



Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act & Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG) 2026 Consolidated Annual Plan

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INSTRUCTIONS:

[Government Code Section 30061\(b\)\(4\) and Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961\(b\)](#) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan.

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. Please use this template or ensure your submission meets the accessibility standards by reviewing either the Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF checklists published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services website here [Accessibility Conformance Checklists | HHS.gov](#). Your submission will be posted to the OYCR website once it is confirmed to meet the accessibility standards.

Once the report is complete, attach the file to an email and send it to: OYCRgrants@chhs.ca.gov.

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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.

Mono County utilizes a collaborative, multi-system approach to support at-risk youth, justice-involved youth, and their families. Existing services across law enforcement, probation, education, behavioral health, and social services reflect a shared commitment to prevention, early intervention, and reducing deeper system involvement.

Law Enforcement Services:

Mono County is served by both the Sheriff's Department and the Mammoth Lakes Police Department (MLPD), each providing school-based and community-oriented services that promote early engagement with youth. The Sheriff's Department supports rural communities across the county, with a designated School Resource Officer (SRO) serving Eastern Sierra Unified School District in North County.

Within the Town of Mammoth Lakes, MLPD provides law enforcement services and has a dedicated SRO assigned to Mammoth Unified School District (MUSD) schools, including Mammoth High School, Jan Works Continuation School, Sierra High School, Mammoth Middle School, and Mammoth Elementary School. MLPD also offers an Explorer Program, which encourages positive youth engagement and relationship-building with law enforcement.

These efforts support JJCPA and YOBG priorities by fostering early intervention, strengthening community trust, and creating opportunities for youth to engage in pro-social activities that reduce the likelihood of justice system involvement.

Mono County also benefits from partnerships with state and federal agencies, including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and State Parks, which expand youth access to constructive outdoor and educational experiences.

Probation Services:

Mono County Probation has enhanced its prevention and early intervention efforts through expanded school-based services. The department has assigned two School Resource Officers, including one serving North County schools who delivers law- and substance use-related education using evidence-based curricula. This officer also supports after-school programming funded through Proposition 64 Cohort 3 at Coleville High School and Lee Vining High School, providing structured, pro-social opportunities for youth in remote communities.

In Mammoth Lakes, a juvenile probation officer serves as a part-time SRO within MUSD schools, offering evidence-based behavioral interventions, including interactive journaling and behavioral modification techniques that incorporate mindfulness and yoga-based practices. These approaches support emotional regulation, stress reduction, and improved decision-making among youth. Probation staff are trained in evidence-based practices such as Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), which focuses on cognitive-behavioral change and reducing recidivism.

To address behavioral health needs, Probation contracts with a virtual provider, North American Mental Health Services, ensuring timely and accessible mental health services for youth across the county, including those in rural and hard-to-reach areas.

School-Based Services:

Mono County is served by two school districts: Eastern Sierra Unified School District and Mammoth Unified School District. Both districts partner with Behavioral Health through the North Star program, which provides school-based counseling services during the school day.

Additionally, the Mono County Office of Education has expanded student supports by adding a school psychologist and a behavior specialist/interventionist. These services strengthen early identification and intervention for youth experiencing behavioral or emotional challenges.

School-based partnerships are critical to JJCPA and YOBG priorities, as they provide accessible, prevention-focused services in environments where youth are most consistently engaged.

County-Based Services:

Mono County departments—including Behavioral Health, Probation, and Health and Human Services—collaborate to provide coordinated, family-centered services through wraparound and Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings. These multidisciplinary teams use a strength-based approach to develop individualized case plans that promote stability, accountability, and positive behavioral change.

Behavioral Health offers case management, parent partner services, substance use counseling, individual therapy, and family counseling. Health and Human Services provides prevention and support programs, including voluntary family maintenance services, STD and HIV/AIDS education and prevention, tobacco education, and teen health programming.

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

Mono County utilizes a coordinated, multi-agency approach to facilitate collaboration and ensure the integration of services for youth and their families. Given the county's small size and rural nature, strong interagency relationships and consistent

communication are essential to effectively meet the needs of at-risk and justice-involved youth.

The primary approach to collaboration is through structured, countywide meetings and multidisciplinary teams that bring together key stakeholders across systems. Probation actively participates in Children’s Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings, which include Child Welfare, Behavioral Health, Public Health, education representatives, and state partners. These meetings support information sharing, coordinated case planning, and timely intervention for youth and families with complex needs.

In addition, Probation collaborates with the District Attorney’s Office, Sheriff’s Department, Mammoth Lakes Police Department, both school districts, Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, and Public Health through the Student Attendance Review Board (SARB). This partnership focuses on early intervention by addressing truancy and school disengagement, helping to identify underlying issues and connect youth to appropriate supports before further system involvement occurs.

Probation also participates in several standing committees that promote ongoing coordination and system alignment, including the Child Abuse Prevention Council, Wraparound Supervision Group, Children’s System of Care, Interagency Leadership Committee, and Placement Committee. These groups provide additional opportunities for agencies to align strategies, share resources, and address service gaps at both the individual case level and the system level.

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.

Mono County is a geographically large, rural community with limited access to services and resources for youth. While youth in need of services are present throughout the county, priority focus areas are identified based on population density, frequency of juvenile offenses, and access to services.

The Town of Mammoth Lakes, the county’s only incorporated community, is identified as a primary focus area due to its higher population and concentration of youth. Mammoth Lakes has an estimated population of approximately 7,000 residents within a county population of approximately 12,700. The town includes multiple school sites—Mammoth High School, Sierra High School, Jan Works Community School, Mammoth Middle School, Mammoth Elementary School, and Cerro Coso Community College—and experiences the highest volume of juvenile referrals and law enforcement activity.

At the same time, Mono County recognizes that youth residing in unincorporated and rural communities, including areas such as Bridgeport, Coleville, Lee Vining, and surrounding regions, face unique and significant risk factors. These communities often experience limited access to behavioral health services, fewer structured or pro-social

activities, transportation barriers, and increased geographic isolation. As a result, youth in these areas may be at increased risk of disengagement from school, substance use, and involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Given these factors, Mono County prioritizes a dual approach:

1. Targeted intervention in Mammoth Lakes, where higher population density correlates with increased juvenile crime and system involvement; and
2. Expanded prevention and early intervention efforts in rural and unincorporated communities, where limited resources and isolation contribute to elevated risk.

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.

Mono County's juvenile justice action strategy prioritizes prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation, with the goal of reducing delinquency and preventing deeper system involvement. This approach reflects a continuum of responses that is responsive to each youth's level of risk and need, while emphasizing accountability, skill development, and positive youth outcomes.

At the front end of the continuum, prevention and early intervention efforts are implemented through school-based services. Probation has assigned two School Resource Officers who provide drug education, early intervention, and ongoing support within school settings. These officers collaborate closely with the Sheriff's Department and Mammoth Lakes Police Department SROs to address issues such as truancy and school disengagement at the earliest stage possible. Evidence-based curricula are utilized to reduce incorrigibility and equip youth with the skills necessary to improve decision-making and behavior.

As youth become more involved in the system, Probation utilizes a structured and individualized approach to case planning. Risk and needs assessments, including the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) and, when appropriate, the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment, are used to identify underlying factors contributing to delinquent behavior. These tools guide the development of targeted case plans that address each youth's specific needs.

Mono County implements a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses to promote accountability while supporting positive behavior change. Probation officers utilize a combination of incentives, strength-based interventions, and graduated sanctions to respond to youth behavior in a consistent and developmentally appropriate

manner. This approach reinforces positive choices while addressing non-compliance in a way that is proportionate and focused on behavior change rather than punishment alone.

Consistent with this approach, Mono County prioritizes keeping youth safely in the community whenever appropriate, utilizing detention only when necessary to address immediate safety concerns. This strategy supports youth in maintaining connections to family, school, and community while receiving services and supervision in the least restrictive environment. Collaboration across agencies is a key component of this strategy. Probation works closely with schools, Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, law enforcement, and community partners through multidisciplinary teams and coordinated case planning to ensure services are integrated and responsive. This collaborative framework allows for timely intervention, reduces duplication of services, and ensures that youth and families receive comprehensive support.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year:

Risking Connection® Change Model If Approved

Mono County continues to refine its juvenile justice strategy to strengthen prevention, intervention, and outcomes for youth. For this plan year, the County has enhanced its approach by incorporating the Risking Connection® Change Model, a trauma-informed framework designed to improve how professionals understand and respond to youth impacted by trauma.

The goal of this initiative is to expand training beyond Probation and provide a shared, trauma-informed framework across county partners, including Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, schools, and other agencies that serve youth. By establishing a common language and approach, this model will strengthen cross-agency collaboration, improve communication, and promote consistency in how youth are engaged and supported throughout the system.

Implementation of this model enhances existing practices by equipping staff with tools to build trust, improve communication, and respond to behavior through a trauma-informed lens. This approach supports stronger youth engagement, promotes emotional regulation, and increases the effectiveness of case planning and service delivery across systems.

This update will continue to promote rehabilitation, reduce recidivism, improve system coordination, and ensure youth receive consistent, developmentally appropriate, and trauma-informed responses regardless of the agency they interact with.

Public Defender Training If Approved

Mono County continues to refine its juvenile justice strategy to strengthen system effectiveness and improve outcomes for youth. For this plan year, the County has expanded its approach by supporting the Public Defender's Office in meeting required juvenile-specific training standards.

This investment ensures that defense counsel representing youth are current on evolving juvenile law, policy, and best practices. Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of legal partners promotes more informed advocacy, supports developmentally appropriate representation, and contributes to more consistent and equitable outcomes for youth. This enhancement improves system-wide collaboration by strengthening the overall juvenile justice system, ensuring youth receive appropriate and individualized responses, and promoting fairness and equity across all stages of involvement.

If Both Proposals Are Approved

Mono County continues to refine its juvenile justice strategy to strengthen prevention, intervention, and system effectiveness. For this plan year, the County has enhanced its approach through investments in both trauma-informed practice and system partner capacity.

The implementation of the Risking Connection® Change Model introduces a trauma-informed framework that will be delivered across multiple county agencies, including Probation, Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, and education partners. The goal is to establish a shared understanding of trauma and a consistent approach to working with youth and families. This countywide training effort strengthens collaboration, improves communication across systems, and promotes more coordinated and effective service delivery.

In addition, the County has supported the Public Defender's Office in meeting required juvenile-specific training standards. This investment ensures that defense counsel is current on evolving juvenile law and best practices, strengthening advocacy and promoting developmentally appropriate and equitable representation for youth.

Together, these updates strengthen both direct service delivery and system-wide capacity. This comprehensive approach promotes rehabilitation, reduces recidivism, improves collaboration, and ensures youth receive coordinated, equitable, and effective responses across the juvenile justice system.

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

If No Changes Are Approved

Mono County has determined that no significant updates to the juvenile justice plan are necessary for the current plan year. The County's existing approach continues to effectively support prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation efforts, and remains aligned with JJCPA and YOBG priorities.

Current strategies, including school-based services, evidence-based interventions, multidisciplinary collaboration, and the use of risk and needs assessments continue to meet the needs of at-risk and justice-involved youth. These efforts have contributed to maintaining a balanced continuum of care that emphasizes accountability, skill-building, and positive youth outcomes.

Mono County will continue to monitor system needs, evaluate outcomes, and collaborate with partner agencies to identify opportunities for future enhancements. The County remains committed to adapting its approach as needed to ensure youth and families receive effective, equitable, and developmentally appropriate services.

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.

Mono County utilizes a case management system implemented in May 2023 to support data collection, reporting, and information sharing across agencies. This system has enhanced the County's ability to generate accurate and timely reports, improving both internal case management and cross-agency collaboration. The case management system captures key data elements related to each youth, including case plans, risk and needs assessments, participation in community service, behavioral health services, substance use treatment, behavioral modification programming, and school attendance. This information provides a comprehensive view of each youth's progress and service engagement.

Data sharing is supported through established partnerships and a countywide Release of Information (ROI), which allows allied agencies—including Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, schools, and other partners—to coordinate services while maintaining appropriate confidentiality. This structure facilitates timely communication, reduces duplication of services, and supports a more integrated approach to care.

Mono County uses this data to monitor progress, inform case planning, and evaluate program effectiveness. Success is measured based on the individualized goals identified in each youth's case plan, including completion of court-ordered requirements, engagement in services, improved school attendance, and demonstrated behavioral change. These data points allow Probation and partner agencies to assess outcomes, identify areas of need, and make informed adjustments to interventions and strategies. Mono County has observed positive outcomes through this approach, including reduced system involvement, improved engagement in services, and sustained success in maintaining youth in the community.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils:

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

Yes No

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

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the templates below, provide details for each program, strategy, and/or system enhancement that will be funded by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), identifying any program that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) funds.

To include multiple programs, copy and paste the template fields "1. Program Name," "2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based," and "3. Description" as many times as necessary.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

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

1. Program Name:

Evidence-Based Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (Interactive Journaling)

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

This program is grounded in cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), an evidence-based approach shown to reduce recidivism by addressing thinking patterns that contribute to delinquent behavior. Interactive journaling and structured behavioral modification curricula are used to help youth develop pro-social skills, improve decision-making, and increase accountability. Probation officers are trained to deliver these interventions and tailor them to each youth's individual risk and needs.

3. Description:

Probation officers meet individually with youth to deliver cognitive behavioral interventions using interactive journaling and structured workbooks, including *Courage to Change* and *NCTI Youth Crossroads*. Sessions are individualized and paced according to each youth's needs, as identified through assessments and case planning.

The curriculum focuses on building skills such as problem-solving, emotional regulation, accountability, and goal setting. Through guided journaling and discussion, youth are supported in identifying harmful thinking patterns and developing healthier behaviors.

1. Program Name:

Risking Connection® Change Model (Trauma-Informed System Enhancement)

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Risking Connection® Change Model is a trauma-informed, evidence-informed framework developed to improve how professionals understand and respond to

individuals impacted by trauma. It is grounded in research on trauma, attachment, and the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The model has been widely implemented across human service systems to improve engagement, reduce behavioral incidents, and support positive outcomes through relationship-based and trauma-informed practices.

3. Description:

Mono County proposes to implement the Risking Connection® Change Model as a countywide training initiative for agencies that serve youth, including Probation, Behavioral Health, Child Welfare, education partners, and other system stakeholders.

The goal of this initiative is to establish a shared, trauma-informed framework across agencies to improve communication, collaboration, and consistency in how youth are engaged and supported. Training will equip staff with tools to better understand trauma responses, build trust, and apply strategies that support emotional regulation and positive behavior change.

This system enhancement strengthens existing services by improving the quality of interactions between youth and service providers, increasing engagement in case plans, and supporting more effective and coordinated service delivery.

1. Program Name:

Juvenile Defense Training and Capacity Building

2. Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Ongoing training for juvenile defense attorneys is supported by best practices in juvenile justice, which emphasize developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and legally sound representation for youth. Research and national standards highlight that well-trained defense counsel contribute to improved case outcomes, increased fairness, and more effective engagement of youth in the legal process.

3. Description:

Mono County proposes to support the Public Defender's Office in meeting required and ongoing juvenile-specific training standards. This funding will ensure that attorneys representing youth are current on evolving juvenile law, policy changes, and best practices in juvenile defense.

This investment strengthens the juvenile justice system by enhancing the quality of legal representation provided to youth, supporting informed advocacy, and promoting equitable and developmentally appropriate outcomes. Well-trained defense counsel are better equipped to collaborate with system partners, identify appropriate services, and advocate for interventions that align with each youth's needs.

This system enhancement complements existing county efforts by improving system-wide capacity, strengthening collaboration among justice partners, and ensuring that youth receive fair and effective representation throughout the court process.

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.

Mono County's overall strategy for addressing non-707(b) youthful offenders emphasizes individualized, community-based supervision and rehabilitation, with a focus on reducing recidivism and addressing underlying risk factors. The County has not had a commitment since 2011 and continues to prioritize local, least-restrictive interventions that allow youth to remain connected to their families, schools, and communities whenever safely possible.

Youth are assessed using the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), a validated risk and needs assessment that guides the development of individualized case plans. These case plans are tailored to address each youth's level of risk, specific needs, and potential threat to the community. Interventions may include monitored supervision, restitution, community service, substance use counseling, drug testing, family counseling, and other supportive services. Graduated incentives and sanctions are applied in a flexible and developmentally appropriate manner to encourage accountability and positive behavior change.

For youth with higher levels of need, Mono County utilizes more intensive interventions, including Wraparound services and Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings to provide coordinated, family-centered support. When appropriate, the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment is used to further inform case planning and service delivery. Additional supports may include intensive probation supervision, Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) involvement, cognitive behavioral interventions such as interactive journaling, and individual and family counseling.

When out-of-home placement is necessary, Mono County prioritizes placement in Resource Family Approval (RFA) homes within the community whenever appropriate, allowing youth to remain in a family-based setting that supports stability, connection, and normalization. When youth are unable to safely remain in the community or in a family-based placement despite these interventions, placement in a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) outside the county may be considered to provide a higher level of structured treatment. However, this option is used only after less restrictive alternatives have been exhausted.

B. Regional Agreements

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

Mono County maintains regional agreements with El Dorado County and Tuolumne County to ensure access to secure detention and treatment services that are not available locally. Through these agreements, Mono County utilizes the El Dorado Juvenile Treatment Center in South Lake Tahoe and the Tuolumne County Mother Lode Regional Juvenile Detention Facility for the housing of youth when necessary. The County pays an agreed-upon daily rate for these services.

These regional partnerships are essential to Mono County's ability to provide a full continuum of care, particularly for youth who require secure placement or a higher level of supervision. These placements are used only when necessary and when less restrictive alternatives are not appropriate. YOBG funds support these arrangements by helping offset the costs associated with out-of-county detention services, ensuring that youth have access to appropriate placements despite the County's rural size and lack of local facilities.

C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the templates below, provide details for each program, strategy, and/or system enhancement that will be funded by the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG). Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) program.

To include multiple programs, copy and paste the template fields "1. Program Name," "2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA," and "3. Description" as many times as necessary.

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

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

1. Program Name:

Detention Services

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Detention services align with Mono County's overall juvenile justice strategy by serving as part of a continuum of graduated responses. While the County prioritizes prevention and community-based interventions, detention is utilized only when necessary to address immediate safety concerns.

3. Description:

Mono County maintains contracts with El Dorado County and Tuolumne County for the use of secure detention facilities when youth are ordered detained by the Court. YOBG funds are used to pay for detention services on a per diem basis. Detention is utilized in alignment with Mono County's graduated sanctions and incentives model and only when less restrictive alternatives are not appropriate. No youth charged solely with status offenses are detained. Both facilities provide structured programming, including cognitive behavioral interventions, to support rehabilitation during periods of confinement.

1. Program Name:

Risk/Needs Assessments

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Risk and needs assessments support Mono County's overall juvenile justice strategy by ensuring that interventions are individualized and aligned with each youth's level of risk and need.

3. Description:

Mono County utilizes validated risk and needs assessment tools, including the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), to inform case planning and supervision strategies. Designated probation officers are trained to complete these assessments to ensure consistency and accuracy. Assessment results guide decisions related to supervision levels, service referrals, and program participation, supporting both youth rehabilitation and community safety.

1. Program Name:

Mental Health Screening and Evaluation

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Mental health screening and evaluations support the County's strategy by identifying underlying behavioral health needs and informing appropriate service referrals and case planning.

3. Description:

Youth may be referred for psychological evaluations when clinically indicated or ordered by the Court. These evaluations provide critical insight into a youth's mental health, behavioral functioning, and treatment needs. Results are shared, as appropriate with an ROI and by Court Order, with allied agencies to support coordinated service delivery and individualized case planning. This ensures youth receive appropriate and targeted interventions across systems.

1. Program Name:

Alcohol and Drug Treatment

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Substance use treatment services support the County's overall strategy by addressing underlying substance use issues that contribute to delinquent behavior and system involvement.

3. Description:

Mono County provides substance use treatment through a combination of cognitive behavioral curricula and services delivered in collaboration with Behavioral Health. Programs include interactive journaling using curricula such as *Courage to Change* and *NCTI Youth Crossroads*, which focus on substance use, emotional regulation, and pro-

social skill development. Based on assessment results, youth may participate in group counseling, individual counseling, and/or family counseling. Youth may also be monitored through drug testing and alcohol monitoring tools, depending on their supervision level.

1. Program Name:

Electronic Monitoring

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Electronic monitoring supports the County's strategy by providing a community-based alternative to detention while maintaining accountability and public safety.

3. Description:

Electronic monitoring is used as a supervision tool and graduated sanction when appropriate. It allows youth to remain in their home environment while providing structure, accountability, and monitoring of compliance with court-ordered conditions. This approach supports the County's commitment to least restrictive interventions while maintaining community safety.

1. Program Name:

Community Work Service

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Community Work Service supports the County's strategy by promoting accountability, restorative justice, and the development of pro-social skills.

3. Description:

This program is overseen by the Probation Aide and provides youth with opportunities to complete court-ordered community service hours. Mono County partners with local organizations, including the animal shelter, libraries, and nonprofit secondhand stores. The program allows youth to give back to the community, build responsibility, and repair harm caused by their actions.

1. Program Name:

Tutoring

2. Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Tutoring services support the County's strategy by addressing educational needs that are closely linked to delinquency and long-term outcomes.

3. Description:

Mono County provides access to tutoring services for youth who are struggling academically due to learning challenges, behavioral issues, or school disengagement. These services support youth in improving academic performance, increasing school engagement, and building confidence. Educational support is a key component of long-term success and helps reduce the likelihood of continued system involvement.