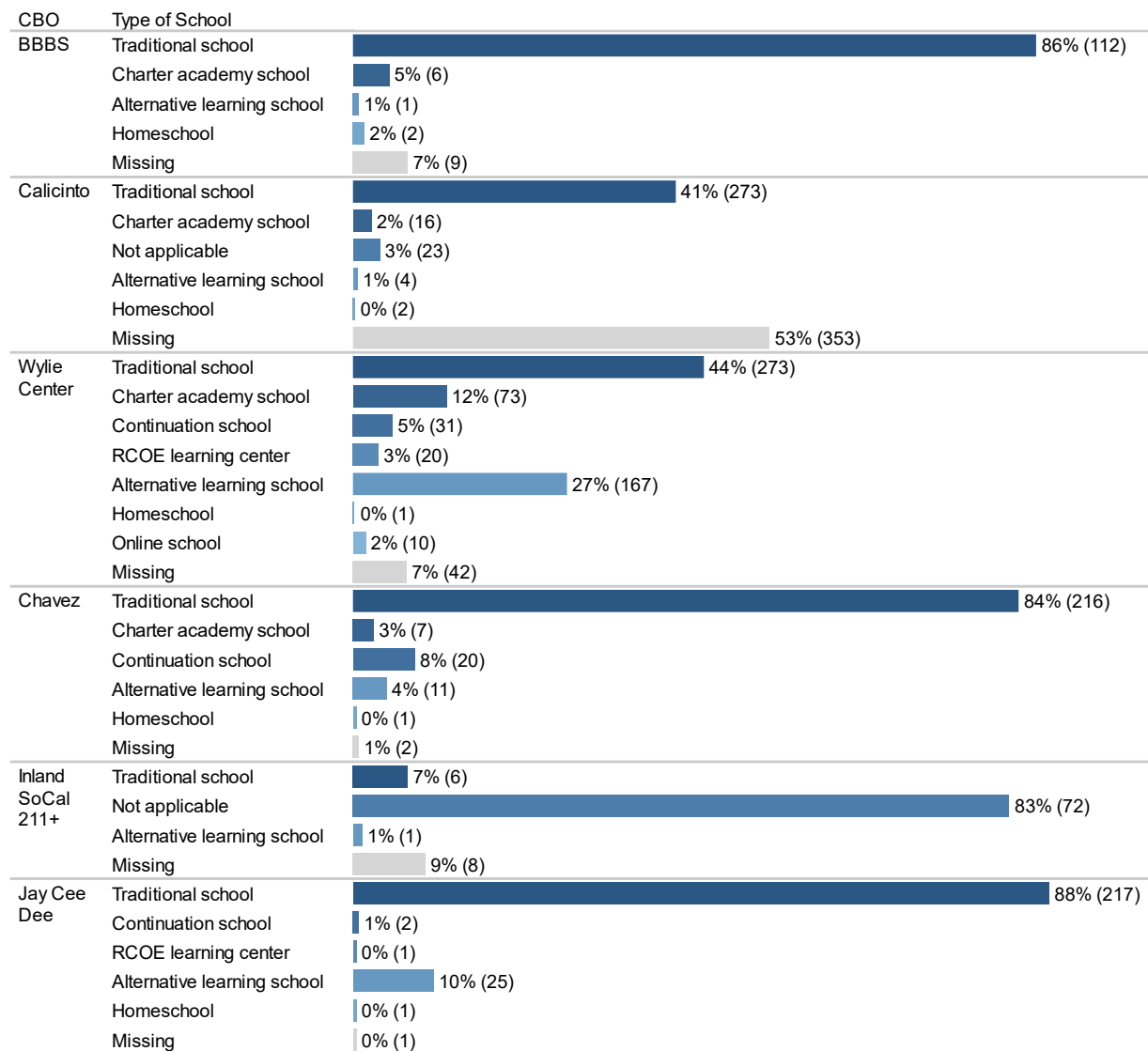
Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit B4. Race/Ethnicity of Youths Served by CBO (Part 2)



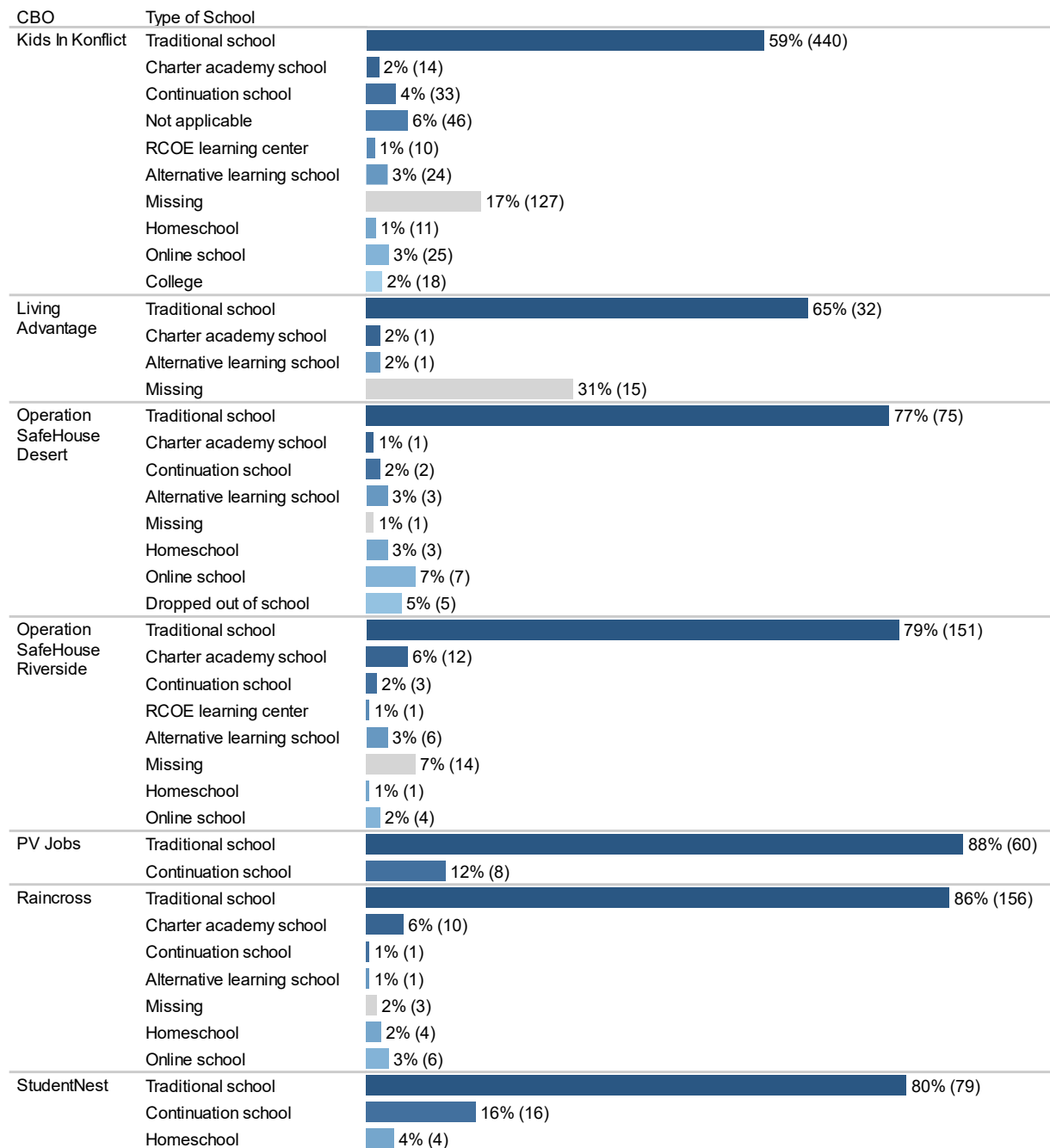
Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit B5. Type of School Youths Attended by CBO (Part 1)



Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit B6. Type of School Youths Attended by CBO (Part 2)



Note. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix C

Survey Scales' Item-Level Results

Exhibit C1. Social Connections

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Social Connections scale	268	3.80	0.84	1	5
There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best	264	3.91	1.13	1	5
I have someone who I can share my feelings and ideas with	266	3.73	1.16	1	5
I have someone in my life who I look up to	265	3.69	1.28	1	5
I have someone in my life who doesn't judge me	264	3.64	1.24	1	5
I feel lonely*	263	3.95	1.20	1	5
I have someone I can count on for help when I need it	262	3.81	1.17	1	5
I have someone who supports me in developing my interests and strengths	265	3.78	1.14	1	5
I have a friend or family member to spend time with on holidays and special occasions	265	4.01	1.14	1	5
I know for sure that someone really cares about me	262	4.05	1.04	1	5
I have someone in my life who is proud of me	265	3.91	1.20	1	5
There is an adult family member who is there for me when I need them (for example, my birth or adoptive parent, spouse, adult sibling, extended family member, legal guardian, non-biological chosen family)	264	3.91	1.20	1	5
There is an adult, other than a family member, who is there for me when I need them	265	3.76	1.25	1	5
I have friends who stand by me during hard times	265	3.72	1.28	1	5
I feel that no one loves me*	266	4.26	1.12	1	5
My spiritual or religious beliefs give me hope when bad things happen	265	3.26	1.39	1	5
I try to help other people when I can	265	3.97	1.09	1	5
I do things to make the world a better place like volunteering, recycling, or community service	266	3.21	1.32	1	5

Note. Missing data: 1%. Youths were instructed, “Using the options provided, indicate how much or how little each statement feels like you” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all like me, 5 = Very much like me).

***Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.**

Exhibit C2. Youth Resilience

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Youth Resilience scale	267	3.66	0.89	1.2	5
I learn from my mistakes	267	3.90	1.09	1	5
I believe I will be okay even when bad things happen	265	3.71	1.13	1	5
I do a good job of handling problems in my life	264	3.61	1.16	1	5
I try new things even if they are hard	266	3.57	1.15	1	5
When I have a problem, I come up with ways to solve it	265	3.71	1.14	1	5
I give up when things get hard*	267	3.77	1.28	1	5
I deal with my problems in a positive way (like asking for help)	265	3.39	1.22	1	5
I keep trying to solve problems even when things don't go my way	263	3.57	1.14	1	5
Failure just makes me try harder	262	3.54	1.24	1	5
No matter how bad things get, I know the future will be better	262	3.79	1.15	1	5

Note. Missing data: 2%. Youths were instructed, “Using the options provided, indicate how much or how little each statement feels like you” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all like me, 5 = Very much like me).

***Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.**

Exhibit C3. General Life Satisfaction

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
General Life Satisfaction scale	262	3.43	0.79	1	5
My life is going well	261	3.57	0.96	1	5
My life is just right	260	3.37	0.93	1	5
I wish I had a different kind of life*	257	3.25	1.15	1	5
I have a good life	260	3.62	0.93	1	5
I have what I want in life	262	3.35	1.05	1	5

Note. Missing data: 4%. Youths were instructed, “Indicate how much you agree or disagree” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree).

***Negatively worded item was reverse-coded.**

Exhibit C4. Perceived Stress

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Perceived Stress scale	258	2.90	0.55	1	5
How often have you been angered because of things that happened that were outside of your control?	255	2.84	0.96	1	5
How often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	256	2.79	1.02	1	5
How often have you felt that things were going your way?*	256	3.04	0.85	1	5
How often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly?	257	3.00	0.93	1	5
How often have you been able to control irritations in your life?*	257	2.75	0.94	1	5
How often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	256	2.86	0.95	1	5
How often have you felt nervous and “stressed”?	256	3.24	1.00	1	5
How often have you felt that you were on top of things?*	256	2.98	0.90	1	5
How often have you found that you could not handle (or manage) all the things that you had to do?	256	2.88	0.89	1	5
How often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?*	256	2.61	0.94	1	5

Note. Missing data: 5%. Youths were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past month . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*).

***Inversely worded items were reverse-coded.**

Exhibit C5. Emotional Control

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Emotional Control scale	261	3.19	0.90	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt mad	260	3.24	1.11	1	5
When I felt happy, I could control or change how happy I felt	259	3.28	1.02	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt excited	258	3.27	1.08	1	5
When I felt sad, I could control or change how sad I felt	260	3.07	1.13	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt scared	259	3.07	1.20	1	5
When I felt mad, I could control or change how mad I felt	260	3.20	1.15	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt happy	261	3.31	1.11	1	5
When I felt excited, I could control or change how excited I felt	261	3.24	1.12	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt sad	260	3.09	1.11	1	5
When I felt scared, I could control or change how scared I felt	258	3.13	1.14	1	5

Note. Missing data: 4%. Youths were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past month . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*).

Exhibit C6. Anger

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Anger scale	262	2.48	0.95	1	5
I felt mad	261	2.61	0.97	1	5
I was so angry I felt like yelling at somebody	261	2.31	1.14	1	5
I felt fed up	262	2.58	1.12	1	5
I was so angry I felt like throwing something	261	2.05	1.18	1	5
I felt upset	262	2.81	1.07	1	5

Note. Missing data: 4%. Youths were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past 7 days . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = *Never*, 5 = *Always*).

Exhibit C7. Unhealthy Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Unhealthy Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use scale	260	0.39	0.35	0	1
Makes me more irritable	255	0.31	0.46	0	1
Keeps me from being bored	256	0.38	0.49	0	1
Breaks the ice	255	0.36	0.48	0	1
Helps me enjoy a party more	258	0.37	0.48	0	1
Makes it easier to deal with stress	257	0.44	0.50	0	1
Allows people to have more fun	258	0.40	0.49	0	1
Gives people something to do	259	0.45	0.50	0	1

Note. Missing data: 4%. Youths were asked, “Do you believe that alcohol or other drug use has the following effects?” and responded “yes” or “no” to each statement.

Exhibit C8. Perceptions of Risks From Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Perceptions of Risks From Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use scale	225	2.99	0.85	1	4
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?	188	3.28	1.11	1	4
Try marijuana once or twice?	207	2.14	1.12	1	4
Smoke marijuana regularly?	206	2.68	1.11	1	4
Use vape products regularly (vape pens, mods, portable vaporizers)?	206	3.09	1.04	1	4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)?	202	2.42	1.11	1	4
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	201	3.05	1.06	1	4
Have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice each weekend?	198	3.02	1.05	1	4
Take cocaine (powder, crack) occasionally?	182	3.34	1.11	1	4
Use inhalants (such as aerosol spray cans, glue, gases)?	164	3.30	1.16	1	4
Use steroids occasionally?	164	3.22	1.14	1	4
Use club drugs (such as ecstasy, GHB, Rohypnol) occasionally?	169	3.24	1.15	1	4
Use heroin occasionally?	172	3.38	1.13	1	4

Note. Missing data: 17%. Youths were asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .” and responded to the questions along a 4-point scale (1 = *No risk*, 4 = *Great risk*). Youths who selected the response option “Cannot say, not familiar” were coded as missing data.

References

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Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
Available Funding
Fiscal Year 2024/25

Agenda Item 10a

FY2024/25 Estimated Funding (in millions)

Amount

FY 2024/25 Riverside Co Share of Statewide Allocation (\$107.1M)	\$ 6,708,793
FY 2023/24 Riverside Co Share of Estimated Growth Funding (October 2024)	\$ 6,110,170
FY 2023/24 JJCC Estimated Contingency Balance as of 6.30.24	\$ 17,184,981
Total FY 2024/25 Estimated Available Funding	\$ 30,003,944
FY23/24 JJCC approved Fully executed contracts within action item:	\$ 3,219,650

**Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
 Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
 JJCC Approved Fully Executed Contracts List
 Fiscal Year 2024/25**

Agenda Item 10a

Expansion Services Round 3

Amount:

Destiny Ministries Church	104,884.00
Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth and Families	109,802.00
Chavez Educational Services	93,396.00
Operation Safe House	220,014.00
Raincross Boxing Academy	109,127.00
Kids in Konflikt	109,303.00
Studentnest	110,007.00

Restorative Justice

Chapman University	161,117.00
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RFP Evaluation Services, GAP Analysis and Annual Plan

TBD	202,000.00
Expansion Services CBO Contracts (Open Ended)	1,000,000.00
Community-Led Diversion Project	1,000,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 3,219,650

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
Detailed Budget Proposal
Fund each agency at 100% of their respective budget requests
Fiscal Year 2024/25

Agenda Item #10a

Agency Name	FY 2023/24 Approved Budget (JJCC Approved 11.13.23)	FY 2024/25 Estimated State Allocation Base Distribution	FY 2023/24 One-time/Growth Funds	FY 2024/25 Requested Operating Budgets	FY24 vs. FY25 Increase/ (Decrease) Requested Funding
<u>Probation Department (Agenda Item 10a)</u>					
Successful Short-Term Supervision "SSTS/YAT"	\$ 2,396,438	1,861,183	1,289,277	\$ 3,150,460	\$ 754,022
Tattoo Removal Program	\$ 5,000	2,954	2,046	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Youth Accountability Team "YAT" Contracts (Pass-through):					
Community Based Organization "CBO" - Youth Outreach Counseling	\$ 205,400	121,343	84,057	\$ 205,400	\$ -
Compliance Contracts	\$ 809,300	478,106	331,194	\$ 809,300	\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 3,416,138	\$ 2,463,586	\$ 1,706,574	\$ 4,170,160	\$ 754,022
<u>Public Defender (Agenda Item 10c)</u>					
Support, Partnerships, Advocacy and Resources for Kids "SPARK"	\$ 1,410,242	885,797	613,609	\$ 1,499,406	\$ 89,164
Restorative Justice: Victim Mediation Services (Pass-through)	\$ 161,117	95,182	65,935	\$ 161,117	\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 1,571,359	\$ 980,979	\$ 679,544	\$ 1,660,523	\$ 89,164
<u>District Attorney (Agenda Item 10b)</u>					
Crime Prevention Unit "CPU" - Crime Prevention Services & Programs	\$ 2,750,336	1,432,402	992,252	\$ 2,424,654	\$ (325,682)
Subtotal	\$ 2,750,336	\$ 1,432,402	\$ 992,252	\$ 2,424,654	\$ (325,682)
<u>Riverside Office of Education</u>					
SB 439 Protocol - Fiscal Agent, Assessment & CBO Services	\$ 24,957	14,744	10,213	\$ 24,957	\$ -
Aware to Care Exchange "ACE" - Notification System	\$ 17,277	10,207	7,070	\$ 17,277	\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 42,234	\$ 24,950	\$ 17,284	\$ 42,234	\$ -
<u>Contracted Community Based Organizations (Pass-through)</u>					
Youth Services Expansion Contracts (Round 2 ending 6/30/24)	\$ 1,079,900	-	-	\$ -	\$ (1,079,900)
Youth Services Expansion Contracts (Round 3 ending 6/30/27)	\$ 863,390	506,010	350,523	\$ 856,533	\$ (6,857)
Expansion Services CBO Contracts (Open Ended)	\$ -	590,765	409,235	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Subcommittee - Community Programs Review and Feedback	\$ 50,000	-	-	\$ -	\$ (50,000)
Subtotal	\$ 1,993,290	\$ 1,096,775	\$ 759,758	\$ 1,856,533	\$ (136,757)
<u>Program Evaluation Services (Funding Requirements)</u>					
Evaluation Services (WestEd)	\$ 200,000	-	-	\$ -	\$ (200,000)
Request for Proposal "RFP" - Contracted Gap Analysis, Annual Plan	\$ 333,324	119,335	82,665	\$ 202,000	\$ (131,324)
Community-Led Diversion Project	\$ -	590,765	409,235	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 533,324	\$ 710,100	\$ 491,900	\$ 1,202,000	\$ 668,676
Total Agency Requested Budget Amount	\$ 10,306,681	\$ 6,708,793	\$ 4,647,311	\$ 11,356,104	\$ 1,049,423
Estimated Contingency Funds	\$ 17,132,835	\$ -	\$ 1,515,005	\$ 18,647,840	
Total Estimated Available Funding	\$ 27,439,516	\$ 6,708,793	\$ 6,162,316	\$ 30,003,944	

Submittal to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

March 18, 2024

Agenda Item #10a

Subject: FY 2024/25 JJCC Budget Proposal

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) agencies for Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) annually receive an allocation from the State Realignment Enhancing Law Enforcement Subaccount. Distributions to counties are entirely determined as a percent-to-total of each county's total population based on the most recent estimates published by the State Department of Finance (DOF).

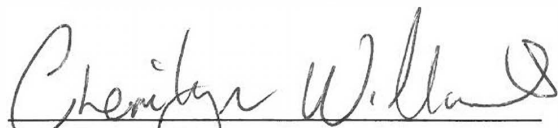
In FY 2024/25, Riverside County is expected to receive an estimated State allocation of \$6,708,793 in JJCPA Operating Funds. Riverside County is also estimated to receive \$6,110,170 for FY 2023/24 state growth allocation, which is anticipated to be distributed in October of FY 2024/25. Using the estimated state allocation, estimated growth allocation and the anticipated carryover balance (resulting from projected unexpended funds in FY 2023/24) the proposed JJCC budget for FY 2024/25 is as follows:

1. Distribute the baseline state allocation of \$6,708,793 based on the requested allocations for all agencies.
2. Fund any additional budget gaps with available one-time funding, i.e., anticipated carryover balance, contingency funds, and growth allocation.
3. Deposit any remaining funds and the FY 2023/24 state growth allocation into the contingency fund upon receipt.

Recommended Motion: That the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council:

1. Approve the JJCC budget proposal as presented for FY 2024/25 or request an alternative funding scenario be calculated and returned to the JJCC for review and approval.

Respectfully submitted,



Cherilyn Williams

Chief Deputy Probation Administrator



RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Serving Courts • Protecting Our Community • Changing Lives



RCP JJCPA Program Proposal FY24/25

YOUTH ACCOUNTABILITY TEAM (YAT)

YAT will require four (4) full time positions which include line-level, supervisory, and administrative personnel. Youth utilizing the program will be provided mentorship, programming designed based on the needs of the individual/family circumstances, and participation in pro-social events in the community. A proper assessment of each youth will be completed utilizing an evidence-based assessment tool, and a collaborative case plan will be developed with input from staff, the youth, their parents, and their attorney. All efforts will be geared toward increasing the likelihood of success at school, in the home, as well as their local communities. Major events that will be provided to the youth include but are not limited to organized field trips to local colleges and universities, occupational programs, sporting events, art exhibits, and museums. Lunch and/or snacks will be provided to youth during these field trips. An emphasis is placed upon broadening each youth's experiences in the local community and expanding their knowledge base and interest levels in healthy, pro-social activities which are readily available to youth. These events will be arranged not to conflict or interfere with youth's school schedules. A parent component will also be available to those parents desiring additional tools to assist with managing difficult behavior in the form of a parenting class. Upon each youth's completion of the program, they will be asked to complete a survey, sharing their feedback regarding their experience. Gift cards will be utilized to incentivize their participation.

654.1 WIC DUI PROGRAM

The 654.1 WIC DUI Program will require four (4) full time positions which include line-level, supervisory, and administrative personnel. Youth utilizing the program will be provided mentorship and programming designed to meet his/her specific needs. A collaborative case plan will be jointly created by the staff, the youth, their parents, and their attorney. The primary focus of this program and the case plan is to motivate youth to successfully complete a drunk driving program as outlined by law. These youth will also be afforded access to pro-social events in the community. These events may include organized field trips to local colleges and universities, occupational programs, sporting events, art exhibits, and museums. Lunch and/or snacks will be provided to youth during these field trips. Each event is designed to expand youth's experiences with positive, healthy leisure activities within their communities. Again, field trips are scheduled not to conflict with school or treatment obligations. Upon each youth's completion of the DUI program, he/she will be asked to complete a survey regarding their experience. Gift cards will be utilized to encourage participation.

JUVENILE DEFENSE PANEL

Services will be provided to all youth identified as potential program participants (for both YAT and 654.1 DUI program). JDP will meet with each youth to explain all allegations named in the 602 petition to advise them of legal rights, provide an overview of the program, and if consent is gained, assist in the construction of case plans. Counsel will remain available to all youth and their families for the duration of their program.

COMPLIANCE CONTRACTS

Services will include necessary training for all probation staff, as well as counsel, geared toward promoting positive youth development and cutting-edge research on adolescent development. Value-based approaches will be provided which increase youth motivation and engagement, better incorporate families within the community, and promote equity.

CBO YOUTH OUTREACH COUNSELING

Services will be provided to every youth participant in the YAT program. These counselors will work directly with the youth to address specific issues identified per assessment, youth, and/or parent.

SUCCESSFUL SHORT-TERM SUPERVISION (SSTS)

The SSTS program is geared toward low-level youth who have entered the juvenile justice system via the formal court process. The overall goal of the program is to assist youth and their parents with successful completion of the program by the first court review hearing. Appropriate supervision will be provided to assist the youth with improvement in school attendance and performance, abstinence from substance use, participation in specific counseling outlined by their identified needs, and positive community involvement through community service and/or participation in pro-social activities. Field trips provided by this program will include athletic programs/events, religious-based activities (feeding the homeless, organizing/assisting with food drives), art-based activities, community-based activities, and family-driven activities.

PROGRAM EVALUATION SERVICES

Services are provided by a third-party vendor to assist in the compilation and analysis of data regarding services provided by JJCPA funded programs. This provider will meet with representatives of each program, develop trackers, and communicate feedback. Outcomes will be provided in ongoing quarterly reports, as well as annually to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC).

Riverside County Probation Department
JJCPA Budget Summary
FY 2024/25

Agenda Item 10b

Appropriations

JJCPA YAT/654.1 FTE (2.25)

57794 - PROBATION ASSISTANT

79534 - SUPV PROBATION OFFICER

79532 - DEP PROBATION OFFICER II

JJCPA-SSTS FTE (15)

(5) 13866 - OFFICE ASSISTANT III

(9) 79532 - DEP PROBATION OFFICER II

(1) 79534 - SUPV PROBATION OFFICER

Other Benefits

Indirect S&B Cost

Total Salaries & Benefits (17.25)

Operating Cost (Supplies & Services)

Other Charges (Tattoo Removal Program)

Other Agencies and CBO (YAT)

StudentNest Foundation

Other CBO (Lawsuit Agreement Impact)

WestEd

Scott Mc Donald "Just Solve Ink"

Naomi Goldstein

Barbara Brand

Burns and Oblachinski

Indirect Cost

Total Expenditures

Local Realignment

JJCPA - Growth/One-Time Rollover

Total State Revenue

Net County Cost

Probation Costs

311,360.00

82,820.95

194,186.20

34,352.80

1,654,206.00

309,020.03

1,162,916.48

182,269.48

77,518.00

131,020.00

\$ 2,174,104.00

460,153.00

5,000.00

205,400.00

205,400.00

809,300.00

40,000.00

54,500.00

54,800.00

180,000.00

480,000.00

516,203.00

\$ 4,170,160.00

3,111,162.00

1,058,998.00

\$ 4,170,160.00

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MICHAEL A. HESTRIN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

January 12, 2024

FY24-25 JJCPA PROGRAM NARRATIVE

INTRODUCTION

Established in 2015, the District Attorney's Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) strives to enhance public safety by working with at risk elementary, middle, and high school students and their families to reduce the likelihood of those minors becoming part of the criminal justice system. Programs offered by the unit focus on explaining the links between behavior such as truancy, chronic school absenteeism, substance abuse, gang affiliation and entry into the criminal justice system. CPU programming also helps youths develop a sense of community and understand how their behavior positively or negatively affects those around them.

CPU provides services to every community in Riverside County using a multidisciplinary approach. The team is comprised of Deputy District Attorneys, Victim Services Specialists¹, and personnel from the SAFE Family Justice Centers (a co-located nonprofit)². These three distinct disciplines work together to provide direct services to clients and render topic specific and culturally responsive services to meet the needs of each unique individual. This model ensures that all participants in CPU receive high quality services and maintain full control over their privacy while deciding to engage or obtain services outside of the criminal justice system.

During calendar year 2023, 624 youth, parents and caregivers enrolled in CPU programs received direct services and case management. 44.70% of the client population served reported experiencing an act of violence. Additionally, 4,569 unduplicated services and 691 referrals were provided to CPU youth and their families during the calendar year. These referrals and services directly address critical needs such as housing, transportation, mental health needs, as well as services to address challenges to school attendance and delinquent behavior. In order to better address the evolving needs of CPU clients and the nature of services rendered in calendar

¹ Victim Services Specialists work in the Division of Victim Services, a state recognized Victim/Witness Assistance Center (Penal Code 13835.5).

² SAFE Family Justice Centers are a nonprofit specializing in providing collocated services to youth and victims of abuse. Family Justice Centers are a nationally recognized service model and best practice framework for delivering services to vulnerable populations (Penal Code 13750).

year 2023, this CPU project proposal has been modified to more completely respond to the needs of youth in our community.

The FY 24/25 proposal reduces the number of project funded Deputy District Attorneys while maintaining its commitment to providing support to the student attendance review board infrastructure at schools in the county. The proposal also increases direct prevention and intervention services to youth that are delivered by specially trained crisis interventionists from the Division of Victim Services (DVS) and SAFE Family Justice Centers (SFJC). The overall restructure of the FY 24/25 program will result in \$325,682.00 reduction in funding request.

TEAM MEMBERS

District Attorney's Office

The District Attorney is statutorily authorized to prosecute all violations of California criminal law, including chronic truancy and juvenile offenses. As such, the District Attorney's Office plays an important role in the fight to encourage school attendance. Deputy District Attorneys provide valuable insight to students and their families about how behaviors such as substance abuse, gang affiliation, and truancy can lead to negative interactions with the criminal justice system and limit their options for future success in life.

Bureau of Investigation

The Bureau of Investigation supports the prosecutorial and law enforcement endeavors of the District Attorney and is uniquely educated about emerging trends and crime issues that result in the targeting of youth to engage in delinquency and/or lead to victimization. A District Attorney Investigator will serve as a new addition to the Crime Prevention Unit outreach and education efforts under the YES and GAME program.

Division of Victim Services (DVS)

The DVS provides services to victims of crime and supports special teams throughout the DA's Office (like CPU). The Division of Victim Services operates a Facility K-9 Dog Program and a Crisis Response Team to support adult victims of crime and children who have experienced trauma and other adverse childhood experiences (that predispose children to delinquent behavior). Additionally, DVS partners with schools, community-based organizations, and more to provide education and outreach on crime prevention topics for youth, parents, community members, and professionals.

SAFE Family Justice Centers (SFJC)

The SFJC is a highly respected local non-profit community-based organization with a proven record of success. Established in 1998, four regional Family Justice Centers located in the city of Temecula/Murrieta, Riverside, and Indio provide specialized services for survivors of abuse and at-risk youth prevention and intervention services to the community. Over the last 19 years, two of the three Family Justice Center locations are sponsored by the Riverside County

District Attorney's Office and are in adjacent buildings at the Riverside and Indio District Attorney's Office. This allows for co-located multidisciplinary work to be performed in one centralized location in each region of the county. SFJC has two major arms of program services known as the "Family Justice Center framework"³ and the "Outreach and Prevention Team".

The centers provide services to victims of abuse using a multidisciplinary response framework that provides "one-stop shop" services to youth and adults from both government and community-based partner agencies who work under one roof to support the complex needs of at-risk youth and victims of abuse. Services provided in the centers are trauma informed, client led, confidential, and limit the number of times that individuals must re-tell their story, ultimately creating a safe space for youth and family members to address the underlying causes of truancy and delinquent behavior.

These wraparound services will result in the overall stability of the youth and reduce the barriers to regular school attendance. SFJC services are designed to help identify and address barriers associated with school attendance and adverse childhood experiences by addressing the acute needs of youth who interface with the CPU. Additionally, SFJC serves as a long-term program support option for youth via its social emotional learning groups like Girls Circle, Boys Council,⁴ and a new teen leadership program called iLead. Developed by the renowned leadership expert John Maxwell, iLead is a values-based program tailored specifically for students. This unique offering integrates John Maxwell's proven leadership content with a peer-to-peer learning process, providing students with an immersive experience that allows them to practice leadership skills as they learn them. iLead emphasizes values, character, and practical application, fostering a holistic approach to leadership development. By combining the wisdom of John Maxwell with a dynamic peer learning environment, Riverside County PAL aims to empower young individuals with the skills and mindset needed to become effective leaders in their communities and beyond.

Youth enrolled in these programs will also have access to project-sponsored field trips and exposure activities that support the personal and positive development of youth in our programs.

2024/2025 PLAN

This proposal requests funding for the continuation of youth crime prevention services and programs currently funded by the JJCPA and provided by CPU. SFJC specialists will conduct comprehensive needs assessments for youth and families receiving services from CPU and connect those families with appropriate, culturally sensitive and trauma-informed resources. In cases with more significant challenges, specialists will fill gaps in case management and direct services delivery until other assistance can be obtained. These wraparound services will result in the overall stability of the youth and reduce the barriers to regular school attendance. Programs offered by CPU will focus on the following areas:

3

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=PEN&division=&title=5.3.&part=4.&chapter=&article=

⁴ <https://onecirclefoundation.org/models>

1. Truancy Prevention

There were approximately 125,000 chronically absent and truant youth in Riverside County during the 2022-2023 school year and the chronic absentee rate in Riverside County was 28.2%, and this is 3.3% higher than the statewide average.⁵ This is significant because 82% of adults incarcerated in US penal institutions are high school dropouts and over 70% have difficulty reading above a fourth-grade level. This connection is so significant that truancy is considered the number one predictor of juvenile delinquency in California. Truant students are also more likely to become a crime victim. This strong connection between truancy and crime underscores the importance of the SARB process and the District Attorney's unique, statutory role in fighting truancy.

Accordingly, CPU will continue to engage in extensive truancy prevention efforts with schools, students, and parents or guardians. This will be a countywide effort in association with the County's 23 local school districts and the County Office of Education. These efforts will continue to include:

SART meetings

School site meetings organized by individual school districts and attended by Deputy District Attorneys assigned to the CPU to inspire students and emphasize the importance of education and help parents understand their crucial role in supporting and protecting their children's education.

SARB meetings

Pursuant to the California Education Code, the District Attorney plays an important role in the SARB process. SARB meetings bring together district and community resources to help families who continue to struggle with truancy identify barriers to regular school attendance and find sustainable solutions to avoid truancy. By working with families and school districts throughout the County, Deputy District Attorneys (DDA) assigned to the CPU are in a unique position to identify best practices to ensure regular school attendance.

District Attorney Truancy Mediation

These meetings represent the last phase in the SARB process and are authorized per the Education and Welfare and Institutions Codes. At these meetings, truant students and their parents or guardians who have been unable to satisfactorily resolve truancy concerns through SARB meetings work individually (one family at a time) with a CPU DDA and SFJC Youth Specialist. These meetings are a final opportunity to find a solution for the student's attendance related issues before the matter is referred by the school district to law enforcement for criminal investigation and possible prosecution.

⁵ <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/DQCensus/AttChrAbsRate.aspx?cds=33&aggllevel=county&year=2022-23&initrow=Eth&ro=y>

Because of their ability to quickly identify and provide referrals to helpful community resources, SFJC Youth Specialists play a valuable part of truancy mediation meetings. Many families who participated in the SARB process in 2023 experienced barriers regarding loss of job, housing, exposure to violence, death of a core family member, placements with extended family members, foster care entry and more. Youth Specialist participation helps to increase the likelihood of success, due to their ability to identify long term solutions that might help parents or guardians overcome obstacles to improved school attendance.

SAFE Family Justice Center Outreach & Prevention Team & Riverside County Police Activities League (PAL)

SAFE Family Justice Center also operates the Riverside County Police Activities League (PAL) which began providing services to Temecula based youth in 2004 and program elements are now accessible to all youth enrolled in CPU programs Countywide. PAL provides programs and activities which offer all kids an opportunity to participate with positive role models in a safe environment with caring adults. Studies show that students who engage in regular mentorship and prevention programs are more successful in averting attempts to recruit youth into gangs and delinquent behavior. When students have access to positive role models and mentors, they are 52% less likely than their peers to skip a day of school, 46% less likely than their peers to start using drugs, and 27% less likely to start using alcohol (Mentoring.org, 2023). The collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and professionals in the field of criminal justice is founded on the belief that early prevention and intervention for youth will reduce juvenile crime and violence. PAL programs seek to help youth understand the personal and societal consequences that accompany criminal activity, develop healthy relationship skills, conflict resolution, as well as programs and activities specifically focused on youth between 5 and 18 years of age.

2. Responding to School Violence and Other Traumatic Incidents

School staff and students routinely struggle in the aftermath of school-related traumatic incidents such as hate speech, racially motivated altercations, on campus arrests, or serious injuries to students or staff. Effectively mitigating the negative impacts of these events on the campus community requires programming that is socially, emotionally, and trauma informed.

To that end, CPU created the DART program in 2021 in partnership with Moreno Valley Unified School District. DART focuses on quickly connecting members of the school community who experience trauma with resources that might help them with their recovery. During school year 2022- 2023, DART responded to 41 referrals for assistance via its program site, Moreno Valley School District. Intervention services are provided on site at the Moreno Valley Wellness Center by a SAFE Family Justice Center Specialist. The majority of intervention services were sought by school employees for youth experiencing victimization or engaging in active drug use, fighting, running away from home and every referral resulted in the need to engage more than one community or government organization to address the needs of each child. This vast need for a multidisciplinary response has also led to the development of the Violence Prevention Council. The Violence Prevention Council is a multidisciplinary

collaborative meeting that is facilitated by CPU and Moreno Valley School District to engage our community providers about resources, services, and provide education regarding topics that impact at risk youth using the expertise of Riverside County providers.

The DART team includes all CPU's members and may, as appropriate, include the involvement of law enforcement, the Probation Department, the Department of Behavioral Health, substance abuse recovery organizations, and other appropriate community resources.

3. Youth Safety

The District Attorney's Office developed the YES program to help educate campus communities and the general public, about specific dangers confronting our youth from a wide variety of areas including substance abuse, gang association, abusive and/or otherwise unhealthy relationships, bullying, and peer pressure. These dangers threaten to derail students' lives before they truly begin.

YES Program

The YES program is focused on providing resources to help youth avoid those risks without negatively affecting their future. Recent topics for YES presentations include the following:

- Bullying
- Internet Safety & Cyber-Bullying
- Human Trafficking
- Intimate Partner Violence and Healthy Relationships
- Fentanyl Awareness
- Hate Crimes
- Juveniles and the Law
- The Power of Education

GAME Program

No school district in Riverside County can escape the presence of gang or drug activity. Youth who feel disconnected from the community at large, struggle academically, and feel little support from the adults in their lives often fall victim to the allure of gang membership or seek escape through drug use. Parents are sometimes unaware of the prevalence of gangs and drugs and often struggle to communicate with their children on these topics. Aiming to help parents begin those important conversations, the GAME presentations include:

- Parent Project- a 10–16-week curriculum for parents of children at an increased risk of involvement with the criminal justice system (either as a perpetrator or as a victim) designed to help families identify healthy strategies for conflict reduction, improve school attendance and performance, address substance abuse issues, and avoid gang involvement.

- Gang Awareness and Prevention- education on common factors leading to gang affiliation and membership, tools to help identify potential gang involvement, strategies to combat gang and drug involvement. Presentations are specifically geared towards students, parents or educators.
- Drug Awareness Presentation- teaches students and parents about the dangers of both illegal street drug and prescription drug abuse.

4. CANINE PROGRAMS

K-9 Facility Dog Program I

Testifying in court is an intimidating prospect for most people. The unwelcoming atmosphere found in most courtrooms coupled with the unfamiliar rules that limit what a witness is allowed to say and the way they are allowed to say it are especially intimidating for those testifying about traumatic or otherwise difficult events. The Division of Victim Services K-9 Facility Dog Program features K-9 Rachel, a specially trained facility dog, who provides support services to vulnerable children and adults while they testify in court. Acknowledging the scientific evidence that shows how effectively facility dogs can support victims and witnesses. California Penal Code 868.4 authorizes the use of specially trained facility dogs in criminal court proceedings.

The K-9 Facility Dog Program also augments CPU services by providing support to clients on an as needed basis. In one case, this support proved invaluable when CPU, along with the K-9 Facility Dog Program, responded to a desert school to support students and faculty in the aftermath of a tragic hit and run collision that resulted in the death of one child and serious injuries to the others. The DART team initiated an emergency services referral and coordinated with other CPU members and the school to secure services for the minors. The K-9 Facility Dog Program will continue to support DART and to help the support needs of children who are likely in interface with court systems.

K-9 Support Dog Program (K-9 Dinah)

During the 2023/24 school year, the CPU was pleased to offer a second canine program to support CPU programs. Like K-9 Rachel, K-9 Augie and K-9 Dinah, along with their handlers provide support for CPU DART team responses. These K-9's also serve in a critical role in rapport building with youths receiving CPU services and/or attending CPU programs. The addition K-9 Dinah will allow CPU to additionally offer canine support in needs assessment interviews, groups/presentations, DART activities and counseling/case management sessions, however K-9 Augie will be retiring in January of 2024, which will mean only one K-9 Support Dog will be available for the unit.

CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM

The Crisis Response Team deploys specially trained Victim Service Specialists to partner with local first responders to assist the community by providing on scene crisis response in the aftermath of a traumatic criminal mass casualty event. The goal of this team is to deploy rapid response intervention and services to community partners, survivors, and next of kin following the aftermath of a tragedy.

Through this project, Victim Services Supervisor will serve in the role as a Training and Education K-9 Therapy Support Dog handler in support of the prevention and intervention services provided by the CPU. Training and education currently serve as one of the CPU's largest prongs of service delivery to the community. This position will continue to increase the unit's reach to the community.

5. SFJC ADVOCACY SERVICES

SFJC Youth Specialists (formerly referred to as Victim Advocates) are assigned to support the CPU with confidential community-based advocacy services. Youth Specialists are assigned to service areas covering the entire County and are able to provide an in-person response to emergency requests for services from local schools. In cases where the youth or family's challenges require longer term services, Youth Specialists will fill gaps in case management and direct service delivery. SFJC will also provide intervention and preventative case management services designed to support youth, siblings, and caregivers interfacing with CPU programs.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

Based on information from previous years, the CPU anticipates that the number of community members reached by CPU programming, the frequency of success outcomes from truancy prevention efforts, and the overall availability of an increasing variety of quality programming and resources to meet if not exceed the levels seen in recent years.

Truancy Prevention

1. During the first half of the 2023-24 school year, the CPU SARB team participated in over 300 attendance related meetings with students, parents/guardians, and district personnel (including SART, SARB, and DA Mediation Hearings). Of those students, 32.9% of improved their attendance within 30 days of the meeting. Anticipated outcomes include helping youth experience a change in circumstances by providing case management and barrier reduction services for children and parents.

Responding to School Violence and Other Traumatic Incidents

2. During the 2022-2023 school year, CPU responded to 41 DART referrals for Moreno Valley School District. Additionally, CPU members made DART presentations to a total of 2,832 students, families, and 391 adults consisting of parents and school professional staff. DART presentations are comprised of YES, GAME, and targeted training topics that result from themes that present in DART referrals as a method to provide direct services to youth and wrap around training to parents, caregivers, and school staff.

Youth Safety

3. During the 2023 calendar year, members of CPU made YES presentations to 16,578 students, families, and other members of the community. During that same time period, members of the GAME team made a total of 141 presentations to over 17,550 attendees. Community education and outreach for youth, parents, and professionals will enhance awareness and skills to address concerning behaviors presenting in youth.

Additional Programming

4. During calendar year 2023, SFJC enrolled 363 youth and 279 adults (caregivers/young adult siblings) into voluntary case management services. 135 of these youth elected to enroll in social emotional learning programs and PAL. Anticipated outcomes include increased knowledge and new development of interpersonal skills.

FUNDING REQUEST

CONCLUSION

A prosecutor's office is a traditionally 'reactive' organization. Crimes are committed, police investigate, and the District Attorney charges the offender to impose accountability and consequences through the criminal justice system. In Riverside County, however, we recognize that this traditional prosecution model is not always the best way to keep our communities safe and help our youth thrive. We must also work 'proactively' to prevent crime before it ever happens. That was District Attorney's purpose in creating the Crime Prevention Unit. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office crime prevention initiative uses the strategies described above in a concerted effort to significantly enhance public safety by motivating and empowering the youth to overcome challenges, develop positive and healthy mindsets, and achieve personal, educational, and professional or vocational success.

It should be noted that comprehensive juvenile crime prevention and intervention efforts from a prosecutorial agency generally do not exist in the United States. Riverside County is a striking exception that provides a stellar model of the positive outcomes that can be achieved when prosecutors join community partners to assist at-risk youth in being successful and staying out of the criminal justice system.

Our visionary and cutting-edge crime prevention model has generated national interest, earned prestigious awards (such as the California School Board Association's Golden Bell Award which has never before been awarded to a prosecutorial agency), and provides a special pathway for criminal justice reform for other prosecuting agencies to follow. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office is very grateful to the Riverside County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council for its past, present, and future support in developing this unique model that positively invests in youth and prevents their entry into the Juvenile Justice System. We are privileged to collaborate with the JJCC and our community partners.

FY24/25 District Attorney's Office JJCPA

Agenda #10c

DA Crime Prevention Unit (CPU)

Personnel Costs - Salaries/Employee Benefits (CPU)			FY24125 Budget Reauest	FY24125 Budget Reauest
<u>Position</u>	<u>Annual Sala[]'</u>	<u>FTE</u>		
Chief Deputy District Attorney	\$241,052.86	0.10	\$24,105	\$24,105
Managing Deputy District Attorney	\$222,403.02	0.30	\$66,721	\$66,721
Deputy District Attorney IV	\$193,277.90	2.00	\$386,556	\$386,556
Deputy District Attorney III	\$152,236.99	2.00	\$304,474	\$304,474
DA Investigator	\$94,932.50	0.25	\$23,733	\$23,733
Victim Services Regional Manager	\$92,151.23	0.33	\$30,410	\$30,410
Victim Services Supervisor & K9 Handler	\$70,609.14	1.00	\$70,609	\$70,609
Sr Victim Services Specialist	\$70,989.92	1.00	\$70,990	\$70,990
Victim Services Specialist	\$63,994.55	2.00	\$127,989	\$127,989
Legal Support Assistant I	\$47,636.46	1.00	\$47,636	\$47,636
TOTAL SALARIES			\$1,153,223	\$1,153,223
Benefits:				
Chief Deputy District Attorney		Benefit Rate 45.85%	\$11,052	\$11,052
Benefits 45.85% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 4.12%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 4.854%, Life 0.033%, LGTD 0.948%, Optical 0.079%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401a) 0.539%, Workers' Comp Ins. 0.961%		Salary Amount \$24,105		
		\$11,052.14		
Managing Deputy District Attorney		Benefit Rate 47.59%	\$31,753	\$31,753
Benefits 47.59% = Retirement 32.736%, Social Security 4.466%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 6.108%, Life 0.036%, LGTD 0.948%, Optical 0.086%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401 a) 0.585% ,Workers' Comp Ins. 1.041 %		Salary Amount \$66,721		
		\$31,752.52		
Deputy District Attorney IV		Benefit Rate 48.63%	\$187,982	\$187,982
Benefits 48.63% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 5.139%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 6.59%, Life 0.041 % LGTD 0.490%, Optical 0.099%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401 a) 0.282% , Def Comp (401 a) 0.478%, Workers' Comp Ins. 1.198%		Salary Amount \$386,556		
		\$187,982.18		
Deputy District Attorney III		Benefit Rate 53.21%	\$162,011	\$162,011
Benefits 53.21 % = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.059%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 9.726%, Life 0.052%, LGTD 0.490%, Optical 0.126%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401a) 0.623% , Def Comp (401a) 0.294%, Workers' Comp Ins. 1.522%		Salary Amount \$304,474		
		\$162,010.62		
DA Investigator		Benefit Rate 75.54%	\$17,928	\$17,928
Benefits 75.54% = Retirement 51.383% , Social Security 0.00%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 18.521%, Life 0.00%, LGTD 0.354%, Optical 0.00%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401 a) 0.253%, VEBA Hlth Svc 1.011 % Workers' Comp Ins. 1.233%		Salary Amount \$23,733		
		\$17,927.91		
Victim Services Regional Manager		Benefit Rate 62.37%	\$18,967	\$18,967
Benefits 62.37% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.2%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Ins. 16.69%, Life 0.086%, LGTD 0.948%, Optical 0.208%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Def Comp (401a) 1.411%, Workers' Comp Ins. 2.514%		Salary Amount \$30,410		
		\$18,966.72		
Victim Services Supervisor & K9 Handler		Benefit Rate 58.41%	\$41,243	\$41,243
Benefits 58.41 % = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.2%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Insurance 14.171%, Life 0.091%, LGTD 0.325%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Training Pension 0.029%, Workers' Comp Ins. 3.28%		Salary Amount \$70,609		
		\$41,242.72		
Sr Victim Services Specialist		Benefit Rate 62.79%	\$44,575	\$44,575
Benefits 62.79% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.2%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Insurance 18.564%, Life 0.092%, LGTD 0.325%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Training Pension 0.029%, Workers' Comp Ins. 3.263%		Salary Amount \$70,990		
		\$44,574.62		
Victim Services Specialist		Benefit Rate 60.89%	\$77,933	\$77,933
Benefits 60.89% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.2%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Insurance 16.298%, Life 0.102%, LGTD 0.325%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Training Pension 0.033%, Workers' Comp Ins. 3.62%		Salary Amount \$127,989		
		\$77,932.50		
Legal Support Assistant I		Benefit Rate 58.32%	\$27,781	\$27,781
Benefits 58.32% = Retirement 32.736% , Social Security 6.2%, Medicare 1.45%, Health Insurance 12.757%, Life 0.138%, Unemployment Ins. 0.13%, Training Pension 0.044%, Workers' Comp Ins. 4.862%		Salary Amount \$47,636		
		\$27,781.32		
TOTAL BENEFITS			\$621,223	\$621,223
PERSONNEL COSTS CATEGORY TOTAL			\$1,774,448	\$1,774,446

OPERATING COSTS				
Crime Prevention Unit (CPU)			FY24/25 Budget Request	FY24/25 Budget Request
K9 Handler Training (DVS): (K9 Dinah)			\$4,500	\$4,500
DVS K9 Expenses: Veterinarian costs, harnesses, bedding, food, grooming			\$10,500	\$10,500
Communications			\$5,800	\$5,800
Mobile wifi for DDAs & addition of 2 phones for the 2 DVS Specialists		\$4,000		
Zoom Business account	\$200 annually x 4 DDA's	\$800		
Conference Zoom Connector (CRC) \$499	\$500 Annually x 2 Connectors	\$1,000		
		\$5,800		
Travel/Training			\$50,000	\$50,000
School Presentations and Outreach: Outreach supplies (Tables, Chairs, uniforms, etc)			\$10,000	\$10,000
Equipment and Technical Supplies			\$15,665	\$15,665
Vehicle Expenses: County vehicle costs, fuel, maintenance			\$11,000	\$11,000
SUB Total: CPU Operating Costs			\$107,465	\$107,465
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENTS (PSA)				
SAFE Family Justice Center			FY24/25 Budget Request	FY24/25 Budget Request
SAFE Family Justice Center			\$306,590	\$306,590
4.5 Victim Services Advocate (Salary & Benefits)	SAFE Advocates New Rate: (2.5x \$65,487)	\$163,718		
to provide wrap-around program services to at-risk youth	SAFE Adv. 2+ years of service: New Rate :2 x \$71,431	\$142,872		
		\$306,590		
1 Supervising Specialist	SAFE FJC Supv. : New Rate: 1 x \$89,476		\$89,476	\$89,476
1 Victim Services Project Analyst - Salary and Benefits	SAFE FJC Project Analyst: 1 x \$66,677		\$66,677	\$66,677
Auto Mileage			\$20,000	\$20,000
Mileage for 5 SAFE FJC Victim Advocates for daily travel to schools throughout Riverside County to provide advocacy support during the SARB process, facilitating programs for youth on site, and emergency in person service requests for children experiencing significant need				
Family Stability Fund for Emergency Needs			\$10,000	\$10,000
Provide direct financial support to CPU youth and their families to support their long term stability. Funds may be used for rent assistance, utilities, support with transportation, educational assistance, and supplies. This fund supports families in maintaining their stability and promotes student success in school.				
Gift Cards/Vouchers for Short-Term Needs			\$10,000	\$10,000
Gift cards for hotel, gas, rideshare, grocery, and basic needs items to support youth with resources to fill their immediate needs and items to promote their long term sustainability				
Hotel: 50 cards @ \$100 each		\$5,000		
Walmart: 100 cards @ \$25 each		\$2,500		
Fuel: 100 cards @ \$25 each		\$2,500		
		\$10,000		
Program Supplies			\$10,000	\$10,000
Participant shirts for groups, art supplies and curriculum materials for social emotional learning programs				
Field Trips/Experiences/Camp			\$30,000	\$30,000
Funds to support admission to pro-social activities such as museums, sporting events, community service projects, art and theatrical performances				
SUB Total: SAFE FJC PSA			\$542,743	\$542,743
TOTAL JJCPA COSTS			\$2,424,654	\$2,424,654

LAW OFFICES OF THE
Public Defender
 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

STEVEN L. HARMON
 PUBLIC DEFENDER

JUDITH GWEON
 ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER



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January 22, 2024

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER JJCC/JJCPA 2025-2024 SPARK NARRATIVE

INTRODUCTION

The Riverside County Law Offices of the Public Defender seeks continued funding for SPARK: Support, Partnerships, Advocacy and Resources for Kids, an intervention and prevention program designed to benefit middle and high-school aged youth who are represented by the Public Defender's Office and at-promise Transition Age Youth (TAY) throughout Riverside County. SPARK's primary objective is to identify unaddressed academic and mental health needs, as well as other barriers to successful transition into adulthood, and link youth to appropriate resources through coordinated and collaborative community partnerships. Legal consultations, advocacy and referrals are also provided, as well as trainings for partnering agencies, school districts, and community-based organizations.

Given the diverse needs of the population we serve, SPARK has multiple components: 1) prevent full entry into the justice system by establishing and utilizing a coordination of community resources early in the court process; 2) reduce recidivism and promote favorable outcomes, such as increased academic success, shortened probation terms, limited detention and removal, and increased protective factors for those who do enter the system; and (3) remove barriers and promote positive transitions to adulthood for Transition Age Youth using an integrated, community-based approach.

To address these components, SPARK provides coordinated, accessible services countywide, with a team in each of the three Riverside County regions: Coachella Valley, Mid-County, and Riverside. Each SPARK team consists of a Deputy Public Defender who specializes in juvenile justice and education advocacy and a social services practitioner dedicated to identifying and locating supports for unaddressed or under-addressed education and mental health needs, as well as additional barriers such as those impacting access to benefits, employment and housing. SPARK is led by a Supervising Deputy Public Defender and a senior educational rights paralegal who assist in the overall training and

coordination of the teams and also provide direct client support. SPARK teams' advocacy is done in partnership with parents/legal guardians or educational rights holders, psychoeducation experts, community stakeholders, including Riverside County Office of Education, all twenty-three school districts in the county, as well as other districts when youth are placed out of county, charter and private schools, Inland Regional Center, community-based organizations, and mental health professionals.

In addition to growing partnerships with various school districts and community-based organizations throughout Riverside County, SPARK has an invaluable collaboration with Riverside University Health Systems – Behavioral Health's Transition Age Youth Drop-in Centers. Each SPARK team has a dedicated space at the centers for the attorney and social services practitioner to meet with SPARK clients and families outside of the court and school setting, with drop-in hours, and built-in access to supportive services for youth and staff. As a result of the partnership, SPARK is able to directly connect clients to behavioral health services, provide legal consultations that clients may not have otherwise had access to, assist with connections to other necessary resources, and promote the benefits of the Transition Age Youth Drop-In Centers and coordinated services.

To further enhance the reach of our services, SPARK also provides outreach at resource fairs and other community events, as well as trainings to agencies and community-based organizations on how to access our services, new legislation, and emergent legal issues impacting youth in Riverside County. These trainings and events cultivate growing partnerships and links for a more integrative approach to serving youth.

SCOPE

The scope of the Public Defender's activities under this program is based on the following evidence-based research and empirical information:

(1) Unaddressed Educational and Mental Health Needs – Juvenile justice system-involved youth have a high incidence of disabilities and special education needs, estimated at between **65 to 85 percent, with many requiring services to be successful in school.**¹ Nationally, 60 to 70 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a mental health condition and approximately 30 percent have a serious disorder warranting immediate treatment.² Under the Rehabilitation Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, these youth are afforded protections and entitled to additional support at school, but many have never been identified as needing such support and/or they don't receive the appropriate support. Outcomes for these youth are further impacted and lag behind even those of other disadvantaged student populations due to frequent school transfers, gaps in enrollment and attendance, lack of consistent

¹ Disability Rights Organization, 2022, "Education Advocacy as a Best Practice for Justice-Involved Youth," Available at disabilityrightstx.org; citing National Disability Rights Network, *Juvenile Justice* (Website), Available at: <http://www.ndrn.org/en/issues/juvenile-justice.html>.

² *Id.*

adult support for education, and the impact of trauma on learning and behavior. All of these factors contribute to disproportionate truancy, discipline and expulsion rates, as well as referrals to juvenile court.

Consequently, there is an increasing push for juvenile justice partners to focus on education and education advocacy as a “best practice,” with Rule 5.651(b) of the California Rules of Court requiring that education be addressed at every judicial hearing, and AB 740, which went into effect January 1, 2023, requiring school districts to notice counsel of pending discipline for any student subject to a WIC 602 petition. Identifying disabilities, special education and corresponding mental health needs, as well as trauma factors and collaborating with community education partners to understand the youth’s needs, assists in closing the gaps, builds appropriate support and transition plans, prevents truancy, suspension, and expulsion, and mitigates full entry into the juvenile justice system.

SPARK’s advocacy teams utilize their unique position of trust and confidence with the youth and their families to engage in extensive screening for unidentified and/or unassessed disabilities, special education and related mental health needs, as well as trauma factors. Forensic psychology experts provide consultations, evaluations, and recommendations when necessary. The team then works with community education partners and mental health agencies to develop appropriate assessment plans for Individualized Education Plans, 504 Plans, potential alternative placements, and community-based resources, including referrals to Inland Regional Center when appropriate, all designed to remove barriers to the youth’s success.

For juvenile justice clients specifically, SPARK attorneys participate in Individualized Education Program meetings, advocating for school-based services and supports appropriate to the client’s unique needs. Follow-up, amendment, and annual IEP meetings of the IEP Team regularly follow, and the SPARK attorney continues to go to these meetings and advocate for the client according to the circumstances at that time. SPARK team members also participate in disciplinary conferences and expulsion hearings. The SPARK attorney represents the child in the proceedings, works with district personnel to develop alternatives to expulsion, ensures procedural and substantive safeguards are honored, and advocates for the best possible results for the client. At the conclusion of the proceedings, SPARK continues to work with the minor, family and district to ensure a smooth transition, assist with connections to resources to fulfill any resulting contracts and/or bolster supports either at their existing placement or in the new setting.

- (2) Transition Planning** - There are significant disruptions in education and mental health services as youth move from one setting to another during various points in juvenile proceedings. “Transition does not occur only once for these youth; rather, it is an ongoing process that usually involves

multiple transitions,” and the transitions do not take a consistent route.³ With the closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice and realignment under SB 823/SB 92, there is more demand than ever for localized, coordinated assistance with transition planning as the youth move between Secure Youth Treatment Facility commitments to less restrictive step-down options, and ultimately reintegrate as Transition Age Youth into the community. Research shows that transition planning that connects youth with case management, mentors, and education and/or employment opportunities reduces recidivism.⁴

The SPARK team provides focused advocacy directed specifically at increasing the continuity of services as youth transition within the system with a “think exit at entry” mentality. SPARK’s social services practitioners meet with clients in treatment centers, placement, YTEC and Pathways to Success to identify and discuss transition needs, as well as plan for re-entry. SPARK team members assist in locating housing, treatment options, sources for benefits, and employment opportunities, and in some cases, are in the field with the client as they transition into the community.

They also meet with clients to provide support for pre-disposition efforts, assisting with connecting clients to rehabilitative services and alternatives to placement, such as counseling or residential substance abuse treatment programs, early in the court process. The team works to ensure that the youth have actively involved education rights holders, access to school records, immediate enrollment rights, knowledge of different graduation requirements, and even college financial aid benefits and support programs.

- (3) Coordination of Services** – Partnerships are a key component of best practices in youth justice. “Well-established best practices in juvenile justice include collaborating with youth and families, building strong partnerships with community service providers, and coordinating and collaborating across multiple agencies that engage the same youth, as experienced by those involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems.”⁵

The three regional SPARK teams provide the bridge between services, both in the form of walking the client from one provider to another, facilitating screenings for services, and communicating with treatment and service providers to ensure smooth transitions and continuity of care. SPARK

³ NDTAC [The National Technical Assistance Center for the Education of Neglected or Delinquent Children and Youth]. 2016. Transition Toolkit 3.0: Meeting the Educational Needs of Youth Exposed Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention www.ojjdp.gov 17 to the Juvenile Justice System. Washington, DC: NDTAC. Retrieved January 15, 2019, from the web:<https://www2.ed.gov/students/prep/juvenile-justice-transition/transition-toolkit-3.pdf>

⁴ Nellis & Wayman, 2009, Available at <https://youth.gov/reentry>.

⁵ Honeycutt, T., Sakala, L., Zweig, J., Hague Angus, M., & Esthappan, S. (2022). Using Multidisciplinary Partnerships to Advance Juvenile Justice Reform: Experiences in 10 Communities. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 33(4), 429-452. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08874034211047895>

team members also provide presentations and trainings designed to promote identification of youth in need of targeted support and collaboration with community stakeholders. The interactions improve awareness of educational and transition programming/services available and the pathways for connecting youth to those services. Through this approach, the teams foster community connections, and build trust with other county agencies and community providers, allowing them to feel comfortable reaching out to us, as well as each other, to promote positive outcomes for system-involved and at-risk transition age youth.

SPARK team members are regular participants in Continuum of Care meetings, Youth Homeless Demonstration Project meetings, the Mayor's Initiative to End Youth Homelessness, School Attendance Review Board and Child Welfare and Attendance meetings, Children's Services Committee meetings, as well as treatment team meetings, among others. Team members are also frequently invited to open houses for various housing and vocational programs.

SPARK team members also actively participate in community events to provide broader access to services, as well as foster invaluable connections to clients and resources. Some examples include the Riverside County Office of Education's "Back to School Fair," as well as RCOE's College and Career Day, designed to encourage continuing education and career readiness for students from alternative or continuation education settings, Riverside County's "Come and Be Connected" resource fair targeting the county's unhoused population for services, and the College of the Desert's "Foster Youth Services Collegebound Resource Fair," intended to encourage foster youth to attend college and assist them with preparation and planning for college. These events both enhance SPARK's database of available community resources for referrals and draw in prospective recipients of SPARK services.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Public Defender shall:

- Develop and implement screening tools for all youth represented by the Public Defender and eligible Transition Age Youth, to identify disabilities, education and mental health needs, as well as trauma factors and other barriers.
- Meet with the parents and/or Education Rights Holders to determine if they are willing and able to assist in connecting to service providers and making education decisions for the youth and/or whether requesting an Education Rights Surrogate is necessary.
- Coordinate with schools and community partners to develop appropriate assessment plans, and advocate for assessments and services the youth is entitled to under the Rehabilitation Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Welfare and Institutions Code and Education Code.
- Utilize forensic psychology experts for consultations, evaluations, and recommendations when deemed appropriate.

- Attend Individualized Education Plan meetings for Public Defender-represented youth to determine if the youth qualify for special education services.
- Attend school disciplinary meetings, including Manifestation Determination meetings, pre-expulsion meetings and expulsion hearings for Public Defender-represented youth. Advocate for alternative means of correction and the use of multi-tiered systems of support in lieu of expulsion.
- Provide necessary referrals to other agencies and community-based organizations and confirm the connection to services.
- Collaborate with agency and community partners to develop transition plans for youth moving from detention, placement, or other situations involving changing schools (expulsion/credit deficiency, etc.) and provide continual support during the transition.
- Provide comprehensive training to all attorneys, support staff, and community partners to better identify those in need of targeted support and how to integrate services.
- Provide trainings and/or resources to parents and youth regarding their education rights, access to benefits, available resources, and how to get support.
- Attend community stakeholder meetings to stay up to date on available resources and cultivate collaborations that help further the objectives of the program.
- Follow evidence-based practices in tracking and collecting data on the process and outcomes.

CONCLUSION

SPARK's overarching focus is broad, but after nearly two years with the SPARK teams in the community building partnerships and working with and advocating for the diverse needs of the population we serve, it is abundantly clear that a broad and flexible range of accessible services continues to be necessary. In addition to offering services and representation directly, SPARK's expanded network of agency and community-based organization partnerships allows us to offer services from a collaborative, multi-disciplinary perspective. Our teams act as a liaison between multiple service providers, working to ensure the appropriateness and continuity of services, and contributing to favorable outcomes.

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER & CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY RESTORATIVE
JUSTICE PROGRAM JJCC/JJCPA 2024-2025 NARRATIVE**

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Chapman University Restorative Justice Program is a holistic approach to justice designed for youth who have committed WIC 602 offenses involving a true victim. The program focuses on the needs of the youth, victims, and the community. It provides heightened accountability, opportunities to discuss the offense and harm done in a safe setting, and the parties establish an agreement to repair the harm. Upon the voluntary consent of both parties to participate in the program, Chapman University staff and students provide mentorship and guidance to help the youth "make amends" with the victim, understand how their actions directly impacted the victim, and give the victim "a voice." Additionally, the youth are provided with conflict resolution and mediation services by neutral parties in a safe environment, as well as resource referrals to support successful completion of the reparative agreements.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council approved transferring oversight of the Restorative Justice Program referral process and program management from Probation to the Law Offices of the Public Defender on November 14, 2022, as a means to overcome legal barriers impacting the probation intake process and increase access to the program for system-involved and/or at-promise youth. The County Board of Supervisors approved the amended contract on July 19, 2023, allowing for the agencies to finalize new protocols and begin accepting referrals from the Public Defender's Office, the District Attorney's Office, Probation, Department of Social Services, and Riverside County School Districts, thereby increasing participation in the program and promoting more favorable outcomes using community-based resources.

**Riverside County Public Defender
Budget Category and Line-Item Detail
FY 24-25 JJCPA – SPARK Program**

A. Personnel Services: Salaries and Employee Benefits		COST
<u>Salaries</u>	<i>FTE</i>	
Supervising Deputy Public Defender	0.25	\$ 51,588
Deputy Public Defender IV	2.00	\$389,975
Deputy Public Defender III	1.00	\$145,067
Social Services Practitioner III	3.00	\$234,262
Senior Paralegal	1.00	\$85,680
Legal Support Assistant II	0.50	\$ 35,285
Salary total: \$ 941,857		
<u>Benefits</u>		
Supervising Deputy Public Defender	0.25	\$26,439
Deputy Public Defender IV	2.00	\$188,272
Deputy Public Defender III	1.00	\$72,723
Social Services Practitioner III	3.00	\$127,963
Senior Paralegal	1.00	\$54,046
Legal Support Assistant II	0.50	\$11,106
Benefits total: \$ 480,549		
Personnel Section Total		\$1,422,406
B. Operating Expenses		COST
Office Supplies		\$ 3,000
Program Supplies	Resource Event Materials/Outreach Supplies Incentives, Bus Passes and Gas Cards for Transportation to Events and Programming	\$2,000 \$ 4,000
Professional (Expert) Services		\$20,000
Professional Memberships and Publications		\$ 3,000
Training		\$10,000
Travel & Personal Mileage Reimbursement		\$20,000
Operating Expense Total		\$62,000
C. Equipment		COST
Computers/Printers/Scanners/Cell Phones/Software		\$15,000
Equipment Expense Total		\$15,000
TOTAL SPARK BUDGET REQUEST		\$1,499,406

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

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

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

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

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

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

Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy – (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))

A. Assessment of Existing Services

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

Riverside County law enforcement consists of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and 29 city police agencies. Additional resource providers include the District Attorney's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, and the Probation Department, which provide a continuum of services such as Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK, page 16), De-escalation and Assistance Response Team (DART, page 12), and Gang Awareness, Mentorship and Education (GAME, page 14).

Educational services throughout the county are provided by public school districts, private schools, and the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE). RCOE provides alternative and continuing education for youth who have struggled academically and/or behaviorally in the traditional school setting, as well as to those detained through the Riverside County juvenile justice system. This includes detainees at the county's three juvenile detention and treatment facilities.

Riverside University Health System - Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) provides services to people throughout Riverside County through its wellness, mental health, substance abuse, and prevention programs. These services are provided at various community hospitals and clinics, in addition to co-locating at the Probation Department's treatment/detention facilities. RUHS-BH collaborates with the Probation Department to provide wraparound services to youth and their families.

Numerous community-based organizations (CBOs) provide a wide variety of programs and services to youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system which include food and housing assistance, counseling services, educational and employment programs, mentoring, pro-social development, as well as general support services. Some CBOs are contracted through the County to provide these services free of charge to youth and families, and they include the following: Riverside Art Museum (RAM), Kids in Conflict, Chapman Law School Mediation Program (Restorative Justice), Living Advantage, Chavez Education Services, Studentnest, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Calicinto Ranch, Communities 4 Children, Community Connect, PVJobs, Raincross Boxing Academy, the Carolyn E. Wylie Center, Destiny Ministries, and Operation Safehouse. Numerous other non-contracted entities, both big and small, assist in providing the litany of services that many youth and families seek all across the county.

Over the last several years, West Ed, a third-party vendor has been contracted to assist in developing uniform tracking measures, to assess the services provided to youth and families via contracted agencies. Although this data is raw, the County can see how many individual youth and families are served by these entities, and depending on the provider, initial outcome data is available for some of the participants. Moving forward, however, the County is in the process of awarding a

new RFP for both a comprehensive evaluation of all such services, but also for a gap analysis as to the strengths and needs of service availability throughout the County. Additionally, a multi-agency team is collaborating on an Integrated Services Delivery model across the county, aimed to improve the fluidity of communication and quality of effective services across agencies.

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

To ensure coordination and collaboration among the various government and community-based organizations (CBOs), the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council meets quarterly to discuss the business of the board, assess resources, review program progress, and the budget. Funded and non-funded CBOs have the ability to participate in these meetings regarding available services, and sharing each agency's strengths, expertise, and outcomes. Discussions also include plans to maximize resources in the community and identify any gaps in services.

In January 2024, the JJCC Board voted to establish its first Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, consisting of both county and community providers. The intention is for this group to work collaboratively with the RFP award winner contracted for a comprehensive evaluation and gap analysis, to assist with both analyzing and implementing recommendations. This group will also provide technical assistance as necessary, i.e. answering questions, making local connections, and providing clarity to help ensure the complete analysis is meaningful. Further, this group will work alongside the county's CBO Alliance, to increase communication between county and community providers, and to market the efforts being made by each group. As an example, beginning this year, the Probation Department will utilize its website and potentially social media outlets to advertise the currently contracted vendors, as well as upcoming events (such as RFP releases). Further, the hope is to incorporate GIS mapping across entities, to better analyze the data we have and ultimately, make better decisions regarding the allocation of resources.

Additionally, and in response to AB2083, a "system of care" has been established by the Interagency Leadership team, which consists of Probation, RUHS-Behavioral Health, DPSS, RCOE, Inland Regional Center, the Courts, and the Public Defender. This team meets monthly to provide oversight and direction to the system of care steering committee (DPSS, Probation, BH, RCOE). Information from the steering committee is spread to specific subcommittees (some listed below), where goals are addressed monthly. The larger intention is to enhance collaboration and communication across the groups to better service our foster care population county-wide.

There are several other collaborative efforts among multiple agencies designed to meet specific goals. These collaborative efforts include:

- Dual Status Staffing: Comprised of Probation and DPSS. The group meets once per month to maintain communication regarding how best to serve each dual status youth.
- Inter-agency Placement Committee: Comprised of Probation, RUHS-BH, RUHS-PH, and RCOE. The group meets twice per week to determine eligibility and suitability for out-of-home placement of applicable youth.

- AMC YTEC Treatment Team: Comprised of Probation, RUHS-BH, RUHS - Correctional Health, and RCOE. The group meets once per week per unit to address the progress of each youth in the treatment program.
- Behavioral Health Commissions Children's Committee: Comprised of Probation, RUHS-BH, RCOE-Special Education Local Plan Area, Victor Community Support Services, Inland Empire Health Plan (IEHP), and DPSS. The group meets monthly to discuss behavioral and mental health updates, and to provide parent support and training.
- Child Welfare and Attendance Committee: Comprised of Probation, RCOE, DPSS. The group meets monthly to discuss at-risk youth, various issues surrounding school attendance, and available services.
- Independent Living Plan (ILP) Consortium: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, Oak Grove Thrive, Aspiranet Transitional Housing Placement and Foster Care (THP +FC), Aspire THP+, RCOE, RUHS-BH and RUHS-PH. The group meets bi-monthly to discuss current ILP events, how to better serve ILP youth, and networking with community partners to assist in serving ILP youth.
- Juvenile Competence Attainment Team: Comprised of Probation, RUHS- BH, Inland Regional Center, and RCOE. The group meets regularly as needed to review/assess services available to assist minors in restoring competency.
- Support Letter Subcommittee: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, and RUHS-BH. The group meets weekly to interview potential providers and/or review Short-term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) program statements.
- Interagency Committee on Placements: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, and RUHS-BH. The group meets monthly to maintain communication regarding issues with placement providers.
- Joint Provider Meeting: Comprised of Probation, DPSS, RUHS-BH, and Placement Providers. The group meets twice yearly to disseminate information regarding Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), review current legislation, policy, and forms related to youth in out-of-home care.

B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

Riverside County is committed to providing a county-wide strategy. In the coming year, GIS mapping will be more widely utilized to identify trends across various regions and drive decision making. Further, and as previously indicated, a newly contracted RFP award winner will also serve in this capacity, to help us better assess our strengths and weaknesses as to service needs and availability all throughout the county.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

With the formation of the new Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, one of the first matters of business will be for the group to outline a calendar of goals for FY24/25. The goals, however, will be broken down into two major points of focus. Part one of the strategy will be to ensure everyone throughout the county knows that the group exists as a point of contact for collaboration and coordinating between agencies and community organizations, in addition to the CBO Alliance, and that services are available to all youth and families. Next, the group will work to ensure that there is a comprehensive continuum of care for youth at every point in the system. Whether a youth is nearing or potentially entering into our system of care, or even those who are further along in stages of treatment, the desire is to have a known and accessible system of support in place.

Currently, the county has contracts in place with community providers to assist with services for youth/families, whether they are on probation or not. Via this method, many of our at-risk youth can seek assistance as necessary, whether it be for individual counseling, academic assistance/tutoring, peer support, etc. Additionally, the county will be opening a new RFP in the coming year for additional CBOs to provide similar supportive services.

Further, in January 2024, the JJCC board approved opening an RFP for a new county-wide community-led diversion model. The goal of this RFP is to provide a more effective model of services for low-level offending youth who have come to the attention of law enforcement but may not require intervention through the formal court process. Upon the award of this RFP, a network of CBOs will collaborate with both the Probation and District Attorney's agencies to provide pre-court diversion services to eligible youth.

Upon arrest, youth are assessed by an assessment tool which determines if secured detention is necessary. The presumption is for youth to be released home unless specific criteria are met. For out-of-custody matters, upon receipt of an Application for Juvenile Court Petition, an assessment is completed to determine the appropriate response for mandatory and discretionary referrals. Regarding discretionary referrals, least restrictive options are considered, including close at intake, counsel and close, refer to CBO, and refer to diversion programming. Current diversion programs include the Youth

Accountability Team (YAT), the 654.1 WIC Drunk Driving Program and Restorative Justice, but as indicated above, we are actively working to expand upon this model.

For youth who appear before the juvenile court and receive a disposition, they are assigned an appropriate level of supervision and services. In these cases, an evidence-based assessment tool is administered to make such a determination. Further, recommendations for treatment and additional services are targeted based upon identified needs and are in alignment with the responsivity principle. Examples of targeted areas include behavioral health, substance abuse, individual and family counseling, anger management, and educational services. Wraparound Services are also utilized for youth and their families who exhibit a higher level of need and meet certain criteria. The use of evidence-based practices is widespread throughout the Probation Department and various community service providers. Specifically, motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral treatment are utilized for youth in the community and in detention/treatment settings. An emphasis is also placed on reinforcing positive behavior, and a graduated sanctions and incentives matrix is utilized to achieve rehabilitative goals.

Wherein efforts made by the probation officer to modify a youth's negative behavior do not achieve the desired result, the juvenile delinquency court could order a youth detained or committed to a treatment program. Upon adjudication, all youth receive a comprehensive battery of screenings and assessments to identify suicide risk, health and education needs, vulnerability toward victimization, and exposure to past or current sexual exploitation. Prior to consideration for a treatment program or any out-of-home placement, a screening committee comprised of Probation, Behavioral Health, Public Health and RCOE, comes together to evaluate the case and make a recommendation to the court.

When appropriate, youth considered for out-of-home placement are also evaluated to determine if a Short-Term Residential Treatment Program (STRTP) or RFA process are more suitable and appropriate. Child Family Treatment Meetings (CFTMs) are also utilized, giving a voice to both the child and parents, to ensure all elements are being assessed.

All youth committed to a treatment program receive targeted educational, vocational, and therapeutic services. The treatment provided includes individual, group, and family behavioral health counseling, substance abuse education, and sex offender programming. Additionally, the following evidence-based programs are offered: Aggression Replacement Training, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Seeking Safety, Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, and Functional Family Therapy. RCP staff also facilitates social awareness programming including life skills, victim awareness, gang disassociation (Crossroads), restorative justice (Conflict Resolution), healthy living, and the Just Beginning parenting program. Additionally, gender-responsive programming is provided in the form of Girls Circle and The Council for Boys and Young Men. Lastly, community-based partners facilitate programming for treatment youth including Real Men Read, Women Who Read, Women Wonder Writers, educational tutoring, employment services (CFLC) and mediation services. Youth who have achieved a high school diploma (or its equivalent), are given access to community college enrollment or job-readiness training. Community-based organizations play a critical role in assisting these youth with career assessment, interview preparation and gainful employment, which often continues once the youth are released from the facility and re-enter their communities.

Upon successful completion of the treatment program, youth are placed under the supervision of Enhanced Aftercare probation officers.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

The plan has been updated to include a newly formed committee designed to work alongside our new contracted vendor to dive deeper into an analysis of how well our current system is working in terms of reach throughout the County, services offered and the CBO's willingness to provide appropriate service metrics on a consistent basis. The County hopes to identify our strengths and weaknesses related to service availability, trends in data across the various regions, and how to best implement new recommendations. Further, new RFPs are underway to include additional services from CBOs for at-promise and/or non-probation youth, as well as a new community-led diversion model for low-level offending youth. Overall, this plan involves much greater collaboration between county and community agencies.

If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary.

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

A. Information Sharing and Data

Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

- The Riverside County Probation Department (RCP) recently acquired a new client management system which collects information on youth who receive services through the department. The transition into the new system is still underway, but it will have the capacity for data-collection and internal program measurement.

The client management system's ability to gather and share data ensures that youths in- custody, and at-promise have the best chance at rehabilitation in the community. The system will track all assessments to ensure youth are receiving adequate supervision based on their needs, and actions that have been completed to assist the youth on their journey including program referrals, completions, education, and case plan completions. RCP has a research unit which regularly reports statistics for youths, including a quarterly Juvenile Synopsis Report which reviews overall incoming and outgoing youth.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

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

YES

NO

If no, please explain what vacancies exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies began and your plan for filling them.

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

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

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, diversion is more effective in reducing recidivism than conventional judicial interventions per peer-reviewed research. When youth assessed as low risk are diverted, they are 45% less likely to re-offend than comparable youth facing formal processing. Per the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), in 2018, only 41% of juvenile referrals nationwide were diverted. Of the 59% that were formally processed, only 6% were for violent offenses. In a separate study, responses such as counseling, skill building, and restorative justice reduced re-offending by 10%.

Description:

YAT is a community-based diversion program for at-promise youth in Riverside County, in which a J132 arrest referral has been submitted by a law enforcement agency to RCP for review. YAT is a voluntary program for all participants, in which consent is gained on behalf of the youth and parent, with the assistance of defense counsel provided free of charge to families. YAT is a county-wide collaborative and multi-agency approach for rapid and effective intervention for less serious juvenile offenders. This is achieved by providing care, counseling, and assistance with educational services; coaching and mentoring; access to program referrals; and support to youth and their families for up to six months. Program referrals may be provided for one or more of the following areas: substance use, anger management, tutoring, and individual counseling. Guidance counseling may be provided by any member of the team, to include: the probation officer, the youth opportunity counselor, or the juvenile defense attorney. Another major aspect of the program includes opportunities for field trips, to include museums, local colleges, occupational programs, art exhibits, sporting events, etc. An emphasis is placed upon broadening each youth's experiences in the local community and expanding their knowledge base and interest levels in healthy, pro-social activities. These events are arranged not to conflict with the youth's school schedule. Overall, efforts are also made with the youth's parent(s) to broaden their skills to appropriately address the negative

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Restorative Justice

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

A review of research on restorative justice indicated several benefits, including, substantially reducing repeat offending for some youth, reduced crime victims' post-traumatic stress symptoms, and provided both victims and youth with more satisfaction than with the traditional criminal justice system. Further, it reduced crime victims' desire for violent vengeful acts against their offenders, and reduced the costs of criminal justice, when used as diversion, which this program does.

Description:

The Chapman University Restorative Justice Program is a holistic approach to justice designed for youth who have committed WIC 602 offenses involving a true victim. The program focuses on the needs of the youth, victims, and the community. The program's contract is overseen by the Riverside County Law Offices of the Public Defender, but the Public Defender does not participate in the actual programming, and referrals can come from other County agencies. The program provides opportunities for dialogue between the victim and youth and opportunities to discuss the harm done in a safe setting, leading to a high rate of victim satisfaction and youth-offender accountability. Upon the voluntary consent of both parties to participate in the program, Chapman University staff and students provide mentorship and guidance to help the youth "make amends" with the victim, understand how their actions directly impacted the victim, and give the victim "a voice." The program also allows the youth and the victim to develop a mutually acceptable plan, or reparative agreement, to address the harm. Additionally, the participants are provided with resource referrals to support successful completion of the reparative agreements.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

De-escalation and Assistance Response Team (DART)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Schools routinely struggle with the aftermath of violent incidents, racially motivated fights and hate speech, student or faculty accidents, deaths and suicide attempts, on-campus overdoses, and serious crime arrests, and must manage the resulting, often negative, impacts on school climate, campus safety and student emotional well-being. In response, the District Attorney's Office has spearheaded a comprehensive and quick response team called to provide an immediate response to such crisis situations.

Description:

This program is provided by the District Attorney's Office. The purpose of the team will be to: a) help de-escalate tension, fears, stress and anxiety; b) prevent violence and retaliation; c) provide education regarding penal consequences that can occur if students respond in a manner that violates the law; d) suggest healthy, helpful, and appropriate responses to incidents of hate, anger, violence, or injustice; and e) provide resources to help students deal with anger, depression, fear, or anxiety. DART will include various local law enforcement partners, RUHS-BH, counseling organizations, drug and alcohol recovery organizations, the Riverside County Family Justice Center, youth shelter and safety organizations, and other public and private organizations that specialize in crisis intervention.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Diversions programs targeting youths' risk and needs have demonstrated success in reducing recidivism (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2018). Specific needs targeted include an increased emphasis on school grades and attendance, and abstinence from alcohol and illegal substances. Officers also provide appropriate referrals to counseling services based on needs and facilitate positive community involvement through community service and/or pro-social activities. Officers are trained to utilize Motivational Interviewing, an evidence-based model for communicating change talk.

Description:

The program provides for the supervision of a large percentage of non-wards in Riverside County. The caseloads are comprised of 654, 725, and 790 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) Probation youth. Currently, there are 10 caseloads allocated throughout the county. The overall goal is to target specific needs and to assist youth and parents for the youth to successfully complete probation by their first review hearing. Staff are required to set an appointment to meet with the youth at the youth's residence within 15 days of the dispositional hearing. They have a mandatory 4-week follow-up Child Advocate Team (CAT) meeting, where child advocates are invited to the meeting. At these meetings, parents, probation officers, and the identified CAT members identify barriers youth may face in successfully completing probation and Court ordered programs. Prosocial activities and field trips are also planned as part of the case plan. SSTS probation officers connect youth to community-based organizations and resources in their areas.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Gang Awareness, Mentorship, and Education (GAME)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The GAME program facilitated by the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, averages 250 presentations a year and reaches approximately 25,000 people annually, mostly youth. In a survey in 2016, approximately 85% of the elementary school students indicated that they were less likely to get involved with gangs because of what they learned from the GAME presentations.

Description:

The GAME program works to deter youth from gang involvement through powerful and compelling anti-gang presentations. Effective and practical parenting skills presentations are also provided as an educational tool for parents. Experienced prosecutors travel throughout the county and give presentations that teach youth about the devastating social and legal consequences of gangs. They also teach parents about gang paraphernalia, warning signs, and parenting strategies to keep their children out of gangs, and train educators and social services staff about local gangs.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Aware to Care Exchange System (ACE)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Research shows that prolonged exposure to violence and trauma can seriously undermine a child's ability to learn, form relationships, and focus appropriately in the classroom. A recent national survey revealed that 60% of American children have been exposed to violence, crime, or abuse, with 40% being direct victims of two or more violent acts. Prolonged exposure can impact a child's ability to behave appropriately and learn in school.

Description:

ACE will be facilitated by RCOE, with collaboration from first responders (law enforcement, fire fighters, and emergency medical staff) in the community. The program will prompt these responders to notify school sites when a child has been exposed to an adverse childhood experience (ACE), which will allow school officials to monitor the child and treat them with appropriate care. Communication across a secured database will be essential, to ensure appropriate resources are allocated to the youth depending on their specified traumatic event.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

There are numerous educational risk factors associated with system-involved and/or at-promise youth that contribute to recidivism and unfavorable outcomes. Juvenile justice system-involved youth have a high incidence of disabilities and special education needs, estimated at between 65 to 85 percent, with many requiring services to be successful in school. Nationally, 60 to 70 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a mental health condition and approximately 30 percent have a serious condition necessitating immediate treatment. Outcomes for these youth are further impacted due to frequent school transfers, gaps in enrollment and attendance, lack of consistent adult support for education, and the impact of trauma on learning and behavior. All of these factors contribute to disproportionate truancy, discipline and expulsion rates, as well as referrals to juvenile court and recidivism if left unaddressed.

Description:

SPARK is an intervention and prevention program spearheaded by the Office of the Public Defender (DPD). It is designed to benefit middle and high-school aged youth who are represented by the Public Defender's Office, as well as at-promise Transitional Age Youth throughout Riverside County. The overarching objective of SPARK is to identify unaddressed academic and mental health needs and link youth to appropriate resources through coordinated, collaborative, community, and education partnerships. SPARK provides services county-wide with a team in each of Riverside County's three major regions: Desert, Mid-County, and Riverside. The teams focus on: 1) preventing youth from full entry into the justice system by establishing and utilizing a coordination of community resources early in the court process; 2) reducing recidivism and promoting favorable outcomes, such as increased academic success, shortened probation terms, limited detention and removal, and increased protective factors for those who do enter the system; and (3) removing barriers and promote positive transitions to adulthood for Transitional Age Youth using an integrated, community-based approach. With this approach, the teams function as a liaison between multiple service providers, ensure the appropriateness and continuity of services, and provide outreach and advocacy that contribute to more favorable outcomes for Riverside County youth.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Youth Empowerment and Safety Program (YES)

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

With the current climate of the community, as well as social and technological conditions that exist among our youthful population, parents and school officials alike have expressed concern regarding a variety of issues that negatively impact youth's decisions and ultimately their safety. Gender-based programming, such as Girls Circle and Boys Council, are evidence-based curriculums that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing delinquency/recidivism.

Description:

The YES program, facilitated by the District Attorney's Office, will provide presentations to the general Riverside County public, parents, educators, and youth. Topics will cover Bullying and Cyber-Bullying, Internet Safety, Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence and Healthy Relationships, Hate Crimes, Juveniles and the Law, and the Power of Education. Further, One Circle Foundation curriculums (Girls Circle and Boys Council) will be utilized to promote resiliency practices and skills training.

Program Name:

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Community Led Diversion

At one time or another, adolescents may engage in risky behaviors, act without thinking, or make undesirable decisions more often than they will as adults. Research demonstrates that a majority of youth that are arrested and charged with delinquent behavior will never be arrested for a second delinquent act or will become repeat offenders in adulthood. Further, formal juvenile justice system processing has the potential to increase the likelihood of recidivism among youth, particularly for low-risk offenders (Gatti et al., 2009; Petrosino et al., 2013). As such, diversion programs designed to reduce the risk of criminal socialization by providing positive social interactions, instilling structure, and addressing the underlying causes of such behavior may avoid youths' unnecessary exposure to the formal justice process which may actually increase youth's involvement in the system and delinquency.

Description:

Riverside County aims to create a community-led Juvenile Diversion Program as a county-wide pre-file diversion option for youth who engage in low-level offenses and are determined eligible pursuant to the Welfare and Institutions Code and the Rules of Court, as an alternative to prosecution. Within these parameters, applicable cases submitted to RCP by law enforcement will be screened for diversion eligibility. Additionally, any cases that fall within the legal discretion of the District Attorney will also be eligible for diversion should the DA find it appropriate and/or in the interest of justice.

The County will seek proposals to have a community-based organization, along with subcontracted entities, meet the individual needs of low-level clients and provide supportive services within the community. Responsive proposals will describe a collaborative approach working with the youth, family, and broader community to provide a pathway to intervention and supportive services. These services by design will effectively address delinquent behaviors and other risk factors while increasing positive change and reducing re-offense, maximizing diversion success with minimal formal system involvement.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

During school year 2022-2023, there were 122,971 chronically absent and truant youth in Riverside County (California Department of Education). Despite experiencing a decrease in the number of chronically absent or truant youth during the year, the truancy rate remains higher in Riverside County at 28.2% than the state average of 24.9%. There is also substantial risk for these youth to not complete their high school education. This impacts the criminal justice system in that 82% of adults incarcerated in US prisons are high school dropouts, and over 70% have difficulty reading above a fourth-grade level. Further, truancy is the number one predictor of juvenile delinquency in California and truants are more likely to be victims of crime.

Description:

SARB will be facilitated by the District Attorney's Office, in coordination with the County's 23 local school districts and RCOE. The program will include collaboration with community resources at SARB meetings, advising students and families of legal expertise. Further, truancy mediations will be authorized in accordance with the Education and Welfare and Institutions Codes, to emphasize compulsory education laws, and explore untapped resources and strategies to resolve truanancies. Case management will be supplied as necessary to provide long-term stability to combat the most complex truancy cases.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Youth Services Expansion through Community Based Organizations

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Some identified predictors of juvenile delinquency include youth lacking strong social ties, anti-social peers, incorrigible behavior, poor attitudes about school, and poor performance in school. Comprehensive community-based programs that assist youth with academics, truancy, individual and group counseling on basic life skills, and mentoring programs are important intervention measures in the communities where our youth reside.

Description:

Contracts were awarded to various community-based organizations to provide mentoring programs, individual and group counseling, academic/vocational services, drug and alcohol counseling programs, transportation, pro-social programming, and truancy prevention. Below is a brief description of each organization's services for the youth and families, as well as areas of focus:

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County and the Inland Empire provides one-on-one mentoring services to youth. An emphasis is placed on participants staying in school, improving academic performance, graduating high school, and effective career preparation. Practice interviews, resume development, career exploration support, and various other workshops are provided. The Boys and Girls Club provides outreach counseling throughout Riverside County. In this capacity, these counselors assist with mentoring, crisis counseling, and general support of the youth. They also assist with an assessment of mental health needs among troubled youth and provide support to parents and families experiencing any such circumstances with their children.

Calicinto Ranch, Inc. Provides overnight camping experiences, outdoor educational ranch activities, character building instruction, positive law enforcement connection along with mentoring services for children of incarcerated parents to assist them in breaking the cycle of crime. Youth will identify/address individual needs, build positive life skills, and be referred to community resources to help them explore/develop goals for their future.

The Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth, and Families has a variety of direct services available for at-risk youth. The "Capable Girls" component is provided to socially awkward girls aged 11-17, to assist them in developing friendships, and to minimize the likelihood of being a victim of bullying or sexual exploitation. The curriculum is taught by staff who are college graduates and includes the following: texting etiquette, dance lessons, field trips, and other pro-social activities. Project L.E.A.D. - Linking Education, Advocacy, and Development is utilized to provide college youth as mentors/tutors for program participants through activities such as therapeutic recreation, art, crafts, music, computers, and academic course work. This program is designed to assist middle school students enrolled in afterschool programs throughout Riverside County. Additionally, outreach counselors are assigned to five middle schools, two alternative education schools, four high schools, and 12 elementary schools. They assist youth in overcoming both academic and behavioral problems. Such problems may include suicide prevention, substance abuse, violence, conflict resolution, and anger management. Lastly, services are also provided in the format of individual and group counseling and to address trauma among transitional age youth (Seeking Safety; Safe Coping Skills Group).

Chávez Educational Services aims to reduce violence, promote self-accountability, and increase academic/career achievement among at-risk youth. The program utilizes the STEP UP Decide...Commit...Win model, which is aligned with the social emotional learning wheel. The curriculum is delivered in an interactive format and covers self-awareness, self-management, responsible decision-making, social awareness, and relationship skills.

Inland So Cal 211+ will provide an alternative sentencing program to youth in the method of community service opportunities, domestic violence, and anger management counseling. Youth will also receive Advanced Warning and Client Redirection Education and Teen Educations Mentoring Programming. Additionally, participants will be provided access to over 3,500 local resources based on individual needs and proximity to their housing location.

Jay Cee Dee Children's Home provides a variety of educational enrichment, pro-social activities, and community mobilization services to youth. An effort is made to expose youth to beautification projects through field trips and community/school events. Multi-systemic therapy is provided, as well as, aggression replacement training (ART), structured learning training, anger control training, moral reasoning, parenting workshops, and life skills training.

Kids in Konflikt provides services in anger management, community service, cultural diversity, domestic violence awareness, gang awareness, healthy boundaries and relationships, life skills/ career development, mentoring, parenting, sex offender awareness, shoplifting, substance awareness (2-hour awareness and an 8-week series), tutoring, and victim awareness. They also will host an Annual Summit in June. This year will be their first time resuming since the pandemic.

Living Advantage provides gender-specific, trauma-informed programming for youth. Through individual counseling, a focus is based upon internalizing values and standards which build and sustain character development. Same sex mentors are matched with each participant to help with school attendance, behavior, and general issues plaguing the youth/family. Homework assistance is provided as well as study skills strategies. The following workshops are also available: assertiveness training; self-esteem enhancement; empowerment training, positive problem solving; positive relationship skill-building; and substance abuse prevention.

Operation Safe House provides two similar programs in both the Western and Desert regions of Riverside County. Both programs offer a 21-day emergency shelter, as well as on-site school for youth participants. General Educational Development (GED) classes are provided, as well as transportation and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Group counseling is provided to address positive decision-making skills, resistance to peer pressure, and positive self-attitudes. Food, recreational activities, and outreach services are also provided to these youth in the midst of crisis.

Playa Vista Job Opportunities is a juvenile re-entry program designed to address long-term labor market prospects for youth. The program offers a comprehensive case management component, which includes assessment, referrals for service, academic and career coaching, plan navigation, and career pathway development. The training curriculum consists of 16 sessions and consists of four components: personal mastery decision making and problem-solving skills; social skills development; education (reading, math, language arts); and refusal skills (avoidance of drug use and gang involvement). Apprenticeship training is provided for three major career tracks: construction, hospitality, or education.

Raincross Boxing Academy provides basic life skills education through individual and group assistance learning, academic and educational services, as well as job skills training and employment opportunities. Staff to student ratios remain low to provide adequate attention to the identified needs of each youth. Staff also stress the importance of academics, as well as higher education. Tutoring is a fundamental component provided, as well as SAT prep. Various speakers present on their backgrounds, careers, and educational pathways. School counselors and college representatives discuss/assist with admission requirements, financial aid, and general expectations. College and vocational fairs are made available to participants. Additionally, role models from a variety of professional fields are available for assignment as mentors and partnerships with various local businesses are maintained for apprenticeship opportunities.

The Riverside Art Museum provides services to at-risk youth through the Creative Horizons curriculum. This curriculum is designed to reduce the influence of risk factors by providing opportunities to build self-esteem, participate in pro-social leisure activities, and develop pro-social attitudes. Youth participants are afforded interactive training workshops taught by trained artists, with an emphasis on techniques encouraging self-regulation skills of communication and problem solving. These students learn the fundamentals of art (composition, perspective, value, and color), and over a four-week period collaborate to design a mural of their choice.

Studentnest Foundation provides a variety of resources to youth and their parents. Self-help groups are available to such parents so they can develop mutual support for one another. Further, it serves as a resource for participants, providing mentorship and training. Parent training focuses on strategies and interventions that increase protective factors while reducing risk factors, such as: monitoring their child's whereabouts, increasing contact with their child's peers and parents of his/her peers, facilitation of their child's participation in pro-social activities, and implementing appropriate discipline, limits, consequences, as well as rewards. At-risk youth receive life-skills training, such as: learning how to control angry impulses, taking perspectives other than their own, increasing their knowledge of adverse consequences of substance use, teaching personal self-management skills, teaching general social skills, and learning about emotional intelligence.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

654.1 WIC Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Diversion programs can vary in many ways, including point of contact, form, and desired outcomes. Service coordination models include case management, service brokerage, and wraparound approaches. The primary goal of these models is to identify the needs of the youth and link them to appropriate services (The Institute for Innovation and Implementation, University of Maryland School of Social Work, 2018). There are several benefits to affording youth diversion programs. They include offering youth a chance to change the trajectory of his/her life without unnecessary and long-lasting punitive consequences, as well as a reduction of pre-mature involvement with the "deep end" of the juvenile justice system (Youth.Gov. 2018)

Description:

The 654.1 WIC program is a diversion program specifically designated for youth in Riverside County in which a J132 arrest referral has been submitted by a law enforcement agency alleging 23140 and/or 23152 of the Vehicle Code. The program is voluntary for all participants and is provided once consent is gained on behalf of the youth and parent/guardian, with the assistance of free defense counsel. Defense counsel is available to youth for the duration of their Driving Under the Influence (DUI) program, until the matter is disposed of and sealed by the court.

The program allows youth the opportunity to address his/her alcohol related concerns in a community setting, through a comprehensive DUI-based program. The counseling services are provided by a list of approved county vendors who provide such specific programming. The curriculum can either be supplied in a virtual or in-person setting and is designed to assist the family with the full support it may need to help the youth overcome any alcohol related problems. An array of care, support, and other services may be provided to the youth and family for up to six months, however the matter is immediately closed upon the youth's successful completion of the DUI curriculum.

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.

Riverside County employs various strategies to address non-707(b) offenders:

- A validated risk/needs assessment is utilized to determine an appropriate level of supervision and intervention services for the youth.
- Case plans are generated between the probation officer, youth, and the family to map out goals and tasks the youth should strive to complete during their supervision period. These are reviewed and updated periodically.
- Targeted responses are employed. Referrals are provided based upon needs specific to each youth, and with an appropriate dosage given the extent of need.
- Cognitive Behavioral Interactive Journaling (such as Courage to Change or Forward Thinking) is facilitated by probation corrections officers and probation officers. Through journaling, the goal is to have the youth make positive changes to their thoughts, feelings, and ultimate behaviors.
- Wide use of positive reinforcement is encouraged.
- A graduated sanctions matrix is utilized to implement alternatives to custody for youth. Additionally, use of the matrix limits bias among officers and creates consistency among staff responses to both positive and negative behavior.
- Various modes of counseling are provided by Behavioral Health to the youth and their family based on eligibility criteria, to include: Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) and Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS)
- Specialized supervision models are utilized based on eligibility criteria and the needs of the youth/family. These include Wraparound, Home Supervision, and Aftercare/FFPS.
- The Interagency Placement Committee reviews all potential out-of-home cases and applies the Resource Family Approval (RFA) process whenever possible. The goal is to keep youth connected and in the homes of relatives or loved ones.
- Short-term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs) are utilized when necessary and in compliance with Continuum of Care Reform (CCR).

- Secure detention is utilized as a last resort. For those in custody, they also engage in case planning, social awareness programming, physical and behavioral health screenings, and educational programming.
- Commitment to a treatment program is utilized for those determined to be in need of a higher level of intervention and services. These youth also receive the same services as those in detention. In addition, they also receive a battery of evidence-based programming, gender-responsive programming, employment readiness programming via the Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC), and the option for college/extended education for high school graduates. Seeking/maintaining employment is also an option for youth who are eligible.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Riverside County does not currently have regional agreements as part of its YOBG funded services.

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. For additional template pages, simply click the "copy template" box below.

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

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

AMC Youth Treatment and Education Center Program

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

In Riverside County, youth may be committed to a secure treatment program at the Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (AMC-YTEC). The treatment program targets different youth based on age, gender, criminogenic risk factors, and behavioral health needs. RUHS-Behavioral Health provides evidence-based treatment programs including Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Trauma-informed therapy, and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT). Individual, group, and family therapy are provided by clinical therapists. These programs provide a continuum of responses for the in-custody treatment of youth, and target needs that are not otherwise addressed in the JJCPA funded programs.

Description:

The goal of this treatment program is to successfully reintegrate youth into the community through utilization of evidence-based screenings and assessments, implementation of targeted treatment, focused educational services, and vocational programming in a non-punitive, therapeutic environment. This treatment is a continuum of care program, providing in-custody programs and services, along with a comprehensive re-entry plan. While youth are completing their commitment to treatment, they are assigned to an Enhanced Aftercare community supervision Deputy Probation Officer who has been trained in the Wraparound models. The Enhanced Aftercare officer works closely with the youth, their family, and treatment staff to develop their release plan. The treatment program utilizes a four-level school campus model advancing youth through the program as a freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior, before their graduation from the YTEC program. Youth progress through the program based upon evidence-based initial screenings and assessments. Probation staff administer the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) assessments. Behavioral Health staff complete a clinical assessment. With this

information, an individually tailored treatment plan is designed to address the youth's specific needs. Once the comprehensive screenings and assessments are completed, information pertinent to the roles of each department are shared in the treatment team. The treatment team then determines the treatment needs of the youth. All youth entering treatment are assigned a probation caseworker and a behavioral health therapist who work closely together to develop treatment goals for the youth based on assessments, behavioral history, career assessment and future goals. The treatment teams meet monthly to discuss the progress of each youth toward achieving their goals and determining when they are eligible for promotion to the next level in the program.

All youth attend school daily, and education is fully accredited through the Riverside County Office of Education. Youth are evaluated utilizing the Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA). This diagnostics tool determines reading and math achievement levels to place them in the appropriate grade along with assigning grade-level curriculum. Ensuring youth obtain a quality education is a vital component. Youth who completed high school can participate in educational programming and/or career technical education programming through online college such as Riverside Community College, and Innovative Creative Educational Video (iCEV). These certificated courses include topics on financial literacy, professional communication, professional business office software, and vocational programs.

In addition to the standard programs and services that all youth receive, the treatment team may determine that certain youth have a higher level of behavioral health needs and would benefit from more intense or specialized programming. This may include, but is not limited to, more frequent individual or family sessions, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT), Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), more frequent substance use treatment, and/or more intensive aftercare planning and linkage.

In the final phase, the youth are supervised in the community by an Enhanced Aftercare probation officer. These youth are screened prior to release to determine the best model of post-release services and supervision to fit their individual needs.

In addition to any specialized treatment programs, youth also have access to job skills training and career guidance. During the program, youth receive their birth certificate, California identification card, food handler card, high school transcripts and social security card. Junior-level youth who demonstrate appropriate behavior and commitment to their rehabilitation are eligible for furloughs with their guardians, and eligible for offsite vocation and educational opportunities. In addition, they participate in supervised outings and pro-social activities.

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

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Enhanced Aftercare

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Enhanced Aftercare probation supervision is provided to youth who were ordered committed to Youth Treatment and Education Center (YTEC) for treatment and who complete the program. As these youth receive supervision and treatment before, during, and upon completion of treatment, gaps in services are significantly reduced. These programs target needs that are not otherwise addressed in the JJCPA funded programs.

Description:

Upon an order of the court to commit a youth to treatment, the youth's case is transferred to the Aftercare unit. The unit supervisor reviews the case and assigns it to an Aftercare probation officer (PO) assigned to the program. Once the youth is transferred into the program, the PO is able to contact the youth as early as possible within entry. The goal is to establish a rapport with the youth, ease their transition into treatment as much as possible, and establish expectations for their successful completion of the program. Further, within 45 days of induction, POs contact the youth's family and conduct a residence verification to ensure an appropriate release plan is in place, and if not, address any barriers that may hinder a youth's successful reintegration home. POs engage the youth regarding their progress, and ensure general needs are met (education, programming, etc.). Another goal of the PO is to ensure there is a stable release plan for the youth and establish a rapport with the youth's parents/ family, to assist in maintaining the relationship between both parties while the youth remains out of the home. POs accomplish this, in part, by making monthly contact with the family, attending bi-weekly treatment team meetings, and Child Family Team Meetings (CFTM). Once youth progress to junior status in the program, they earn the possibility of being granted furlough home passes with increasing durations, observing any public and detention health guidelines. The PO's role is to provide support to the youth and family to ease the community reentry process and render services to the family at the earliest stage possible in conjunction with Aftercare Behavioral Health.

As the youth approaches graduation, there is a litany of items designed to smooth the transition back home. During the CFTM, the PO, in conjunction with the youth's treatment team and Aftercare Behavioral Health team, and parent/guardian will solidify the release plan and complete the post-release treatment meeting. Should the youth lack viable housing, the assigned YTEC Clinician, Aftercare Behavioral Health team, and the PO, will work with collaborative partners to assist in securing

it prior to release. In addition, the PO completes a risk assessment and case plan, ensuring all parties are aware of the next steps. Probation also coordinates with RCOE and the prospective school district to ensure the youth will re-enter the appropriate school with a minimal delay.

Once the youth return home, the Aftercare PO utilizes Motivational Interviewing techniques in conjunction with the Full-Service Partnership or Wraparound model to support the youth and family to meet their case plan objectives, assisting them in their progress. Given the level of need, these youth/ families could be contacted by the PO multiple times per week as a means of support. These POs provide transportation, education, and employment information/referrals to support their successful transition to the community. As part of the department's priority of utilization of Evidenced-Based Practices (EBP), youth are continually re-evaluated to ensure they are receiving appropriate services to meet their needs and supervision at the least restrictive level necessary for ultimate success.