



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
2025 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PLAN

COMPREHENSIVE
MULTI-AGENCY
JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN
(CMJJP)
&
JUVENILE JUSTICE
REALIGNMENT PLAN
(JJRP)

JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT
(JJCPA)

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BLOCK GRANT
(YOBG)



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I. INTRODUCTION

The County of Santa Barbara has combined the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) and the Juvenile Justice Realignment Plan (JJRP) into one document to highlight the continuum of services available to youth and the strategies to support success, while at the same time addressing required elements of each plan. Each document begins with its own introduction that speaks to the historical foundations for the plan, the requirements of each plan, and efforts in the County of Santa Barbara to address the needs of youth and families.

PLAN REVISIONS

To ensure the required information is easily identifiable and accessible, this year's plans were revised to match the flow of templates provided by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR). The addition of the appendix also provides for comprehensive information on services for youth and families in the County to be used as a stand-alone reference for those it may benefit.



II. COMMITTEES

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (JJCC)

Agency	Name and Title	Email	Phone Number
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Holly Benton, Chief Probation Officer	hbenton@countyofsb.org	805-803-8644
District Attorney's Office Representative	John Savrnoch, District Attorney	jsavrnoch@countyofsb.org	805-568-2306
Public Defender's Office Representative	Lea Villegas, Assistant Public Defender	lvillegas@countyofsb.org	805-346-7514
Department of Social Services Representative	Amy Krueger, Assistant Director	akrueg@countyofsb.org	805-346-8351
Department of Behavioral Wellness	Toni Navarro, Director	anavarro@sbcbswell.org	805-681-5233
Office of Education Representative	Susan Salcido, Ed.D., Superintendent	ssalcido@sbceo.org	805-964-4710
Court Representative	Darrel Parker, Court Executive Officer	dparker@sbcourts.org	805-614-6636
County Executive Officer Representative	Tanja Heitman, Assistant CEO	heitman@countyofsb.org	805-568-3400
Board of Supervisors Representative	Roy Lee, 1 st District Supervisor	roylee@countyofsb.org	805-335-7315
Board of Supervisors Representative	Bob Nelson, 4 th District Supervisor	bob.nelson@countyofsb.org	805-346-8407
Sheriff's Office Representative	Craig Bonner, Undersheriff	cmb2474@sbsheriff.org	805-681-4288
Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJPC) Representative	Gabriela Ferreira, JJPC Chair	gabriela@ferreiralawgroup.com	805-883-1818
TWO-YEAR MEMBERS			
Community Member	Kaden Bedard, Grant Coordinator	kaden.bedard@my.hancockcollege.edu	805-925-2004
CommUnify	Steve DeLira, Director, Family & Youth Services	sdelira@communifysb.org	805-964-8857
Partners in Education	Chelsea Duffy, Executive Director	cpduffy@sbceo.org	805-964-4710

Santa Barbara Police Department	Kelly Gordon, Police Chief	kgordon@sbgpd.com	805-897-2396
Hope Elementary School District	Anne Hubbard, Ed.D., Superintendent	ahubbard@hopeschooldistrict.org	805-682-2564
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	Michelle Kerwood, Director of Child & Adolescent Treatment Programs	mkerwood@cadab.org	805-730-7575
Lompoc Police Department	Kevin Martin, Police Chief	KMartin@ci.lompoc.ca.us	805-875-8103
Lompoc Unified School District	Celeste Pico, Principal of Lompoc High	pico.celeste@lusc.org	805-742-3000
Santa Maria Police Department	Dan Cohen, Interim Police Chief	dcohen@cityofsantamaria.org	805-928-3781
UCSB Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Jill Sharkey, Ph.D., Associate Dean for Research and Outreach	jsharkey@education.ucsb.edu	805-893-3441
Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley	Dawnette Smith, Programs Director	dawnette@fbsmv.com	805-346-1774
Santa Maria Bonita School District	Mark Palmerston, Director, Student and Family Services	mpalmerston@smbd.net	805-361-8141

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL WORKGROUP

The JJCC appointed a workgroup tasked with collaborating on the development of the CMJJP and the JRP, as well as identifying priorities and strategies for the local juvenile justice system. In FY25/26, the Workgroup will meet monthly, and the voting members are:

Agency	Name and Title	Email	Phone Number
Probation Department (Chair)	Maria Story, Deputy Chief Probation Officer	mbongio@countyofsb.org	805-803-8586
District Attorney's Office Representative	Anne Nudson, Chief Deputy District Attorney	anudson@countyofsb.org	805-346-7540
Public Defender's Office Representative	Sara Elturk, Deputy Public Defender	selturk@countyofsb.org	805-934-6985
Department of Social Services Representative	Amy Krueger, Assistant Director	akrueg@countyofsb.org	805-346-8351
Department of Behavioral Wellness	John Winckler, MFT, Division Chief of Clinical Operations	jwinckler@sbcswell.org	805-692-5785

Board of Supervisors Representative	Wade Stewart Cowper, 1st District Representative	wcowper@countyofsb.org	805-335-0778
County Executive Office Representative	Nicole Parmelee, Fiscal and Policy Analyst	nparmelee@countyofsb.org	805-568-3550
Sheriff's Office Representative	Craig Bonner, Undersheriff	cmb2474@sbsheriff.org	805-681-4288
Santa Barbara Police Department Representative	Kenneth Kushner, Commander	KKushner@sbpd.com	805-897-2397
North County Rape Crisis and Child Protection Center	Alison Wales, Associate Director	alison@ncrccpc.org	805-736-8535

JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

To be eligible for funding allocations associated with juvenile justice realignment, the local JJCC must create the Juvenile Justice Realignment Subcommittee (JJRS). JJRS's primary responsibility is to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitative services for realigned youth. The JJRS generally meets jointly with the JJCC six times per year. Meeting information can be found at <https://www.countyofsb.org/1740/Juvenile-Justice-Coordinating-Council-JJ>.

List the subcommittee members, agency affiliation where applicable, and contact information:

Agency	Name and Title	Email	Phone Number
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Holly Benton, Chief Probation Officer	hbenton@countyofsb.org	805-803-8644
Co-Chair (<i>If Applicable</i>)	None currently		
District Attorney's Office Representative	John Savrnoch, District Attorney	jsavrnoch@countyofsb.org	805-568-2306
Public Defender's Office Representative	Lea Villegas, Assistant Public Defender	lvillegas@countyofsb.org	805-568-5938
Department of Social Services Representative	Amy Krueger, Assistant Director	akrueg@countyofsb.org	805-346-8351
Department of Behavioral Wellness	Toni Navarro, Director	anavarro@sbcbswell.org	805-681-5233

Office of Education Representative	Susan Salcido, Ed. D., Superintendent	ssalcido@sbceo.org	805-964-4710
Court Representative	Darrel Parker, Court Executive Officer	dparker@sbcourts.org	805-614-6636
Three Community Members <i>(defined as “individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system” (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b).))</i>	Jill Sharkey, Ph.D., Associate Dean for Research and Outreach, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	jsharkey@ucsb.edu	805-893-3441
	Dawnette Kingsley-Smith, Programs Director, Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley	dawnette@fbsmv.com	805-346-1774
	Steve Delira, Director, Family & Youth Services	sdelira@communifysb.org	805-964-8857

COUNTY PROFILE

The County of Santa Barbara is situated on the central coast of California. Known for its coastal beauty, it is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the south and west and the Santa Ynez Mountains to the east. It is positioned between two major urban centers, Los Angeles 100 miles to the south and San Francisco 250 miles to the north. Santa Barbara County spans 3,789 square miles of which 2,735 square miles is land.

The County of Santa Barbara is typically referred to by North, Mid, and South County designations. However, the unique regions of the county are better defined as the areas created by the topography of the Santa Ynez and San Rafael Mountain Ranges – Santa Maria Valley, Lompoc Valley, Santa Ynez Valley, and Santa Barbara Coast.

Santa Maria Valley: This region is bordered by San Luis Obispo County to the north and includes the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe and the unincorporated towns of New Cuyama, Cuyama, Ventucopa, Orcutt, Los Alamos, Casmalia, Garey, and Sisquoc.

Lompoc Valley: In the western portion of the County includes Vandenberg Space Force Base, a major contributor to the local economy, as well as the city of Lompoc and the unincorporated areas of Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills.

Santa Ynez Valley: Located in the heart of the County and home to Lake Cachuma and the Chumash Reservation. This region includes Santa Ynez, Solvang, Buellton, and the unincorporated cities of Los Olivos and Ballard.

Santa Barbara Coast: Also known as the “American Riviera” and bordered to the southeast by Ventura County, this region includes the cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, and Carpinteria as well as the unincorporated areas of Hope Ranch, Summerland, Mission Canyon, Montecito, and Isla Vista.



Local Economy

Recent growth on the Central Coast has stalled due to housing shortages and high living costs, making it hard for employers to attract and retain talent, students to stay after graduation, and families to thrive. This issue is magnified by a surplus of low-wage workers in agriculture and tourism, hitting underserved communities the hardest.

Higher education is a highlight of the Central Coast primarily led by institutions like University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) and a strong community college presence with Allan Hancock College (AHC) and Santa Barbara City College (SBCC), all together employing around 20,000 people and drawing students from afar.

Tourism is a thriving industry on the Central Coast, attracting talent and visitors with its cultural and natural attractions. Other key employers include the military, agriculture, commercial fishing, and business services, particularly engineering.

III. COMPREHENSIVE MULTI-AGENCY JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN

The CMJJP is required under the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) as enacted in 2000 and codified under Assembly Bill (AB) 1913. JJCPA provides funding for programs and services to reduce juvenile delinquency and establishes the local JJCC. The JJCC is charged with collaborating to identify local needs and developing supportive programming while considering budget priorities. The CMJJP includes an assessment of local law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, social services, substance use disorder, and other youth resources that serve at-risk youth, youth on probation, and their families. The plan identifies and prioritizes neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in local communities that face significant public safety risks from youth crime. This plan provides a continuum of responses to juvenile delinquency from prevention to intervention, through probation supervision, and detention and reentry when necessary. This demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing swift, certain, and graduated responses for youth referred to Probation, as well as youth on probation, which also includes incentives to reward positive behavior. Lastly, the plan provides a description of the programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded through JJCPA and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG). The CMJJP was previously submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections annually but is now submitted to OYCR.

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.

The County of Santa Barbara is fortunate to have a collaborative and diverse network of partner agencies, community-based organizations (CBOs), advocacy groups, and local resources to provide comprehensive services for youth in the community. These services include substance abuse treatment, mental health support, mentoring, reentry planning, and more, ensuring a holistic, community-driven approach to supporting youth success and well-being. Throughout the year, Probation collects and verifies this information, and the JJCC hears presentations

designed to help identify areas of focus for enhancement or improvement of services. For ease of reference, the vast variety of services available to families within the County of Santa Barbara are listed in Appendix A and Appendix B as part of the CMJJP. These lists are separated by services offered through individual school districts, and services offered through other agencies throughout the county. These do not include the services Probation directly contracts for which are outlined separately in this plan. The services listed are available to youth and families throughout the county, not just to those who are justice-involved

As shown in the appendices, the County of Santa Barbara offers a wide range of services spanning from prevention to intervention. A higher percentage of youth—especially those most likely to need these services—reside in the northern region as evidenced by the higher youth crime rates outlined in the Crime Trends section of this report (pages 15-20). Historically, there have been less services available in the north, and in particular in the Lompoc area. The appendices illustrate several services currently available in those regions to meet youth's needs from County agencies, school initiatives and programs, and CBOs. There are services available to youth and families beginning prior to birth, many geared by age and need moving forward, and many agencies have services that can meet the needs of youth from birth through transitional age years (18-25). Many agencies also regularly attend collaborative meetings that expose them to the services offered by other agencies for which they can refer youth and families when the agency currently serving the family is unable to fully meet their needs.

For example, both the South Coast Youth Safety Partnership (SCYSP) and YouthWell are examples of organizations that offer these reoccurring collaborative meetings to ensure local providers are current on services offered by existing providers and for exposure to new programs and new providers as well. As new staff join youth-serving organizations, invitations are extended for their attendance at these meetings to provide a more comprehensive view of services offered across the county. Another example is the Kids' Network, which meets quarterly and has been working toward completion of the Children's Scorecard which lists and assesses resources and gaps in services, and is working toward resource mapping to not only show available resources, but also how those resources are connected among networks that work with youth. Although options such as 2-1-1 and YouthWell's service directory are available, many agencies and community members are unaware of all services available, as there is not always a comprehensive guide, or direct information provided to the community. For this reason, families are not often presented with the many options that might fit their needs, versus one to two options the agencies they are currently working with are most familiar with. The break-out appendices for this plan may assist with this need. In addition, this is a potential focus area for the SCYSP in the year to come and in their work to try to extend their model of collaborative community intervention and prevention strategies to the North County.

The appendices also note the specific areas of need each service listed is designed to meet including mental health, substance abuse, family services, parenting services, mentoring/prosocial activities, youth employment, housing/medical/basic needs, school

supports, and diversion. As is evident in review of the appendices, many agencies offer these services across the county, providing multiple options for engagement for youth and families. In terms of services offered directly through schools, only a few offered connections to parenting resources, youth employment, and housing/medical/basic needs. Only the Carpinteria School District offers youth employment services. As not all youth will proceed to college upon high school graduation, this is a gap that warrants further attention. Notably, CommUnify has attained a youth employment grant, and outreach for this program is anticipated to extend to the schools. The Santa Maria School Districts are noted to address housing and basic needs through their family resource centers. This is something for other districts to consider to further support students. Lastly, each school district offers mental health services and/or linkage to these services for youth in recognition of the importance of meeting this need. This linkage can be the piece that alerts a provider to a family's needs, which can then connect them to other services, provided there is universal understanding of how to access service directories and service providers as noted above. A noteworthy collaboration is Behavioral Wellness' partnership with the Santa Barbara County Education Office (SBCEO) under the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) to provide county school districts with prevention and early intervention services, education, linkages, and support in reducing the stigma of mental health issues. It is one thing to offer a comprehensive array of mental health services, but it quite another to ensure access after first breaking down stigmas associated in asking for help and utilizing needed supports.

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

Each year, the JJCC and its Workgroup consider available data and information (as shown on pages 15-22) and receive presentations regarding community services, in order to identify gaps and barriers for youth in our local communities. Each year new agencies are brought in to share new opportunities for youth and families. Agencies who have previously presented on their programs provide updates on additional services offered since their last presentation, as well as reference materials. This year there were presentations on the JJC's Youth Leadership Council; Wellness Operations conducted by Juvenile Probation; Medicated Assisted Treatment for Substance Use Disorders; transitional housing programs; Commercial Sexual Exploitation; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, intersex, and asexual (LGBTQIA+) resources; Freedom 4 Youth; and Reentry Navigation and Conflict Mediation at the JJC.

County agencies, community-based organizations, and partners prioritize collaborative program development and consideration of available resources in the creation of new supports and services, and multiple agencies are often involved in creating individualized responses to youth's behaviors and treatment at all points on the continuum. For example, youth and families may be served concurrently by Probation, Behavioral Wellness (BWell), a community-

based partner, a local school district, and Public Health, and these agencies strive to share information where permitted, and develop appropriate whole-person/whole-family responses without duplicating services. In the near future, these efforts will be enhanced even further as California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) in-reach is implemented for detained youth 90 days prior to release.

Service Gaps

Though many services exist in the County of Santa Barbara through local schools, county agencies, and community-based organizations to address mental health, substance use disorder, trauma, educational needs, and a variety of socio-economic issues for youth and families, some gaps remain.

The seven primary service gaps identified this year include the same as were noted in last year's plan with one additional gap added; work has been done to address the previously identified gaps as outlined below.

- Full array of substance use disorder counseling – Substance Use Disorder (SUD) counseling provided by BWell has been expanded to serve youth detained at the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC), and includes parent support. The program mirrors their outpatient Youth Opioid Response (YOR) programs located in Lompoc and Santa Maria. At this time, services for youth in the community include Early Intervention, Outpatient Services, Intensive Outpatient Services, and Recovery Services. Services that are missing include Intensive Outpatient/Partial Hospitalization, Residential/Inpatient Services, Clinically Managed Low-Intensity Residential Services, Clinically Managed Population-Specific High-Intensity Residential Services, Medically Monitored High-Intensity Inpatient Services, and Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient Services. Currently, any youth in need of Inpatient Treatment Services are sent to a contracted program in Los Angeles County, which is the only nearby program available. Thus, while local community-based resources continue to expand and youth at the JJC now have access to more comprehensive SUD services, the need for local residential treatment options persists.
- Vocational programs for youth – Challenges remain in creating and providing robust vocational programming at the JJC and for youth in the community. In the prior year's plan, it was noted the JJC would be housing youth for longer periods of time and well past the age of 18, which is also reflective of the demographics of youth on supervised probation in the community. That population has continued to expand, and while these youth are enrolled in post-secondary education, the need for vocational training options remains. To address this need, Santa Maria Unified School District offers Career Technical Education (CTE) courses to our youth, including Agriculture/Farming, Culinary Arts, Hospitality, Diesel Engine Repair, Automotive, and Residential and Commercial Construction. Further, the Department has established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Freedom 4

Youth to provide a culinary arts program at the JJC. Youth in the South County can participate in this program in the community as well, including post-release. The County is pursuing a pilot program with the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) which would allow youth at the JJC to earn wages for work projects at the facility. Finally, youth at the JJC participate in the Allison online vocational program outlined in the JJRP. While there have been meaningful expansions in this area, additional hands-on vocational training and youth access to it warrants further attention and resources.

- Community service sites – During the pandemic, many community-led sites stopped providing locations for youth to complete community service hours. There are currently six sites in Santa Barbara, one in Lompoc, two in Santa Maria, and one in Guadalupe that allow juveniles to complete hours, five of which require the youth to be 16 years of age or older. Most Probation referrals come from youth who reside in North County and expanding available community-led sites is required in order to provide equitable opportunities across the entire county. Although the Court has authorized youth to substitute prosocial activities in lieu of community service work in some situations, community service work does provide a different opportunity for youth to be positively engaged and to give back to their communities, while also acquiring work experience for future employment. Probation has continued to help youth identify organizations where they may complete hours and continues outreach when in contact with community-based organizations and schools to determine additional opportunities; however, offering a comprehensive array of agencies and locations for community service hours to be performed offers the opportunity for this to be a meaningful experience for youth.
- Mixteco interpreters – The County of Santa Barbara has an indigenous migrant community residing mainly in the North County region who work primarily in the agriculture industry. This community faces unique challenges as they typically only speak Mixteco, a tonal language with over 81 dialects. Language barriers prohibit this community from accessing prevention and intervention services. Last year Probation engaged Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project (MICOP), a local advocacy group for indigenous migrant communities to discuss ways to be more inclusive of our Mixtec community in the Family Engagement Resource held in April of 2024. MICOP provided translation at the events and helped engage those who attended by providing information regarding community-based agencies which could provide services for them. Probation has also begun discussion with MICOP on piloting a case management program for youth on probation who speak Mixteco.
- Gang intervention programs – As previously noted, there are several youth on probation with gang terms. Research has shown that gang suppression and intervention programs have mixed results, but there are promising practices and new programs under development, including mentorship. Community prevention remains one of the strongest strategies, well before a youth becomes justice-involved; Probation is a member of the South Coast Youth Safety Partnership (SCYSP), a multi-agency team with a mission to improve and support the safety and quality of life for youth, families, and community.

Probation continues to evaluate how to incorporate the promising practices that exist into our JJC programming and/or community supervision strategies.

- Services designed specifically for LGBTQIA+ youth – Although there is a local program offering services to adult LGBTQIA+ individuals, their youth program is not currently active. LGBTQIA+ youth are often overrepresented and underreported in the juvenile justice system¹, and those who come into contact with Probation would benefit from services tailored to their needs. Probation will continue the conversations with local providers to engage or create services, as applicable.
- Less Restrictive Programs for Secure Treatment Youth – There is a need for less restrictive placement options for appropriate youth to step down from Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) commitments. The Probation Department is pending a contract with Pine Grove, a fire camp for youth. The Probation Department is also working on tailoring step-down programs to meet youth needs in terms of furloughs and supportive housing options locally and in neighboring counties. Finalization of the process and an extensive list of programs is currently pending.

The County of Santa Barbara has a great deal to offer youth and families, and the strength of its partnerships and collaborations are reflected in the programs provided. As an example, Child Welfare Services (CWS) and Probation partnered as part of the Families First Prevention Act (FFPSA) to provide voluntary services to those referred to Probation or CWS who have needs that can safely be met outside of formal processing under Community Pathways. Families are given access to resources and supports to prevent child welfare involvement and improve child, youth, and family wellbeing. Families receive high quality prevention services that are provided by community-based organizations which offer evidence-based programming to support the family.

Probation and CWS also collaborate to annually update System Improvement Plans to focus on improving outcomes for foster youth. The plan is modified each year to work toward achieving specific goals. For Probation, goals include ensuring Child Family Team Meetings (CFTMs) are conducted upon determining a youth is at risk of out-of-home placement in hopes of providing a structure of supportive individuals and services to support the youth remaining in their home.

In addition, Probation continues to actively participate in multiagency collaborations to support the efforts of county partners and community-based organizations, including:

- South Coast Youth Safety Partnership (SCYSP) – As noted above, the SCYSP is a collaboration between Santa Barbara County, community-based organizations, and elected officials from the cities of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, and Goleta who focus on reducing violence to increase youth safety. The Probation Department has established a

¹ https://youth.gov/youth-topics/lgbtq-youth/juveni1e-justice#_ftn

contract to use JJCPA funding to partially support this partnership in the south county and as it continues to look for opportunities to expand to the north.

- Santa Barbara County Human Trafficking Task Force – Originally founded by the District Attorney’s Office under the Victim Witness Assistance Program, this partnership with local and regional law enforcement, non-profit organizations, and social services is now contracted with Kingdom Causes Inc. to carry out a strategic plan for combating sex and labor trafficking.
- Together for Children – A multi-agency collaboration led by CWS. Under the FFPSA, a County Prevention Plan was developed which offers community-based services to youth and families to prevent them from entering the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These services are designed to address the highest areas of need for families which locally were identified as economic stability, health care, and social needs. The goal of these services is to mitigate these unmet needs from becoming pathways into system involvement. Services are designed based on not only identified needs, but also on the age of youth referred, utilizing Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) and Healthy Families America (HFA), evidence-based programming to provide support.
- Kids Network – This group of agencies and individuals dedicated to implementing comprehensive, collaborative, and integrated services to children, youth, and families serves as an advisory group to the County Board of Supervisors.
- Santa Barbara Opioid Safety Coalition – A community coalition dedicated to savings lives and preventing opioid misuse through public education and media outreach, enhancing opioid surveillance, preventing overdose, and promoting Naloxone distribution, promoting safe disposal practices, encouraging early intervention, and expanding treatment access and recovery throughout the county.

While progress has been made in strengthening services and collaboration, there remain several areas of focus where more robust services are required. Some of these gaps are long-standing in the community and have been identified in previous plans; they continue to require collaborative response as partners to develop strategies for these issues.



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.

COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2022 American Community Survey, the County of Santa Barbara has a total population of 443,837 with 97,420 (22%) individuals under the age of 18. The County displays a rich diversity not just in its geographical features, but also in the distinct profiles and needs found within each of its communities (Exhibit 1).

The city of Santa Barbara has the highest percentage of residents 25 and older with high school or higher education, the lowest proportion of households below the county median income of \$92,332, and the fewest households receiving public assistance or SNAP benefits. In contrast, Lompoc has the highest percentage of households receiving public assistance or SNAP benefits—double that of Santa Barbara—and the most households below the county median income. However, both cities have similar percentages of foreign-born residents and people below the poverty level. Santa Maria stands out for having the lowest poverty rate, the highest percentage of foreign-born residents and non-English speakers at home, and the lowest percentage of residents 25 and older with high school or higher education. These differences highlight the county's diversity and the varying needs of its communities.

Exhibit 1

County of Santa Barbara		COUNTY AVERAGE	CITY OF SANTA BARBARA	CITY OF SANTA MARIA	CITY OF LOMPOC
	Population (age 25+) high school graduate or higher	82.1%	90%	70.9%	78.3%
	Foreign Born	22.2%	19.4%	27.7%	19.8%
	Language other than English spoken at home	39.9%	30.5%	55.3%	39.9%
	% of households below County median income of \$92,332	-	41.2%	47%	55.7%
	% of households receiving public assistance of food stamp/SNAP benefits in past 12 months	9.1%	7.2%	11.8%	15.4%
	% of people whose income in last 12 months is below poverty level ~\$29,950 per year for a family of four	13.5%	15.7%	11.8%	13.7%

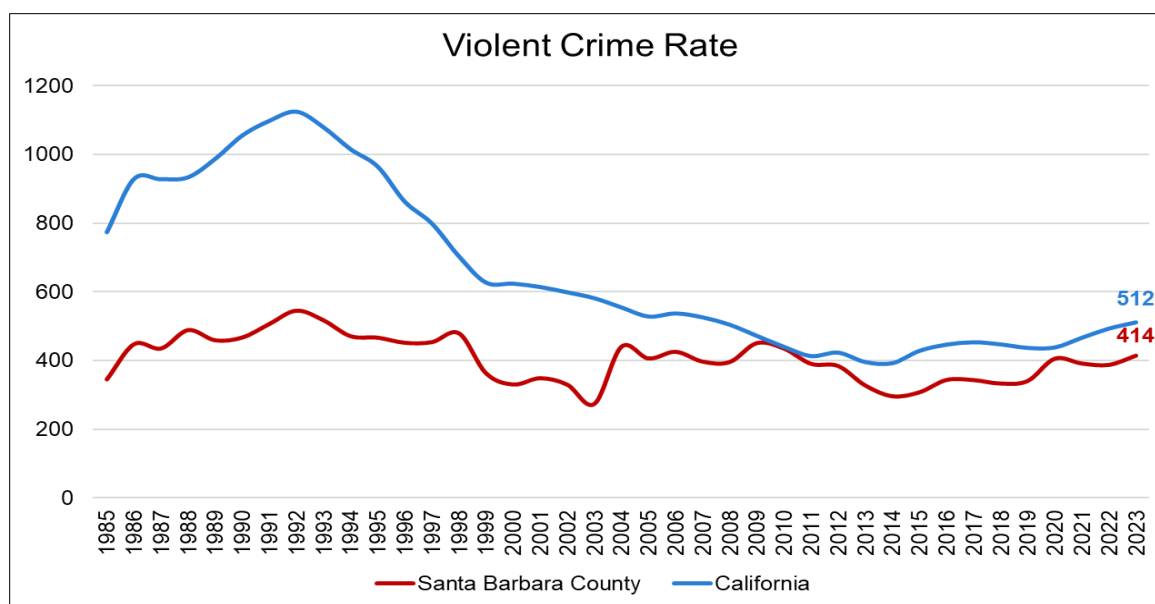
Source: 2022 American Community Survey

CRIME TREND DATA

Exhibit 2² illustrates the comparison in violent crime rates between the County of Santa Barbara and the state of California, sourced from publicly available datasets provided by reporting counties to California’s Open Justice Transparency Initiative. Between 2022 and 2023, both California and Santa Barbara County experienced an increase in the rate of violent crime, with Santa Barbara increasing 7% from the year prior compared to 4% for the state. However, despite this increase, Santa Barbara County’s violent crime rate remains below the state at 414 reported violent crimes per 100,000 residents compared to the state at 512. In Santa Barbara, the uptick in violent crimes over the past year was driven by an increase in forcible rape and aggravated assault, both of which rose by 14% compared to 2022. While the violent crime rate has increased since COVID, it remains in line with the historical average over the past 40 years.

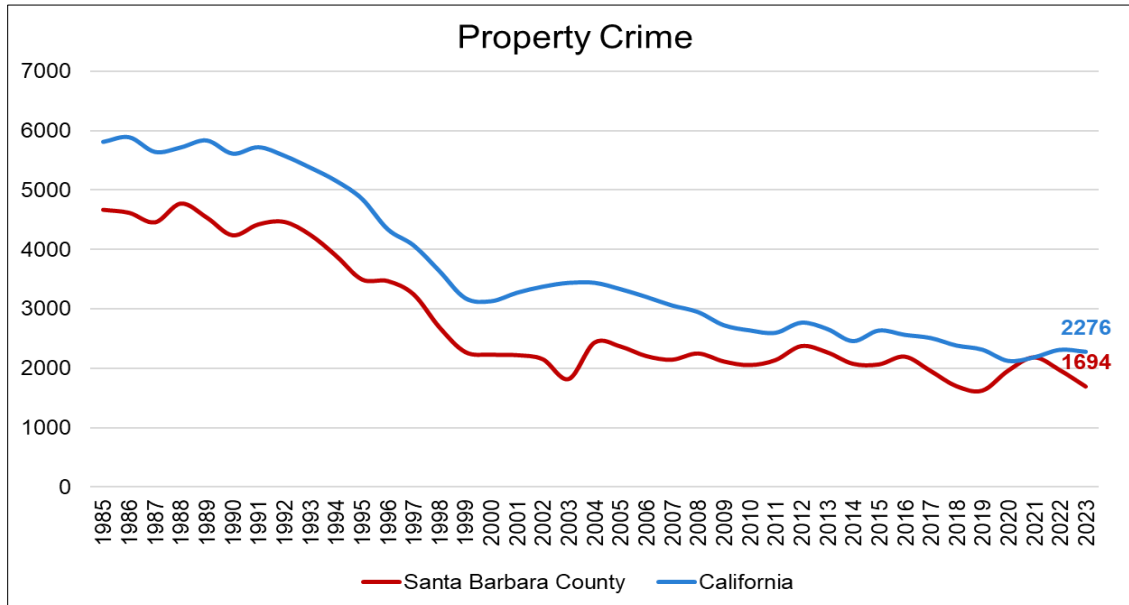
From 2022 to 2023, California’s property crime rate decreased from 1% to 2,276 per 100,000 residents, while the County of Santa Barbara saw a more substantial decline of 14% over the same time period (Exhibit 3). Locally, this marks the second consecutive year of decline following a post-COVID peak in 2021. All offense categories – arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle-theft declined locally in 2023 compared to 2022, bringing the property crime rate close to the lowest levels recorded.

Exhibit 2



² Crime data retrieved from <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arrests-context-06062024.pdf>. Population data retrieved from <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/>

Exhibit 3



While local school districts and law enforcement agencies do not provide crime data that would allow for the examination of this information by neighborhood, data can be analyzed by city. Exhibits 4 and 5³ illustrate differences by the cities of Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. Lompoc did not report a full year of data in 2023 and was excluded. In 2023, Santa Maria recorded a slightly higher violent crime rate, with 618 violent crimes per 100,000 population as compared to 611 in Santa Barbara. Notably, Santa Barbara recorded a 28% increase in violent crime over the last two years, while Santa Maria’s rate rose by 5% over the same time period. Forcible rape and aggravated assault were both higher in Santa Barbara than Santa Maria in 2023 while homicides and robberies were higher in Santa Maria.

Overall, Santa Barbara County’s property crime rate decreased 14% between 2022 and 2023. Both cities of Santa Barbara and Santa Maria experienced declines in property crime during this period. However, Santa Maria’s property crime rate remains higher than the city of Santa Barbara for the second consecutive year. When comparing the two cities, burglaries and vehicle thefts are both higher in Santa Maria than Santa Barbara. Given the limitations in the data, these findings should be interpreted with caution. However, within this limited scope, Santa Maria and the surrounding area emerge as a priority focus for collaborative youth-serving efforts. The trends also align with the number of youth with gang terms and conditions, the

³ Crime data retrieved from <https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/dataset/2024-07/arrests-context-06062024.pdf>. Population data retrieved from <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/>. 2003: Santa Maria Police Department (located in Santa Barbara County) did not report for the year. 2015: Lompoc Police Department (located in Santa Barbara County) did not report for September through December. 2019: Santa Maria Police Department (located in Santa Barbara County) did not report for November through December. 2023: Lompoc Police Department (located in Santa Barbara County) did not report a full year of data.

total number of juvenile referrals and youth supervised regionally by the Probation Department as discussed on page 22, reinforcing the importance of concentrating efforts in this region for the year ahead.

Exhibit 4

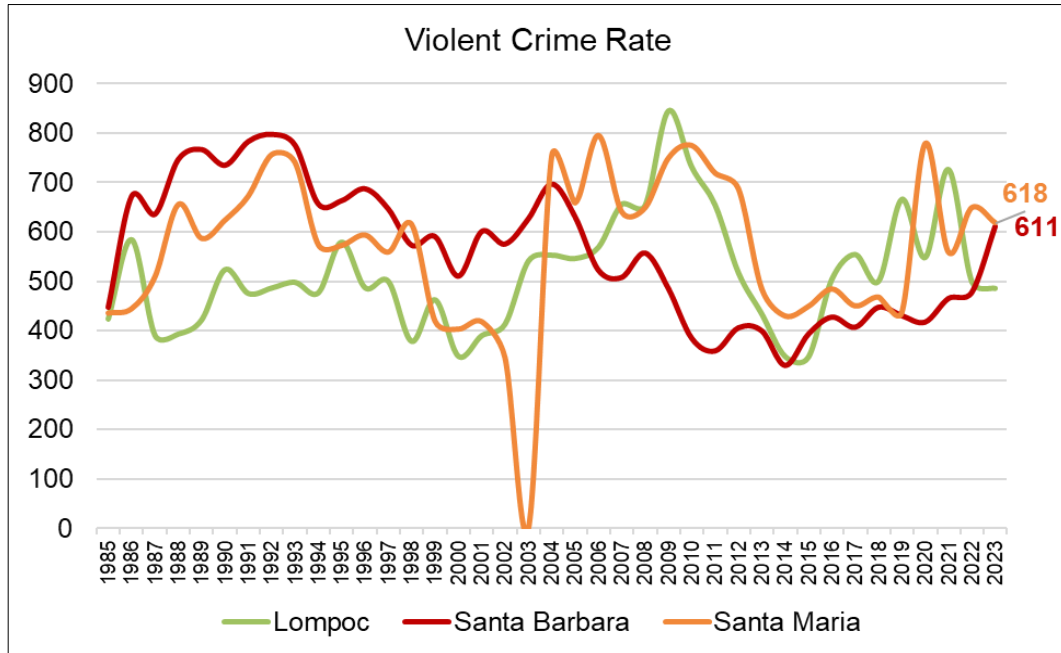
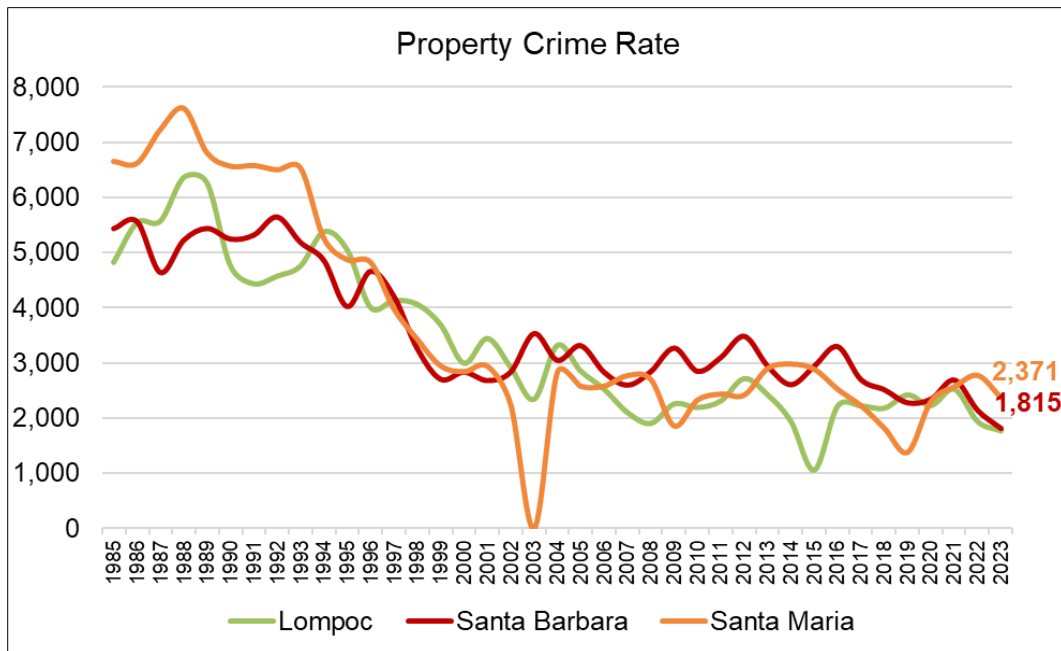


Exhibit 5



For additional context, Exhibits 6 and 7 compare Santa Barbara County’s crime rates to those of its neighboring counties to the north, San Luis Obispo and to the south, Ventura. The County of Santa Barbara historically has recorded a higher violent crime rate than either of these

neighboring counties. However, that trend has shifted in the recent years with San Luis Obispo County now reporting a substantially higher violent crime rate. Over the past two years, Santa Barbara experienced a 7% increase in violent crime, a rate of increase significantly lower than San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties, which saw increases of 10% and 47% respectively. Rates of property crime were fairly similar across all three counties with a notable local uptick around COVID and declines across all jurisdictions between 2022 and 2023.

Exhibit 6

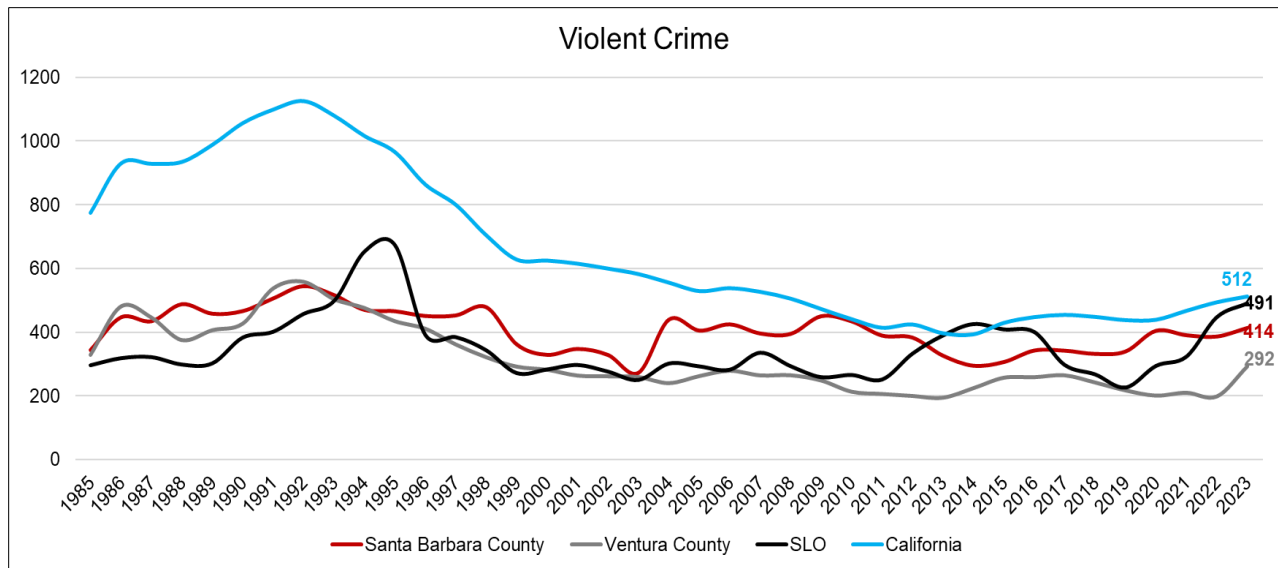
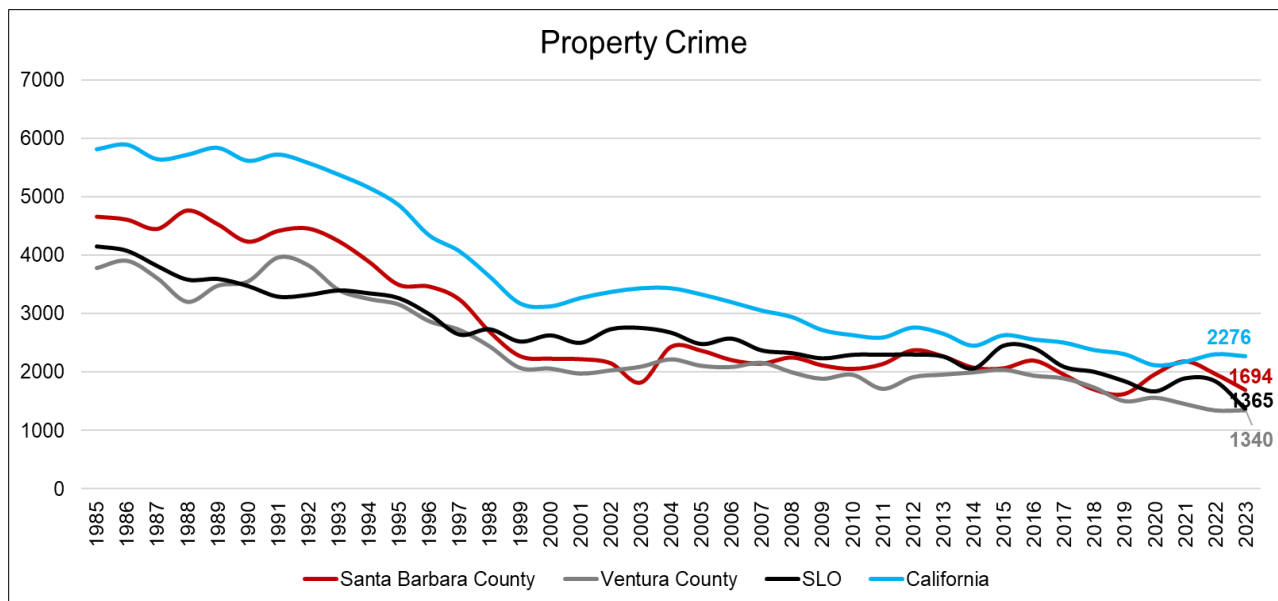


Exhibit 7



Juvenile Arrests

In the County of Santa Barbara, the total juvenile misdemeanor and felony arrests declined 59%, while statewide, the decline was more pronounced, with a 75% reduction since 2011. At both the state and county levels total arrests are beginning to rebound from the pandemic lows seen in 2020-2021. While still below pre-pandemic levels, rates are steadily rising with a 30% increase locally from 2022 to 2023, and a 26% increase at the state level over the last two years (Exhibit 8)⁴. Misdemeanors accounted for 63% of all juvenile arrests locally, compared to 49% statewide (Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 8

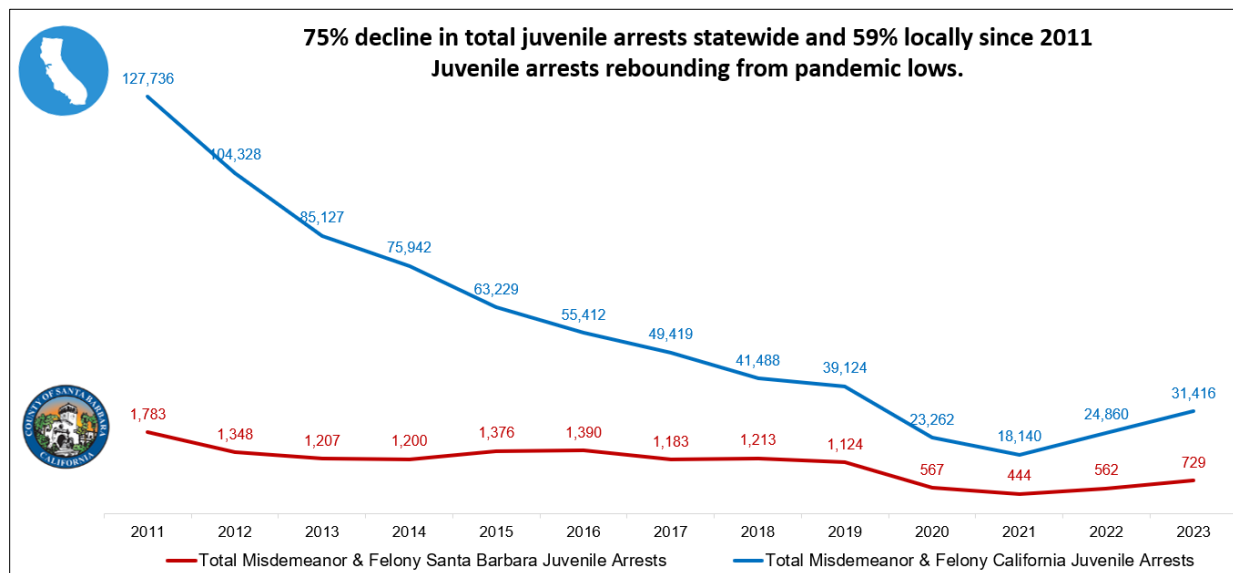
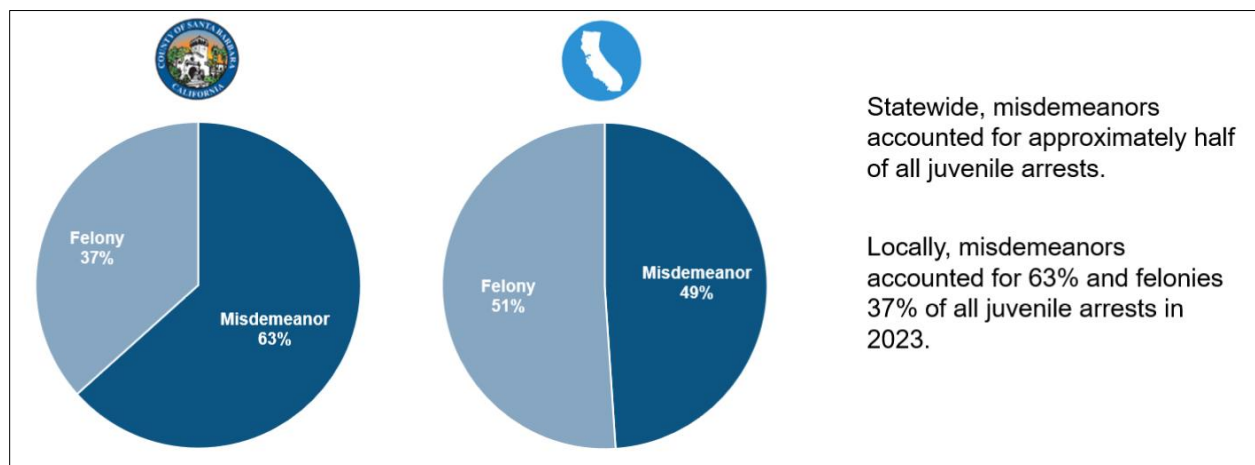


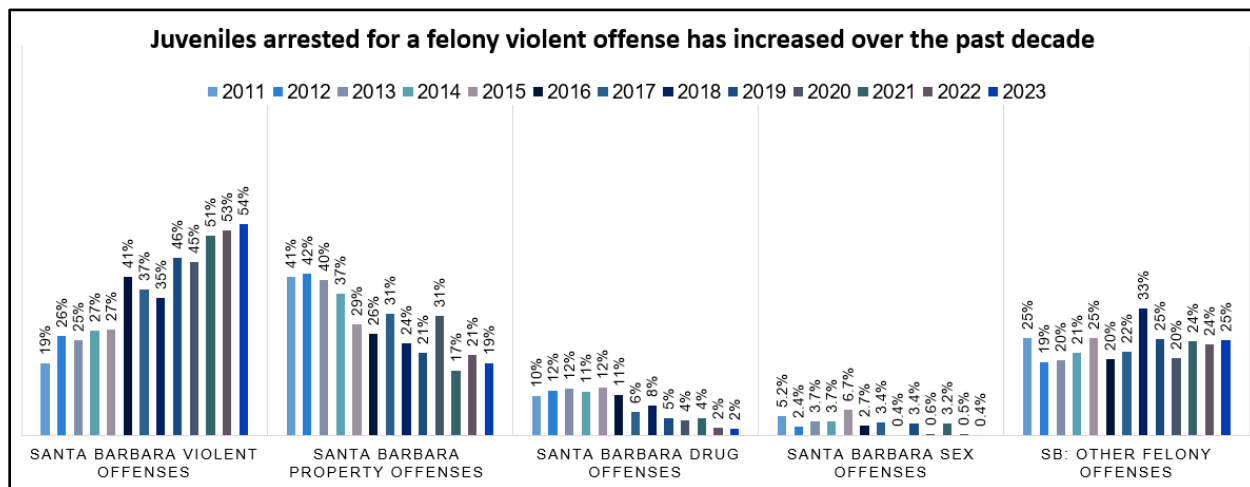
Exhibit 9



⁴ Arrest data retrieved from: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/arrests>

Of youth with a felony arrest, 54% are for a violent offense, continuing a rising trend over the last decade (Exhibit 10). Violent offenses include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Felony juvenile arrests for property offense are declining as are felony arrests for drug offense, sex and other offenses appear stable.

Exhibit 10



SUPERVISED POPULATION

In the County of Santa Barbara, the supervised population is primarily male (87%), 17 years of age or older and Hispanic (88%) (Exhibit 11). Hispanic youth are represented at a higher percentage in the juvenile justice system than in the county youth population overall⁵.

Youth under supervision of the Probation Department are assessed using the comprehensive evidence-based Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which identifies a youth’s risk to reoffend and their criminogenic needs (those needs which drive a youth’s criminal behavior). This information allows officers to tailor interventions and responses to each youth and family. It also identifies youth and families’ existing strengths to build upon.

⁵ As compared to 58% in the County of Santa Barbara. Data from the Department of Finance (DOF) was used for Santa Barbara County’s youth population (age 14-20). (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>). The California DOF produces population projections for the state and counties of California on a regular basis. The Demographic Research Unit is responsible by statute for maintaining up-to-date postcensal population estimates and projections, which are both calculated using the identity known as the demographic balancing equation.

Exhibit 11

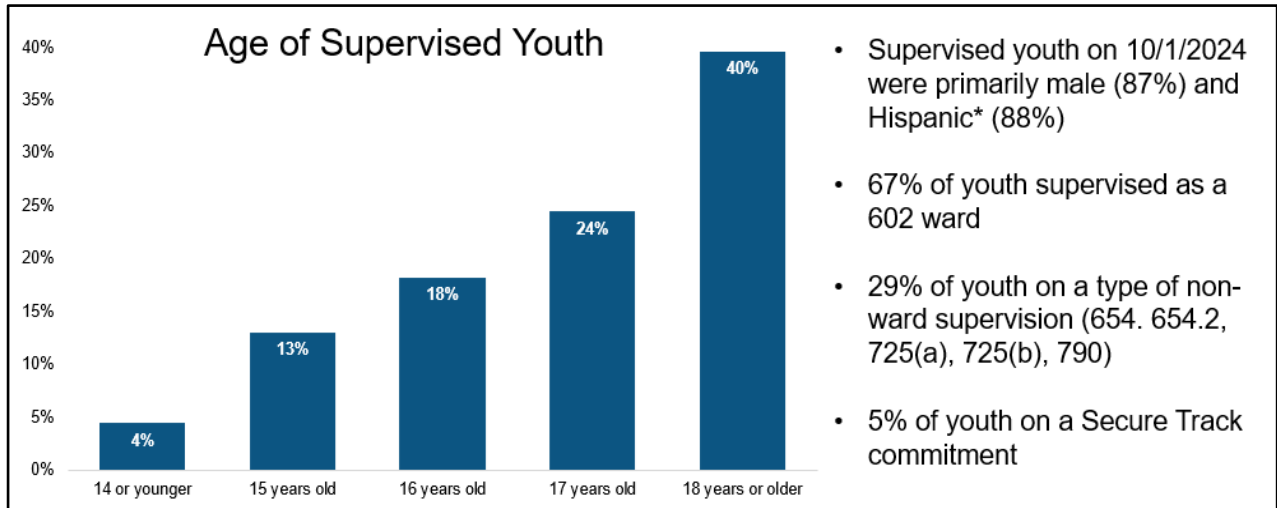
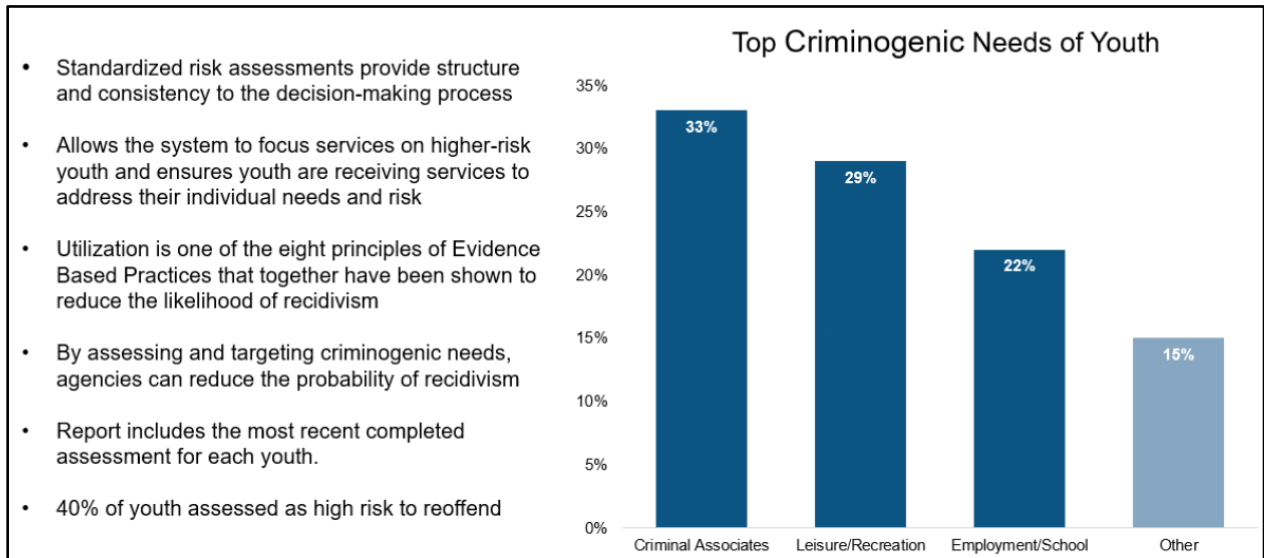


Exhibit 12

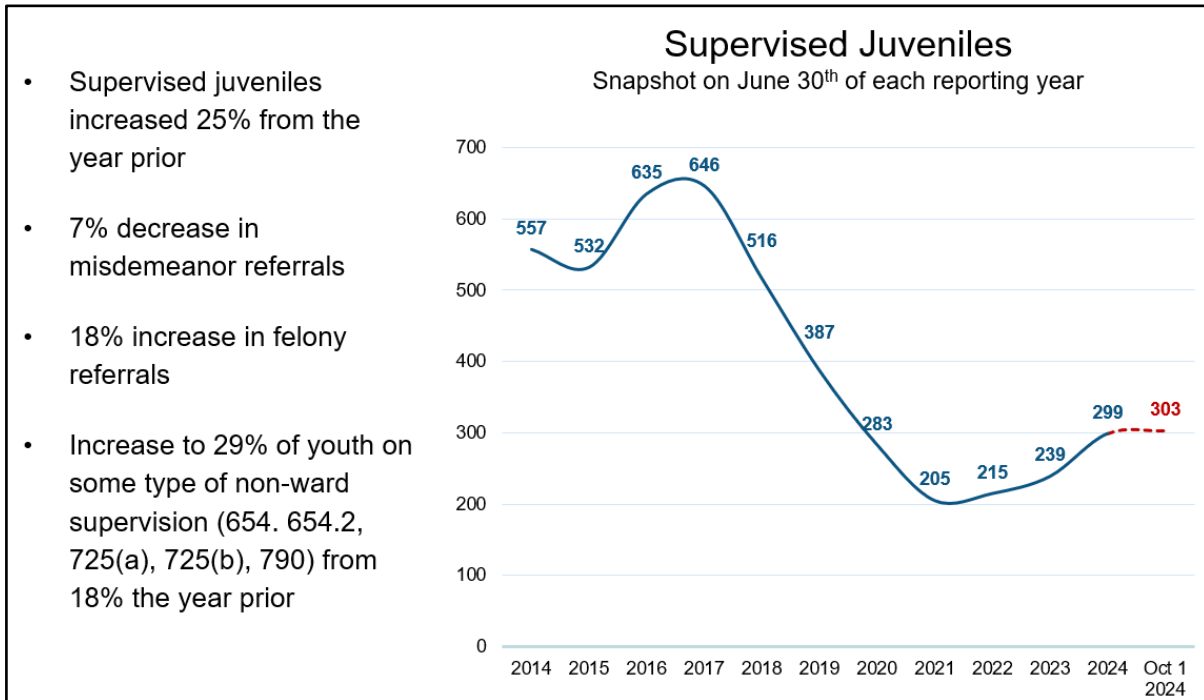


A snapshot on October 1, 2024, (Exhibit 12) reveals the top needs⁶ of assessed youth as 1) Criminal Associates (33%) 2) Leisure/Recreation (29%) and 3) Employment/School (22%).

The number of juveniles supervised by the Probation Department rose by 25% over the past year, returning to pre-pandemic levels (Exhibit 13). As displayed in Exhibits 4 & 5, Santa Maria appears to be the community impacted most by violent and property crime. However, while Santa Maria’s violent crime rate rose by 5% over the last two years, the city of Santa Barbara

⁶ Data for assessments as of 10/1/2024. Data displays the frequency that different need areas are selected as the top need for all youth in the system. Data includes the most recent completed assessment for each youth. As new assessments are performed, this data may change.

Exhibit 13



recorded a 28% increase during the same time period. This underscores the importance of continuing focused efforts in the Santa Maria and surrounding areas, while also recognizing the growing need for attention in Santa Barbara to address this upward trend.

It is also important to consider trends in youth with gang terms and conditions. Although there has been an overall decrease in youth with gang terms and conditions from 2017 to 2023, data from the past two calendar years indicates a 16% increase between 2022 and 2023. During this period, the majority of youth with gang terms and conditions have been located in the North County, further emphasizing the area’s ongoing need for prevention and targeted intervention. Furthermore, of the total number of juvenile referrals received by the Probation Department in FY23/24, 48% originated from Santa Maria, 21% from Lompoc and 31% from Santa Barbara. Of total youth supervised, 44% are in Santa Maria, 33% in Lompoc and 23% in Santa Barbara.

Notably, since peaking in FY16/17 (Exhibit 13), the supervised juvenile population has decreased 54% as of June 30, 2024. This decline is partly attributed to the introduction of the PACT assessment, which identifies youth at the highest risk of reoffending and with the greatest needs, allowing for a more focused approach to supervision. Additionally, Probation implemented various diversion programs (detailed on pages 31-32, 34), further reducing the supervised population. Finally, the impact of COVID-19, including court closures, lockdowns, and restrictions on activities, likely impacted law enforcement referrals and reduced opportunities for youth to commit crimes, likely contributing to the decline observed in 2020 and 2021.

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.

Diversion plays a pivotal role in the juvenile justice system by diverting low level youth from court intervention while providing supportive services for youth and families. Diversion programs are also an important strategy in the County's efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. As noted in more detail under funded programs, there are two restorative justice programs funded by JJCPA and YOBG, which are used to divert youth from formal processing and further contact with the juvenile justice system.

In the last fiscal year, the Department experienced a 7% decrease in misdemeanor referrals and an 18% increase in felony referrals. Of the total number of youth supervised on June 30, 2024, 29% were on non-ward diversionary supervision [§654, §654.2, §725(a), §725(b), §790 Welfare and Institution Code (WIC)] (Exhibit 13). However, it should be noted that this percentage does not include what is often referred to as "true diversion" or pre-adjudication diversion such as the Youth Empowerment Services (YES) program, implemented in 2020 in partnership with the Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA). YES is a direct diversion from schools and Probation for youth with specific-low-level offenses and education code violations. From the start of referrals in May 2020 through December 31, 2024, 1,171 youth had been referred to the program.

Probation Supervision Levels

When diversion is not appropriate, there is a spectrum of probation grants available to youth which are determined by Probation or the Court, which includes:

- Informal Probation (§654 WIC) is considered a pre-filing diversionary grant of probation. This grant is a maximum of six months and consists of a contract between Probation, the youth, and the parent or guardian, in which certain conditions will be met. The matter is not referred to the District Attorney's Office and there is no formal court action taken unless a youth fails to complete the contract.
- An informal grant of probation (§654.2 WIC) can be allowed by the Court after a petition has been filed. This is a six-month contract between Probation, the youth, and the parent or guardian, in which the youth agrees to abide by terms and conditions, with the Court holding a hearing to determine whether the contract has been completed.
- Non-wardship Probation (§725(a) WIC) is granted by the Court for a six-month period when the youth admits the charges or allegations are found true.

- Deferred Entry of Judgment (§790 WIC) is granted by the Court for youth 14 to 17 years of age who have committed a felony offense not outlined in WIC Section §707(b). This grant is a minimum of one year and a maximum of three years.
- Formal Wardship (§602 WIC) is determined by the Court and these youth are considered wards of the Court. Youth who are wards may remain in the community under supervision with community interventions. Youth may also serve time at the JJC and can also be placed in out-of-home care or committed to the Perseverance, Equity, Accountability, and Knowledge (PEAK) program within the JJC.

Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System

Probation aims to avoid pulling youth deeper into the juvenile justice system. As is noted above, Probation utilizes diversion and informal grants of probation whenever possible. Formal wardship is only recommended when other grants of probation have failed to aid in the youth’s rehabilitation, when youth have committed a serious or violent offense, or when youth are not eligible for other grants of probation. The following pages describe the tools and strategies used to keep youth in the local community and to prevent transfer to the adult system, where appropriate.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Since 2019, Probation has utilized the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Community Supervision Model. Supervision caseloads were restructured to incorporate a differentiated approach as informed by the new risk and needs instrument. Resources are now concentrated on the youth that present with the highest need and risk to reoffend, with a smaller ratio of officer to youth for those caseloads. As of December 31, 2024, Officers providing intensive supervision to the highest of risk youth have an average caseload size between 20-30 youth per officer. The most appropriate caseload size is continually evaluated, particularly for high-risk youth, to maximize case management to best reflect the RNR principles. RNR principles are significantly amplified by practitioners skilled in techniques proven to influence youth to change behavior.



In addition, staff are trained to use Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques. MI is an evidence-based style of communication used to engage youth and enhance motivation toward positive behavior change in various areas connected to criminal behavior. When used by a skilled Probation Officer, MI can increase a youth’s motivation to comply with supervision requirements, participate in treatment, and address criminogenic needs, thereby increasing their success on supervision. The Department continually strives to enhance staff MI proficiency

by offering advanced training opportunities annually. These include courses designed to ensure staff maintain and refine their skills, such as training on case planning and youth and family engagement.

In FY23/24, the Department further strengthened its approach to evidence-based practices by launching training that integrated strategic case management into youth office visits. This training included the use of Carey Guides to teach community supervision officers how to translate principles of effective intervention into practice, and how to use core correctional practices in their interactions with youth.

Assessments

Probation and its partner agencies utilize several assessments to best determine a youth and families to need to target appropriate services.

Positive Achievement Change Tool© (PACT)



Youth not referred to the diversionary programs

outlined earlier are assessed with this evidence-based tool that determines the youth's risk to reoffend and identifies their needs and strengths. Supervision level aligns with the youth's risk level. Thus, youth determined at high risk of recidivism are supervised on smaller caseloads, receive more services and interventions, and are visited more often. On the other hand, youth assessed at low risk of recidivism are supervised on much larger caseloads and are contacted only to facilitate service referrals and ensure completion of those services in order to terminate probation.

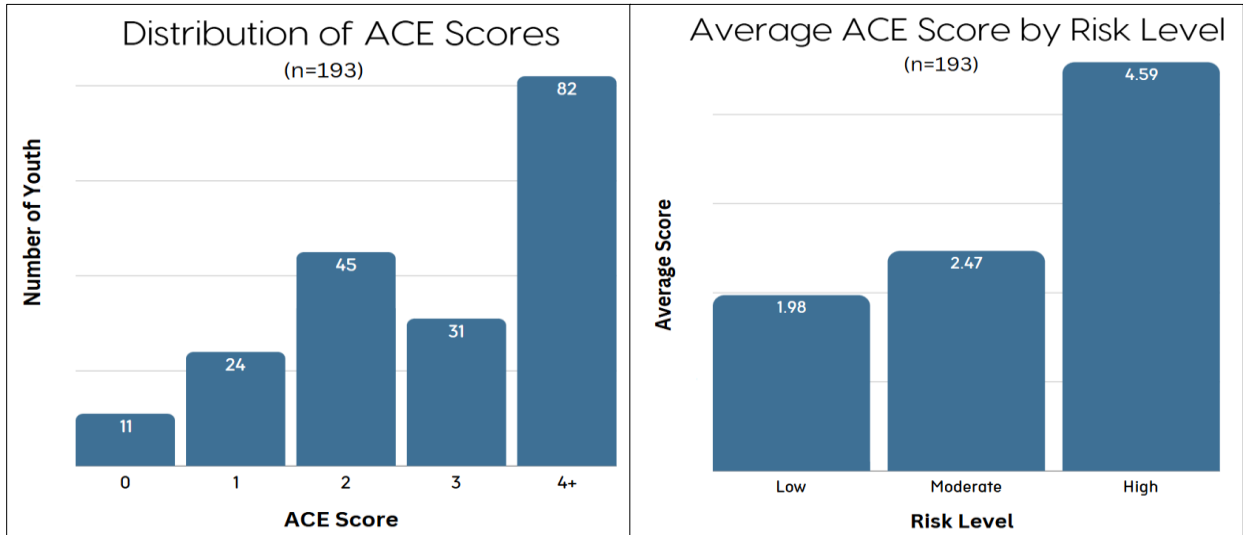
BWell Assessments

JJCPA and YOBG funding is utilized to fund two BWell clinicians who provide for assessment and transition services for youth leaving a custody setting. These assessments include:

- *Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)* – A trauma informed behavioral health evaluation tool designed to support case planning and the linkage between the assessment and service implementation.
- *Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Surveys* – Negative childhood experiences include abuse, neglect, caregiver mental illness, and household violence. The more ACEs a child experiences, the higher the risk of developing health issues like heart disease and diabetes, academic challenges, and struggling with substance abuse in the future. Research indicates an ACEs score of four or more is significantly associated with increased rates of chronic disease.
 - As seen in Exhibit 15, a snapshot on October 1, 2024, shows out of 193 supervised youth with ACE scores available, 82 or 42% have a score of four or more indicating the potential for increased risk of developing negative physiological, psychological, and behavioral issues. Additionally, these scores

show that as risk level increases the average ACE score increases. This suggests an importance in prioritizing protective factors for this group of youth.

Exhibit 15



Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool-II (JSORRAT II)

Probation officers complete this assessment for male youth ages 12 through 17 who sexually offend to determine their risk to reoffend.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation-Identification Tool (CSE-IT)

Probation uses this tool to determine a youth’s risk of sexual exploitation. This year Probation created an internal database for this tool to allow more opportunities to review data and to effectively target services for this population. If the youth is determined to be at risk, they are referred to the District Attorney’s (DA) Office’s Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) coordinator who in turns schedules a Multidimensional Team Meeting (MDT) to address the youth’s needs. Team members include the DA’s CSEC Coordinator from Victim Witness, CWS, Rape Crisis, and Probation when appropriate.

Psychological Assessments

For youth with more complex needs, a contracted psychologist completes court ordered assessments that include intellectual testing (when necessary), effects of trauma, risk to reoffend, and appropriate interventions for all referred youth and for all those adjudicated of a sexual offense.

Intervention and Incentive Matrix

Probation is committed to the implementation of an evidence-based system of services and supervision, including a system of responses to non-compliant behaviors. The utilization of a violation matrix has been found to be an important factor in promoting community safety and positive behavior change. It also brings standardization and reduces officer objectivity. This commitment includes, but is not limited to, ongoing monitoring and continuous outcome evaluation of youth success and/or failure and their relationships to applied interventions. Interventions and/or responses to non-compliance are designed to achieve the maximum positive impact on youth behavior. To determine the appropriate response to youth's behavior, officers must initially determine relevant factors such as the youth's risk level and the seriousness of the violation. The seriousness of the violation will depend on how the actions relate to the original offense, the community impact, the victim impact, the duration of the violation, the frequency of the violation, and the youth's general compliance with supervision. Officers must also recognize signs of increased risk that perpetuate a youth's likelihood to re-offend. As such, they must also consider the following protective factors and/or elevated risk factors:

Protective Factors	VS	Elevated Risk Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental support • Stable residence • Treatment progress • Positive progress on Probation • Regular school attendance • Engaged in pro-social activities • Sober and engaged in treatment • Employed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of parental support • Unstable residence or transient • Lack of treatment compliance • Pattern of non-compliance on Probation • Excessive truancy • Increased anti-social activities • Active use/recent overdose/hospitalization

Responses are categorized into low, medium, and high. Low responses generally include problem solving conversations, school progress reports, curfew adjustments, writing assignments, referral to resources. Medium responses generally include a CFTM, an increased level of supervision, referral to contracted services, increased monitoring of terms, or an adjustment of probation terms. High responses generally include referral to contracted services, MDTs, court hearings, home supervision, electronic supervision, or detention. Officers are not expected to include all the responses for each level, rather they are to utilize the option most appropriate for the youth given the situation. Additionally, as the majority of

interventions are informal and not binding by the court, officers do not necessarily initiate violation proceedings should a youth fail to comply with a response. Lastly, officer experience, judgment, and expertise enable wise interpretations of the facts of each case and help identify situations that require deviations from the matrix. In these situations, the officer must obtain supervisor approval.

Wellness Operations

Probation conducts approximately eight wellness operations annually, with two operations specific to the Juvenile Division. The first occurs prior to the new school year. Officers engage with families in their homes to ensure youth and their siblings have school supplies, and families have support to enroll youth in their local district. 38 homes were visited in FY23/24 and 35 in FY24/25. Referrals to community-based services are provided as needed. The second operation occurs prior to the December holidays. Families are provided with food, toys for younger children in the home, clothing and games for the whole family, and gifts for youth on probation to ensure families feel supported and celebrated. 26 homes were visited in FY23/24 and 35 homes in FY24/25. For these operations, several agencies partnered to provide items for the youth and their families. This includes Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley (FBSMV) providing backpacks, the Santa Barbara County Office of Education (SBCEO) providing journals and water bottles, United Way and Community Solutions Inc. (CSI) providing toys for children of all ages, and Goleta Costco donating clothes and toys for all ages and in all sizes.

Incentives

Probation recognizes that it is important to acknowledge youth's progress and encourage positive gains. An evidence-based incentive program allows officers to provide rewards in response to specific behaviors to increase positive behavioral change. Developing a successful response process involves providing incentives that can be implemented in a timely fashion, are developmentally appropriate, are integrated with other aspects of the supervision process, can evolve as behaviors change, and provide proportional incentives that gradually shape the desired behaviors.

Through the use of the Incentive Matrix, an officer can reward a variety of behaviors categorized as low, moderate, high, and platinum milestone achievements. A low-level positive behavior can include improved attendance at school, better behavior at home, reporting to Probation as directed, joining a prosocial organization, following curfew, or attending treatment for a month. Low level behaviors can be rewarded with verbal praise, a handwritten note, or selection from the treasure chest. Moderate milestones generally include two months of regular school attendance, completion of community service hours, maintaining sobriety for two months, regularly attending treatment, obtaining employment, or completing 30 days of electronic supervision without unauthorized leaves. High achievement behaviors can include completing treatment, maintaining sobriety for more than three months, maintaining

employment for more than 30 days, or paying off restitution. Moderate or high-level milestones will be awarded points or higher monetary valued items such as gift cards, movie tickets, framed certificates, reduced supervision, pro-social field trips, or recommendations for probation termination. Depending on a particular youth and their particular elevated risk factors, some achievements may be deemed significant or extraordinary platinum level behavior. Platinum level incentives can include shopping trips, tickets to amusement parks, or electronics. Graduating high school, obtaining a general education diploma, or completing a first semester in post-secondary education are examples of high achievements often rewarded at the platinum level.

Alternatives to Detention

At times, a youth's behavior may escalate to where they pose a safety risk to themselves or others. However, Probation recognizes that retaining youth in the community allows for them to remain connected to resources and systems of support. Having alternatives to detention allows youth to continue their rehabilitation as they remain in their school of origin, attend community programming, and participate in prosocial activities. When appropriate, the following detention alternatives are available:

- **Home Supervision:** This form of monitoring does not involve electronic surveillance. Instead, youth provide a schedule for school and other programming to the Probation Officer, and youth are required to be at home unless authorized to leave.
- **Global Positioning System (GPS):** This is a form of electronic surveillance utilized to ensure the youth's whereabouts are known at all times. Probation Officers review youths' movements daily to ensure they are not in unauthorized areas such as near a victim's home or near an area known for drug activity.
- **Remote Alcohol Breath Monitoring:** This involves a breathalyzer being plugged in at a youth's home and the youth is required to provide a breath sample at random intervals to ensure the youth has not consumed alcohol.

Termination of Supervision

Upon successfully completing their terms and conditions, termination of probation is recommended to the Court. Most often these terms include completion of counseling and other programming to address their criminogenic needs. It is also noted not all programming needs to be completed prior to youth being recommended for termination. For example, youth are often referred to drug and alcohol treatment and aftercare is an important component for sobriety. However, youth do not need to remain on probation to participate in these services. In these situations, termination may be recommended prior to completion of programming. Many youth are eligible to have their records sealed upon successfully completing their probation grant.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

This year the plan was updated to align more clearly with the templates offered by the State. Gap analysis was updated, based upon discussions in the JJCC and JJCC Workgroup meetings, and the available data. The assessment of existing services available to youth and families in the county was shifted to an Appendix to allow for it to be utilized as a standalone document. Lastly, the goals and objectives have been updated to reflect the JJCC's current priority areas of focus.

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.

Analysis of supervised youth data, along with state and local juvenile crime data informs decision making processes, guiding necessary program enhancements and adjustments in supervision strategies. Locally, data is used to assess program performance, explore the drivers of trends, and inform collective practice. The data is nearly exclusively contained in the Probation Department's case management system. For youth in foster care, data is also entered in the State database utilized by CWS.

Data is used internally and externally for a variety of purposes including research, resource management, and trend analysis. These include informing committees such as the JJCC or the Board of Supervisors of current supervision trends, population demographics, programming and recidivism outcomes. Data is also used for informing the renewal and creation of new contracts to ensure services are in line with youth and families' needs and are funded at appropriate projected levels. Information is also shared with community-based organizations to respond to grant requirements or support their mission. Within this document, the data used to assess and forecast progress on system goals and objectives is highlighted.

Data on youth's Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE) is gathered and all youth entering the juvenile justice system are screened for CSEC, yielding crucial insights into service needs. Probation also collects and analyzes data from the YES diversion program. This data is shared with stakeholders through presentations and written reports to further conversation around service delivery.

The Probation Department employs Department Business Specialists who regularly review contract invoices to measure utilization of services, as well as conduct quality assurance through the administration of program fidelity reviews. These reviews ensure programs are delivered in accordance with the curriculum's research-based model. Self, peer, and onsite fidelity reviews of a program session completed by an individual within the organization providing the service, a peer organization delivering the same program, and Probation staff are conducted annually. The assessments evaluate various aspects of the sessions, in addition to allowing for open-ended comments to the session facilitator(s).

Additionally, local providers are required to provide quarterly data on performance measures of their contracted services. Detailed performance measures are included in all juvenile and facility contracts to ensure transparency and optimal outcomes for youth. These include:

- Administration of pre/post surveys to assess for change in knowledge, behavior, attitudes;
- Specific guidelines around facilitation of programming to adhere to the research-based design of the practice or program;
- Accomplishment of youth case plan goals;
- Timeliness and dosage of intervention to youth;
- Engagement of youth in services;
- Participation in quality assurance processes including self, peer, and onsite assessments to ensure programs are provided in accordance with the research-based models; and
- Submission of data/information to measure service utilization.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

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

The County of Santa Barbara has a fully constituted JJCC; please refer to page 2 for the complete membership list and contact information.

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

N/A

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements (JJCPA)

Tara Haaland-Ford Restorative Justice Program (THFRJP)

Probation uses JJCPA funding to support this evidence-based Restorative Justice model for youth who do not need further court intervention. Trained facilitators work with the youth, family, and victim to provide opportunity for meaningful dialogue, mutual understanding, and

to repair the harm. Surrogate community members and victim impact panels are utilized when victims are unable or unwilling to participate in the process.

Youth Empowerment Services (YES)

The YES program is a school-based pre-adjudication diversion program provided by CADA for youth ages 12-17. It originated from a Youth Reinvestment Grant (YRG) which ended in February 2023. Under the YRG, direct referrals were accepted from law enforcement, schools, and Probation. Under JJCPA funding, referrals are only accepted from Probation, however, CADA established agreements with several school districts to provide student services. In FY23/24, 257 youth were referred, with 166 or 65% enrolling⁷ in services, and 102 or 80% of exiting youth successfully completing their Restorative Action Plan (RAP). For the entirety of the program from May of 2020 through December 31, 2024, there have been 1,171 youth referred by schools, Probation, and law enforcement. In that time, 651 or 62% of youth enrolled in services and 424 or 76% youth successfully completed the program. These represent youth who would have otherwise been referred to Probation for further processing into the juvenile justice system. Further, of the 180-youth exiting the program in FY22/23, only 9 youth or 5%, had a formal petition adjudicated in juvenile court within one year from program discharge. After the original grant ended in March 2023, the program was continued through the use of JJCPA funding.

BWell Clinicians

JJCPA and YOBG funds are used to fund two BWell Clinicians who provide services to youth as referred by Probation, from those just coming to Probation's attention through those transitioning from the JJC to the community. In addition, they conduct assessments funded by JJCPA, provide short term services for youth and families, and transition youth to community services once released. For FY23/24, a total of 4,479 contacts⁸ were made with 597 youth⁹, for an average of 373 contacts with 50 youth each month.

Strengthening Families©

Family Service Agency (FSA) provides this JJCPA funded family skills training program designed to increase resilience and reduce risk factors for behavioral, emotional, academic, and social problems in youth. The Parenting Skills sessions are designed to help parents learn to increase desired behaviors in children by using attention and rewards, clear communication, effective discipline, substance use education, problem solving, and limit setting. The Children's Life Skills sessions are designed to help children learn effective communication, understand their feelings, improve social and problem-solving skills, resist peer pressure, understand the consequences of substance use, and comply with parental rules. This program operates in cohorts and during FY22/23 a cohort was unable to be formed. As a result, the contract has been modified to allow

⁷ Where enrolling constitutes youth who engaged in at least one program session.

⁸ Contacts include psychiatric services, assessments, individual and group therapy sessions, and referrals.

⁹ This number includes duplicate youth who may receive services in more than one month.

for hybrid participation (in-person and virtual) in hopes to increase participation during this fiscal year. Unfortunately, in FY23/24, a cohort once again was not formed. As a result, this contract will not be renewed. Fortunately, CADA has a grant to provide Multi-dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), evidence-based to address the same needs, and thus youth and families are instead referred to this program.

High Risk Supervision Officers

JJCPA also funds six high-risk officers who provide intensive supervision, case management, and referrals to services for these youth. These officers work in all three area offices, supervising youth across the county, utilizing the PACT validated assessment tool to determine the youths' criminogenic needs and areas of strength from which to build case plans and referrals to services. In addition, one full-time Probation Supervisor who oversees these officers is funded by JJCPA, and the Probation Manager who oversees the Juvenile Division, including staffing and contracted services and providers is 50% funded by JJCPA.

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.

Annually, this plan describes the continuum of services provided to justice-involved youth and families from diversion through formal probation, detention, and reentry. Many of these youth are non-§707(b) youthful offenders, but have nonetheless come to the attention of the Probation Department and the Juvenile Court. In totality, the plan outlines interventions offered to prevent these youth from further entry into the juvenile justice system.

Youth on probation for non-§707(b) WIC offenses are supervised in the community and offered interventions and services according to their assessed risks and needs. Evidence-based programming is utilized when appropriate. Additionally, each Probation Officer has a desk reference of available services to youth and families in the county according to risk and need, offering a variety of referral options. CFTMs are also utilized pre and post release when they can be of benefit to the youth. If these youth are detained at the JJC, reentry planning begins immediately, and they may access the reentry navigator funded through YOBG to help plan for their release. That navigator, alongside the Probation Officer, and the Enhanced Care Manager assigned under the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) pilot program, ensure services are in place prior to release and youth are able to access them post release.

B. Regional Agreements

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

The County of Santa Barbara does not currently have any regional agreements with any other jurisdiction supported with YOBG or realignment block grant allocation funds.

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements (YOBG)

Restorative Justice

Similar to the THFRJP outlined under JJCPA funding (on page 31), Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley (FBSMV) provides restorative justice programming based on evidence-based practices in Lompoc and Santa Maria and other communities north of Santa Barbara.

Cannabis Education

Funded by YOBG, FBSMV provides a diversion education intervention program and community service work opportunities for youth cited for the possession of marijuana as required by Health and Safety Code section §11357. The classes include an evidence-based curriculum designed for youth, with different modules for initial and subsequent referrals. In FY23/24, 150 youth successfully completed the program. Exhibit 14 illustrates the vast number of schools taking advantage of this opportunity to not only provide for education that deters further substance use, but also the significant use of another diversionary option for youth. For FY23/24, this program was expanded to include three regional specialists who help guide youth through this program to increase successful completion rates, provide more education, and decrease future marijuana use.

Exhibit 14

YOUTH REFERRED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT				
SANTA BARBARA UNIFIED	SANTA MARIA BONITA	SANTA MARIA JOINT UNION	LOMPOC UNIFIED	OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alta Vista Alternative HS - 1 • Dos Pueblos HS - 3 • Goleta JHS - 3 • La Colina JHS - 3 • La Cuesta - 4 • San Marcos HS - 6 • Santa Barbara HS - 41 • Santa Barbara JHS - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arellanes JHS - 12 • El Camino JHS - 6 • Fesler JHS - 3 • Jimenez Elementary - 1 • Tommie Kunst JHS - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta HS - 4 • Pioneer Valley HS - 4 • Righetti HS - 33 • Santa Maria HS - 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabrillo HS - 13 • Lompoc HS - 19 • Lompoc Valley Middle School - 12 • Maple HS - 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpinteria HS - 3 • Orcutt JHS - 3 • Fitzgerald - 1 • Santa Ynez Valley Union HS - 1
• TOTAL - 74	• TOTAL - 24	• TOTAL - 50	• TOTAL - 25	• TOTAL - 8

Seeking Safety©

CommUnify facilitates this YOBG funded evidence-based treatment intervention that provides coping skills to help youth attain safety from trauma and/or SUD. This program directly addresses both trauma and addiction without requiring clients to delve into the trauma

narrative. Sessions are highly flexible and conducted in a group or individual format for different genders, ages, environment, and trauma/SUD. Seeking Safety offers 25 topics, each representing a safe coping skill. They can be conducted in any order and scaled to accommodate available treatment sessions. For FY23/24, 13 youth were referred to and 11 (85%) were enrolled in this program.

El Joven Noble©

CommUnify provides this YOBG funded program to assist youth in character development through open discussions that encourage cultural resilience, positive cultural identity, and self-esteem, while keeping your Palabra (sacred bond), and promoting critical thinking skills to navigate transitioning into adulthood. Group sessions focus on topics that include: reducing and preventing unwanted or unplanned pregnancies, SUD, community violence, and relationship violence. Active participation within the meetings is encouraged. This includes practice working on developing options thinking, acknowledging positive qualities in self/others, social/familial relationship pattern realization with development of ideas and options. For FY23/24, 35 youth were referred to and 35 (100%) were enrolled in this program.

BWell Clinicians

YOBG funds are used to fund BWell Clinicians who provide services to youth as they transition from the JJC to the community. In addition, they conduct assessments, provide short term services for youth and families, and transition youth to community services once released. For FY23/24, a total of 4,479 contacts¹⁰ were made with 597 youth¹¹, for an average of 373 contacts with 50 youth each month.

Los Compadres Mentoring

CommUnify staff act as positive role models for youth and support them in various life domains. Related case management services target goal attainment, pro-social lifestyles, community and family involvement, appropriate relationships, academic participation and support, vocational training, recreational activities, and employment education and assistance. Staff identify possible candidates for a longer-term traditional mentoring relationship through family members or important persons to the youth. Services are gender-responsive and funded by YOBG. For FY23/24, 47 youth were referred to and 35 (75%) were enrolled in this program.

Targeted Interventions

At times youth have minor or low-level violations of probation that do not require a formal response. This YOBG funded program through FBSMV provides targeted interventions to improve youth's progress on case plan goals. Positive behavior is reinforced with incentives. Youth are encouraged to have prosocial involvement in school, family, employment, and other life domains. This program specifically aims to improve school attendance and performance,

¹⁰ *Contacts include psychiatric services, assessments, individual and group therapy sessions, and referrals.*

¹¹ *This number includes duplicate youth who may receive services in more than one month.*

and to prepare youth to obtain employment. For FY23/24, 24 youth from Santa Maria were referred to this program with 21 (88%) enrolling.

Sexual Offending Treatment

The Counseling and Psychotherapy Center, Inc. (CPC) utilizes an initial risk and needs assessment to identify treatment goals and consider the different developmental stages and mental health needs of each youth. The intensity of services is defined by individualized assessments of risk and treatment needs. CPC has different programming with resource guides which can be used to individualize treatment planning throughout the course of treatment. The different programs include CPC's Program for Youth for 12-17 years of age and CPC's Emerging Adult program for youth 18-25 years old who were adjudicated as a juvenile. CPC also has a short term "Healthy Sexual Behavior Program" for low level offending behavior. For FY23/24, 11 unique youth were served by this YOBG funded program, having participated in four individual sessions and an average of 24 group sessions per youth or a total of 263 groups session hours.

Community Solutions Inc. (CSI) Youth Support Specialist

Facilitated by CSI and funded by YOBG, this includes 1.5 full-time Youth Support Specialists located at the JJC who actively engage the youth in prosocial activities. The primary role of this service is to provide the youth supplemental age-appropriate education, prosocial activity programming, recreational activities, and educational support. Providing a total of seven and a half hours of services each day between three units, the Specialists engage with the youth while participating in extracurricular activities, art projects, life skills activities, and many more positive growth opportunities. The goal is to expose the youth to a variety of prosocial activities they can engage in to positively occupy their time at the JJC and potentially upon release.

ARISE©

A gender-neutral interactive program designed for youth ages 13-25. Funded by YOBG, the curriculum is an open program allowing gang involved youth to participate in the varied topic standalone sessions, irrespective of the length of time in the facility. Curriculum topics include violence and conflict, gang dynamics, fatherhood, and managing finances. In addition, the curriculum teaches core life skills, strategies and techniques, including problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication, decision-making, creative thinking, empathy, self-awareness building, coping with stress and emotions, and interpersonal relationships. ARISE addresses various topics such as: Gangs, Anger Management, Violence and Conflict, Jobs & Finances, Substance Abuse, Health and Hygiene, Self-Esteem, Fatherhood, Peaceful Living and Family. Six youth participated in ARISE programming during FY23/24; all six youth and one new youth have continued programming into FY24/25 with sessions conducted once a week.

Individual/Group Substance Use Disorder Treatment

In collaboration with BWell and funded by YOBG, CADA provides both group and individual SUD

treatment groups in 2023 through June of 2024. From the start of this program in April 2023 through June 30, 2024, 27 unique youth participated in 212 individual counseling sessions, averaging 8 sessions per youth. Additionally, 13 unique youth participated in 229 group counseling sessions, averaging 18 sessions per youth. Though this contract was not renewed, Probation established an MOU with BWell as previously outlined in this report to provide for this service at the JJC.

Interactive Journaling

The Courage to Change Interactive Journaling® System is an evidence-based supervision/case management model. Through the use of this cognitive-behavioral Interactive Journaling® System and interaction with their support team, participants address their individual challenge areas based on a criminogenic risk and needs assessment. Implementation is flexible and can be customized based on risk, responsiveness, and programming needs. By personalizing the information presented in the journals to their own circumstances, youth develop a record of their commitments and progress throughout probation and a roadmap to success in their efforts to make positive behavior change. This program is funded by YOBG.

Reentry Navigation

A full-time reentry navigator is funded through YOBG. This position is located primarily at the JJC; however, navigators continue to work with youth post release, supporting them in accessing services. The navigator works with all youth detained in the facility who are assessed to need assistance in their reentry and in planning for it prior to release. Navigators also work with families to determine what other supports might be of assistance to aid in the youths' return to their homes.

High-Risk Supervision

Five high-risk supervision officers are funded through YOBG. They utilize the PACT risk assessment tool to determine the appropriate interventions for youth as was noted under the officers funded through JJCPA. In addition, the Probation Manager is 50% funded through YOBG to oversee the Juvenile Division including allocation of resources in contract for services, the facilitation of those contracts, and the evaluation of additional services needed to serve youth and families.

Other Funded Positions and Programs

A Department Business Specialist is funded through YOBG. This position entails review of performance measures for community-based organizations providing services, research into additional evidence-based programs available for youth, and extensive analysis of data related to justice involved youth from diversion through reentry.

In addition, the Probation Department allocates \$25,000 per year for offender supports through YOBG funding. This allows officers to craft incentives for youth tailored to that which individually rewards and motivates them, as well as support for items such as clothing,

household supplies, and other supports to help them maintain their school and home placements.

YOBG also funds a Senior Deputy Probation Officer at the JJC who is specifically assigned to programming. This includes overseeing referrals and participation in existing programming and inclusion of additional programming to meet youths' needs.

YOBG funding of up to \$24,750 is used to support a consultant who provides expertise in developing and sustaining frameworks for data collection and modeling. This includes analyzing specific juvenile populations and trends to inform decision-making and improve outcomes.



IV. JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT

The Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant Plan (locally referred to as the Juvenile Justice Realignment Plan, or JJRP) is required by Senate Bill (SB) 823 which took effect July 1, 2021. SB 823 realigned the responsibility for the care, custody, and supervision of local justice-involved youth who would have previously been committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to the counties in which they reside. The JJRP, as codified in §1995 WIC, provides a description of the realigned population supported and served by the allocated Block Grant funds as well as SB 823 funds. This includes the number of youth served, disaggregated by factors including their ages, offense, offense histories, gender, race or ethnicity, and by the programs, placements, or facilities to which they are referred. The plan describes how these funds address the need and development for realigned youth in the following areas: mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma based needs; support programs or services that promote healthy adolescent development; family engagement; reentry including planning and linkages to employment, housing, and continued education; evidence-based, promising trauma-informed and culturally responsive programming; and a description of how data will be collected on youth served, including outcomes to measure the results of programs and interventions utilized. The plan includes services and programs for realigned youth that are provided by non-governmental or community-based partners.

List the subcommittee members, agency affiliation where applicable, and contact information:

The County of Santa Barbara has a fully constituted JJRS; please refer to page 4 for the complete membership list and contact information.

Describe the process used to determine whether to select a co-chair for your subcommittee (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b)):

On February 2, 2024, during the joint JJCC/JJRS meeting, the JJRS considered the requirements of AB 505, which provides for the JJRS to have any member as co-chair along with the Chief Probation Officer. Ultimately a motion was made to create a co-chair position for the group, and the JJRS voted to approve the motion. The group then determined through consensus to select a member for the position via nomination and vote. Assistant Public Defender La Mer Kyle-Griffiths was nominated for the position, and the group voted to approve the motion to select her as co-chair. Ms. Kyle-Griffiths subsequently left her position at the Public Defender's Office and on February 7, 2025, the JJRS once again discussed the co-chair position. No JJRS members expressed interest in taking the role of co-chair, and the group did not see a need for

a co-chair this time. A motion was put forward for Chief Probation Officer Holly Benton to remain the sole Chair at this time, and the motion was approved by the JJRS.

Provide the dates of the last two meetings that the subcommittee convened to discuss your county's JIRBG plan?

Meeting Date 1:

Meeting Date 2:

Additional meeting dates of the subcommittee, if applicable:

June 7, 2024, and April 4, 2025

Date that the subcommittee approved the plan by a majority vote:

April 4, 2025

Describe how the plan was developed, including the review and participation of the subcommittee community members as defined in Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b):

The JJRP is developed over the course of several meetings each year through consultation with the JJCC Workgroup, and presented to both the JJCC and the JJRS for their feedback. Members of both the JJCC and JJRS provide direction on programming and input for future goals of the JJRP, in particular on February 7, 2025, prior to plan finalization. The JJCC Workgroup meets monthly to promote communication between systems and to facilitate a forum for county partners and community-based organizations to highlight the services they provide to youth and families. In addition, the JJRS meets jointly with the JJCC. All JJCC, JJRS, and JJCC Workgroup meetings are subject to Brown Act requirements, thereby affording the community notice of the meetings and the ability to participate in person or virtually. The JJRP is approved by JJRS and submitted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration annually. The FY25/26 plan was approved April 4, 2025, by the JJCC and JJRS.

PART 2: TARGET POPULATION (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(1))

Briefly describe the County's realignment target population supported by the block grant. *The "target population" is defined as "youth who were eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the juvenile court based on an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code."* (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1990(b))

Locally, the Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) is known as the Perseverance, Equity, Accountability, and Knowledge (PEAK) Restoration Program. PEAK provides individualized interventions that promote behavior change through data-informed programs delivered in a safe and secure environment for those who are at the highest risk of reoffending. Youth

committed to the PEAK program are housed at the JJC according to classification and individual needs.

A YOBG-funded Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) specifically serves the PEAK population. This Officer meets with the youth multiple times per week to address their needs within the facility, work toward reentry planning, arrange family visitation, support family counseling efforts, and coordinate release planning as it relates to the family's involvement. Additionally, the DPO assesses each youth using the Residential Positive Achievement Change Tool (R-PACT) which is described later in this report. Within 15 days of court commitment into PEAK, an MDT consisting of probation, youth, family (or other supportive persons), BWell, Santa Barbara County Education Office (SBCEO), defense counsel, and other treatment providers convenes to develop an Individualized Rehabilitation Plan (IRP). Guided by factors from the R-PACT, CANS, and ACES, the IRP is tailored to provide necessary services for the youth to successfully reenter the community and is provided to the Court within 30 days of commitment. Review hearings occur every six months to evaluate the youth's progress, and to determine whether the baseline term of commitment should be lowered. Should the youth demonstrate positive progression, the Court can reduce commitments by up to six months at every review hearing. Six months prior to a youth's anticipated release date, CFTMs with youth, their family, and partner agencies are conducted to aid in the development of the youth's transition plan.

These practices align with an intentional pro-social Positive Youth Development (PYD) model that:

- Engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups, and families in a manner that is productive and constructive;
- Recognizes, utilizes, and enhances youths' strengths; and
- Promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support needed to build on their leadership strengths.

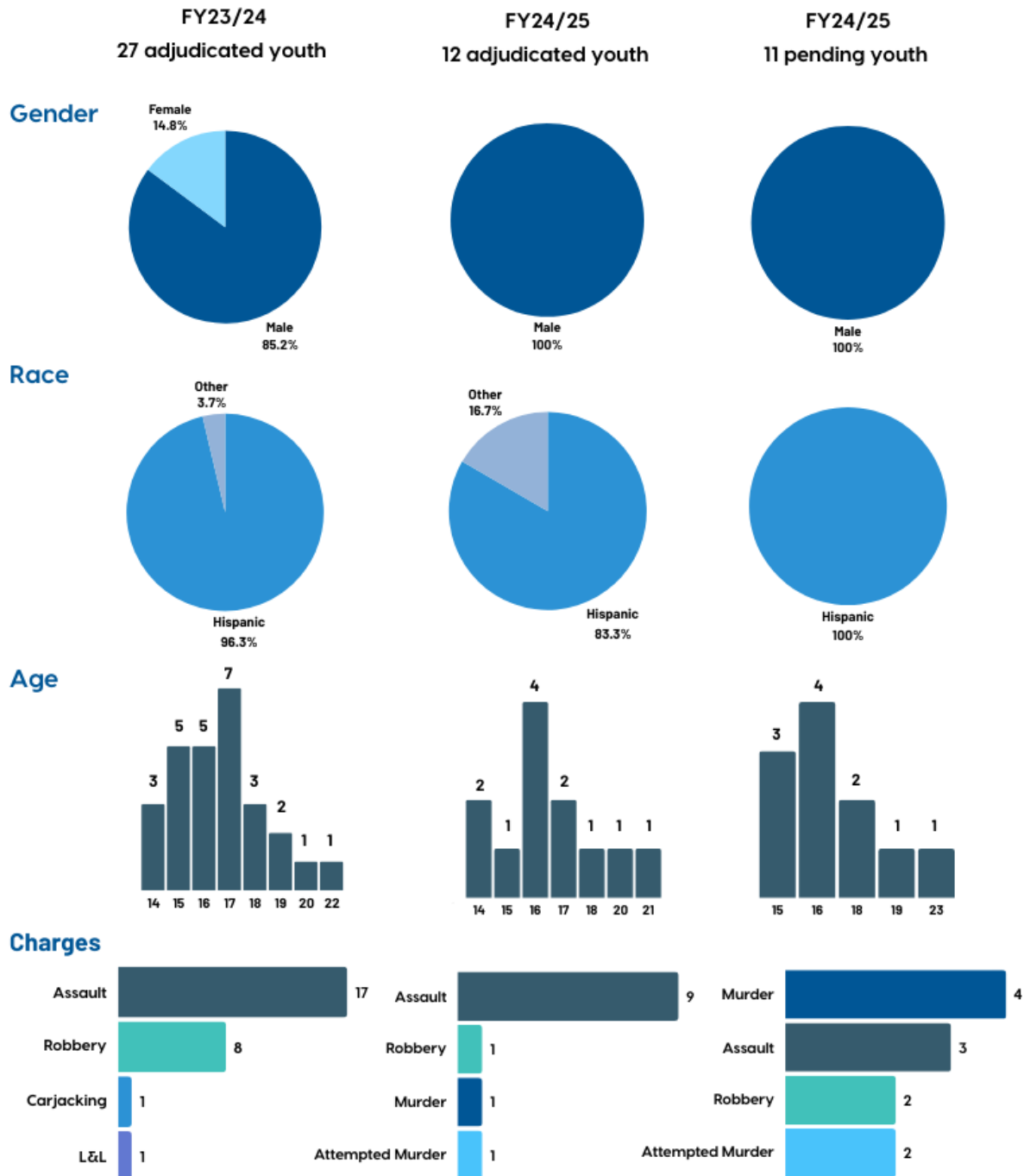
Demographics of identified target population, including anticipated numbers of youth served, disaggregated by factors including age, gender, race or ethnicity, and offense/offense history.

In total, 27 youth were adjudicated for a §707(b) WIC offense in FY23/24 (see Exhibit 16). The majority of youth (63% or 17 of 27) were adjudicated with assault as their highest offense. As can also be seen in Exhibit 16, 12 youth have received §707(b) WIC adjudications in the first two quarters of FY24/25 with an additional 11 youth pending dispositions for §707(b)WIC offenses through December 31, 2024. As noted on page 20 and in Exhibit 10, violent offenses- including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault- among local youth with felony arrests have increased over the past decade. This increase highlights the growing number of youth being arrested for crimes that meet the criteria for SYTF.

Exhibit 16

Highest WIC §707(b) Charges by Year

FY24/25 data is through December 31, 2024

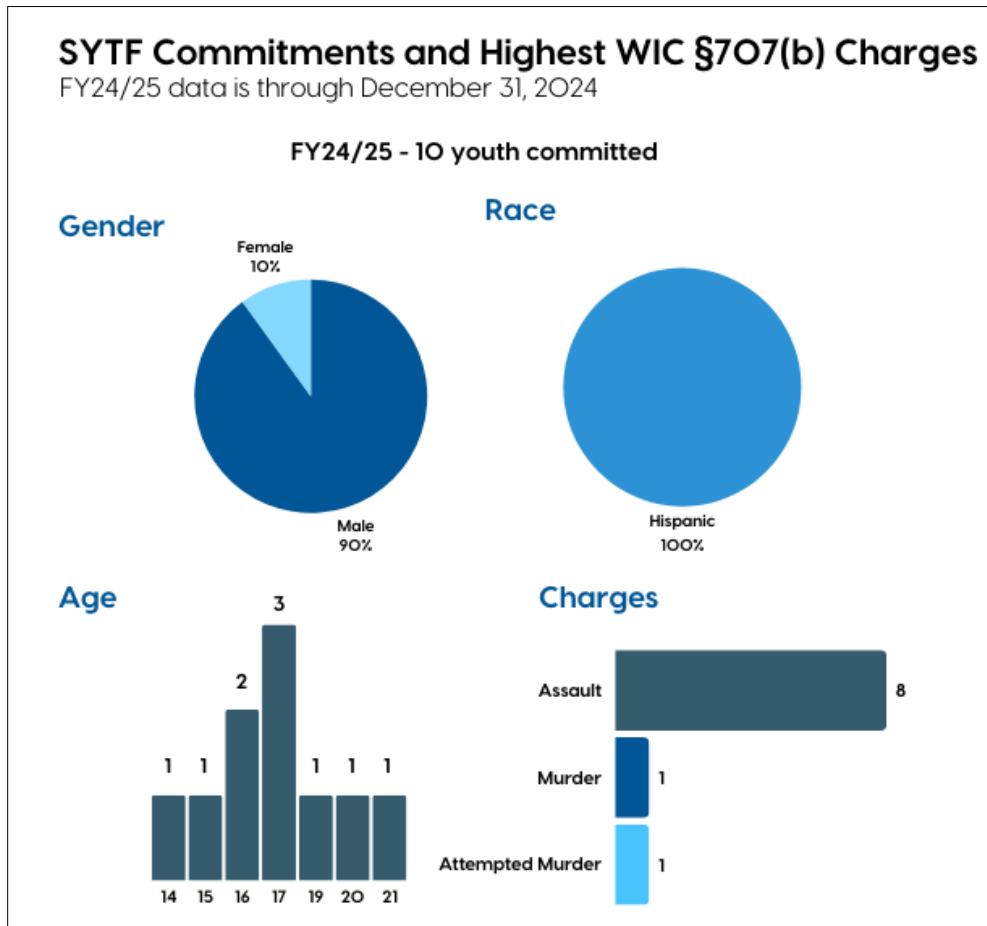


Describe the target population, disaggregated by programs, placements and/or facilities to which they have been referred.

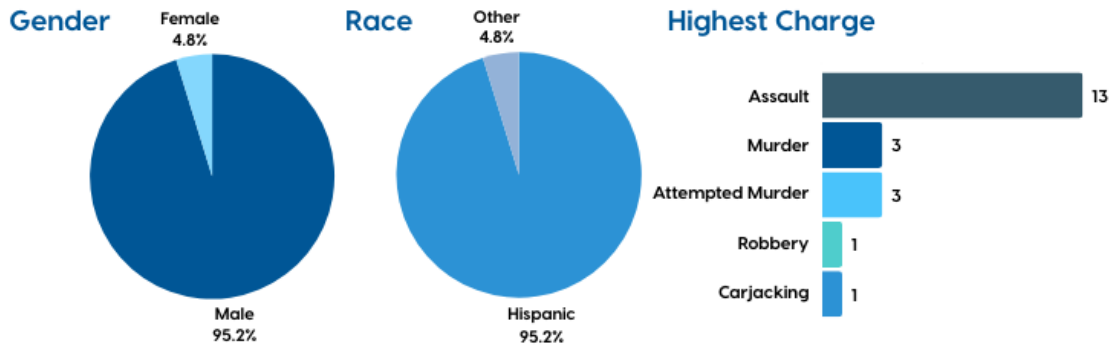
Currently, the County of Santa Barbara utilizes one facility for the housing of the SYTF youth. The Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) currently houses all of the county’s youth who have been ordered to complete a Secure Youth Track Commitment.

As of December 31, 2024, local commitments continued to exceed the anticipated projection. In the first two quarters of FY24/25, 12 youth had been adjudicated of §707(b) WIC offenses (Exhibit 16) with ten youth committed to the PEAK program (Exhibit 17). When examining this specific population placed into PEAK, seven of the ten youth had enhancements to their sustained charges for participating in criminal street gangs and/or use of deadly, dangerous weapons with great bodily injury. Additionally, five of the ten youth have previous adjudications for §707(b) WIC offenses, ranging from robbery to various assault with deadly weapon charges. Since inception of the PEAK program, a total of 27 youth have been committed, six of whom have since exited to community supervision. As of December 31, 2024, 21 youth were in the PEAK program. Their demographics are displayed in Exhibit 18 as well as the anticipated length of commitment to be served.

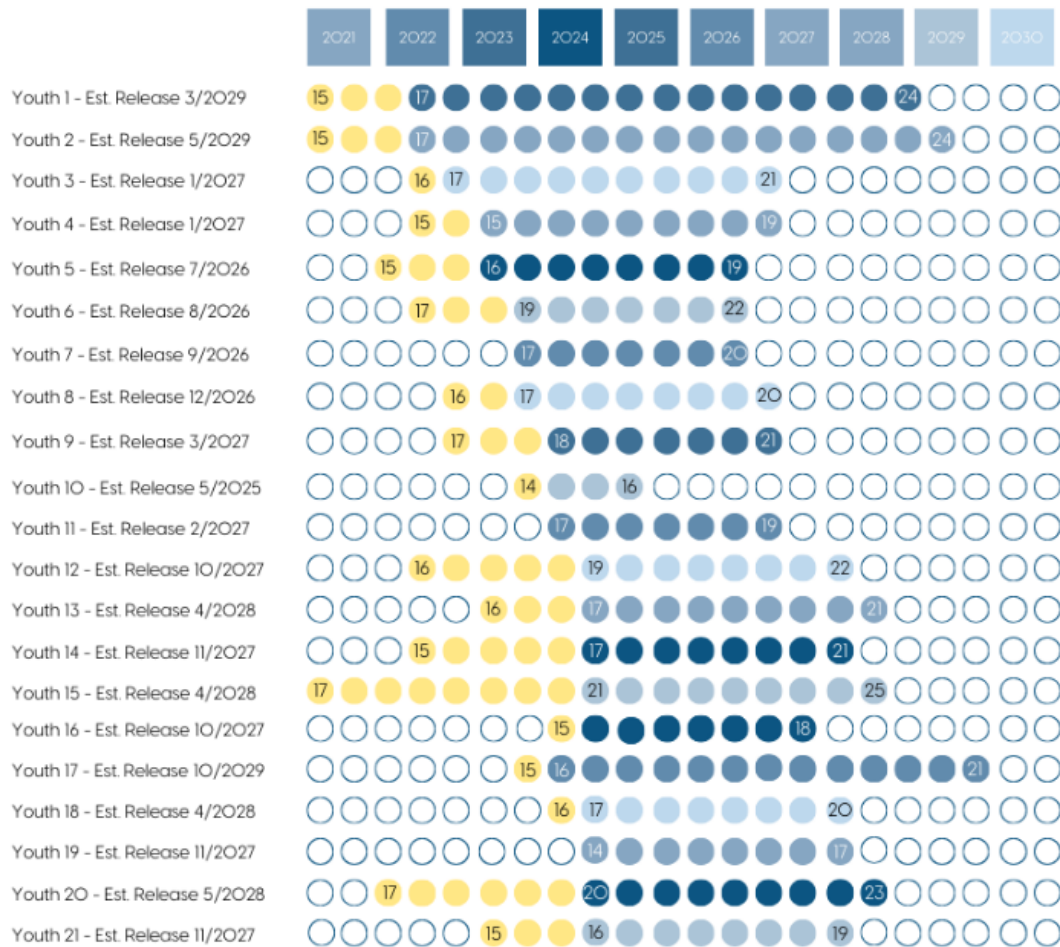
Exhibit 17



Current SYTF Population as of December 31, 2024 - 21 youth



Secure Track Youth Age at Discharge Snapshot on December 31, 2024



*Numbers shown (yellow) are ages at time of offense if different than ages upon disposition to Secure Track (blue), and ages upon latest projected release

PART 3: PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (WELF. & INST. CODE §1995(D)(2))

Provide a description of the facilities, programs, placements, services and service providers, supervision, and other responses that will be provided to the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(D)(2) and (d)(8)):

The JJC safely houses a diverse population of youth of different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics. Since the implementation of SB 823, the JJC has adapted to be able to house and protect SYTF youth up to age 25 with unique classification, housing and programming needs. Based on their individualized assessments, SYTF youth are integrated into the various units at the JJC to be housed with youth with similar classification and treatment needs. They receive intensive supervision and support to ensure their unique needs are addressed, and that any necessary safety measures are implemented. This is achieved using a coordinated service delivery facilitated through Treatment Team, MDTs and CFTMs. Safety, treatment, and classification considerations are regularly discussed at the meetings as a means of determining the specific clinical, medical, safety, and behavioral needs of the SYTF youth.

The JJC already had program offerings prior to SB 823 that were primarily funded by YOBG, JJCPA, and County General Funds. A portion of Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) funding is being used to augment staffing to ensure the safety and protection needs of the SYTF youth, as well as to facilitate the transportation and supervision necessary for youth to access treatment programming. Additionally, Juvenile Justice Realignment Block grant funding is being allocated to support identified needs specific to SYTF youth, such as community-based organization (CBO)-facilitated Conflict Mediation, CBO-facilitated Youth Leadership Council, external specialized housing, vocational/educational programming, and other miscellaneous youth support needs. See pages 31-38, 49-52 for more detailed descriptions of programming.

When possible, Probation will include the voices of people with lived experience to aid in forming policy, shaping services, and educating providers. AHC has many staff with lived experience who work with youth at the JJC.

Facility Incentives

The JJC offers a variety of incentive programs for youth residing within the facility and actively participating in the PEAK program. These incentive opportunities are designed to motivate and engage youth, fostering personal growth and positive behavioral changes. Complementing these programs, individualized treatment and reentry plans are developed to support each youth in addressing their unique needs and preparing for successful reintegration into their communities.

By being housed at the JJC, youth benefit from an environment tailored to their developmental stage, where they can interact with peers of similar age and maturity levels.

This structured and supportive setting aims to promote a sense of belonging and mutual understanding while facilitating their rehabilitation and personal development under the oversight of the Juvenile Court.

PEAK utilizes a point-based behavioral modification system to help youth use their time in a positive manner and to provide feedback on areas for future growth. Behavior modification focuses mainly on positive reinforcement, which involves rewarding youth for good behavior by encouraging adherence to facility rules, providing pro-social activities, skill-building chores to willing youth, and recognizing hard work and good behavior as youth advance to reach excellent conduct and enhanced privileges. Youth who show positive behavior earn points throughout the day. Depending on the total amount of accumulated points, the youth has the opportunity to participate in daily incentive activities such as a later bedtime, participation in the unit clean-up and special projects, and the privilege to pick the movie or television show for the unit to watch. Weekly incentives include increased time in the recreation room, Saturday night movies, special snacks, and extra telephone calls.

During the intake process youth are provided an Excellent Behavior Card which is used to earn special surprises, meals, art supplies, and gifts. Recognition is given to youth when they exhibit safe behavior, use respectful language towards other youth and staff, attend school, follow directions, and for clean and tidy personal and communal areas. All staff, including teachers, clinicians, and community-based representatives can punch a youth's incentive card when a positive behavior is observed. Once a youth has filled their card, they pick a prize.

Since May 1, 2024, the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) has expanded its services by introducing two full-time Reentry Specialists, one YOBG funded and one SB 823 funded. These specialists are integral to the rehabilitation and reintegration process for the youth in the facility. One Reentry Specialist is assigned to support long-term residents, while the other focuses on those with shorter stays. Their primary responsibilities include fostering life skills development during the youth's time at the JJC, coordinating community-based services, and facilitating a smooth transition back into society.

In addition to the Reentry Specialists, the JJC has enhanced its service offerings by increasing the use of Seeking Safety and El Joven Noble programs, both funded through the YOBG grant. These programs are essential to addressing the needs of the youth, many of whom have experienced childhood trauma and have connections to Hispanic heritage. By providing these tailored services, the JJC aims to offer a supportive environment that acknowledges and addresses the unique backgrounds and challenges faced by the youth.

Furthermore, the JJC has established a Youth Leadership Council during this period. This council plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the voices of the youth are heard and considered in the

decision-making process. The council has successfully contributed to several positive changes within the facility, including improvements in food and snack options, the introduction of a book club and book fair, the provision of special holiday meals, and updates to clothing options. These initiatives have not only enhanced the living experience for the youth but have also empowered them to take an active role in their community within the JJC.

PART 4: JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS (WELF. & INST. CODE §1995(D)(3))

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address the mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs of the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(A) and (d)(8))

To understand the unique needs of youth in our care, they are evaluated with many assessments and individualized plans are created. While not all of these tools are funded by grant funds, they are included to get a true understanding of treatment. The assessments include:

Intake Assessment

Completed upon intake, this assessment process is to identify youth who have been victims of violent crimes, are experiencing current/chronic/past medical conditions, in crisis, suffering from drug addiction, or in need of any immediate care. This initial assessment is utilized to determine the appropriate housing unit.

Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI)

This tool was specifically created for detained youth and is utilized upon intake to assist in determine appropriate classification of youth and any immediate service needs. The tool asks 52 questions regarding thoughts and behaviors in the following areas: alcohol and drug use; anger/irritability; depression/anxiety; somatic complaints; suicidal ideation; thought disturbance; and traumatic experiences.

First Responder Identification Tool

The First Responder Identification Tool for CSEC is a specialized assessment and screening tool designed to identify and support youth who may be victims of commercial sexual exploitation. It equips first responders and juvenile justice professionals with a structured approach to recognize indicators of exploitation, provide immediate intervention, and connect individuals to appropriate services. This tool ensures that first responders can identify CSEC victims quickly and accurately, providing a vital link to the resources and protections needed to address their trauma and facilitate recovery.

Residential Positive Achievement Change Tool (R-PACT)

The R-PACT is an evidence-based risk tool specifically designed for detained youth or youth in other out-of-home placements. The tool identifies the youth's criminogenic needs, areas of strength, and risk to reoffend and is completed on youth who are detained more than 30 days. This assessment is adjusted during their commitment and will be used when they transition back to the community in order to provide a consistent continuum of care. At the same time, Probation is collecting comprehensive information for risk classification, type and extent of treatment, placement consideration, plans for transition, and identifying and tracking the progress of intervention strategies all along the way. This helps guide overall program development and resource allocation and greatly reduces the duplication of efforts.

Medical Assessment

Upon booking the youth are provided an initial medical examination by a medical professional. On-going medical needs are assessed, and youth are taken to outside providers when needed. Additionally, youth receive dental care which includes cleanings, x-rays, fillings, etc.

Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)

Utilized by BWell, the CANS is a multi-purpose tool used for assessing and addressing the needs, strengths, and well-being of children and adolescents. Developed as a structured decision-support tool, it facilitates effective communication and collaboration among service providers, caregivers, and other stakeholders involved in a young person's care.

Once the youth's needs have been identified, plans are created by Probation and partners and include:

Individualized Education Plans (IEP)

SBCEO works to ensure these are regularly updated to meet youth's needs both in the facility and upon reentry to their community schools.

Individualized Rehabilitation Plan (IRP)

Guided by criminogenic, education, and mental health risk and needs assessments, the IRP is tailored and includes input from the youth and family to develop a case plan with appropriate program interventions. The IRP addresses services necessary for the youth to successfully reenter the community and includes their personal goals and dreams.

Treatment Plan

The BWell Clinicians assigned to the JJC develop a comprehensive and individualized treatment plan for youth within the first two weeks of their arrival at the facility. This proactive approach ensures timely identification and intervention for the unique needs of each young person in their care. The treatment plans are designed to be holistic and goal-

oriented, incorporating evidence-based practices and therapeutic interventions tailored to the youth's strengths, needs, and circumstances. These plans may include mental health counseling, skill-building activities, trauma-informed care, and support for substance use challenges, if applicable. By prioritizing collaboration and engaging the youth in the development of their treatment plan, the BWell team fosters a sense of empowerment and ownership in the rehabilitation process. The ultimate goal is to create a pathway for the youth to achieve personal growth, emotional stability, and improved outcomes during their time at the facility and beyond.

Based on the assessments, and following the IEP and IRP, youth can participate in:

Individual/Family Therapy

Each youth is assigned to an on-site BWell clinician who provides tailored mental health support. The assigned clinician conducts a comprehensive assessment to identify the youth's specific needs and develops an individualized treatment plan based on the findings. These treatment plans often include individual and family therapy sessions designed to address targeted mental health concerns, strengthen family relationships, and enhance overall family cohesion.

Individual/Group Substance Use Disorder Programming

As described on page 36.

Interactive Journaling

As described on page 37.

Specialized Treatment

The facility takes a case-by-case approach to ensure that specialized treatment is provided for youth with highly specific needs and challenges. Recognizing that certain conditions require targeted expertise, the facility coordinates care with community-based service providers to deliver appropriate, evidence-based interventions tailored to each youth's circumstances. For youth presenting with complex issues such as eating disorders, sex offender treatment needs, or trauma-specific concerns, the facility leverages the expertise of external professionals who specialize in these areas. This collaboration ensures that treatment aligns with best practices and is delivered by providers with the requisite training and experience to address these specialized needs effectively.

Moral Reconnection Therapy© (MRT)

An evidence-based, cognitive behavioral treatment program which targets recidivism reduction and is designed to facilitate the development of higher stages of moral reasoning. MRT aims to change faulty thought processes that have led to poor decision-making and substance abuse. The course is to be completed in 20-30 sessions and in open ended groups where participants can enter at any time and work at their own pace. Completion of the

program is defined when the youth successfully complete MRT's 12th step. This program is funded by the general fund.

Treatment Team

While detained at the JJC, the youth's progress is reviewed regularly by the Treatment Team which is a collaborative team meeting of Probation, BWell, medical personnel, and any community-based providers who are actively working with the youth are held weekly. The Team creates an individualized plan that is realistic, case specific, and addresses the youth's and family's needs and challenges.

Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)

The BWell Clinicians assigned to the JJC are trained in the facilitation of EMDR therapy, a highly effective, evidence-based treatment for addressing past trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and experiences of abuse. EMDR is a structured therapeutic approach that helps individuals process and resolve distressing memories and the emotional responses tied to traumatic experiences. Through guided bilateral stimulation, such as eye movements, tapping, or auditory cues, EMDR facilitates the brain's natural ability to reprocess traumatic memories in a way that reduces their emotional intensity and negative impact. By integrating EMDR therapy into their treatment repertoire, the BWell Clinicians provide a powerful tool for healing and growth, helping youth move beyond the impact of their past traumas and build a foundation for healthier futures.

Since May 1, 2024, the BWell onsite clinicians began utilizing an evidenced-based substance use disorder screening tool called the Simple Screening Instrument.

Simple Screening Instrument – NEW

The Simple Screening Instrument for Substance Abuse (SSI-SA) is a 16-item screening tool designed to identify individuals who may be experiencing substance use disorders, particularly in mental health and healthcare settings. This instrument is structured to capture a broad range of signs and symptoms associated with substance misuse, including behavioral patterns, emotional responses, and physical consequences related to substance use. It is commonly used as an initial screening measure to determine whether an individual may require a more comprehensive substance use assessment.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address support programs or services that promote healthy adolescent development for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(B) and (d)(8))

While not all programs are funded by SB 823, youth at the JJC are offered the following programs to promote healthy adolescent development:

Conflict Mediation/Restorative Justice Circles

Funded by SB 823, FBSMV utilizes evidence-based programming and promising practices including the Community Resiliency Model, Social Emotional Learning (SEL), and Restorative Justice Circles during individual and group interactions with youth. Youth are referred for services and ongoing intervention, as well as during times of imminent need to prevent or resolve conflict. FBSMV compliments and supports BWell services by providing these services during the evening hours and on weekends. From the start of this program in April 2023 through June 30, 2024, 80 unique youth participated in 292 individual sessions and 103 unique youth participated in 102 group or restorative circle sessions.

Recreation Activities

In 2023, SB 823 funds were used to create a beautiful green space recreation yard was created with bright and uplifting color schemes to reduce stress, promote a positive mood, and improve mental health and behavior. Youth have the opportunity to utilize a full-length soccer field, basketball courts, stationery workout equipment, pickleball, volleyball, and handball.

Sex Education

Funded by a grant, FBSMV utilizes Healthy Boundaries curriculum to provide four sessions of sexual health education that includes prevention, disease symptomology, and how to receive treatment when needed.

Youth Leadership Council (YLC)

Implemented in March 2024 at the JJC, YLC is facilitated by FBSMV, as funded through SB 823, and a Juvenile Institutions Officer (JIO). Team members of the YLC meet on a weekly basis to allow youth a voice in program improvement. This includes discussions on current programming and potential programming opportunities that best meet youth's needs and areas of interest to positively occupy their time, build their skillsets, and to help build resiliency. Youth are able to identify these programs, utilizing a positive youth development lens, thus gaining their buy in to program participation as well as incorporating their voice in a variety of ways. Currently, staff identify youth to participate in YLC who have demonstrated good behavior and have shown an ability and desire to represent the needs of youth in the facility. An application process has been developed to allow more youth the opportunity to participate in the council. For this current year, the YLC has participated in several activities, such as homemade breakfast for all units, holiday meals being provided to all youth, book club, and a book fair. A future goal is to establish a path for youth who participate in YLC to mentor other youth within the facility to enhance their leadership skills.

Youth Support Specialist

As described on page 36.

Since May 1, 2024, the facility has expanded its program offerings to include the Drama Kings Odyssey Project, Mindful Meditation, and Prison Yoga, each designed to foster personal growth, emotional resilience, and holistic rehabilitation for youth in custody.

Drama Kings/Odyssey Project – NEW

This three-week workshop, facilitated by the People’s Voice Organization in partnership with UCSB, offers a transformative and empowering experience for participating youth. The program is designed to inspire self-expression, foster creativity, and build a strong sense of community while equipping participants with innovative media-making skills. Throughout the workshop, youth are guided in finding their voice through a variety of creative mediums, including creative writing, spoken word performance, and AI-generated art. These activities encourage participants to reflect on their experiences, articulate their thoughts and emotions, and explore new ways of storytelling. In collaboration with UCSB faculty and students, they also gain hands-on exposure to advanced media production techniques and cutting-edge digital tools, enhancing their understanding of art and technology. At the culmination of the workshop, participants reimagine Homer’s *Odyssey* through a modern lens, drawing parallels between the epic narrative and their own life journeys. This project allows them to explore their personal challenges and triumphs through a heroic framework, while also using art as a medium to speak truth to power. By engaging in this creative reinterpretation, participants claim their identity as artists, recognizing the power of their voices and creativity to inspire change and advocate for their values. This innovative program not only provides practical skills but also instills a deep sense of empowerment and self-awareness, preparing youth to engage meaningfully with the world and envision their lives as heroic journeys. Services provided free of charge to the County.

Mindful Meditation – NEW

The Santa Barbara County Schools program has implemented mindfulness meditation to their daily curriculum. Mindful Meditation has been introduced as a means to promote self-awareness, stress reduction, and emotional regulation. This practice helps youth develop coping mechanisms for managing challenging emotions and situations, contributing to their overall mental health and well-being. The sessions are guided by trained facilitators who provide tools and techniques that youth can incorporate into their daily lives, both during their time in custody and beyond. Before the start of every school day, the youth are guided through a mindfulness exercise which includes deep breathing, focusing on having a successful day, and how to treat and respect each other within the classroom setting. Services provided free of charge to the County.

Prison Yoga and Mindfulness Program (PYP) – NEW

Funded by SB 823, youth can participate in PYP whose core consists of regular in-person yoga and mindfulness sessions guided by a PYP facilitators experienced in offering trauma-

informed yoga and mindfulness practices. This program not only improves physical health, flexibility, and strength but also helps participants cultivate mindfulness and reduce anxiety. By focusing on the connection between mind and body, PYP provides a pathway for youth to process their experiences and build resilience. Each session includes physical movement, conscious breathing, games and activities, and deep relaxation tailored to the specific needs of youth in recovery, focusing on developing emotional regulation, and cultivation of empathy, compassion, and personal growth.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address family engagement in programs for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(C) and (d)(8))

A goal of detention is to provide a transformative experience for youth so they can remain in their communities, make better decisions, and develop into healthy adults. Families are central to a young person’s support network, sense of identity, and healthy development. Additionally, “family” is not always composed of blood relatives, as supportive adults can be found in mentors, family friends, coaches, and so many other individuals. Upon approval, these extended family members can participate in weekly visitation, special visitation, CFTMs, and Treatment Team planning. Probation values the youth’s connections and strives to empower the voice of the family. Probation is diligent to eliminate any barriers a family may have that would prohibit them from visiting or participating in treatment. When needed, Probation assists with providing transportation or scheduling visits around parents work schedule. As such, Probation engages families in the following ways:

Child and Family Team Meeting (CFTM)

CFTMs¹² are collaborative meetings inclusive of the youth, family, and supportive adults to jointly set objectives. Practitioners, the youth, and their families actively participate in the discussions about treatment goals and objectives. System of Care principles are practiced so that the meetings are family driven, inclusive, family centered, strength-based and solution focused. BWell clinicians may incorporate the CANS to assist in charting a course of treatment.

Family Therapy

As described on page 49.

Visitation

Youth are provided with visitation twice a week in person or via Zoom, based on their family’s availability. Additionally, youth with children are able to have one-on-one

¹² CFTMs are held to determine how best to address the child's needs and achieve positive outcomes of safety, permanency, and well-being for all youth identified to be at risk of out of home placement as well as utilized in case planning for youth not at risk of removal from their home to help establish case plan goals and services to address criminogenic needs.

sessions with their child and the co-parent to assist with healthy bonding and encourage productive interactions between the two parents.

Graduation Ceremony

The Probation Department and County Schools work in close partnership to recognize and celebrate the academic achievements of youth who successfully earn a County Schools high school diploma. These graduation ceremonies are thoughtfully designed to honor the accomplishments of each individual, creating a meaningful and memorable experience. Each graduate has the opportunity to invite up to ten guests, including family members, friends, mentors, peers, or other significant individuals in their lives. In addition, graduates are encouraged to select JJC staff members they wish to have present for this important milestone. The ceremonies are in either the large green space or a specially designated classroom with the youth dressed in a traditional cap and gown. A key element of the celebration is the inclusion of a guest speaker, typically someone who has played a meaningful role in supporting the graduate's educational journey and success. Each graduate also delivers a speech, sharing their reflections, achievements, and aspirations with those in attendance. Following the ceremony, graduates and their guests come together to enjoy a meal, fostering a sense of community and further commemorating the occasion.

Since May 1, 2024, the facility has implemented a Family Visitation program to support the continued development of positive relationships between youth and their families, supportive adults, and mentors. Recognizing the critical role that strong, healthy relationships play in rehabilitation and successful reintegration, the program provides a structured environment where youth can engage with their support systems in meaningful ways.

Family-Style Visiting – NEW

The JJC implemented a new visitation program, offering family-style visits within the housing unit recreation rooms or the large outdoor play yard. This initiative aims to create a more welcoming and inclusive environment for youth to connect with their families and supportive adults. Each youth has the opportunity to engage with immediate family members, extended relatives, and other supportive adults. Additionally, youth who are parents have dedicated time to bond with their children in a safe and nurturing setting. The goal of this visitation format is to strengthen or rebuild family connections, fostering a sense of cohesion that is vital for the youth's rehabilitation and overall well-being. Beyond individual family connections, this program also provides an opportunity for families of different youth to interact, potentially building friendships and support networks. These connections could serve as a foundation for a broader community of support, benefiting not only the youth but also their families and caregivers as they navigate the challenges of reintegration and recovery.

College Graduation Ceremony – NEW

Additionally, the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) has taken a significant step in supporting the educational achievements of its youth by facilitating college graduation ceremonies within the facility. With an increasing number of youth participating in secondary education programs, the JJC recognizes the importance of celebrating their academic accomplishments and reinforcing the value of higher education. These graduation ceremonies are held on-site, providing an opportunity for youth to be honored for their dedication and hard work in a formal yet supportive environment. Family members, mentors, and staff are invited to attend, creating a meaningful and encouraging experience for the graduates.

Hospice of Santa Barbara – NEW

Hospice of Santa Barbara provides free, confidential counseling services to youth within the JJC detention facility, offering vital emotional support to those facing serious illness, preparing for end-of-life care, or grieving the loss of a loved one. A licensed and experienced professional understand the unique challenges that come with processing grief and serious health concerns, especially in a detention setting. Through compassionate guidance, they help youth navigate feelings of loss, fear, and uncertainty, providing a safe space for them to express their emotions and develop coping strategies. Their goal is to ensure every young person receives the support they need to process their experiences with dignity, resilience, and hope for the future.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing, and continuing education for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(D) and (d)(8))

The reentry process involves many steps and includes:

Pre-Release Planning

Pre-release planning begins upon entry to the facility, as youth's needs and assets are assessed as was outlined early in this plan. Six months prior to release, the Treatment Team will concentrate on criminogenic needs that have not been resolved and evaluate the strengths of both the youth and family. CFTMs become more frequent as the youth nears release to prepare for the transition back to the community. Release plans include continuing education, linkage to employment, and continuity of services. Preparation can include furloughs to apply for college and visit campuses, housing, or employment as well as for any service transitions or to obtain clothing, identification, or basic necessities.

In the upcoming year, the County of Santa Barbara will implement the CalAIM Initiative to significantly enhance the services provided to youth in custody. This initiative marks a

transformative step in ensuring continuity of care and access to critical health services for youth within the JJC.

Under CalAIM, youth in custody will, for the first time, be eligible to retain Medi-Cal benefits for up to 90 days while in detention. This is a substantial improvement from previous regulations, which automatically discontinued Medi-Cal eligibility upon a youth's placement in a detention facility. The extension of Medi-Cal benefits will allow the facility to provide more comprehensive, coordinated care tailored to the needs of each youth.

These services will include Enhanced Care Management, which focuses on addressing complex physical and behavioral health needs through individualized care plans. Reentry assistance will also be a key component, supporting youth as they transition back into their communities by connecting them with necessary resources, such as healthcare, housing, and employment services. Additionally, the initiative will allow for a broader array of preventive and rehabilitative services, further aligning the facility's efforts with a holistic and trauma-informed approach to care.

Reentry Specialists

In July of 2024, a contract with a CBO implemented two Reentry Specialists. One specialist is dedicated to serving the PEAK/SYTF youth, while their other specialist's efforts are focused on youth who are detained for two years or less. The Reentry Specialists are onsite which allows them to build a rapport by frequently interacting with the youth housed. This resource being provided by a local CBO assists with breaking barriers and distrust, which is sometimes present with the families who are involved in the justice system. The Reentry Specialists create youth specific reentry plans and assist the youth to meet their individual goals. Additionally, the specialists advocate for the youth's needs within weekly Treatment Team meetings and Multi-disciplinary Team Meetings (MDTM). The specialists follow the youth after release for a minimum of 60 days to ensure continuity of care and a successful hand off to community-based resources. Additionally, the specialists serve as advocates for the youth during weekly Treatment Team Meetings and MDTM, ensuring the youth's needs are prioritized and addressed collaboratively.

Post-Release

Post-release, the Reentry Specialists provide a minimum of 60 days of follow-up support, maintaining continuity of care and facilitating a seamless handoff to appropriate community-based resources. This continued engagement is critical in fostering sustainable progress and helping the youth build connections within their communities. By incorporating Reentry Specialists from a trusted local CBO, the JJC aims to break down systemic barriers, reduce recidivism, and promote long-term success for the youth under its care.

Supervision

Post-release planning for youth who serve long term commitments at the JJC, includes intensive supervision from a Probation Officer who assists in transporting the youth to needed appointments. An assigned BWell clinician provides transitional mental health services and provides linkages to other community supports. Youth over 18 years of age can utilize the Probation Report and Resource Center (PRRC) which include evidence-based programming, employment and housing support, and provisions for basic needs. Once youth complete their terms and conditions and demonstrate rehabilitation, requests for termination are submitted to the Court.

Housing

For youth unable to be reunited with families, Probation works with FBSMV, My Home, CWS transitional age youth housing support, and/or with the adult PRRC to obtain housing. When needed, housing is provided through YOBG or SB 823 funding.

Education

Secondary Education efforts made for youth while detained at the JJC are detailed on page 58. Youth are encouraged to continue their education, and staff will assist them in applying for college, financial aid and scholarships. Additionally, SB 823 funds have been specifically set aside for purchasing textbooks, paying for college admissions and/or vocational training, and for specialized housing upon their release.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address evidence-based, promising, trauma- informed and culturally responsive programs or services for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(E) and (d)(8))

As previously mentioned, the JJC offered an array of programs with other funding. In addition to those already mentioned, youth can also participate in the following:

ARISE©

As described on page 36.

Seeking Safety

As described on page 34.

Joven Noble

As described on page 35.

Prison Yoga

As described on page 52.

As previously mentioned on pages 46 and 52, since May 1, 2024, the JJC has enhanced its service offerings by increasing the use of Seeking Safety and El Joven Noble programs and introduced the Prison Yoga and Mindfulness Program (PYP).

Describe whether and how the County plans to apply grant funds to include services or programs for the target population that are provided by nongovernmental or community-based providers. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(F) and (d)(8))

While in our care, youth are offered a wide variety of programming options that are specific, based on their needs, and assist with future goals. In addition to a dedicated Probation Officer (described on page 41), SYTF youth have services for Conflict Mediation/Restorative Circles and a Youth Leadership Council (described on pages 50-51) that are funded by SB 823. Youth are also offered opportunities to participate in Seeking Safety, El Joven Noble, Los Compadres Mentoring programs (described on pages 34-35), as well as the following programs:

Individual and Family Therapy

BWell staff funded by the general fund, conduct an evaluation on each youth that enters the facility. That assessment contains a CANS assessment and an assessment of the youth's ACEs, and from that, a treatment plan is developed which can include individual and/or family therapy as needed. In FY23/24, 54 initial assessments were conducted and resulted in 1,415 individual and 28 family therapy sessions.

Secondary Education Programs

Detained youth are offered the opportunity to earn college credits while they are still enrolled in high school and also upon graduation. Youth are able to participate any or all of these college programs:



Rising Scholars AHC

This program serves both current and formerly justice involved students. The program focuses on connecting youth with supportive services/resources both on and off campus, academic support, and mentorship. Each student has a formerly justice involved mentor who helps them navigate their academic career. The members of Rising Scholars provide a unique and extremely valuable perspective on what struggles and challenges youth may encounter during their quest for higher education. Services are currently offered both virtually and in person.

Rising Scholars SBCC

This program provides specialized services and support to youth who were formerly incarcerated. Among other services, this virtual program offers tutoring, support groups, financial aid assistance, and employment assistance.

Prison Education Project (PEP)

Provided virtually by Cal Poly Pomona, this program provides academic, life skills, and career development. PEP aims to educate, empower, and transform the lives of incarcerated individuals. Their goal is to achieve a "Prison-to-School Pipeline" and to provide youth with the cognitive tools necessary to function as productive citizens. PEP courses available to youth have included:

- Introduction to College
- Introduction to College Success
- Career Development
- Introduction to Soft Skills
- Introduction to Financial Literacy
- Introduction to College Math
- Yoga/Meditation
- Forgiveness & Healing
- Importance of Hobbies
- Creative Expression

Vocational Programs

Career Readiness Training

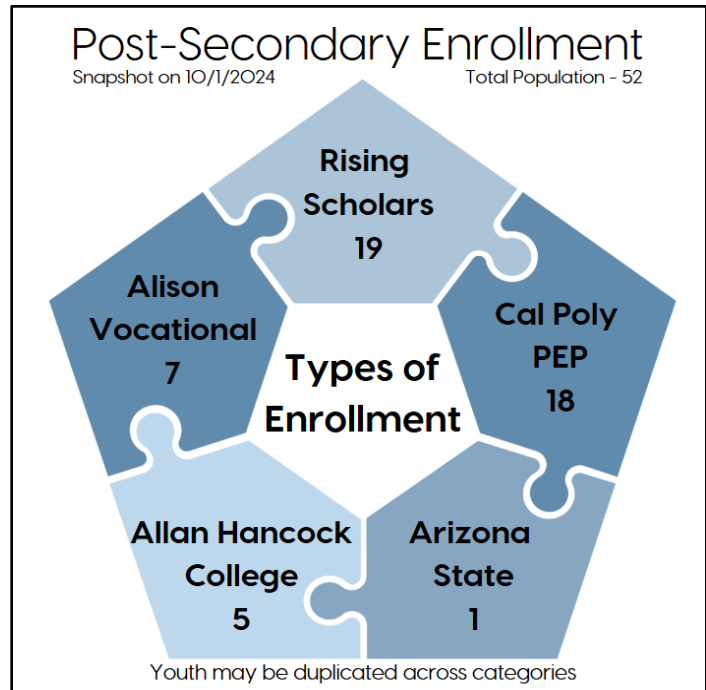
This program is offered by AHC's Rising Scholar program, and it includes assessment, exploration, training, and assistance in securing employment.

Career Technical Education (CTE)

Dos Puertas School at the JJC offers several different industry modules determined to be relevant in the local workforce. Students engage in hands-on learning experiences where they apply previously learned academics and newly learned technical skills to solve real-work challenges. Students use authentic tools and equipment to simulate specific careers with the ultimate goal of preparing them for work within the community. Students are able to earn industry recognized certifications in Occupational Safety and Health Administration and ServSafe, which can be used in future employment.

The following CTE modules are currently available to the youth at the JJC:

- **HVAC:** Students take electrical measurements using correct industry tools in order to calculate air volume/air speed.
- **Electrical Skills:** Students make electrical circuits for appliances and fixtures. Also, they learn about "Green" electrical practices.
- **Intro to Culinary Arts:** Students explore the principles and fundamental techniques needed for basic food preparation.



- **Intro to Engineering and Design:** Students apply engineering concepts in hands-on, problem-based learning while honing their interpersonal skills and understanding of the design process.
- **Emergency Services and Fire Management:** Students define roles and responsibilities of emergency personnel (EMR, ambulance, firefighting), and be able to describe strategies for prevention, mitigation, and emergency management.
- **Computer Graphics and Game Development:** Students can create logos, packaging, media design and animated works and learn how to utilize media to increase purchases and business success.
- **Robotics:** Students set up, program, and perform simulations.
- **Research and Development:** Students design/construct a raceway, CO₂ powered racer, produce sketches and layouts, and use math formulas to assist with drag and increasing the speed of their racer.
- **Flight and Drone Technology:** Student build, test, and fly rockets to help students understand the correlation between flight performance and science, math, physics.
- **Small Engine Project:** Students learn how an engine functions, parts of an engine and how to self-diagnosis issues. Additionally, students are taught how to take a small engine apart and put it back together.
- **Digital Manufacturing:** Students will learn how to use industry standard 3D design sculpting software and learn the fundamentals of 3D coordinates.
- **Home Maintenance Fundamentals:** Students learn basic home repair, such as changing a door handle, hanging drapes/curtains, and basic electric repairs.
- **Environment and Ecology:** Students study the relationships between organisms and their environment. Students learn about expanding populations, food scarcities, environmental pollution including global warming, extinctions of plant and animal species.
- **Intro to Health and Science Careers:** Students learn the history of health care and explore different careers. They become familiar with anatomy and physiology, disease processes and hand-on health care skills like handwashing and body mechanics.

Since May 1, 2024, the Rising Scholars cohort which visits the facility on a weekly basis has expanded services being offered to the youth in our care. Rising Scholars developed a college pathway program. The goal of the pathway is to provide the youth housed in the JJC the opportunity to participate in higher education. Additionally, it is hoped the process will provide the youth with a strong foundation to allow them to be successful in their course work.

Additionally, Probation and County Schools are working collaboratively to expand the CTE laboratory, so each classroom is rotating through the lab and has the opportunity to actively participate in the entire offerings that are available on site.

The JJC has expanded the amount of PEP courses being offered onsite. This expands the amount of youth who are able to attend the courses.

PART 5: FACILITY PLAN (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(4))

Provide a detailed facility plan indicating which facilities will be used to house or confine the target population at varying levels of offense severity and treatment need, and improvements to accommodate long-term commitments. Facility information shall also include information on how the facilities will ensure the safety and protection of youth having different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

The County of Santa Barbara operates a single juvenile facility. Located in Santa Maria, the original detention center had three housing units with small spaces for schooling. In April of 2005, the JJC was expanded to include an intake and release area, administration offices, a medical clinic, a Master Control Room (MCR), a prep kitchen and three 30-bed living units. Each of the newer units have two classrooms, a counseling room, a kitchenette, a dining room, a dayroom, and an outdoor recreation area.

The MCR visually monitors over 95 cameras and provides keyless entry and exit within the interior and exterior of the facility. Youth are housed in individual rooms and receive daily nutrition per Title 15 and federal School Lunch Program standards. In addition to the variety of programs detailed throughout this report, youth have access to recreation, education, religious, health, and dental services.

At present, the county does not have a less restrictive program available within its jurisdiction. Currently, the county is pursuing a contract with the CDCR Pine Grove Fire Camp, which is located in Northern California. The implementation of SYTF has introduced unique challenges never encountered before. Specifically, the extended length of stay for youth has led to increased incidents of contraband entering the facility. Contraband has entered the facility through various means, including being thrown over the exterior fencing and during visitation. To address these issues, the facility has initiated and completed several projects aimed at enhancing security measures to safeguard the youth in its care, which are not described here in detail in order to ensure safety and security.

To further enhance safety, the facility conducts random and varied exterior perimeter checks and consistent room searches within the housing units. These proactive measures are essential to maintaining a safe and healthy environment for the youth.

To address youth's mental health needs, BWell clinicians are onsite Monday through Friday, providing services until 6:30 PM. After-hours mental health support is available through the Santa Barbara County Access Line, supported by the County's SAFETY team. Youth in the facility participate in weekly check-ins with their assigned clinicians, ensuring consistent access to mental health care.

Trust Unit: In January 2020, the Trust Unit was created to be an open, home-like environment with four main rules: follow instructions, be respectful, meet expectations, and be responsible. During waking hours, youth move freely within the unit and yard. The dayroom simulates a living room with carpet and sofas positioned around televisions. One TV equipped with a DVD player and another with a gaming system are available to the youth. In addition to a more comfortable environment, youth cultivate a sense of independence, learn time management, and improve personal responsibility for their hygiene, laundry and overall cleanliness. Youth also build self-esteem, develop positive communication and team building skills, and work towards creating positive life goals.

College Room: Within the Trust Unit, a room has been designed to support higher education learning in a peaceful environment. It is painted with vibrant colors and adorned with college pendants. Each youth is provided their own workstation, which includes a desk, laptop computer, individual workstation supplies (pens, paper, etc.), as well as earbuds so they can relax and enjoy their college experience. The room also maintains a small refrigerator stocked with beverages and snacks.



Since May 1, 2024, the department has worked with a local architect to create plans for the redesign of units 1, 2, and 3 of the JJC. Units 1 and 2 are receiving upgrades to the hardware, camera system, new paint, doors and making the units ADA compliant.

Additionally, in Unit 3, the plans currently reflect a total remodel of the older housing unit, which would create a therapeutic setting with unlocked doors, a free-flowing set up, a home like environment, dorm style rooms, and a community style bathroom with privacy doors.

Also, the facility is currently developing a classification policy, which would incorporate different classification levels to allow youth to earn a classification which would allow furloughs, participation in offsite programming, and spending time with family outside of the facility.

These combined efforts reflect the county's commitment to ensuring the safety, health, and well-being of the youth in its care while addressing the challenges posed by the SYTF implementation.

PART 6: RETAINING THE TARGET POPULATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(5))

Describe how the plan will incentivize or facilitate the retention of the target population within the jurisdiction and rehabilitative foundation of the juvenile justice system, in lieu of transfer to the adult criminal justice system. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

The County of Santa Barbara takes a highly thoughtful and comprehensive approach to assessing a youth's current risks and needs. To ensure effective and individualized support, the department employs several evidence-based assessment tools, including the MAYSI (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument), PACT (Positive Achievement Change Tool), SSI (Substance Use Screening Inventory), and CASI (Comprehensive Adolescent Severity Inventory). These tools provide valuable insights into a youth's specific needs, strengths, and areas requiring intervention, allowing for the development of tailored rehabilitation plans.

The department's overarching goal is to utilize the least restrictive level of detention necessary to support a youth's rehabilitation. This approach prioritizes interventions that balance accountability with opportunities for personal growth, ensuring that each youth receives the appropriate level of care and support to facilitate positive outcomes. By focusing on rehabilitation over punitive measures, the County remains committed to fostering long-term success and reducing recidivism among youth in the justice system.

The adult criminal justice system, with its emphasis on punishment rather than rehabilitation, lacks the tailored interventions necessary to meet the developmental and social needs of youth offenders. In contrast, the juvenile system is specifically designed to promote rehabilitation, accountability, and reintegration into society. The provisions outlined in this plan align with this rehabilitative philosophy, reinforcing the importance of keeping youth within the juvenile system.

Additionally, providing rehabilitative services within a youth's home county offers several distinct advantages. Localized services foster family engagement, which is critical for supporting a youth's behavioral and emotional development. Moreover, maintaining connections to local schools, employment opportunities, and community-based programs strengthens ties to positive social networks and resources. These factors collectively enhance the youth's likelihood of successfully reintegrating into their community.

By offering intensive, localized services, this approach increases the chances of youth making meaningful changes in their lives. Youth who receive targeted interventions and support in their own communities are not only more likely to embrace these opportunities but are also better positioned to achieve long-term success.

The County of Santa Barbara is committed to operating rehabilitative programs and referring youth to community-based services when appropriate, aiming to reduce recidivism and

minimize the need for transferring cases to the Adult Criminal Justice System. Transfers to the adult system will only occur when the Juvenile Court determines that rehabilitative services within the Juvenile Justice System are insufficient for the youth's needs. This program seeks to provide comprehensive security and service delivery, serving as a robust alternative to case transfers and ensuring such transfers are reserved for only the most serious cases. In FY22/23, there were five youth ordered to have Transfer Hearings. Four of those five youth remained under the juvenile court's jurisdiction with two committed to SYTF and one youth was transferred to adult court for a murder charge. In FY23/24, seven more youth were ordered to have Transfer Hearings. As of December 31, 2024, three have been resolved and remain under the juvenile court's jurisdiction, while the outcomes for the remaining four are still pending.

As of May 1, 2024, the department has implemented a facility specific R-PACT assessment tool, which is designed for youth who are currently in detention. Additionally, we have specifically added numerous services which rehabilitated the youth in a holistic manner, such as Prison Yoga, Reentry Specialists for long term commitments, Drama Kings, Mindful Mediation, Family Style Visitation, and College Graduation Ceremonies.

PART 7: REGIONAL EFFORT (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(6))

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements supported by the County's block grant allocation. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

The County of Santa Barbara does not currently have any regional agreements with any other jurisdiction supported with realignment block grant allocation funds.

PART 8: DATA (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(7))

Describe how data will be collected on youth served by the block grant. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response:

In addition to the data collected on pages 41 through 44, the County of Santa Barbara reports the following data to include the number of youth by gender, age, race/ethnicity and most serious commitment/adjudicated offense who were:

- Committed to a SYTF
- Adjudicated of a §707(b) WIC offense
- Adjudicated of an offense identified in Penal Code 290.008
- Transferred from a SYTF to a less restrictive placement

- For whom a hearing was ordered to determine whether to transfer jurisdiction to an adult criminal court
- Whose transfer hearing resulted in transfer to adult criminal court, and number of youth whose transfer hearing resulted in no transfer to adult criminal court.

Since May 1, 2024, data is now also being collected on youth SOGIE and CSEC designations in an effort to determine future programming needs for these specialized populations. Additionally, pursuant to AB 169, the bulleted data points above are now being provided to OYCR biannually.

Describe outcome measures that will be utilized to measure or determine the results of programs and interventions supported by block grant funds. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2024, at the end of your response:

Specific to the PEAK program, four surveys are administered to youth at varying points in time to assess changes in thinking patterns and level of satisfaction with programming and services. The PEAK Supervision Officer, with rapport established and aware of a youth’s unique needs, is the assigned staff to administer the surveys. Three of the four surveys were developed by the Texas Christian University Institute of Behavioral Research and adapted for this use. Selected questions required rewording to a lower reading level before consolidation to ensure comprehension and to minimize survey fatigue for the youth completing them. The fourth survey was developed by Tufts University and focuses on the research area of PYD. The frequency at which youth are approached to complete surveys includes specific direction to ensure youth are fully able to participate and understand their participation is voluntary. All four surveys are described in Exhibit 20 including outcomes measured and frequency for administration¹³.

Since the implementation of the PEAK program, 24 youth have participated in survey feedback as of December 31, 2024. While the small sample size necessitates caution in interpreting results, most evaluated domains show encouraging improvement. Minor negative changes in some areas are expected as youth learn about positive social supports and express concerns about community reentry. Notably, PYD scores have increased for all youth, with significant gains in the Character, Competence, and Caring domains.

In the last year, to enhance the process, a calendar notification system was introduced to track survey due dates. Additionally, the PEAK Supervision Officer is now provided with detailed reports with score histories and trend analyses, supporting a data-informed approach to supervision. Trends since 2023 indicate that scores often regress at the second administration but begin showing progress on the third administration.

¹³ Frequency of Administration are ‘targets’ and are adjusted to ensure youth are approached when they are able to fully participate

Exhibit 20

Survey	Outcomes Measured	Frequency of Administration	Staff to Deliver
Thinking/Social /Psychological	Various domains of thinking are assessed such as premeditation, attention, self-esteem, depression, hostility, and social support.	Administer within two weeks of youth arrival at the JJC, then administer every six months thereafter	PEAK Supervision Officer
Trauma	This mental trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Screen contains 17 symptom-severity items representing PTSD.	Administer within two weeks of youth arrival at JJC, then administer every 6 months thereafter	PEAK Supervision Officer
Treatment Engagement	Assessment comprises four scales that address treatment participation, satisfaction, and relationships established in treatment.	Administer within two weeks of the youth's program/treatment start date; re-administer within 60 days of the program/treatment start date	PEAK Supervision Officer
Positive Youth Development	Survey measures five psychological, behavioral, and social characteristics that indicate youth are thriving: Competence, Confidence, Character, Caring, and Connection.	Administer within four weeks of youth arrival at the JJC, then administer once annually thereafter	PEAK Supervision Officer



V. GOALS

PART 9: OTHER UPDATES: DESCRIBE ANY PROGRESS ON ELEMENTS SINCE MAY 1, 2024: (WELF. & INST. CODE (D)(8))

Provide a description of progress made regarding any plan elements and any objectives and outcomes in the prior year's plan, to the extent that they have not already been described above.

In addition to all the strategies and services previously documented, the County of Santa Barbara's strategic approach as outlined in the CMJJP and JJRP has focused on and prioritized four primary systemic goals: reducing recidivism; enhancing diversion opportunities; coordinating system collaboration; and addressing disparities. As required by statute, the goals are based upon the needs of our current youth population, the continued analysis of existing services, gaps in services, and an assessment of youths' criminogenic needs and assessed strengths. The goals have been approved by the JJCC Workgroup, the JJCC, and the JJRS. As noted below, several of these goals are specific to the JJRBG. The final outcomes for FY23/24 objectives are reported below and our progress on FY24/25 objectives are provided. Our plan revisions are outlined as goals for FY25/26.



*"Alone we can do so little:
together we can do so much."
-Helen Keller*

GOAL 1

Maintain public safety by reducing recidivism.

Maintaining public safety is a primary focus of the JJC and JJRS. Strategies for affecting the drivers of criminal behavior require the use of evidence-based programs delivered to model fidelity.

Objective: Utilize evidence-based approaches with youth adjudicated of a crime to decrease the youth's risk of committing future offenses.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
A data collection framework to report the percentage of youth without a new felony sustained petition or adult conviction one year from the start of supervision or release from a juvenile institution has been created, partially meeting the goal for this objective. However, the FY23/24 percentage could not be determined due to the inability to access a subset of juvenile records, preventing an accurate calculation.	Percentage of youth with a new felony sustained petition or adult conviction one year from the start of supervision or release from a juvenile institution will not exceed that which was achieved in FY23/24.	As of December 1, 2024, the department was actively working to access the remaining subset of juvenile records necessary to run the FY23/24 data. This effort will enable the department to establish an accurate baseline for FY23/24 and set a measurable goal for FY24/25.	Achieve a percentage of youth without a new felony sustained petition or adult conviction one year from the start of supervision or release from a juvenile institution, that is consistent with, or improves upon, the FY23/24 baseline.
Of youth that exited Probation supervision between July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, 85.5% had no new sustained petition for a felony offense during their term of Probation supervision meeting the goal of 80% for this objective.	Maintain the percentage of youth with no new sustained petition for a felony offense during their term of Probation supervision to no less than 80%.	Of youth that exited Probation supervision between July 1, 2024, through December 1, 2024, 88.2% had no new sustained petition for a felony offense during their term of Probation supervision.	Maintain the percentage of youth with no new sustained petition for a felony offense during their term of Probation supervision to no less than 80%.
New Goal for FY24/25	Develop an inventory of vocational programs utilized within juvenile detention facilities in other jurisdictions, as well as local community-based options that could be safely adapted to the JJC.	Supervisors have traveled to other counties ¹⁴ to evaluate the implementation of vocational training programs within juvenile detention facilities, providing valuable insights into effective practices. However, the comprehensive inventory of vocational programs has not yet been finalized.	Assess the vocational programs identified in the FY24/25 inventory of programs to identify those suitable for adaptation at the JJC and launch at least one to enhance vocational opportunities for youth at the JJC. JIRBG GOAL
100% of funded, in-session evidence-based programs completed curriculum-specific fidelity reviews by June 30, 2024, meeting the goal for this objective.	To assess quality and monitor program fidelity ensure no less than 90% of funded evidence-based programs have completed curriculum-specific fidelity reviews.	It is projected that 100% of funded, in-session evidence-based programs will have completed curriculum-specific fidelity ¹⁵ reviews by June 30, 2025.	To assess quality and monitor program fidelity ensure no less than 90% of funded evidence-based programs have completed curriculum-specific fidelity reviews. COMBINED GOAL

¹⁴ San Diego and San Luis Obispo County

¹⁵ Fidelity reviews assess how closely a program adheres to its research-based design

GOAL 1

Continued from previous page.

Objective: Expand the use of best practices for evidence-based supervision that utilizes a youth's specific risk, needs, and responsivity measures.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
As of June 30, 2024, the department implemented a cohort approach to training strategic case management using Carey Guides. Supervisors in the juvenile division were trained first, followed by officers carrying medium-to high-risk caseloads, meeting the goal for this objective. Eligibility for training was based on these parameters, along with certification in MI and availability of the individual to attend all required classes in the series. Additional staff will be trained in future cohorts as they become eligible.	Incorporate the use of Carey Guides in guidelines for structured case management.	As of December 1, 2024, the Juvenile Division's case plan policy included the use of Carey Guides to facilitate structured office visits and intentional case planning sessions with youth. Staff continue to be trained in cohorts in strategic case management in cohorts as they become eligible.	Officers trained in the use of Carey Guides will facilitate structured office visits with youth within 30 days of completing a youth's case plan.
Objective: Support professional training to advance system-wide knowledge of evidence-based practices (EBP) in the criminal justice field.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
As of June 30, 2024, 21% of eligible ¹⁶ juvenile staff were certified in Motivational Interviewing (MI) not meeting the goal of 80% for this objective. Significant challenges related to staff vacancies persisted in FY23/24 limiting participation in trainings.	Eligible MI certified staff will complete MI in Case Planning training.	As of December 1, 2024, 33% of eligible staff completed MI in Case Planning ¹⁷ training.	80% of eligible juvenile and facility staff will be actively engaged in the MI certification process. This includes being currently certified, submitting recorded sessions for review, or regularly meeting with an MI coach to achieve certification. COMBINED GOAL
As of June 30, 2024, 76% of eligible juvenile staff have attended Trauma Informed Care training within the last three years, not meeting the goal of 90% for this objective.	80% of juvenile staff will attend no less than one training on adolescent brain development.	As of December 1, 2024, 3% of eligible juvenile staff had attended adolescent brain development training.	Ensure all staff receive either initial or refresher training in CSEC, Trauma-Informed Care (TIC), and Adolescent Brain Development at least once every three years to support ongoing professional development. COMBINED GOAL

¹⁶ Eligible is defined as staff with the department at least one year either within the Juvenile or Facilities Divisions.

¹⁷ The training for motivational interviewing (MI) in case planning focuses on using MI skills such as open-ended questioning, reflective listening, and eliciting change talk to support behavior change. These skills are applied to address a youth's criminogenic risk and needs, align with case plan goals, and promote meaningful engagement. This one-day course provides practical opportunities for staff to practice and strengthen these techniques, ensuring staff can effectively guide youth toward positive outcomes.

GOAL 2

Enhance the use of diversion for appropriate youth.

The JJCC and JJRS are committed to reduce the reliance on detention through the utilization of evidence-based alternatives and diversion options for appropriate youth, utilizing confinement only when necessary for the safety of victims, the community, and youth.

Objective: Enhance partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs) to offer diversion alternatives for youth who are at risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
As of June 2024, the Probation Department continued contracting with the Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA) to provide pre-adjudication diversion to youth ages 12 to 17, meeting the goal for this objective.	Identify additional restorative justice programs to expand diversion opportunities for youth.	As of January 1, 2025, the Probation Department identified additional restorative justice programs through Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley (FBSMV) and the Santa Barbara Teen Legal Clinic to expand diversion opportunities for youth.	Expand existing restorative justice contracts to include referrals to youth post-petition filing to increase victim involvement and youth accountability.
Objective: Expand the diversion of appropriate youth from the juvenile justice system.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
As of June 30, 2024, 76% of youth referred ¹⁸ for diversion to YES enrolled ¹⁹ in the program (154 youth enrolled out of 203 referred), meeting the FY23/24 goal of 75%.	No less than 85% of youth referred for diversion to YES ²⁰ will enroll in the program.	As of December 31, 2024, 73% of youth referred for diversion to YES enrolled in the program (113 youth enrolled out of 154 referred).	Collaborate with the provider to develop an incentive plan aimed at increasing enrollment of youth referred to the YES program and optimize the referral process to successfully enroll 85% of referred youth.
Between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, the percentage of technical Probation violations filed was 13%, failing short of the FY23/24 goal to not to exceed 10%.	Ensure the percentage of Probation violations filed does not exceed 10% of all referrals received by the Probation Department.	Between July 1, 2024, and December 1, 2024, the percentage of technical Probation violations filed was 17%, currently exceeding the 10% target.	Conduct analysis of the FY24/25 youth with an alleged violation of probation to evaluate behaviors contributing to the violation and referred services prior to and after the violation to inform Probation's response to youth behavior.
As of June 30, 2024, 29% of Probation youth were on non-ward supervision (654 WIC, 654.2 WIC, 725(a) WIC, 790 WIC) in lieu of wardship.	No less than 25% of youth will be on non-ward supervision (654 WIC, 654.2 WIC, 725(a) WIC, 790 WIC) in lieu of wardship in FY24/25.	As of December 1, 2024, 25% of Probation youth were on non-ward supervision (654 WIC, 654.2 WIC, 725(a) WIC, 790 WIC) in lieu of wardship.	No less than 30% of youth will be on non-ward supervision (654 WIC, 654.2 WIC, 725(a) WIC, 790 WIC) in lieu of wardship in FY25/26.

¹⁸ Referral count excludes those for whom current contact information was unavailable.

¹⁹ Enrolled includes youth who have engaged in at least one program session.

²⁰ YES is a partnership of the Santa Barbara County Probation Department and CADA to provide pre-adjudication diversion to youth ages 12 to 17.

GOAL 3

Coordinate efforts and improve system collaboration to support connection of youth and families to the community.

Working collaboratively, the JJCC and JJRS are able to address emerging issues, support justice-involved youth, and promote community safety. These efforts include increased community and family engagement, and strategies to engage youth and families with needed resources and services to support the whole family.

Objective: Collaborate with justice and community partners for information sharing and coordination of efforts and best practices.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
New Goal for FY24/25	Based on youth’s input gathered by Youth Leadership Council, expand wellness programs within the JJC.	As of December 1, 2024, wellness programming has been expanded to include yoga, music and dance.	Continue to expand wellness programs within the JJC by introducing no fewer than two additional pro-social activities, such as gardening, or book club to promote well-being. JJRBG GOAL
New Goal for FY24/25	Secure a Holistic Defense Advocate to connect youth and their families to support services, advocate for their needs, promote rehabilitation and restorative justice opportunities, and support reentry plans.	Recruitment is pending for a Holistic Defense Advocate who will connect youth and their families to support services, advocate for their needs, promote rehabilitation and restorative justice opportunities, and support reentry plans.	As the Holistic Defense Advocate position has not yet been secured, the goal to recruit and hire for this critical role will continue to be a FY25/26 priority.
As of June 30, 2024, the Probation Department had contracted with Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley (FBSMV) for two Reentry Navigator positions, meeting the goal for this objective to increase services to all long-term committed youth at the Juvenile Justice Center (JJC).	Finalize contract for two full-time Reentry Navigator Positions, one to serve youth in the PEAK program and one to support other youth housed at the JJC.	With the contract finalized and in place, both Reentry Navigators have begun accepting referrals. As of December 1, 2024, 29 youth have been referred, including 16 PEAK youth.	Implement a CaAIM pilot for pre-release services to define the roles of care coordinators, enhanced care managers, and reentry navigators and assess opportunities to strengthen collaboration for reentry planning. JJRBG GOAL
As of June 30, 2024, staff training in CFTM facilitation was ongoing. Once completed, a plan for CFTM to occur within 30 days of identified need will be implemented.	Implement a plan for CFTM ²¹ to occur within 30 days of identification of the youth as at risk for out-of-home placement and expand participation to include additional community partners invested in the youth and family’s success.	In agreement with Probation and Child Welfare Services, a contracted agency will facilitate CFTMs, aligning with best practice. This plan will be fully implemented by June 30, 2025, ensuring that a CFTM occurs within 30 days of identifying a youth at risk for out-of-home placement.	Pilot a facilitated CFTM program with a youth at risk for out-of-home placement and explore expansion to additional populations.

²¹ CFTMs are held to determine how best to address the child's needs and achieve positive outcomes of safety, permanency, and well-being for all youth identified to be at risk of out of home placement as well as utilized in case planning for youth not at risk of removal from their home to help establish case plan goals and services to address criminogenic needs.

GOAL 3

Continued from previous page.

Objective: Solicit input from justice-involved youth and families on the challenges faced and opportunities to improve system delivery.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
<p>The County of Santa Barbara Departments of Probation, Behavioral Wellness, Public Health, and Social Services collaborated with Allan Hancock College and Santa Barbara City College for three²² regional Santa Barbara County Family Engagement Resource Fairs, to provide a variety of free and low-cost services for families in Santa Barbara County. Attendees were invited to complete a brief survey around unmet needs and barriers to services, meeting the goal for this objective.</p>	<p>Review data collected from Family Engagement events to inform service delivery and identify service gaps.</p>	<p>Data from 251 surveys representing approximately 44% of fair attendees was analyzed and shared with the JJCC on June 7, 2024. Respondents cited food access, mental health care, transportation and physical health care as unmet needs encountered during interactions with service providers. Additionally, respondents identified several barriers to accessing services including the need for identification, program fees, waiting lists, and not meeting eligibility requirements.</p>	<p>Ensure no less than 80% of eligible medium and high-risk supervised youth, both in custody and in the community, are referred to Enhanced Care Management services to address the needs and barriers identified in the Family Engagement surveys.</p> <p>Additionally, survey justice involved youth and their families to assess if barriers and service accessibility has improved.</p>
Objective: Collaborate with justice partners and coordinate efforts to promote accountability and youth and family wellness.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
<p>As of December 31, 2023, the Probation Department had completed two community wellness operations, meeting the goal for this objective. On July 25, 2023, Probation visited 38 homes and delivered 82 care packages and backpacks to youth and their siblings. Due to inclement weather, a formal operation was not completed, however during the month of December, 26 care packages were delivered to individual families.</p>	<p>Continue to conduct no less than two annual community wellness operations targeting assistance for back-to-school readiness and family supports during the holiday season.</p>	<p>As of December 31, 2024, the Probation Department had completed two community wellness operations. On August 7, 2024, Probation visited 35 homes and delivered care packages and backpacks to youth and their siblings. On December 12, 2024, 26 care packages were delivered to individual families including gift cards and toys.</p>	<p>Explore opportunities to collaborate with external agencies to enhance support services. Continue conducting no less than two annual community wellness operations focused on back-to-school readiness and providing family resources during the holiday season.</p>

²² Family Engagement Resource Fairs were held April 6, 2024 in Santa Maria; April 10, 2024 in Santa Barbara and April 20, 2024 in Lompoc.

GOAL 3

Continued from previous page.

Objective: Collaborate with justice partners and coordinate efforts to promote accountability and youth and family wellness. (Continued from previous page)			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
<i>Continued from previous page.</i>	Execute an expanded Substance Use Disorder (SUD) service contract to add a JJC counselor who will participate in on-site collaborative meetings, provide case management and individual/group services, and transition youth to community programs once released.	As of December 1, 2024, an expanded SUD contract was in final approval and anticipated to be executed in the first quarter of 2025.	All consenting youth will receive a SUD assessment. For youth assessed as needing SUD services, data will be shared with collaborative partners to secure treatment and transition to SUD community programs upon release. COMBINED GOAL

GOAL 4

Support a systemic approach to studying and addressing disparities in the juvenile justice system including but not limited to gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (SOGIE).

The JJCC and JJRS are committed to understanding the extent to which disparities exist within the criminal justice system, and addressing and implementing processes to assist in reducing disproportionality.

Objective: Utilizing data on disparities to inform decision-making, collaborate with local justice partners to educate staff and stakeholders, and strategize approaches to address disparities in the local justice system.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
Through June 30, 2024, 60% (42 out of 70 possible juvenile and facilities staff) have completed an implicit bias course not meeting the 90% goal for this objective.	Explore opportunities for a restorative justice program throughout the court process to further mitigate the use of formal probation.	As of December 1, 2024, discussions with community-based organizations regarding their capacity to support enhanced restorative justice programs have commenced.	Under the CalAIM pilot, ensure 100% of eligible youth at the JJC are assessed and referred to services. JJRBG GOAL
As of June 30, 2024, 100% of youth were being screened for CSEC via an assessment upon booking into the JJC. Youth are also assessed at investigation or upon release to community supervision. Staff training to maintain 100% compliance remains ongoing.	Analyze CSEC data and identify action steps and services.	As of December 1, 2024, 100% of youth continued to be screened for CSEC via the First Responder tool upon booking into the JJC. On December 1, 2024, juvenile field staff transitioned to the CSE-IT screener, replacing an outdated tool and ensuring more accurate data collection.	Collect and analyze CSEC data from the First Responder and CSE-IT tool and determine any potential action steps or services to address needs of the youth CSEC population. COMBINED GOAL

GOAL 4

Continued from previous page.

Objective: Utilizing data on disparities to inform decision-making, collaborate with local justice partners to educate staff and stakeholders, and strategize approaches to address disparities in the local justice system. <i>(Continued from previous page.)</i>			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
<p>“Mitigating Gender and Racial Bias” training was provided to all staff February 28-29th and March 12-13th of 2024. As of June 30, 2024, data-entry related to youth’s SOGIE for all youth upon intake at the JJC or during intake and investigations at Juvenile Field Services began, meeting the goal for this objective.</p>	<p>Analyze collected SOGIE²³ data and identify action steps and services.</p>	<p>As of December 1, 2024, data has been pulled and a concentrated effort is underway to remind staff to ask and enter youth SOGIE data. Preliminary analysis has begun, but early findings indicate a small sample size. Additional time is needed to collect and analyze data thoroughly to identify meaningful findings, action steps and services.</p>	<p>Building on the progress from FY24/25, allow additional time to collect a larger sample of sexual orientation data to conduct analysis, build findings and identify potential services for the population.</p>
Objective: Partner with CBOs serving LGBTQIA+ and/or indigenous youth populations to improve services.			
FY23/24 Outcomes	FY24/25 Goal	Progress on FY24/25	FY25/26 Goal
<p>An inventory of existing community programs serving LGBTQIA+ and/or indigenous youth populations was identified through YouthWell.</p> <p>Additionally, Mixteco and SOGIE attributes were added to the Probation case management system to begin data collection on LGBTQIA+ and/or indigenous youth populations for assessing gaps in services for these populations.</p>	<p>Invite community programs serving LGBTQIA+ and/or indigenous youth populations to division meetings to educate staff on available services.</p>	<p>Mixteca Indigena Cultural Awareness Training was provided to all staff²⁴, meeting the goal for this objective</p>	<p>Explore partnership opportunities with MICOP and/or other indigenous serving groups and implement at least one collaboration tailored to the needs of the justice involved indigenous population.</p>
<p>All contracts renewed in FY23/24 effective July 1, 2024, included the requirement to address LGBTQIA+ youth by their preferred pronoun, meeting the goal for this objective.</p>	<p>Probation will provide contracted service providers training respecting and incorporating youth’s SOGIE in their work with youth.</p>	<p>As of December 1, 2024, 100% (23 out of 23) contracted service providers have completed Probation provided training.</p>	<p>Engage those serving LGBTQIA+ youth in quarterly conversations regarding currently available programs for youth, supporting youth engagement in community events, expanding youth programming, and at least one educational workshop for JJC Youth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMBINED GOAL</p>

²³ While they vary, some studies have estimated the prevalence of youths who identify as LGBTQ in the juvenile justice system. Available research has estimated that LGBT youths represent 5 percent to 7 percent of the nation’s overall youth population, but they compose 13 percent to 15 percent of those currently in the juvenile justice system (Hunt and Moodie–Mills 2012; Majd, Marksamer, and Reyes 2009). https://ojidp.oip.gov/model-programs-auide/literature-reviews/labta_youths_in_the_juvenile_justice_system.pdf

²⁴ Mixteca Indigena Cultural Awareness Training was provided on: 09/19/2024, 10/02/2024, 10/17/2024, 10/31/2024 and 11/12/2024.

VI. CLOSING

By combining both the CMJJP and JJP into one document, the County hopes to provide the community a comprehensive view of the continuum of services available in Santa Barbara County, many of which are focused on assisting youth and families so they will not become system-involved. These efforts include the county's prevention plan, local diversionary efforts, and lower level probation supervision grants, all of which allow youth to remain in the community while receiving services, support and/or supervision as required. When these strategies are not successful, additional strategies are employed by Probation in our juvenile facilities to safely house and rehabilitate youth as they are prepared for eventual reentry into the community.

Over the course of this past year, the JJCC and its workgroup captured and incorporated the services provided by local government and community-based organizations who serve youth and their families. The goal was not only to highlight the work of other departments in order to meet the comprehensive goals of the CMJJP, but to also establish and maintain collaboration of work to further eliminate duplicative services and siloed programs. This has included monthly presentations to the JJCC Workgroup from many providers on the resources highlighted in this plan. The plan has also been expanded to further include county-wide resources that serve youth and families from pre-system involvement to post-system involvement.

Since the legislative realignment of the Juvenile Justice System, the JJCC has continued to assess the local needs of our justice involved youth and strategize to address service gaps. Probation has noted the need for implementation of specific regulations governing the realigned young adults in secure youth treatment programs, dedicated transitional housing funds for youth and young adults transitioning out of the juvenile justice system, and facility improvement funds – issues which go beyond county borders. The County of Santa Barbara's stakeholders and youth-serving organizations strive to improve our local approach, by keeping the focus on strengthening our relationships with our partners, as well as the families we serve. When we are not successful in preventing or intervening in behavior which leads to contact with the juvenile justice system, our focus is on limiting the length and scope of system involvement through strategic case management, and by empowering families. We continue to enhance and develop resources and reentry coordination at the Juvenile Justice Center. Ultimately, the joint goal of the JJCC and JJP is to ensure all youth have opportunities to learn, grow, heal, and thrive.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Provider	Program/ Initiative	Description	Mental Health											
			Substance Abuse	Family Services	Parenting Services	Mentoring Services	Prosocial Activities	Youth Employment	Housing, Medical, or Basic Needs	School Supports				
Standing Together to End Sexual Assault (STESA)	Advocacy & Accompaniment	STESA advocates are available to help a survivor navigate their medical and legal options. In conjunction with our local partners, STESA can help a survivor: Receive medical attention related to an assault; make a police report; obtain an Emergency Protective Order; assess for emergency services such as shelter, food, and/or transportation; apply for a U-visa or T-visa; receive referrals for other services.	X											
	Counseling	We also offer long-term counseling and group counseling for survivors who have already begun healing and are interested in further exploring their feelings and relationships, or the impact of sexual violence on their lives.	X											
	In-Person Counseling	Survivors may receive in-person crisis counseling at our office, without an appointment. Walk-in hours are Monday-Friday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	X											
Workforce Development Board	Breaking Barriers	Serves youth ages 16-24 who are justice-involved, at risk of justice involvement, or living with disabilities. Designed to meet the unique needs of these individuals, the program offers paid work experience, job readiness training, supportive services, and employer engagement opportunities. Focused on empowering young people to build brighter futures, Breaking Barriers is set to conclude in March 2025.							X					
	STEP	Serves high school and college students with disabilities ages 16-21, providing them with paid work experience and job readiness training opportunities. This program is scheduled to conclude in December 2026.							X					
	Youth Career Services	Focuses on youth ages 14 to 24, can receive paid work experience, training opportunities, employment preparation, skills certification, leadership development, job and school placement, as well as other supportive services. Operated locally by Goodwill Industries who maintain offices in Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria but also hold weekly office hours for this program at each of the local Probation offices.							X					
YouthWell	https://youthwell.org/business-directory/	Find a complete list of organizations providing youth and family mental health and wellness services in Santa Barbara County. Find crisis resources, therapists, treatment programs, parent and youth support groups, and more.	X	X	X	X							X	

Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
ACE.....	Adverse Childhood Experiences
AHC	Allan Hancock College
BWell.....	Department of Behavioral Wellness
CADA	Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
CalAIM	California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal
CANS	Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CFTM	Child and Family Team Meetings
CMJJP	Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan
CPC	Counseling and Psychotherapy Center
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSE-IT	Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool
CSI	Community Solutions, Inc.
CTE.....	Career Technical Education
CWS.....	Child Welfare Services
DA	District Attorney
DJJ.....	Division of Juvenile Justice
DOF	Department of Finance
DOR.....	Department of Rehabilitation
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
EBP.....	Evidence Based Practices
EMDR	Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing
FBSMV.....	Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley
FFPSA	Families First Prevention Services Act
FSA	Family Service Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GPS	Global Positioning System
HFA.....	Healthy Families America
IEP	Individualized Education Plans
IRP	Individual Rehabilitation Plan
JIO	Juvenile Institutions Officer
JJC.....	Juvenile Justice Center
JJCC	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JJDPC.....	Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission
JJRBG.....	Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant
JJRP	Juvenile Justice Realignment Plan
JJRS	Juvenile Justice Realignment Subcommittee
JSORRAT II.....	Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool
LGBTQIA+.....	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, Intersex, Asexual

MAYSI.....	Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument
MCR.....	Master Control Room
MDFT.....	Multi-dimensional Family Therapy
MDT.....	Multi-disciplinary Team
MDTM.....	Multi-disciplinary Team Meetings
MHSA.....	Mental Health Services Act
MI.....	Motivational Interviewing
MICOP.....	Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project
MOU.....	Memorandum of Understanding
MRT.....	Moral Reconation Therapy
OYCR.....	Office of Youth and Community Restoration
PACT.....	Positive Achievement Change Tool
PCIT.....	Parent Child Interaction Therapy
PEAK.....	Perseverance, Equity, Accountability, and Knowledge
PEP.....	Prison Education Project
PRRC.....	Probation Report and Resource Center
PTSD.....	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
PYD.....	Positive Youth Development
PYP.....	Prison Yoga and Mindfulness Program
RAP.....	Restorative Action Plan
RNR.....	Risk Needs Responsivity
R-PACT.....	Residential Positive Achievement Tool
SB.....	Senate Bill
SBCC.....	Santa Barbara City College
SBCEO.....	Santa Barbara County Office of Education
SCYSP.....	South Coast Youth Safety Partnership
SEL.....	Social Emotional Learning
SOGIE.....	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
SSI-SA.....	Simple Screening Instrument for Substance Abuse
SUD.....	Substance Use Disorder
SYTF.....	Secure Youth Treatment Facility
THFRJP.....	Tara Haaland-Ford Restorative Justice Program
UCSB.....	University of California, Santa Barbara
WIC.....	Welfare and Institutions Code
YES.....	Youth Empowerment Services
YLC.....	Youth Leadership Council
YOR.....	Youth Opioid Response
YRG.....	Youth Reinvestment Grant

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA



**COMPREHENSIVE MULTI-AGENCY JUVENILE
JUSTICE PLAN (CMJJP)
&
JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT PLAN (JJRP)
2025 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PLAN**

