

# **Butte County Juvenile Justice Plan Update**

**A Report to**

**Chief John Wardell  
The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council**

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## **Butte County Juvenile Justice Plan Update December 2004**

### **I. Introduction and Background**

AB 1913, the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000, known also as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) initially made \$121.3 million available to counties in California based on a per capita basis. Following this initial appropriation, the largest single allocation for juvenile justice programs, the California Board of Corrections (BOC) was charged with the oversight of \$116.3 million provided in annual State support to counties. JJCPA seeks to maximize the impact of these public dollars on public safety, with an emphasis on crime prevention efforts that incorporate three key principles: (a) local planning; (b) multi-agency collaboration; and (c) program evaluation. County-based funded projects are either to sustain or expand programs that are based on strategies that have proven effective in responding to juvenile crime and delinquency. (Chapter 353, Statutes of 2000).

Codified in the Welfare and Institutions Code (§749.22), counties are required to establish a multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council. Councils are responsible for developing "a comprehensive, multiagency plan that identifies the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses to the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration of male and female juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youth who are persons described in Section 602." The chief probation officer is the authorized chair of the Council.

In Butte County, the Multiagency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) was initially formed in 1996 by the Board of Supervisors to advise on the Local Action Plan, under which Probation activities were implemented between 1997 and 2001. In October 2000, the JJCC was convened in response to the JJCPA, to provide counsel on a community-wide needs assessment of current programs and services, and to offer advice on strategies to fill identified gaps in services to juveniles for an initial 14-month period, between May 2001 and June 2002. This resulted in the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (aka Local Action Plan or Juvenile Justice Plan), which was a requirement of the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000, so that Butte County could receive funding through the JJCPA. Five programs were selected for funding by the Chief of Probation, and at that time, it was decided to focus resources on prevention and early intervention-related programs. Each program, offered by separate agencies, has continued to provide contracted services since that time, whereby each year the Probation Department has reported to BOC on mandated outcomes required by the enabling legislation. The reportable mandated outcomes are:

- Rate of Juvenile Arrests
- Rate of Successful Completion of Probation
- Rate of Successful Completion of Restitution and Court-Ordered Community Service
- Arrest, Incarceration, and Probation Violation Rates of Program Participants
- Annual Per Capita Costs of the Program

In addition, each agency identified unique optional measures that are similarly reported to BOC. Over the four intervening years, these measures have been modified based on experience. The table below describes the five funded programs:

<b>Program and Sponsoring Agency</b>	<b>Allocation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Program Description</b>
After School Services - <b>Boys &amp; Girls Club</b>	<b>2000-2001 and 2001-2002:</b> \$253,522 <b>2002-2003:</b> \$234,506 <b>2003-2004:</b> \$231,682 <b>2004-2005:</b> \$175,532.59	This program expanded Boys and Girls Club activities into the cities of Chico and Paradise. Services have been expanded into weekend and late night hours and an additional 225 juveniles each year are receiving services in the area of leadership, health and life skills, education and career development, the arts and sports, and fitness and recreation.
Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Counseling for Native Americans – <b>Feather River Tribal Health</b>	<b>2000-2001 and 2001-2002:</b> \$36,652 <b>2002-2003:</b> \$34,278 <b>2003-2004:</b> \$37,023 <b>2004-2005:</b> \$36,419.20	Feather River Tribal Health, through its Behavioral Health Services program, expanded its AOD counseling program that is specifically targeted at Native American youth who are at-risk for probation involvement, or who are at risk for use and abuse of drugs and alcohol. The program offers individual and family resilience therapeutic activities modeled after the Strengthening Families Program.
Butte County Drug Court – <b>Butte County Court</b>	<b>2000-2001 and 2001-2002:</b> \$108,792 <b>2002-2003:</b> \$124,642 <b>2003-2004:</b> \$122,572 <b>2004-2005:</b> \$138,856.55	This program created a Juvenile Drug Court in the Paradise/Magalia area. The program combines behavior modification, substance abuse treatment, intensive supervision and intensive case management services. School attendance and the reduction of alcohol and drug use are key components of this program and the target age for program participants is 14-17 years.

<sup>1</sup> Allocations include annual audit and evaluation of funded programs. Amounts reported are thus greater than actual direct allocation to agencies.