

## AGENDA

### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (JJCC)

December 5, 2019

1 p.m to 4 p.m.

50 Douglas Drive – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

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1. Welcome
2. Public Comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Council and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two minutes).
3. Consider approving Record of Action from October 16, 2019 meeting.
4. Presentation on JJCC Purpose and Authority (Paul Reyes, Senior Deputy County Administrator)
5. Presentation on JJCC Bylaws (Cynthia Chase, RDA)
6. Presentation on Consolidated Annual Plan (Alison Hamburg, RDA)
7. Presentation/Discussion on Next Steps (Alison Hamburg, RDA)
8. Presentation on JJCPA budgets/expenditures (Mike Newton, Probation)
9. Next meeting – January 14, 2020 @ 1 p.m.
10. Adjourn

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The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend JJCC meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 48 hours before the meeting. Any disclosable public records related to an item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by staff to a majority of the members of the JJCC less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 50 Douglas Drive, Suite 201, Martinez, CA during normal business hours, 8am – 12 Noon and 1-5pm. Materials are also available on line on the Probation Department's website. For additional information, contact: Robin Otis, Secretary, (925) 313-4188 [Robin.Otis@prob.cccounty.us](mailto:Robin.Otis@prob.cccounty.us)

**RECORD OF ACTION**

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (JJCC)**

**October 16, 2019**

**1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.**

**50 Douglas Drive – 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Martinez, CA 94553**

**Present:**

Todd Billeci, Probation  
Dan Batiuchok, Behavioral Health  
Fatima Matal Sol, AODS  
Karen Moghtader, Public Defender  
Lynn Mackey, County Office of Education  
Andrea Tavenier, District Attorney  
Trevor Schnitzius, Antioch PD  
Daniel Peddycord, Public Health  
Rebecca Oriol, CBO representative  
Tamisha Walker, Community Representative  
Claire Landes, Community Representative  
D'Ana Clark, Youth Representative

**Absent:**

Rosyln Gentry, EHSD  
Melissa Klawuhn, Sheriff  
Sonia Bustamante, BOS Representative  
Jonathan Bean, Community Representative  
Stephanie Medley, Community Representative  
LeDamien Flowers, Community Representative  
Journey Horacek-Lee, Youth Representative

Meeting called to order by Chief Todd Billeci at 1:03 p.m.

**No voting matters on the agenda.**

Meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
COORDINATING COUNCIL

December 5, 2019



# Today's Topics

2

## Objectives

- Clarify JJCC authority and pathways for participation
- Refine JJCC bylaws & charter
- Understand purpose of the Annual Plan and JJCC role

- Welcome
- JJCC Purpose and Authority
- JJCC Bylaws
- Summary of 2019-20 Consolidated Plan
- Next Steps

# Handouts in Packet

3

1. Draft JJCC bylaws
2. 2019-2020 Consolidated Annual Plan
3. Summary of 2019-2020 data analysis
4. Description of 2019-2020 needs
5. Review of examples from other locations
6. Overview of JJCPA spending

4

## JJCC Purpose and Authority

# Legal Authority

5

- Board of Supervisors Resolution 2018/597, pursuant to Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
  - JJCC shall develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime.
  - The JJCC is responsible for developing a comprehensive, multi agency plan that identifies the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders.
- JJCPA vs YOBG
  - Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) specifies that each county's JJCC shall review and update the JJCPA component of the plan annually.
  - JJCC does not have the mandate to develop the YOBG component of the annual plan.

# Role of the JJCC

6

	In the past	In the new configuration
Consolidated Annual Plan	Advisory to Probation	No change
JJCPA budget allocations	None	Advisory to the Public Protection Committee
JJCPA contracted providers	None	Advisory to Probation on Requests for Proposals
Delinquency Prevention	None	Coordinate countrywide activities

# JJCC Charter & Bylaws

**Bylaws definition:** “Rules adopted by an organization chiefly for the government of its members and the regulation of its affairs.” (*Merriam-Webster dictionary*)

## **Contra Costa County Advisory Body Handbook**

- Bylaws are approved by the Board of Supervisors in order for members to have detailed guidelines about how the advisory body functions.
- Bylaws are useful in orienting members to the advisory body’s activities and purpose, as well as serving as a resource for administrative policy and technical information.

# Review Draft JJCC Bylaws

8

See Handout 1 for the draft JJCC bylaws

- I. Purpose
- II. Membership
  - A. Composition
  - B. Terms of Office
  - C. Resignation
  - D. Vacancies
  - E. Absences
  - F. Alternates
  - G. Training Requirements
- III. Structure
  - A. Officers
  - B. Other Committees

# Review Draft JJCC Bylaws

9

- IV. Meetings
  - A. Regular Meetings
  - B. Special Meetings
  - C. Quorum
  - D. Voting
  - E. Conflict of Interest
  - F. Meeting Procedure
  - G. Order of Business
  - H. Public Access
  - V. Administration
  - VI. Changes to Bylaws



# JCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan

# Annual Plan by Law

11

- **Government Code**
  - ▣ Each county's JJCC shall review and update the JJCPA component of the plan annually
  - ▣ The YOBG component of the plan is not required to be developed by the JJCC
  - ▣ Counties are not required to obtain Board of Supervisor approval on any part of the JJCPA-YOBG Plans

# Required Plan Components

12

## Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- Assessment of existing services
- Identify and prioritize focus areas
- Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

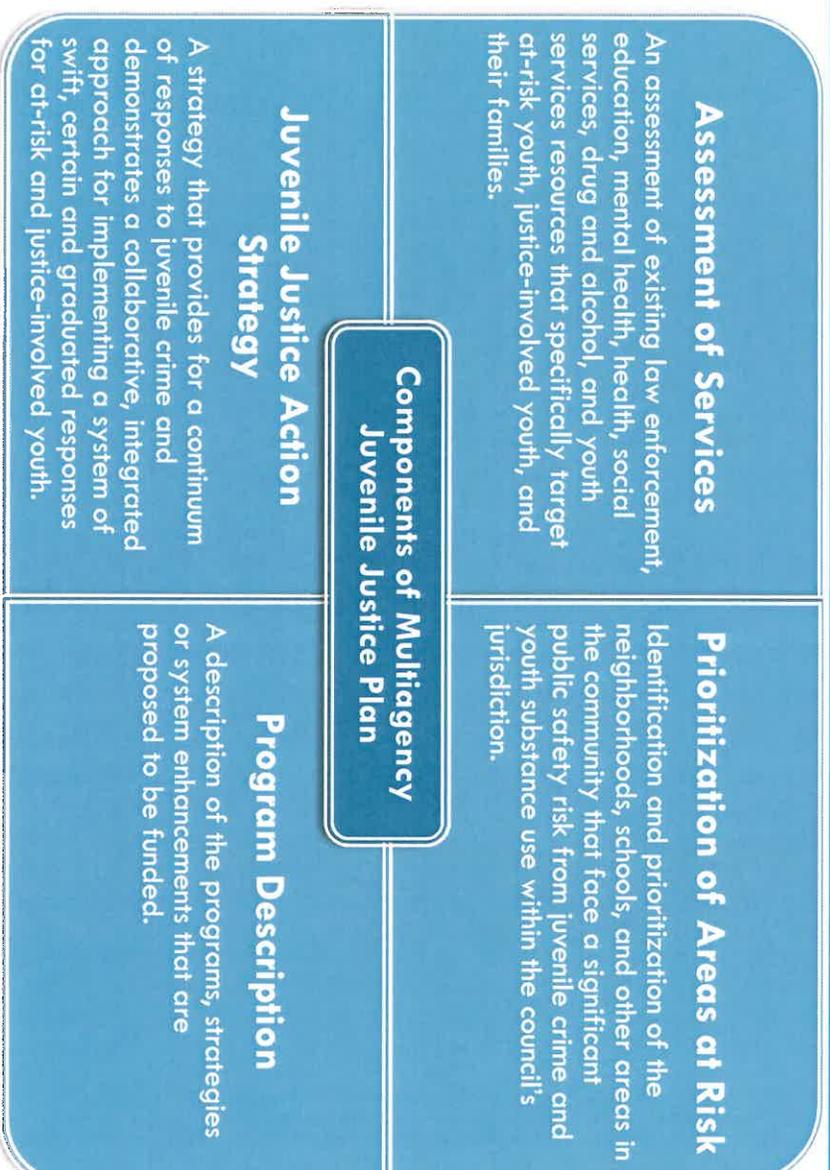
## Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- Information sharing and data collection
- Funded programs, strategies, and/or system enhancements

## Part III. Youth Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- Strategy for non-707(b) offenders
- Regional Agreements
- Funded programs, placements, services, strategies, and/or system enhancements

# Description of Plan Components



# What can JJCPA funds be used for?

14

- JJCPA expenditures are to be based on a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a **continuum of responses** to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a **collaborative and integrated approach** for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses **for at-risk youth and justice-involved youth**
- JJCPA funds can be used for programs and approaches that have been **demonstrated to be effective** in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime **for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency**, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and restricted freedom

## What can YOBG funds be used for?

- YOBG funds are used to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an **effective continuum of responses** to juvenile crime and delinquency
- Funds can be used to **enhance the capacity** of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other county departments
- Funds can be used to **provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services** to youth who previously could have been committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice and now must be supervised locally

# 2019-2020 Consolidated Annual Plan

See Handout 2 for the full annual plan

# 2019-20 Plan Development Steps

17

## 1. Assessment

- Inventory existing Contra Costa County services
- Identify data sources for assessment
- Conduct interviews and focus groups

## 2. Analysis

- Analyze justice system data
- Compare findings to juvenile justice best practices
- Validate and categorize needs

## 3. Plan

- Generate ideas to address unmet needs
- Identify examples from other jurisdictions
- Draft and discuss plan
- Make revisions based on JJCC input
- Vote on Final Plan

18

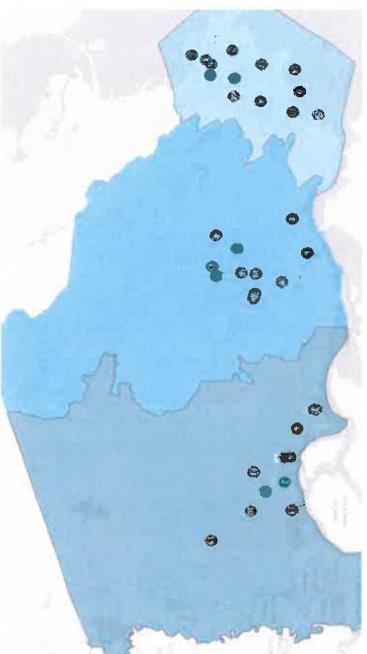
# 1. Assessment

# Inventory of Current Resources

19

A descriptive overview of existing services and resources for at-risk and justice-involved youth and their families, in-custody and in the community

## Faith & Community Based Organizations



- =Programs funded by JICPA and YOBG
- =General Community Resources not funded by JICPA and YOBG

Law Enforcement

Health, Mental Health, & Substance Use Services

Children & Family Services

Education Partners and Programs

Housing

Faith and Community-Based Organizations

# Data Collection: Interviews

20

Affiliation	Role
Alcohol and Other Drugs Department	Chief Director
Probation Department	Chief Probation Officer
	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
District Attorney's Office	Assistant District Attorney
JJCPA-funded Community-based Organizations	Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY), Bay Area Community Resources (BACR), and RYSE, Inc.</li> </ul>
Local Police Departments	Police Chiefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antioch and Richmond Police Department</li> </ul>
Mental Health Services	Program Managers (2)
Public Defender's Office	Deputy Public Defenders (2)
Superior Court	Presiding Judge
Schools	Office of Education Deputy Superintendent
	Office of Education Youth Development Services Manager
	High School Principal (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mt. Diablo High School</li> </ul>

# Data Collection: Focus Groups

Affiliation	Participants	#
<b>Community-based Organizations</b>	Bay Area Community Resources <i>Parents, caregivers, and staff</i>	4
	RYSE <i>Parents, caregivers, and staff</i>	6
	Field Deputy Probation Officers	3
	Police department-based Deputy Probation Officers	2
<b>Probation Department</b>	School-based Probation Officers	3
	Supervisors and Management Staff	5
	Bay Area Community Resources	3
	Liberty High School	6
<b>Youth on Probation</b>	Mt. Diablo High School	8
	RYSE	10

# Quantitative Data

22

## Characteristics of Youth Supervised by Probation

- Number of youth charged with a misdemeanor or felony from 2013-2018
- JAIS Risk Assessment Levels from 2015-2017
- JAIS Assessment Top Needs from 2013- 2018

## Referrals to Probation and Petitions Filed

- Cases referred to Probation by offense from 2015-2017
- Sources of referrals to Probation (law enforcement, probation, transfer, and unknown) from 2015-2017
- Most common offenses in cases referred to Probation in 2017
- Demographic background of cases referred to Probation (race, ethnicity, age, gender)
- Petitions filed and court disposition

## 2. Analysis

# Alignment with Juvenile Justice Best Practices

See Handout 3 for summary of data analysis

Continuum of  
Prevention to  
Intervention Services

Youth Development

Family and  
Community Focused/  
Administered  
Services

Trauma-Informed  
Services and  
Systems

Pre-Adjudication  
Juvenile Diversion

Racial Equity and  
Cultural  
Responsiveness

# Identified Needs: Service Types

See Handout 4 for description of needs

## Behavioral Health Services

- Insufficient capacity and availability of mental health services that are culturally and gender responsive
- Limited youth-appropriate substance abuse treatment and services

## Affordable Housing

- Limited affordable housing for youth/families and transitional housing for transitional-aged youth (TAY)

## Geographic Access to Services

- Disparities in services by region

## Prosocial Supports and Personal Development

- Limited number of and access to prevention programs for youth
- Limited mentoring and peer support opportunities for youth

# Identified Needs: System Capacity

26

## Diversion Services

- Limited county-wide approach to informally and formally divert youth

## Systemic Coordination

- Limited service coordination and information sharing among juvenile justice system partners
- Limited data collection at the County and program level

## Systemic Barriers

- Barriers to employment opportunities for youth
- Barriers to re-enrolling into traditional schools
- Racial disparities at various points in the juvenile justice system



# Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Vision and Approach	Prioritized Focus Areas
<p><b>Continuum of Services:</b> The County aims to support a continuum of services from prevention to intervention ranging in intensity based on structured decision-making tools</p>	<p><b>Behavioral Health:</b> Increase the availability of and access to behavioral health services for justice-involved youth</p> <p><b>Housing:</b> Support increased housing options and services for justice-involved youth and their families</p> <p><b>Education Reentry:</b> Continue to support reenrollment in school following incarceration or placement</p> <p><b>Diversion:</b> Support the development of a countywide diversion program</p> <p><b>Structured Decision Making Tools:</b> Continue to reduce racial disparities</p>

# Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

See Handout 5 for review of examples from other locations

## Behavioral Health Services



The Probation Department will work with the Mental Health Services division of Contra Costa Behavioral Health Services (BHS) to establish a case manager position that will focus on bridging the gap of services and supports for youth who are waiting to receive mental health services. The Probation Department will also increase support as needed for community-based substance use services in collaboration with AODS.

## Housing



Probation will partner with H3 to expand the Flexible Housing Fund to families of youth on probation to further support families who are struggling with stable housing. Probation will also partner with CBOs to enhance CBO services in the area of case management and housing navigation services for the youth they serve.

# Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

30

## Education Reentry Services



Probation will continue to support reentry services provided by CBOs, with a focus on services offered in youth's communities by providers with lived experience. The Probation Department will continue to support the CCCOE, which provides staff to facilitate youth's reenrollment in their school districts after a period of incarceration. The Probation Department will also support the Public Defender's Office with juvenile education advocacy.

## Diversion



In a collaborative approach with other justice system partners and with community and Youth input, the Probation Department will support the DA in its creation of a countywide diversion program. This strategy will focus on building consistency in diversion programming countywide, and will occur in addition to already existing diversion programs operated by local police departments.

## Structured Decision Making



Probation Department is currently undertaking several efforts to support more racially equitable, objective, and informed intake decision making, including:

- Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS)
- Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI); and
- Working with University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) on a behavior response matrix that includes Sanctions/Rewards/Interventions

# Consolidated Plan Discussion

# JJCPA-YOBG Budgets and Spending

# 2019-20 JJCPA-YOBG Funded Programs

Program	Funding Source		Type of Service			
	JJCPA	YOBG	Prevention/ Intervention	In-Custody	Aftercare/ Reentry	
DPOs at High Schools						
DPOs at Police Departments						
Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP)						
DPOs at Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF)						
Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)						
Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)						
RYSE						
Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE)						
Public Defender Reentry Specialist						

# 2019-20 JJCPA-YOBG Funding in Progress

34

- Behavioral Health Case Manager
- Flexible Housing Fund

# JJCPA Spending

35

See Handout 6 for details of JJCPA spending

- ❑ Fiscal Years 2016-17 to 2019-20
  - ❑ Full time employees
  - ❑ Budgets
  - ❑ Expenditures
  - ❑ Contracts awarded

## Next Steps

# Annual Plan Development

37

- January
  - ▣ Confirm unmet needs
  - ▣ Refine Juvenile Justice Action Strategy
- February
  - ▣ Review draft of updated plan
- March
  - ▣ Vote on plan

# Next Meetings

38

-Update and vote on Consolidated Annual Plan  
-Advise on JJCPA funding

- Tuesday, January 14, 1-4pm
- Thursday, February 13, 1-4pm
- Thursday, March 12, 1-4pm

-Provide input on RFP framework  
-Discuss JJCC next steps and priorities for the next year

- May or June (TBD)



**Resource Development Associates**  
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[www.resourcedevelopment.net](http://www.resourcedevelopment.net)



# HANDOUT #1



**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY  
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

**BYLAWS  
(November 25, 2019)**

**Article I – Purpose**

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (“Council”) is to: (1) Function as the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (per Welfare & Institutions Code 749.22); (2) Review and update the JJCPA component of the Consolidate Annual Plan (per Government Code 30061(b)(4)); and (3) Function as the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Commission (Welfare & Institutions Code 233-236);

**Article II – Membership**

- A. Composition: The Partnership shall consist of 19 members, composed of ex-officio and appointed members with the following composition, pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 233 and Welfare & Institutions Code 749.22 *et seq*:

*Ex-Officio Members:*

1. Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
2. District Attorney
3. Public Defender
4. Sheriff
5. Board of Supervisor
6. Employment and Human Services
7. County Alcohol and Drugs
8. Behavioral Health
9. Public Health

Appointed Members (appointed by the Board of Supervisors):

10. City Police (Rotating between Richmond, Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg)
11. County Office of Education or a School District representative
12. Four at-large community members
13. Two at-large youth members
14. Two at-large Non Profit Community Based Organization members

- B. Terms of Office: *Ex-Officio* members shall serve during their terms of office. The term for appointed members shall be two years beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31.
- C. Resignation: Any appointed member may resign by giving written notice to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

- D. Vacancies: The Council shall comply with the system for new appointments, resignations, and replacements for Appointed Members as specified by the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. Whenever an unscheduled vacancy occurs, the Board of Supervisors will fill the vacancy pursuant to Government Code Section 54974. The term for the incoming member will be to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the original term.
- E. Absences:
1. *Ex-Officio* Members set in statute: Members of the Body who have three (3) consecutive absences from the scheduled meetings or who have not fulfilled their duties for a three-month period may be reported to the respective department head.
  2. Members appointed by the Board of Supervisors: Members of the Body who have three (3) consecutive absences from the scheduled meetings or who have not fulfilled their duties for a three-month period may be declared inactive by the Body. This inactive seat may be declared vacant and filled by the Board of Supervisors.
- F. Alternates: A member of the Council may be represented by an alternate selected to attend from the same agency if the Council member is not able to attend.
- G. Training Requirements:
1. Members must view the following training videos within 60 days of appointment.
    - Brown Act and Better Government Ordinance Training Video
    - Ethics Training
  2. Members must complete “Training Certification for Members of a County Advisory Body”.
  3. Members must attend any future trainings deemed necessary by the Body or required by law.

### Article III. – Structure

- A. Officers: In accordance with State law, the Chief Probation Officer shall serve as the Chair of the Council.
- B. Other Committees: The Council may establish committees on either a permanent (standing) or temporary (ad hoc) basis to address specific issues or concerns.
1. Subcommittees must be established via a supermajority vote.
  2. Subcommittees may only be composed of Body members.
  3. Subcommittees must report back to the Body at the Body’s regularly scheduled meetings.
  4. Subcommittee decisions shall be made by vote and governed by voting and quorum rules set forth in these Bylaws. Decisions and voting tallies will be recorded in the meeting summary report.
  5. Subcommittees shall not engage in activities that are not within the purpose and responsibilities outlined in these Bylaws and statutory requirements.
  6. The Subcommittees may recommend policies and decisions falling within their scope of authority to the full Body for approval, however the Subcommittees have no authority to establish policy, make decisions, or hold non-public meetings.
  7. Each Subcommittee will function with a Subcommittee Chair(s). The Subcommittees Chair(s) shall be responsible for conducting the Subcommittee’s meetings, developing and

distributing agendas, convening any necessary working groups, and ensuring compliance with the Bylaws of the Body. Subcommittee chairs will be elected by the Subcommittee.

#### Article IV. – Meetings

- A. Regular Meetings: Regular meetings of the Council and other standing committees shall be held at least quarterly based on a schedule adopted by the Council and that schedule may be changed or augmented as needed. In addition, regularly scheduled meetings may be canceled by a majority vote of the Council or, for lack of business or a quorum, by the Chair.
- B. Special Meetings: Special meetings of the Council or any other committees may be called by the Chair at any time. Such meetings shall be called in accordance with the provisions of the Brown Act and the Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance regarding member and public notice.
- C. Quorum: A quorum of the Council or any other committee shall be a majority of the members, or their alternates. A “majority” of the members means a majority of the authorized members, or their alternates, whether or not all of the positions have been filled. No action shall be taken unless a majority of the members are present.
- D. Voting: Each member of the Council or any other committees has one vote and a majority vote of the members present is needed to pass a motion. Should there not be sufficient authorized members present to constitute a quorum there can be no action on that matter.
- E. Conflict of Interest: As a general rule, no member shall participate as a member in any discussion or voting if doing so would constitute a conflict of interest. However, if a quorum cannot be achieved or the required number of affirmative votes for action obtained because conflicts of interest exist that prevent members having such conflicts from discussing or voting on the matter then a sufficient number of members having conflicts of interest, selected by lot, shall be allowed to participate to provide enough votes for the Council or committee to form a quorum and take affirmative action.
- F. Meeting Procedure: The Chair will preside at all meetings and proceed with the business of the Council in a manner prescribed in these bylaws. The Chair will also decide questions of parliamentary procedure as needed.
- G. Order of Business: The regular order of business of the Council or any other standing committee shall be:
  - 1. Call to order
  - 2. Public comment on non-agenized items
  - 3. Approve Record of Action from prior meeting
  - 4. Consideration and action on agenda items
  - 5. Adjournment
- H. Public Access: All meetings of the Council and any other standing committees shall be open and accessible to the general public in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act and the Contra

Costa County Better Government Ordinance. Opportunity for public comment will be included in each agenda item. In the interest of facilitating the business of the Council or standing committee, the Chair may set in advance of the presentation of public input reasonable time limits for oral presentation.

**Article V. – Administration**

The Council shall obtain staff support from the Probation Department. The staff will be responsible for the compilation and distribution of Council and committee meeting notices and agendas. All records shall be maintained by appropriate staff.

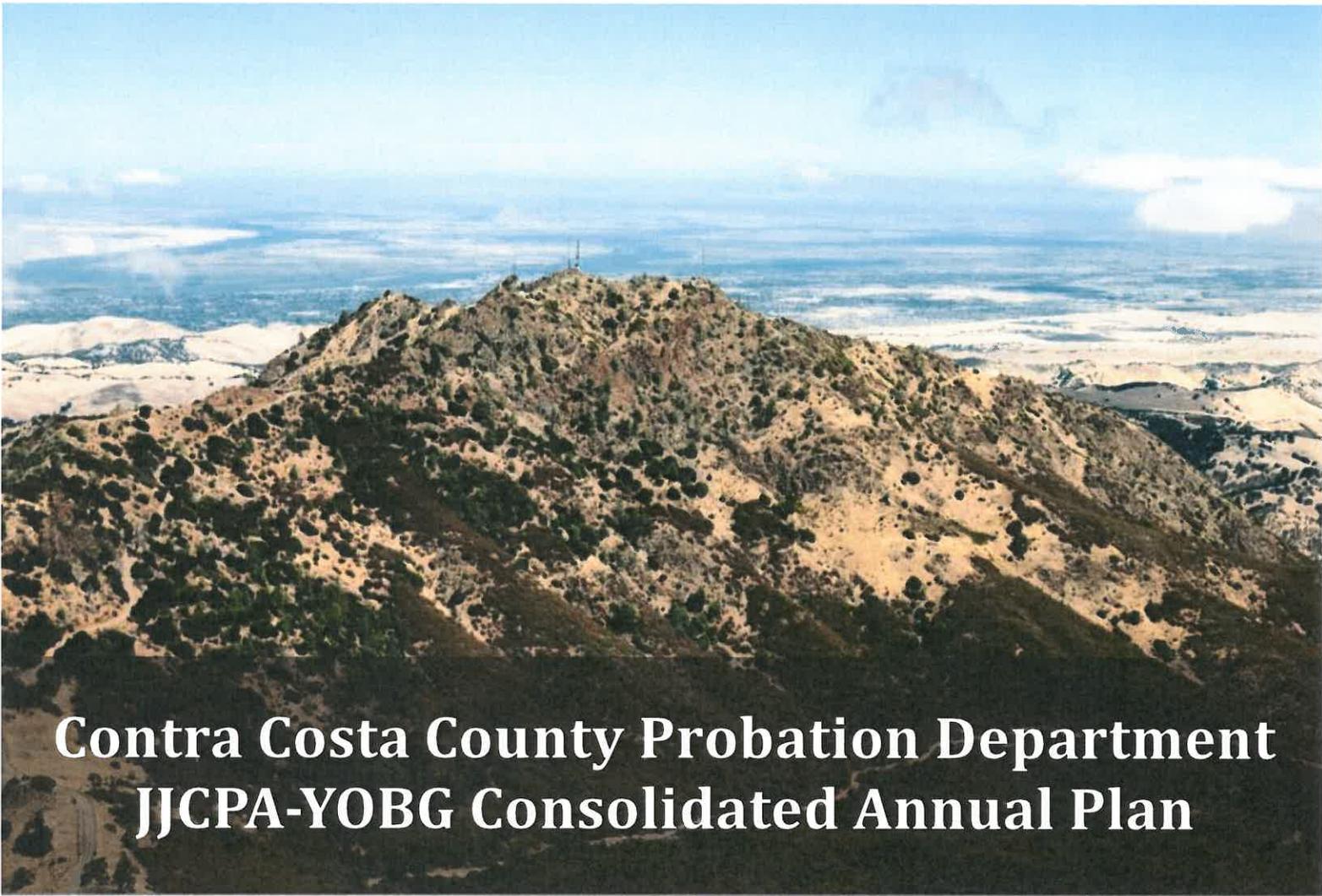
Members of the Council shall serve without compensation and shall not receive reimbursement for any expenses incurred while conducting official business.

**Article VI. – Changes to Bylaws**

The provisions of these Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed by the Council, within the limitations imposed by the Brown Act, the Contra Costa County Better Government Ordinance and the policies of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. No such alteration, amendment or repeal shall be effective unless and until the change has been approved by the Board of Supervisors.

DRAFT

# HANDOUT #2



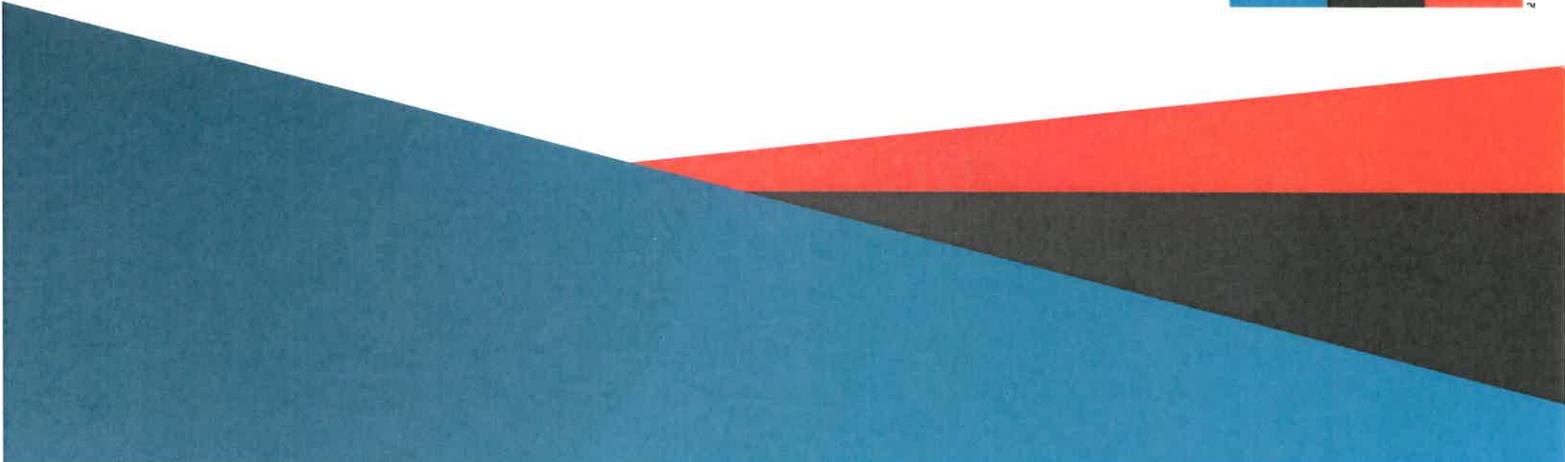
# Contra Costa County Probation Department JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan

Fiscal Year 2019-2020



Prepared by:

Resource Development Associates





## Contents

Section I. Background .....	3
Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act .....	3
Youthful Offender Block Grant .....	4
Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan .....	5
Section II. Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice System .....	6
Juvenile Justice Stakeholders.....	6
Section III. Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Population .....	8
Characteristics of Youth Supervised by Probation.....	8
Referrals to Probations and Petitions Filed .....	9
Section IV. Assessment of Current Resources .....	13
Existing Services .....	13
Identified Needs and Gaps.....	18
Section V. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy.....	21
Vision and Approach .....	21
Prioritized Focus Areas.....	21
Section VI. Information Sharing and Data.....	24
Section VII. Programs Funded by JJCPA and YOBG .....	24
Programs Funded by JJPCA .....	24
Programs Funded by YOBG.....	26
Section IX. Strategy for Non-707 (b) Offenders.....	27
Appendix A. Plan Development Process .....	28
Appendix B. Inventory of Faith and Community-Based Programs for Youth in Contra Costa County .....	30



## Section I. Background

This section provides an overview of the California legislation that governs the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) funding sources and the Consolidated Annual Plan required by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

### Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

#### Assembly Bill 1913



The JJCPA was implemented via Assembly Bill (AB) 1913, The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Action of 2000, and codified by Government Code §30061. The purpose of AB 1913 is to provide California counties with funding to implement programs for at-risk youth with the goal of early intervention and to support the implementation of programs and approaches demonstrated to be effective in reducing juvenile crime.

#### Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council



This law established a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) in each county to receive allocations. The SLESA funds are to be used to implement a comprehensive multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan developed by the local Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) in each county.

#### Juvenile Justice Plan



Members of the JJCC are required to develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The plan must identify the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration of male and female justice-involved juveniles. The plan must include strategies to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youth described in WIC §602.<sup>1</sup>

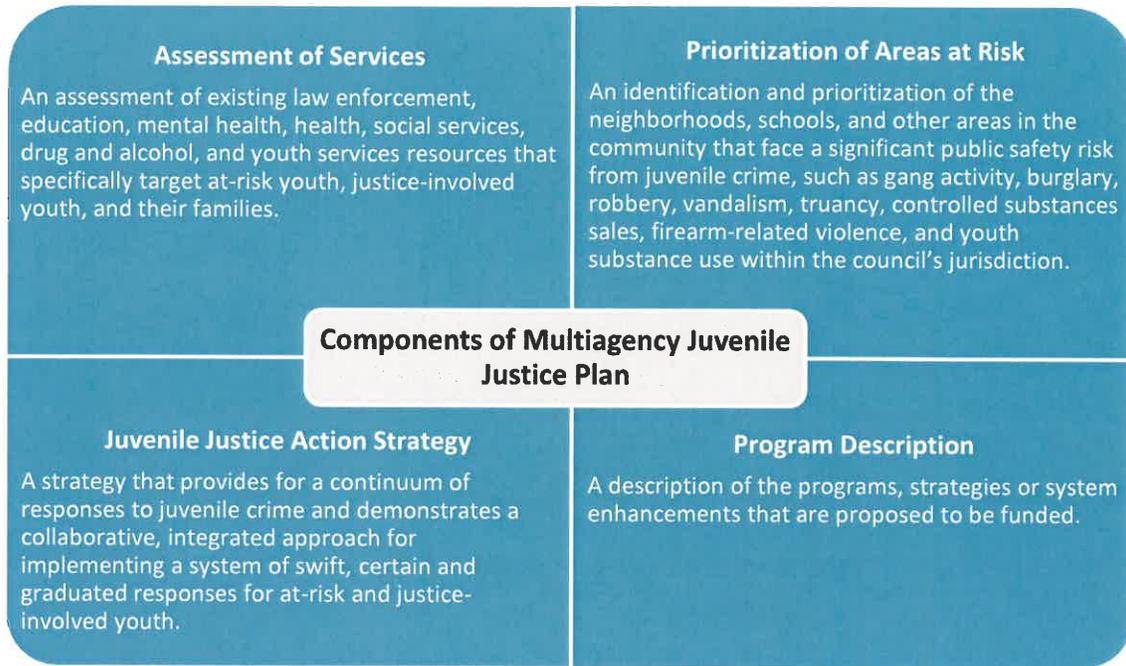
#### As described in §749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), JJCC membership includes:

- ❖ Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- ❖ District Attorney's Office
- ❖ Public Defender's Office
- ❖ Sheriff's Department
- ❖ Board of Supervisors
- ❖ Social Services
- ❖ Mental Health
- ❖ Community-Based Drug and Alcohol Program
- ❖ City Police Department
- ❖ County Office of Education (or school district)
- ❖ At-Large Community Representative
- ❖ Nonprofit Organization Providing Services to Minors

<sup>1</sup> Youth described in WIC §602(a) are as follows: "Except as provided in Section 707, any minor who is between 12 years of age and 17 years of age when he or she violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court."



To qualify for the funding on a non-competitive basis, each county’s comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan must include the following components:



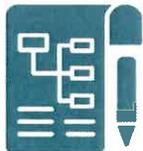
### Youthful Offender Block Grant

**Senate Bill 81**



The YOBG was enacted in 2007 by Senate Bill (SB) 81. The purpose of the YOBG is to realign the supervision of non-violent, non-sexual and non-serious justice-involved youth from the State of California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to local governments and to provide local governments with funding support for the supervision of this population. The realignment of youth from state facilities to local supervision in their counties of residence allows their connection to community and family support systems to remain intact and undisturbed.

**Juvenile Justice Development Plan**



Since its inception, an allocation has been provided each year to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of responses to juvenile crime. The allocation is calculated based on a formula that gives equal weight to a county’s youth population and the number of juvenile felony dispositions. The funds can be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other services to provide supervision and rehabilitation for youth no longer eligible to be committed to the DJJ.



As specified in WIC §1961, each county must submit a juvenile justice development plan to describe the proposed programs, strategies and system enhancements for the next fiscal year. The plan shall include:



## Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan

**Assembly Bill 1998**



AB 1998 was enacted in September of 2016 to consolidate the JJCPA and YOBG submissions and streamline reporting requirements. AB 1998 dictates that the juvenile justice combined plan must be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county with the membership described in WIC §749.22.

**Consolidated Plan**



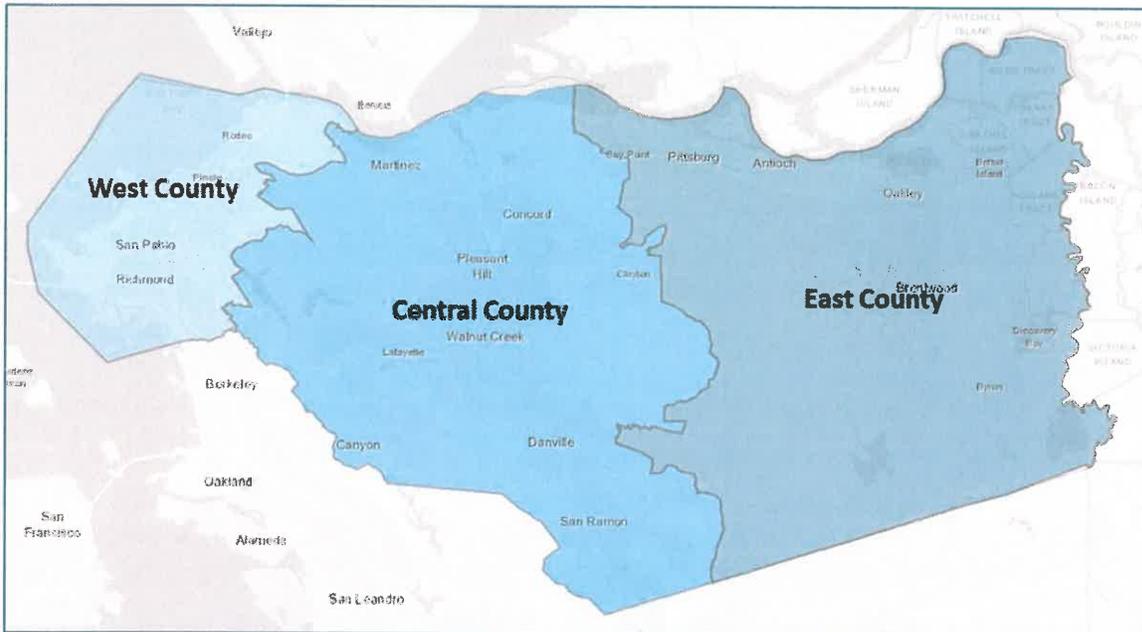
The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually and does not require Board of Supervisors approval. The plan must be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive juvenile justice multiagency plan with the form for submission of the annual YOBG plan.



## Section II. Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice System

The ninth largest county in California, Contra Costa County has a population of over 1.1 million in a variety of urban, suburban, and rural communities.<sup>2</sup> Three geographic regions of the county—the West, Central, and East regions—offer a deeper glimpse into the characteristics of the area (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. The Three Regions of Contra Costa County**



<b>West County</b>	West County is the area near or on San Francisco and San Pablo bays and includes the cities of San Pablo, Richmond and Hercules. Approximately 250,000 individuals reside in West County.
<b>Central County</b>	With a population of over 500,000, Central County includes the County seat, Martinez, as well as the county’s largest city, Concord.
<b>East County</b>	East County has a population of nearly 300,000 and includes the county’s second largest city, Antioch.

### Juvenile Justice Stakeholders

Numerous entities perform duties and functions that either directly or indirectly support the objectives and efforts of the local juvenile justice system. The following tables highlight key stakeholders and a brief description of their role in Contra Costa County’s juvenile justice system.

<sup>2</sup> Age and Sex; 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. Retrieved from: [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?Pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_S0101&prodtype=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?Pid=ACS_16_1YR_S0101&prodtype=table)



**Table 1. County Juvenile Justice Stakeholders**

County Agency	Description
Contra Costa County Probation Department	Conduct risk and needs assessments and supervise youth based on risk level. Probation officers support youth and their families on addressing risk and needs through service provision and supervision.
Contra Costa County Superior Court	Provides authority over children younger than 18 years of age (at time of offense) who become juvenile dependents or juvenile wards.
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office	Provide first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety. Deputies investigate suspected delinquent activity and determine if juvenile suspects should be verbally warned and released, referred to a community resource, issued a citation or detained.
Contra Costa County, Employment and Human Services	Offers programs that include services such as Family Finding, Family Maintenance, Family Preservation, Family Reunification and Safe and Stable Families.
Contra Costa County Office of Education	Delivers in-custody and community-based education and services including afterschool education and safety programs, services for expelled students, court and community schools, and adult correctional education.
Contra Costa County Health Services	Provides mental health services in-custody and in the community including but not limited to mental health screening, crisis intervention, and counseling services.
Contra Costa County Alcohol & Other Drugs Services	Provides in-custody and community-based substance use treatment services. Prevention services are also provided in collaboration with community-based organizations.
Office of the District Attorney	Files petitions based on referrals from Probation and other agencies. The District Attorney represents the community at all subsequent Juvenile Court delinquency hearings.
Office of the Public Defender	Represents juveniles in delinquency hearings resulting from petitions filed by the District Attorney.
Office of Reentry and Justice	Aligns and advance the County's public safety realignment, reentry, and justice programs and initiatives.
Board of Supervisors	Provide general oversight of agencies in the juvenile justice system including the Probation Department.

**Table 2. City Juvenile Justice Stakeholders**

City Agency	Description
Local Police Departments	Provide first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety. Officers investigate suspected delinquent activity and determine if juvenile suspects should be verbally warned and released, referred to a community resource, issued a citation or detained at John A. Davis Juvenile Hall (dependent on the level of offense). Antioch, Pittsburg and Concord have Probation Officers embedded in the Police Department.
School Districts	School districts facilitate referrals and services in collaboration with Probation Officers. High schools in Contra Costa with Probation Officers include Kennedy, DeAnza, Pinole Valley, Mt. Diablo, Ygnacio Valley, Antioch, Pittsburg and Liberty.

**Table 3. Community Juvenile Justice Stakeholders**

Community	Description
Community Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations	Provide an array of services focused on the rehabilitation and reentry of justice-involved youth in collaboration with several agencies including those listed here.



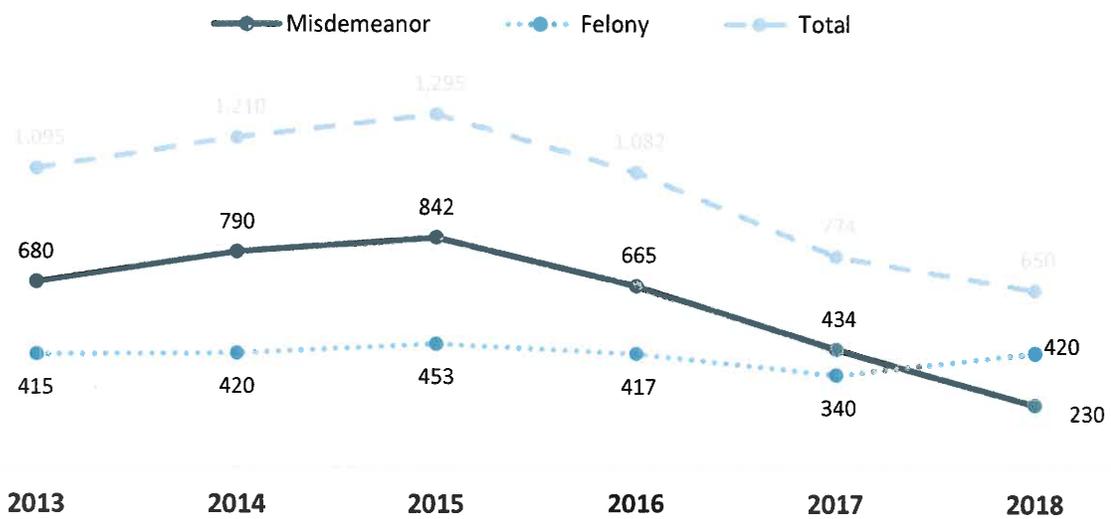
## Section III. Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Population

### Characteristics of Youth Supervised by Probation



Since 2015, there has been an overall decrease in the number of youth formally supervised by Probation.<sup>3</sup> Data from the Contra Costa County Probation Department from 2013 to 2018 show that the total number of youth who are supervised by the Probation Department has declined steadily over the past three years, from 1,295 youth in 2015, to 650 youth in 2018 (Figure 2). This decline is largely due to a decrease in the number of youth who are on probation for a misdemeanor offense.

Figure 2. Youth Formally Supervised by Probation



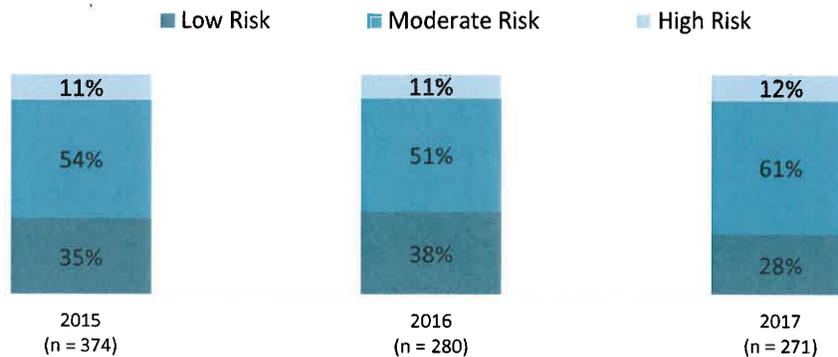
To determine the level of supervision and the types of services that youth on probation will receive, the Probation Department applies a validated risk and needs assessment tool known as the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS). The JAIS is an evidence-based tool that assesses the youth’s level of risk to reoffend, as well as their treatment needs. As shown in Figure 3 on the previous page, over half of youth supervised by Probation in Contra Costa County are assessed as moderate risk; this percentage has remained fairly stable since 2015. Figure 4 provides an overview of the top needs identified through the JAIS<sup>4</sup> from 2013-2018. Emotional factors, drug abuse, and family history were the top three indicated needs for youth in Contra Costa County.

<sup>3</sup> Data for youth supervised by Probation is from a one-day count in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. This data includes youth formally supervised by Probation. This data does not include Non-Minor Dependents, Informal Probation, Deferred Entry of Judgment and Non-Wardship Probation.

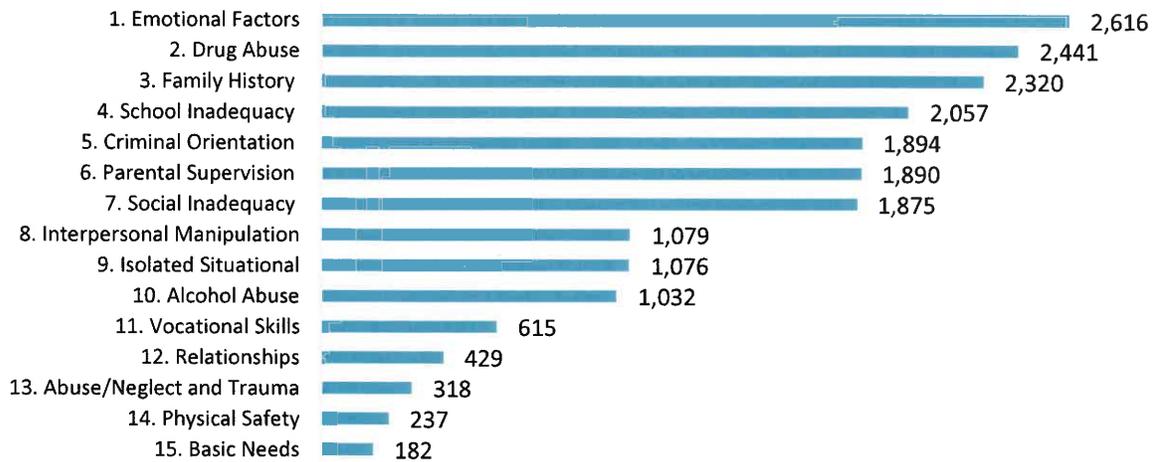
<sup>4</sup> Note: Youth can demonstrate more than one need.



**Figure 3. JAIS Risk Assessment Levels for Youth Supervised by Probation**



**Figure 4. JAIS Assessment Top Needs (n=4,773)**



## Referrals to Probations and Petitions Filed

This section summarizes data on juvenile cases referred to Probation (i.e., referrals), and cases petitioned before the Juvenile Court (i.e., petitions). A referral indicates a case in which a youth is brought to the attention of the Probation Department for alleged behavior under WIC Sections 601 or 602.<sup>5</sup> A petition indicates the formal presentation by the District Attorney (DA) to Juvenile Court of information surrounding the alleged offense by a juvenile.

### Data Source: The Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)

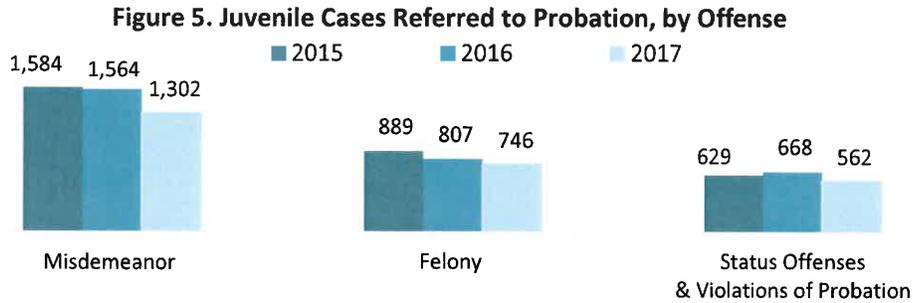
Data on juvenile referrals and petitions are drawn from the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS). Currently, JCPSS represents the most up-to-date and accurate estimate of data on juvenile cases in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa Probation and the Juvenile Court operate and share their information on a “main frame” computer case management system. The Probation Department is upgrading to a comprehensive case management system, anticipated for use in FY 2020-2021, which will improve the Probation Department’s capacity for accurate and timely reporting. *Note that one individual may have multiple cases; therefore, this section does not reflect data on unique individuals.*

<sup>5</sup> Text for WIC Sections 601 and 602 are available here:  
[https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=601.&lawCode=WIC](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=601.&lawCode=WIC)

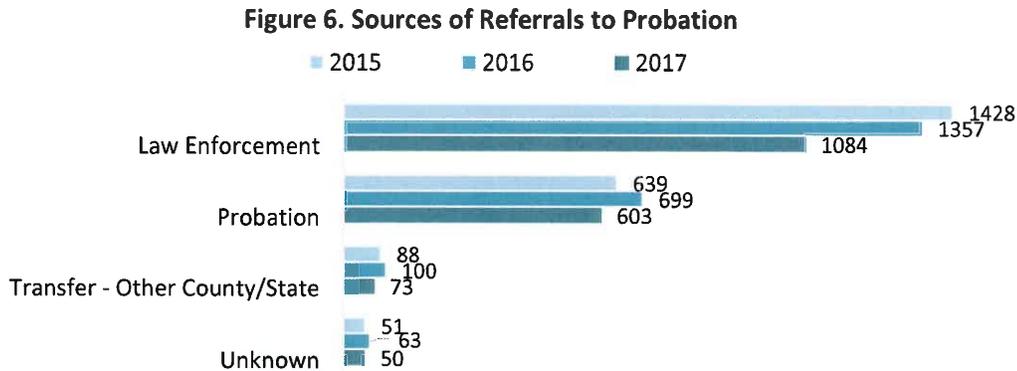


**Cases Referred to the Probation Department**

Since 2015, the total count of juvenile cases referred to Probation decreased from 3,102 in 2015 to 2,610 in 2017. As shown in Figure 5, the decline in referrals has been the greatest for misdemeanor offenses.



While law enforcement has made the highest number of referrals to the Probation Department, referrals from police departments have greatly declined since 2015. Figure 6 shows that the number of cases referred to Probation by law enforcement decreased from 3,102 cases in 2015 to 2,610 cases in 2017.



Referrals to Probation are most often related to assault and robbery/theft. In 2017, one-third of misdemeanor offenses were assault and battery, and 20 percent of felony offenses were robberies (see Table 4 below).

**Table 4. Most Common Offenses: Cases Referred to Probation in 2017**

Misdemeanors		Felony Offenses	
1. Assault and Battery	426 (33%)	1. Robbery	150 (20%)
2. Other Misdemeanor <sup>6</sup>	188 (14%)	2. Assault	121 (16%)
3. Burglary	107 (8%)	3. Theft	107 (14%)
4. Petty Theft	106 (8%)	4. Weapons	88 (12%)
5. Vandalism	80 (6%)	5. Other Felonies	77 (10%)

<sup>6</sup> The JCPSS data system does not specify what is included in the “Other Misdemeanor” category



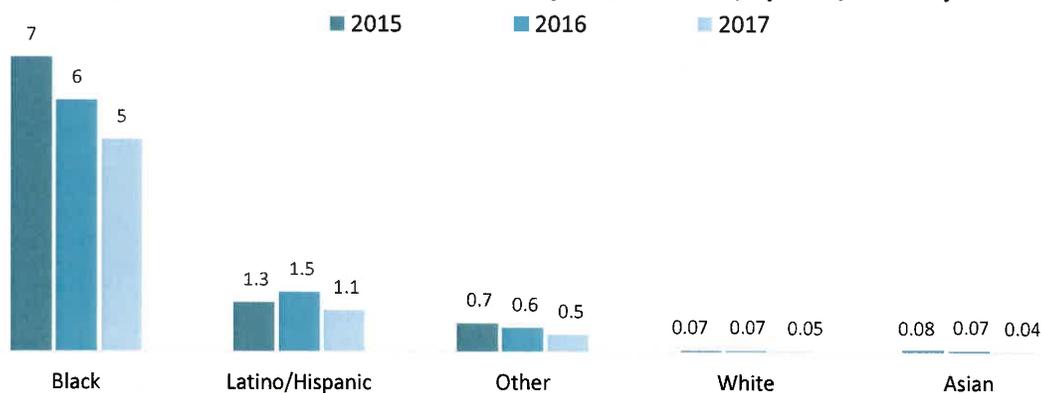
### Demographic Background of Cases Referred to the Probation Department

Between 2015 and 2017, the greatest proportion of referred cases were for youth ages 14 to 17 (high school aged youth). During this time period, approximately 72 percent of youth on probation were between ages 14 to 17. In addition, a higher proportion of cases referred to Probation were male; from 2015 to 2017, close to 75% of youth on probation were male. Similar to referrals, the greatest proportion of petitions filed are also for males ages 14 to 17.

Contra Costa County is a racially diverse county, with approximately 67 percent of youth identifying as non-White. Juvenile cases referred to Probation reflect a different demographic makeup when compared to the county’s youth population overall. The difference is especially stark for Black youth: in 2016, approximately nine percent of youth in Contra Costa County were Black,<sup>7</sup> whereas JCPSS reflects that 46 percent of cases referred to Probation were for Black youth during the same year.

Figure 7 shows the rate of referrals to Probation by race/ethnicity from 2015-2017 per 1,000 youth.<sup>8</sup> The data indicate that Black youth are referred to Probation at a much higher rate than any other race. For example, in 2017, five out of every 1,000 Black youth were referred to Probation, compared to one out of every 1,000 Latino youth, and less than one of every 1,000 White youth. While the rate of referrals for Black youth decreased between 2015-2017, Black youth continue to be disproportionately represented in referrals to the juvenile justice system. Although not as high as referrals for Black youth, Latino youth also receive referrals to Probation that are higher than White and Asian youth. White and Asian youth have comparable rates of referrals to Probation. Being that petitions before the Juvenile Court are based on referrals, the Court petitions in Contra Costa County mirror the trends reflected in Figure 7.

**Figure 7. Rate of Referrals to Probation per 1,000 Youth, by Race/Ethnicity**



### Petitions Filed and Court Disposition

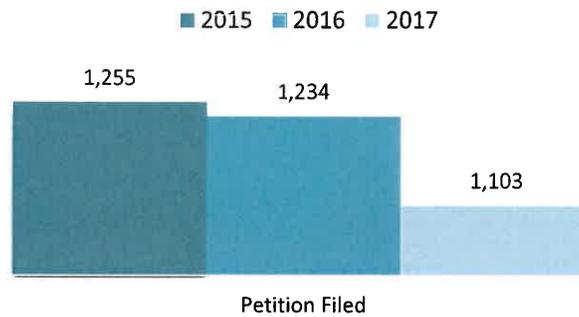
Between 2015 and 2017, the DA filed an average of 1,197 petitions per year with the Juvenile Court.

<sup>7</sup> Kids Data Population, by Race/Ethnicity; data drawn from California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates, Vintage 2015 (Jun. 2016). Accessed at: <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/33/child-population-race/table#fmt=140&loc=171&tf=88&ch=7,11,726,10,72,9,87&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

<sup>8</sup> The rate of referrals compares the race/ethnicity of referred cases to the race/ethnicity breakdown of youth in the county overall. Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth.

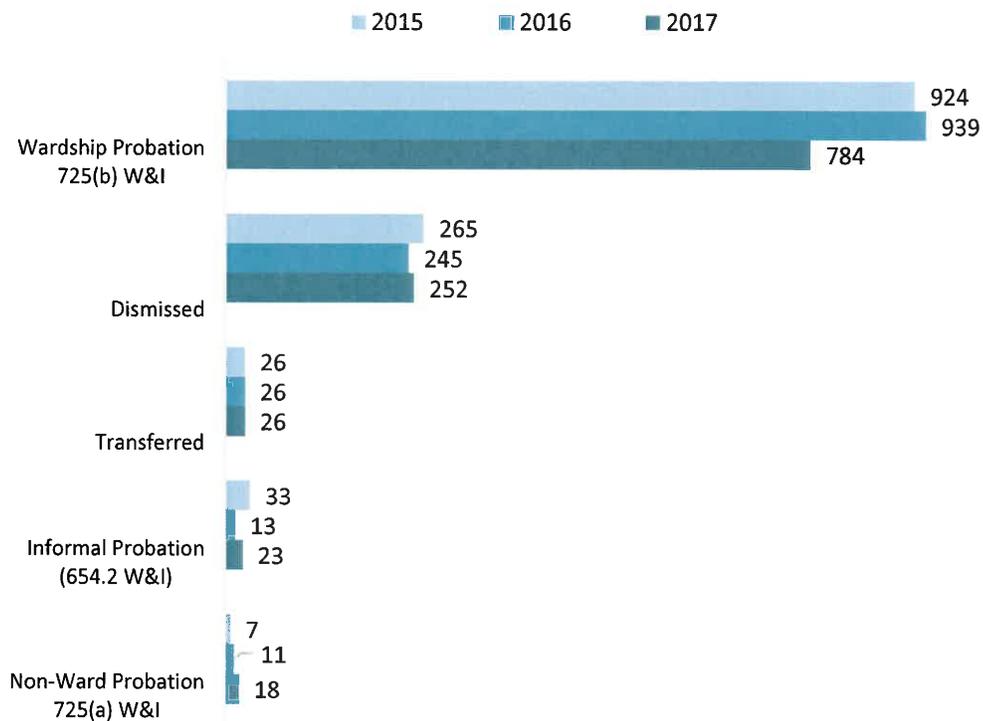


Figure 8. Juvenile Court Petitions by Prosecutor Action



In 2017, the most common court disposition was wardship probation.<sup>9</sup> Wardship probation is a disposition in which a minor is declared a ward of the Juvenile Court and placed on formal probation. Youth on wardship probation were most often placed in their own home or in the home of a relative.

Figure 9. Juvenile Court Disposition in 2017



<sup>9</sup> A Court Disposition is an action taken by the Juvenile Court as the result of a petition.



## Section IV. Assessment of Current Resources

### Existing Services

The Contra Costa County Probation Department, in collaboration with other public agencies and community-based organizations (CBOs), offers a broad array of youth services and resources to at-risk and justice-involved youth and their families. These services are provided to youth in custody and in the community. The sections below describe the services and resources that the Probation Department and justice system partners provide.

#### Law Enforcement

Contra Costa County is comprised of 22 distinct law enforcement agencies, which include police departments, county sheriff, the District Attorney and the Probation Department. Early intervention and prevention services such as education, parenting, counseling, treatment and restorative justice are provided through diversion in some jurisdictions. Examples of diversion programs are: The Reach project in Antioch and RYSE Center in Richmond. Community Court in the cities of Pittsburg, Concord, and San Ramon serves the transition age youth population. While still in the planning phase, the DA's Office is designing a diversion program that is based on restorative justice principles and is intended to be piloted in one jurisdiction and later expanded countywide.

#### Contra Costa County Probation Department

The Contra Costa County Probation Department offers opportunities for informal supervision, Deferred Entry of Justice (DEJ) in collaboration with the Juvenile Court, and service referrals to youth and their families. These services are intended to serve youth and their families prior to entry into the justice system as well as youth who are new to the justice system. In addition to early interventions, the Probation Department offers a continuum of supervision and treatment services for youth who have become justice system involved. The continuum of Probation Department services includes:

- Referral/citation closed at intake, no action taken.
- Referral to resources and referral/citation closed at intake.
- Referral to a diversion program or placement on non-court involved informal probation for six months.
- Filing of a petition with the Juvenile Court and working with the Court and the family to recommend a disposition if the petition is sustained.
- Maintaining a youth in custody at the Juvenile Hall pending court. While the youth is housed at the Juvenile Hall, services such as medical; dental, mental health care, recreational activities, education, and evidence-based programming are offered.
- Home supervision with the aid of electronic monitoring that allows the youth to remain in the community and receive services pre- and post-disposition.
- Community Supervision post disposition that includes Deputy Probation Officers in schools, at police departments, and providing community supervision based on geographic location.
- Non-wardship supervision for youth determined to be dependents per W&I 300.



## Contra Costa Probation Department

JJCPA-YOYG Consolidated Annual Plan FY2019-2020

- Out-of-home juvenile placement (foster care) and reentry supervision for youth determined to be dependents per W&I 300.
- Non-Minor Dependent services and supervision post placement (AB 12).
- Commitment to the Girls in Motion rehabilitative program in the Juvenile Hall and reentry supervision.
- Commitment to the Orin Allen Youth Ranch Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF) for boys and reentry supervision.
- Commitment to the Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP) for boys at the Juvenile Hall and reentry supervision.
- Reentry supervision for youth who have completed their commitment to the California DJJ.

### Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use Services

Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS) acts as the overall umbrella agency for Health, Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drug Programs.

- Health services include but are not limited to the Contra Costa Regional Medical Center, dental clinics, the Teenage Program (T.A.P.), Head Start, specialized services for children with disabilities, public health clinics, and the Child Health and Disability Prevention program.
- Mental Health Services include but are not limited to: a 24-hour hotline for crisis and suicide; a 24-hour behavioral health access line for mental health services; clinic services for youth and their families; wraparound services; the Mobile Response Team; and evidence based practices provided through programs such as Functional Family Therapy (FFT), MultiSystemic Therapy (MST) and Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), and the Positive Parenting Program (Triple P).
- Alcohol and Other Drug Services (AODS) include a youth crisis line, Behavioral Health Access Line for screening and referrals to substance use disorder prevention and treatment, Alateen and 12 step meetings, and minimal outpatient and residential treatment programs. Prevention services are also available for middle school and high school aged youth. Many of these services are school-based and are provided in collaboration with CBOs.

### Children and Family Services

Family focused services provided by Contra Costa County Children and Family Services (CFS) include Family Finding, Family Maintenance, Family Preservation, Family Reunification and Safe and Stable Families.. Youth in foster care also become eligible for Extended Foster Care services (AB 12) after their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and into young adulthood. For youth who have aged out of foster care or unable to return home to their families, CFS provides an Independent Living Skills Program (ILSP). ILSP works with youth to develop life skills, money management, preparation for college applications, and housing, cooking and other skills necessary to succeed after leaving the foster care system.



## **Education Partners and Programs**

The Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE) delivers education and services to more than 176,000 students in Contra Costa County. CCCOE offers afterschool education and safety programs; bullying prevention; services for expelled students; a coordinating council that provides active coordination to local school districts and the CCCOE; English learner support; and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics education (STEAM). CCCOE also provides adult correctional education, career technical education, court and community schools, and special education and youth development services. Youth development services specifically include the following programs:

- Education for Homeless Children and Youth
- Foster Youth Services
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity

Additionally, CCCOE offers the following services to justice system involved youth:

- Job Tech classes for post disposition students
- Bridge/Multidisciplinary Referral Team (MRT) meetings with school staff
- Tutors

Education staff throughout the county work collaboratively with youth, families, and other service providers to ensure youth returning to the community are able to continue their education and meet their educational needs. Staff includes:

- Transition and assessment specialists that meet with students to complete Independent Learning Plans;
- Data technicians and principals that review credits earned and the graduation plan of each student;
- Special education teachers that provide transition planning; and
- Community college liaisons that provide workshops regarding financial aid and conduct orientations.

AB 167 exempts students in foster care from local graduation requirements under certain conditions. All students that are removed from their home are screened for AB 167 eligibility to ensure eligible youth remain on track for high school graduation. All students are also given continuous positive feedback about their behavior and receive Behavior Intervention Plans (BIP) to address their individual needs.

## **Housing**

The Contra Costa County Youth Continuum of Services is part of the Health, Housing, and Homeless Services (H3) division in CCHS and offers emergency shelter, meals, showers, laundry facilities, mail service, health care, transitional and permanent housing, case management, counseling, family reunification, employment assistance, peer support groups, substance use prevention education, links to substance use and mental health treatment, school enrollment and transportation assistance. The Youth



## Contra Costa Probation Department

*JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan FY2019-2020*

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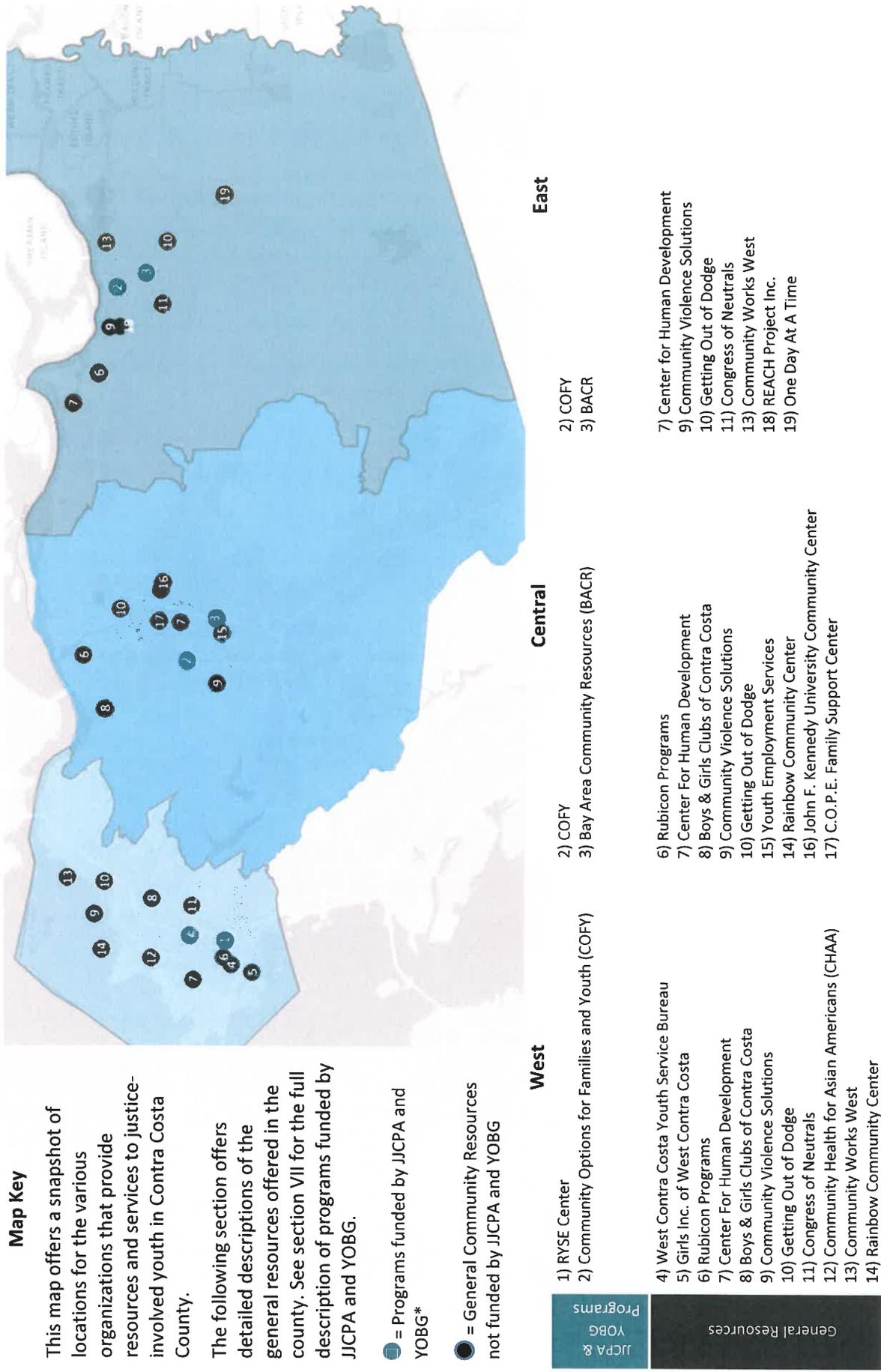
Continuum currently partners with the Probation Department to provide a bed at Pomona Street or Appian House for a DJJ returnee. Services are available in Richmond and Antioch.

### Faith and Community-Based Organizations

Services are offered to youth and their families by both County agencies and CBOs. The map on the following page (Figure 10) illustrates the services provided by CBOs. A detailed description of each program/service is provided in Appendix B.

Contra Costa County facilitates the dissemination of information regarding services that are available through "211 Contra Costa" and through a published "Surviving Parenthood" resource directory that is prepared by the Child Abuse Prevention Council.

**Figure 10. Faith and Community-Based Organizations**





## Identified Needs and Gaps

This section identifies needs and gaps in the available system of services for youth who are involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system, based on a review of quantitative data (Probation Department, JCPSS, and JAIS data) and a series of interviews and focus groups with juvenile justice stakeholders, including youth and families involved in the justice system. See Appendix I for a description of the methodology and data sources used in the assessment conducted by independent consulting firm Resource Development Associates (RDA). The assessment identified the following needs and gaps in services that affect successful rehabilitation and reentry for youth in Contra Costa County. The findings are organized in the categories below:



### 1) Behavioral Health Services

Results from the Probation Department’s JAIS tool indicate that emotional factors (i.e., emotional needs), drug abuse, and family history are the top three needs identified for youth on probation. Probation staff and service providers also described that the majority of youth receiving their services have emotional and/or substance use challenges, which staff observed are often rooted in trauma that youth have experienced in their homes and/or communities. Identified mental health and substance use needs are described below. Stakeholders also observed that access to behavioral health services varies according to individuals’ place of residence, as described below in 3) Geographic Access to Services.

***Insufficient capacity and availability of mental health services that are both culturally and gender responsive.*** In focus groups and interviews, stakeholders observed that there is a need for greater capacity and availability of community-based mental health services that are both culturally and gender responsive. Both youth and families as well as service providers shared that while mental health services do exist in the community, they often have long waiting lists (e.g., up to six months for MDFT and MST). Those involved in programming also shared that while current programs, such as the Girls in Motion program offered in juvenile hall (see description in Section VI), do provide gender-specific services, there is a desire to expand curricula to include services such as comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education. Families and youth also explained that the cost of counseling services can be prohibitive (i.e., co-pays or out of pocket expenses).

***Limited youth-appropriate substance use treatment services.*** Stakeholders such as parents and service providers expressed that there are limited youth-appropriate substance use treatment services in the county. While current efforts seek to embed substance use counselors in County mental health clinics, and substance use prevention services are delivered in traditional middle and high schools, stakeholders expressed the need to expand the availability of youth-tailored substance use treatment services beyond what is currently available.





## 2) Availability of and Access to Housing

**Limited affordable housing for youth/families and transitional housing for transitional-aged youth (TAY).** Across all interviewees, affordable housing was identified as a critical need. Stakeholders expressed the challenge many families face with not only securing but also maintaining affordable housing in the county. TAY were also identified as a population with critical housing needs. In particular, stakeholders shared that there are a limited number of transitional housing options for TAY reentering the community from custody, including housing options for dual-system (child welfare and juvenile justice) youth and TAY with complex behavioral health needs.

## 3) Geographic Access to Services

**Disparities in services by region.** According to interviewees including youth, families, and service providers, there are limited services for youth residing in East County. While several CBOs offer services in East County, stakeholders observed that the level of need in East County exceeds the number and type of services offered. Additionally, a number of the services provided in East County are satellite services offered by organizations based in other parts of the county, which may mean that staff are only available in East County on certain days or times. Access to services in East County also tends to be more difficult than other areas of the county due to the geographic spread of this part of the county and the resulting need to travel to services even within East County. The need to pay for and/or take lengthy bus/BART rides or car rides can be a barrier for some youth to partake in services. Stakeholders shared that there is a greater variety of services and resources available in Central and West County; however, youth and their families are unable to readily access these services due to transportation barriers and distance.

## 4) Prosocial Supports and Personal Development

**Limited number of and access to prevention programs for youth.** In focus groups and interviews, representatives from County agencies, service providers, and families expressed the need to not only increase the number of but also the type of prevention programs and access to such programs for youth, particularly for services with a focus on trauma. Juvenile justice stakeholders spoke of a desire to be more proactive and prevent youth from coming into contact with the justice system by increasing the focus on treating trauma and engaging youth in supportive programs and activities at an earlier age.

**Limited mentoring and peer support opportunities for youth.** Mentoring programs and peer support groups for youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in the justice system were cited as a gap in services across all interviews. Youth specifically spoke about the need for safe spaces to share their experiences and learn from peers while in custody and in the community. Youth voiced that such services need to be culturally and gender responsive and expressed the desire for mentors that not only provide healthy development and guidance into adulthood, but also relate to their experiences and backgrounds.



## 5) Diversion Services

**Limited county-wide approach to informally and formally divert youth.** Countywide diversion programs are at the front end of the justice system to limit youth's formal entry into the justice system. As described earlier, diversion programs are currently offered in some jurisdictions in the county including through police departments, and the DA's Office is designing a diversion program that is based on restorative justice principles. Given that the DA's Office program is in the planning stages and may take time to scale up to all regions of the county, stakeholders identified countywide access to diversion programs as a current gap. Furthermore, some justice system stakeholders noted that the County could explore diversion programs specifically for violations of probation.

## 6) System-wide Coordination

**Limited service coordination and information sharing among juvenile justice system partners.** County agencies acknowledged the current lack of shared information about available services among youth-serving agencies. They explained that not being up to date about each other's services affects service referrals for youth and impedes their ability to provide a comprehensive service plan for youth. Stakeholders mentioned a need to improve communication mechanisms to increase awareness of current services.

**Limited data collection at the County and program level.** Throughout the assessment, it was noted that there is limited collection and reporting of outcome data from County systems and youth-serving programs due to antiquated data systems. To this end, it was a challenge to cross-check some qualitative data with quantitative data. As described in Section VI, the Probation Department is in the process of updating its data system.

## 7) Systemic Barriers

**Youth experience barriers to employment opportunities.** Youth shared that despite the existing services in the county, they encounter systemic barriers that impact their ability to achieve stability during and after their time on probation. Youth and other stakeholders cited barriers to employment opportunities that include but are not limited to being on electronic monitoring (as it presents logistical barriers to obtaining and maintaining employment), having an adult record as a TAY, and stigma toward youth on probation. County agencies noted how stigma may affect employers' willingness to collaborate with them to provide employment and training opportunities for justice-involved youth.

**Re-entering youth experience barriers enrolling into traditional schools.** Stakeholders noted that youth face difficulties returning to traditional schools after being incarcerated. While the Public Defender and CCCOE provide support, stakeholders shared that it requires extensive effort to connect students back to traditional schools. Many stakeholders attributed this challenge to stigma.

**Racial disparities exist at various points in the juvenile justice system.** It is important to reiterate that from 2015-2017, Black youth were overrepresented in referrals to Probation and petitions filed. While the County is currently making efforts to address racial disparities, there is an ongoing need for continued efforts to address racial and ethnic disparities across all points of the juvenile justice system.



## Section V. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

### Vision and Approach

The Juvenile Justice Action Strategy seeks to strengthen the juvenile justice continuum of services by addressing the barriers, gaps, and prioritized focus areas through a collaborative, youth developmental approach. Two pillars underlie the Juvenile Justice Action Strategy: an evidence-based continuum of services and a collaborative approach to services.

#### Continuum of Services

- The Contra Costa County Probation Department and justice system partners are not only committed to the successful rehabilitation and reentry of justice-involved youth, but also to the prevention and diversion of first and further contact with the juvenile justice system. The County aims to support a continuum of services from prevention to intervention ranging in intensity based on structured decision-making tools.

#### Collaborative Approach

- The Contra Costa County Probation Department believes in a collaborative approach to supporting youth who are involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. The Probation Department is committed to building and maintaining strong relationships with local law enforcement diversion programs, CBOs, and other County partners to ensure that appropriate and effective services are provided. Probation will continue to engage CBOs as the providers of reentry and other supportive services for justice-involved youth, and will support the capacity and development of CBOs as needed.

### Prioritized Focus Areas

While each of the needs and gaps identified in the earlier section are important, it is not feasible to address all of the identified needs at once. The Probation Department, with input from the JJCC and other key stakeholders, prioritized five focus areas where there is a high level of need and where there are current opportunities for partnership to address the need. These are:

- 1) **Behavioral Health:** Increase the availability of and access to behavioral health services for justice-involved youth;
- 2) **Housing:** Support increased housing options and services for justice-involved youth and their families;
- 3) **Education Reentry:** Continue to support reenrollment in school following incarceration or placement;
- 4) **Diversion:** Support the development of a countywide diversion program; and
- 5) **Structured Decision Making Tools:** Continue to reduce racial disparities.

The Juvenile Justice Action Strategy discusses how these focus areas will be addressed in the context of the County’s existing juvenile justice strategy. The existing services that are provided by the Probation Department and juvenile justice partners, as described in Section IV, will continue as part of the Juvenile



Justice Action Strategy. In addition, below is a description of how the Probation Department and juvenile justice system partners plan to address the five prioritized focus areas.

### **1) Behavioral Health Services**

The Probation Department will work with the Mental Health Services division of Contra Costa Behavioral Health Services (BHS) to establish a case manager position that will focus on bridging the gap of services and supports for youth who are waiting to receive mental health services. The position will be designed to incorporate a gender-responsive approach and follow a home-based program model which will address some of the transportation barriers while helping to alleviate barriers youth face while trying to access mental health services. Probation will work with Mental Health Services on collaborative programs in which Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding can possibly be leveraged to enhance mental health services for justice-involved youth. The Probation Department will also increase support as needed for community-based substance use services in collaboration with AODS.

### **2) Housing**

The Probation Department is committed to supporting housing options through collaboration with the County Health, Housing, and Homeless Services (H3). Currently, Probation supports a Flexible Housing Fund. The Flexible Housing Fund provides adults (18 years or older) who are at risk of losing their housing the opportunity to apply for supplemental funding to alleviate the loss of housing and/or eviction. Probation plans to partner with H3 to expand the Flexible Housing Fund to families of youth on probation to further support families who are struggling with stable housing. Probation will also partner with CBOs to enhance CBO services in the area of case management and housing navigation services for the youth they serve.

### **3) Education Reentry Services**

To promote education reentry after incarceration or placement, the Probation Department will continue to support reentry services provided by CBOs, with a focus on services that are offered in youth's communities by providers that also have lived experiences with the justice system. The Probation Department will continue to support the CCCOE, which provides staff to facilitate youth's reenrollment in their school districts after a period of incarceration. The Probation Department will also support the Public Defender's Office with juvenile education advocacy.

### **4) Diversion**

In a collaborative approach with other justice system partners and with community and youth input, the Probation Department will support the DA in its creation of a countywide diversion program. This strategy will focus on building consistency in diversion programming countywide, and will occur in addition to already existing diversion programs operated by local police departments.

### **5) Structured Decision Making Tools**

The Probation Department will continue to provide evidence-based interventions and services to youth and their families in custody and in the community based on the continuum of services described in



## Contra Costa Probation Department

*JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan FY2019-2020*

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Section IV. The Probation Department is also currently undertaking several efforts to support more racially equitable, objective, and informed intake decision making, including:

- Working with University of Cincinnati to use the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a Risk Need Responsivity tool;
- Working on piloting a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI); and
- Working with University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) on a graduated response matrix for youth behavior that includes sanctions, rewards, and interventions.



## Section VI. Information Sharing and Data

The Contra Costa County Probation Department and Juvenile Court operate on “main frame” computer case management systems. Information is shared from the mainframe in accordance with WIC section 827.12 and with authorization from the Court. Aggregate data is provided to the Department of Justice JCPSS. The Probation Department currently utilizes in-house Access databases and Excel spreadsheets to collect data and evaluate programs. A comprehensive case management system is anticipated to be implemented in FY 2020-2021.

## Section VII. Programs Funded by JJCPA and YOBG

Table 5 below provides an overview of the name and type of programs that are funded by JJCPA and YOBG. Each program is described in detail in Table 6.

**Table 5. Overview of JJCPA and YOBG Funded Programs**

Program	Funding Source		Type of Service		
	JJCPA	YOBG	Prevention/ Intervention	In-Custody	Aftercare/ Reentry
DPOs at High Schools					
DPOs at Police Departments					
Girls in Motion (GIM)					
Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP)					
DPOs at Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF)					
Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)					
Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)					
RYSE					
Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCOE)					

### Programs Funded by JJCPA

JJCPA was created to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing criminal delinquency among at-risk youth. Table 6 below describes the JJCPA-funded programs.



**Table 6. Contra Costa County Programs Funded by JJCPA**

Program Name	Description
<b>JJCPA Funded Programs</b>	
DPOs at High Schools	Contra Costa County Probation utilizes JJCPA funds to staff Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) at public high schools within several communities in the county. This collaboration between Probation and local schools employs a variety of preventative strategies designed to keep youth from entering or re-entering the juvenile justice system. DPOs provide supervision for youth on informal probation or who have been adjudged wards and attend their assigned school and provide referrals for supportive community resources to the youth and their families. DPOs facilitate evidence-based practice programs, utilize risk assessments to identify criminogenic needs, develop case plans, complete court reports, provide services to victims and participate in collaborative operations and projects.
DPOs at Police Departments	Similar to the DPOs in High Schools program, DPOs assigned to police agencies provide supervision and referrals for youth and their families, are trained to facilitate evidence-based programs and conduct risk assessments, develop case plans, complete reports for the Juvenile Court, provide services to victims, and participate in collaborative operations and projects. DPOs in police agencies work on the front end at the time of arrest or citation and are a valuable resource for an arresting officer when determining if a youth should receive diversion services, informal probation services, or formal probation interventions. The DPOs communicate with victims, schools, parents and the youth to inform the best course of action to address at risk behaviors. The vetting process provided by the DPO to the police agency is a preventative tool to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system whenever possible.
Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF) Deputies.	JJCPA funds are utilized to pay for three DPOs to provide aftercare and reentry services to male youth who have successfully completed a commitment, which could range from six months to a year, at the OAYRF. The OAYRF is an open setting ranch/camp facility that houses youth whose risk and needs indicate that placement in such a setting would aid in their rehabilitation. OAYRF DPOs allow for continuity of care as young men reintegrate into the community. The DPOs begin supervision during the custodial phase of the program and continue to provide service during transition and after release. Similar to other Contra Costa County treatment program reentry models, case plans are developed with the youth and their family or support system that identify resources that continue to target the criminogenic needs identified earlier in the youth's program. DPOs also ensure that basic needs such as housing, food, ongoing education, and employment services are met. Youth who complete the OAYRF program are connected to County providers such as mental health services to increase their opportunities for success.
Bay Area Community Resources (BACR) and RYSE, Inc.	Bay Area Community Resources (BACR) and RYSE, Inc. provide reentry to youth who have been or will soon be released from custody and participated in either YOTP or Girls in Motion. Reentry services include individualized case plans, case management, peer support groups, support for youth as they enter and navigate college, and transportation to services as needed. BACR provides assistance to youth and their families in East and Central County. RYSE offers Richmond and West County youth ages 13-25 assistance and services through the RYSE Center, a safe space dedicated for youth.



## Programs Funded by YOBG

YOBG funds are used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol services, and other county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to justice-involved youth.

**Table 7. Contra Costa County Programs funded by YOBG**

Program Name	Description
<b>YOBG Funded Programs</b>	
Girls in Motion program	The Girls in Motion program (GIM) is a residential program housed in the Juvenile Hall with staffing partially supported by YOBG funds. GIM provides a safe and structured environment for adolescent females to achieve positive change and personal growth. As they move through a phase system, which normally requires a five- to six-month commitment, the youth benefit from individualized treatment plans, individual counseling, and evidence-based group programming focused on strengthening prosocial values/attitudes and restructuring antisocial behaviors. Probation staff have received gender specific training and lead many of the girls' groups. Counseling is also provided by mental health therapists as well as CBOs that offer specialized services for youth on the topics of trauma, relationship development, anger management/conflict resolution and substance use. Treatment is also provided for youth who have been identified as victims of commercial sexual exploitation and abuse. Probation staff provide programming such as Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Thinking for a Change (T4C), Girl's Circle, Job Tech/Life Skill, and Cognitive Behavior Intervention Substance Abuse (CBI-SA). Mental health staff provide AA/NA, Alateen, and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) services.
Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP)	YOTP is a residential commitment program, housed in the Juvenile Hall, in which staffing and mental health services are funded by YOBG. The program's mission is to serve young males ages 16 to 21 by providing them with cognitive behavioral programming and the life skills necessary to transition back into the community. The YOTP program is a local alternative to a commitment to the DJJ for youth who have committed serious or violent offenses, but can be treated at the local level. Probation staff provide cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) services, mental health staff provide therapy, and CBOs provide non-CBT services. YOTP works in conjunction with CBOs (BACR and RYSE) to provide a continuum of services upon reentry including life skills, FFT, substance use treatment, and/ or other mental health services.
Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)	COFY offers therapeutic behavioral services, educational mental health management, trauma therapy, parent education, MST, and FFT.
Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE)	CCCOE provides reentry educational and career services in East County and referrals to services in Central and West County. CCCOE works collaboratively with DPOs and reentry service providers with in-custody or out-of-custody case planning and facilitates referrals and linkages ("warm hand-offs") to the Central and West County Youth Development Specialist. Additionally, CCCOE provides case management services including navigating the educational system, advocacy in school enrollment, and post high school career development.



## **Section IX. Strategy for Non-707 (b) Offenders**

The Contra Costa County Probation Department delivers services to justice system involved youth utilizing a continuum of proactive responses that include the use of evidence-based risk assessment tools and varying levels of supervision, out of home placements and custodial rehabilitative programs. Case plans are developed and recommendations are formulated for the Court that takes into account prevention and intervention strategies which focus on criminogenic needs and community safety. Justice-involved youth who are not eligible for a commitment to DJJ that may have been committed in the past are now provided an opportunity to remain locally in the YOTP. While in the program, rehabilitative services are provided to empower the youth to have a positive outcome upon release.

The Probation Department and County Health Services/Mental Health Services division have an ongoing contract that utilizes YOBG funds to provide a full-time mental health clinician for YOTP.



## Appendix A. Plan Development Process

Contra Costa County contracted Resource Development Associates (RDA), an Oakland-based consulting firm, to support the development of the Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan to improve services for youth who are involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. As part of this process, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) convened with RDA from September 2018 to March 2019 to provide expertise and strategic direction to the RDA team. The Probation Department and Contra Costa County Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) leadership worked closely with RDA. This section provides an overview of the methods applied for this year’s plan development process including a description of the JJCC meetings and the needs assessment conducted.

### JJCC Meetings

The JJCC convened five times to provide input and feedback on the Consolidated Annual Plan development. The table below describes the purpose of each meeting.

**Table 8. JJCC Meetings and Purpose**

Meeting	Description
<b>Meeting 1.</b> October 2018	Introduced project to JJCC, established meeting structure and process, and validated data collection and outreach methods.
<b>Meeting 2.</b> November 2018	Presented an overview of juvenile justice frameworks to foster shared understanding of best practices in juvenile justice systems and services to inform the needs assessment.
<b>Meeting 3.</b> December 2018	Presented findings from data collection activities to inform development of initial priority areas for the Consolidated Annual Plan.
<b>Meeting 4.</b> February 2019	Presented the draft Consolidated Annual Plan to validate and identify points to further refine.
<b>Meeting 5.</b> March 2019	Presented the final Consolidated Annual Plan.

### Needs Assessment

With support and information from the JJCC and Probation Department, RDA facilitated a countywide needs assessment to understand how JJCPA funds are utilized and the population receiving those services, and identify any gaps, barriers, and/or needs within the current juvenile justice system. To do so, RDA collected and analyzed quantitative and qualitative data related to 1) the current juvenile justice system, 2) the current population of youth receiving services through JJCPA and YOBG, and 3) the needs of youth on probation and youth at risk of juvenile justice system involvement in Contra Costa County.

With the support and direction of the JJCC, RDA identified key stakeholders to inform the needs assessment, including County officials, service providers, justice-involved youth, family members, and advocates. The following table provides an overview of all stakeholders engaged in the needs assessment.





**Table 9. Focus Groups and Interviews Conducted**

Affiliation	Participants
<b>Interviews</b>	
<b>Alcohol and Other Drugs Department</b>	Chief Director (1)
<b>Probation Department</b>	Chief Probation Officer (1) Assistant Chief Probation Officer (1)
<b>District Attorney's Office</b>	Assistant District Attorney
<b>JJCPA-funded Community-based Organizations</b>	Leadership (3) Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY), Bay Area Community Resources (BACR), and RYSE, Inc.
<b>Local Police Departments</b>	Police Chiefs (2) Antioch and Richmond Police Department
<b>Mental Health Services</b>	Program Managers (2)
<b>Public Defender's Office</b>	Deputy Public Defenders (2)
<b>Superior Court</b>	Presiding Judge (1)
<b>Schools</b>	Office of Education Deputy Superintendent (1) Office of Education Youth Development Services Manager (1) School Principal (1) Mt. Diablo High School
<b>Focus Groups</b>	
<b>Community-based Organizations</b> <i>Includes parents, caregivers, and staff</i>	Bay Area Community Resources (4) RYSE (6)
<b>Probation Department</b>	Field Deputy Probation Officers (3) Police department-based Deputy Probation Officers (2) School-based Probation Officers (3) Supervisors and Management Staff (5)
<b>Youth on Probation</b>	Bay Area Community Resources (3) Liberty High School (6) Mt. Diablo High School (8) RYSE (10)

RDA also collected and analyzed quantitative data to support and cross-check findings from qualitative data. The following table provides an overview of the data analyzed as well as documents reviewed by RDA.

**Table 10. Quantitative Data**

Data	Source
<b>Demographic Data</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Race, ethnicity, gender, zip code</li> </ul>	Probation Department
<b>JAIS Risk and Needs Assessment</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk levels and top needs</li> </ul>	Probation Department
<b>Program and Service Inventory</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programs and services currently available for youth</li> </ul>	Multiple Agencies



## Appendix B. Inventory of Faith and Community-Based Programs for Youth in Contra Costa County

		Region		
		East	Central	West
<b>Funded Programs<sup>10</sup></b>				
1)	Bay Area Community Resources (BACR) provides assistance to youth, adults and families in need. Services include: After school programs, workforce and education programs, alcohol and other drug programs, national service through AmeriCorps, tobacco cessation classes and education, counseling and mental health services, and school based counseling.	x	x	
2)	The RYSE Youth Center offers Richmond and West County youth ages 13-24 assistance with education and justice, community health programming (case management, counseling, Restorative Pathways Project), youth organizing and leadership through the Richmond Youth Organizing team, as well as providing access to media, arts, and culture. The RYSE Center also offers workforce development and job attainment supports.			x
3)	Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY) offers therapeutic behavioral services, educational mental health management, trauma therapy, parent education, Multi-Systemic Therapy and Functional Family Therapy (FFT). COFY partners with the County Mental Health Department and the Probation Department to offer FFT.	x	x	x
<b>Other Community Based Programs</b>				
4)	The West Contra Costa Youth Services Bureau offers coordinated services to youth and families that include Wraparound, kinship support for relative care givers, family preservation support and youth development.			x
5)	Girls Inc. Of West Contra Costa County's goal is to inspire all girls to be strong, smart and bold. Girls Inc. provides school and community based programming that serves the unique needs of girls, ages 5-18, living in West Contra Costa County. Through community partnerships, they help girls achieve their full potential, brightening their futures along the way. Girls Inc. is dedicated to the advocacy of gender equity for all girls in all areas of their lives.	x		
6)	Rubicon programs serve youth and their families by removing barriers to help teach financial literacy including credit repair and household budgeting, help in finding immediate employment, as well as on the job training and internships. Rubicon also provides adult education and literacy, wellness, community connections and restorative circles.	x	x	x
7)	The Center for Human Development offers mediation for families in conflict as well as a spectrum of services for at-risk youth. Services are provided in the school and in the community.	x	x	x
8)	Boys and Girls Clubs of Contra Costa County offer programs in sports and recreation, education, the arts, health and wellness, career development, and character and leadership.		x	x

<sup>10</sup> The services described here are those funded by JJCPA/YOBG. Several of these programs provide additional services in the county.



**Contra Costa Probation Department**  
*JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan FY2019-2020*

		Region		
		East	Central	West
9)	Community Violence Solutions (CVS) is part of the County wide Commercially Exploited Youth (CSEY) steering committee and provides services for children and adults who are victims of sexual abuse, including evaluation and therapy. CVS provides CSEY counseling within the Juvenile Hall.	x	x	x
10)	Getting out of Dodge (GOD)- Getting out of Dodge (GOD) is a program administered by Reverend Charles Tinsley, that focuses on the successful rehabilitation and reentry of youth in Contra Costa County through mentorship. GOD provides college readiness supports such as college campus visits, referrals to vocational programs and tattoo removal services. Youth are referred to GOD by Probation, local pastors, caregivers, or self-referrals. GOD also refers youth to other services and agencies as needed. Additionally, the Interfaith Council of Contra Costa County Juvenile Detention Chaplaincy ministers to young people in the facilities in Martinez and Byron.	x	x	x
11)	The Congress of Neutrals (VORP) Victim Offender Reconciliation program applies restorative justice techniques to juveniles without prior records. VORP receives referrals from the Probation Department in an effort to divert them from the juvenile justice system.	x		x
12)	Community Health for Asian Americans (CHAA) provides programs in behavioral health, community engagement, youth leadership, music programs, and early and periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment for substance use in collaboration with mental health.			x
13)	Community Works West provides Family Services and Restorative Community Conferences.	x		x
14)	The Rainbow Community Center focuses on serving the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer/questioning community. The center offers a youth advocacy collaborative, LGBT and friends NA meetings, mixed AA meetings, counseling services, HIV testing, a transgender group, men's HIV support group, a discussion group on gender identity, and youth programs.		x	x
15)	Youth Employment Services (YES)		x	
16)	John F. Kennedy University Community Center provides mental health services for parent issues and child-parent conflicts, school related problems, abuse and trauma, and anxiety and depression		x	
17)	The Counseling Options Parent Education (C.O.P.E) program offers parenting classes and counseling services.		x	
18)	The Reach Project provides counseling, age appropriate support and peer groups, teen and adult drug and alcohol treatment, and supports parents and grandparents.	x		
19)	One Day at a Time provides direct mentoring at the elementary, middle school and high school levels, artistic outlets, educational and recreational field trips, community service opportunities, home visits, and youth employment referrals.	x		

# HANDOUT #3



## **Best Practice Framework Analysis**

1. Continuum of Prevention to Intervention Services
2. Youth Development Approach
3. Family and Community-Focused/Administered Services
4. Trauma-Informed Services and Systems
5. Pre-Adjudication Juvenile Diversion
6. Racial Equity and Cultural Responsiveness



1. Continuum of Prevention to Intervention Services	
Areas of Alignment with Best Practices	Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probation funds services ranging from prevention to reentry (see service inventory).</li> <li>• The Probation Department is currently undergoing an Evidence Based Practices redesign. Staff are being trained in the use of Core Correctional Practices and have implemented new behavioral management systems at both the Juvenile Hall and the OAYRF and use Cognitive Behavioral interventions and treatments.</li> <li>• There are other County and community-based programs that serve youth and their families ranging from prevention to reentry (see service inventory).</li> <li>• Probation implements structured decision-making tools to inform the appropriate level of involvement in the justice system and type of intervention:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Currently use the JAIS (Risk and Need Assessment)</li> <li>○ Working with University of Cincinnati to use the OYAS (Risk Need responsivity tool)</li> <li>○ Working on piloting a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI)</li> <li>○ Working with UCCI on a response matrix that includes Sanctions/Rewards/Interventions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The County is working to embed substance abuse counselors within their mental health clinic to capture the need to address substance use or abuse issues.</li> <li>• Home supervision (with electronic monitoring) is used as an alternative to secure confinement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prevention Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals representing DPOs, service providers, and county agencies expressed a need for more preventive services and better access for younger youth who are not justice involved. They spoke of the need to recognize red flags early on and be proactive about engaging youth at an earlier stage.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Insufficient Behavioral Health Service Capacity and Access</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotional factors and drug abuse are the top two needs identified by the JAIS.</li> <li>• Behavioral health services including substance abuse treatment are not offered close to youth's homes.</li> <li>• Mental health services that are provided by the county, such as Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) and Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), have a waiting list, thus preventing youth and their parents from acquiring services.</li> <li>• According to mental health providers, it is a challenge to properly distinguish what is a mental health or substance abuse issue for youth, and that there is a lack in services for substance use treatment and prevention.</li> <li>• Families and youth explained that the cost of counseling services can be prohibitive (i.e., co-pays or out of pocket expenses).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Tailored Programming for Sub-Populations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders involved in programming shared the curriculum for gender-specific services does not provide enough information about reproductive and sexual health and there is a need for parenting classes.</li> <li>• According to youth focus groups, in-custody educational curriculum for youth is not tiered or student centered.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Risk Assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk assessments are done, but it is unclear how the results are used to inform the level or type of service in youth's case plan (most youth are assessed to be moderate or low risk)</li> <li>• Several interviewees shared that the level of drug testing required of some youth seems disproportionate to their offense or risk level.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Housing Services at Reentry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviewees all noted that there is a need for more housing supportive services to refer to youth and their families, particularly for transition age youth (TAY).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Service Access</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to interviewees, there is a lack of accessibility to services within East County. Interviewees shared that there is more of a variety of services and resources available within Central and West County, however youth and their families within East County are unable to readily access these services. The need to pay for and/or take lengthy bus/Bart ride or car rides can be a barrier for some youth to attend.</li> <li>• Youth mentioned that electronic monitoring can present barriers to employment (e.g., stigma, curfew).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



2. Youth Development Approach	
Areas of Alignment with Best Practices	Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile justice stakeholders throughout the county have integrated a youth development approach within their services.</li> <li>• Probation officers interviewed commonly cited the importance of believing in the strengths and capabilities of youth and re-directing them to positive outlets that meet their interest and needs. Youth agreed that probation officers check in on them and connect them to resources.</li> <li>• CBOs, such as BACR, RYSE, REACH, and the youth ministry, “Get Out of Dodge” provide targeted services that exemplify a youth development approach, such as academic support, counseling, job assistance, life skill coaching, and substance use prevention and treatment, and interviewees emphasized the importance of building strong relationships while working to support youth.</li> <li>• Youth and adult participants of BACR and RYSE all shared that programming provided by the two organizations have helped youth build positive relationships, acquire jobs, and cultivate healthy social-emotional skills.</li> <li>• Some school districts in Contra Costa County have implemented Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) and/or Restorative Justice Practices within their schools:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ West Contra Costa Unified</li> <li>○ Mt. Diablo Unified</li> <li>○ Pittsburg Unified</li> <li>○ Antioch Unified</li> <li>○ John Sweat Unified</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Youth Justice Initiative (YJI), a grant-funded project that recently came to a close, included a holistic approach to services that included coordination between Probation, Public Defender’s Office, and CBOs to support reentry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentoring programs and peer support groups were also commonly cited as a gap in services across interviewees.</li> <li>• Several youth expressed that having more robust in-custody and community based vocational training would support their successful reentry. Youth said that having vocational training in areas of interest would help them be productive when they return from custody.</li> <li>• Stigma associated with former justice involvement impedes youth employment and educational opportunities. It is very difficult for youth with a record to find employment.</li> <li>• Traditional schools create barriers to re-enrolling youth who are returning from custody.</li> <li>• In focus groups, a number of youth experienced their probation officers as punitive. These youth expressed a feeling that their probation officers did not give them “second chances.”</li> <li>• Stakeholders shared that when youth enter the juvenile justice system, they are stigmatized as a “problem” and that “they need to be fixed.”</li> </ul>



<b>3. Family and Community-Focused/Administered Services</b>	
<b>Areas of Alignment with Best Practices</b>	<b>Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county provides Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) and Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) to youth and their families.</li> <li>Probation officers check in with other adults and family members in youth's lives (e.g., principals, parents, grandparents)</li> <li>Community-based programs, such as REACH, provide family-centered counseling support.</li> <li>Organizations such as RYSE, BACR, COFY, and COPE provide community-based services, many of which are delivered by individuals with lived experience with the justice system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FFT, MDFT, and MST are the only program that formally involves parents; parents/caregivers need more emotional, parenting, and material support.</li> </ul>

<b>4. Trauma-Informed Services and Systems</b>	
<b>Areas of Alignment with Best Practices</b>	<b>Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most providers and probation officers recognize potential symptoms of trauma, such as mental health issues or learning disabilities, and make referrals to services.</li> <li>Holistic defense through the Public Defender's Offices recognizes that youth's history and systemic oppression impacts their outcomes. The Public Defender's Office has received grants to fund an education attorney and youth advocate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While many individuals have an understanding of the effects of trauma on youth, there is not shared language about trauma-informed care or explicit focus on building trauma-informed care into the juvenile justice system.</li> <li>Probation officers shared that children on their caseloads have a lot of unaddressed trauma that could have been addressed at a younger age. Emotional factors and family history are in the top three needs identified by the JAIS.</li> </ul>

<b>5. Pre-Adjudication Juvenile Diversion</b>	
<b>Areas of Alignment with Best Practices</b>	<b>Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been a decline in the number of referrals to Probation between 2015-2017, in particular a decline in referrals from law enforcement.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law enforcement agencies have implemented informal and formal diversion practices: Richmond PD, Antioch PD, Concord PD, Pittsburg PD, Danville PD, and Sheriff's Office have diversion programs, mostly designed to handle first time offenders who have committed minor law violations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>There are more subsequent petitions than new petitions between 2015-2017.</li> <li>District Attorney's Office is leading a county-wide effort to create formal diversion program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no systematic and countywide data collection on diversion, who is diverted, or the impact of current diversion programs.</li> <li>Some diversion programs are fee-for-service.</li> <li>There is a high proportion of petitions accepted for status offenses, which may suggest other opportunities for diversion.</li> </ul>

<b>6. Racial Equity and Cultural Responsiveness</b>	
<b>Areas of Alignment with Best Practices</b>	<b>Gaps in Alignment with Best Practices</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probation administrators, probation officers, and program providers demonstrate an awareness of racial inequities in the juvenile justice system.</li> <li>CBO providers come from similar ethnic and racial backgrounds as clients.</li> <li>Probation is working on training staff in implicit bias.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2015, 2016 &amp; 2017, more Black youth were referred to Probation and had petitions filed than any other race.</li> <li>Some interviewees mentioned a need for more culturally responsive mental health services, but did not provide much detail about specific recommendations.</li> </ul>

# HANDOUT #4



## Summary of Identified Needs

This document highlights unmet needs identified through RDA's data collection process.

### Behavioral Health Services

1. Throughout focus groups and interviews with stakeholders, **insufficient capacity and availability of mental health services that are both culturally and gender responsive** rose as a top need concerning behavioral health services.
  - a. Both youth and families as well as service providers shared that while mental health services do exist, they often have long waiting lists (e.g., up to six months for MST and MDFT).
  - b. Those involved in programming also shared that while current providers, such as Girls in Motion, do provide gender-specific services; there is a desire to expand current curricula to include services such as comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education.
  - c. Families and youth also explained how the cost of counseling services can be prohibitive (i.e., co-pays or out of pocket expenses).
2. Stakeholders such as parents and service providers expressed how **there are limited youth-appropriate substance abuse treatment services** in the county.
  - a. While current efforts are undergoing such as embedding substance abuse counselors in County mental health clinics, and substance abuse prevention services are delivered in traditional middle and high schools, participants expressed the need to not only expand the availability of youth-tailored substance abuse treatment services but also strengthen the County's screening and referral process.

### Affordable Housing

1. Across all interviewees, **limited affordable housing** was identified as a critical need.
  - a. This includes limited number of transitional housing options for reentering youth, particularly transition age youth (TAY).
  - b. This includes housing options for dual-system youth and TAY with complex needs.

### Prosocial Supports and Personal Development

1. In focus groups and interviews, representatives from County agencies, service providers, and families expressed the need for an increase in the **number of and access to prevention programs for youth, particularly with a focus on trauma**.
  - a. Youth justice stakeholders spoke of a desire to be more proactive and prevent youth from touching the system by recognizing red flags early on and engaging youth in prosocial programs and activities at an earlier age.
2. **Mentoring programs and peer support groups that are culturally and gender responsive** were cited as a gap in services across all interviews.
  - a. Youth specifically spoke about the need for a safe space to share their experiences and learn from peers.
  - b. Youth voiced the desire for mentors that not only provide healthy development and guidance into adulthood but also relate to their experiences and backgrounds.
3. Probation officers, service providers, and family members highlighted the **limited number and types of services that support families** with justice-involved youth.



## Contra Costa County Probation Department

### Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan: Summary of Identified Needs

- a. Many expressed how parents/caregivers need more emotional, parenting, and service navigation support.
4. Several youth expressed that having **access to more robust in-custody and community-based vocational training** would support their successful reentry. They shared how having vocational training in areas of interest would help them be more productive when they return from custody.

## Violations of Probation

1. There is a high number of **petitions accepted for violations of probation**.
  - a. This presents opportunities for diversion.

## Disparities in Services by Region

1. According to interviewees such as youth, families, and service providers, **there are limited services for youth residing in outlying regions such as East County**. They shared that there is a more of a variety of services and resources available within Central and West County; however, youth and their families in East County are unable to readily access these services

## Systemic Barriers

1. Probation officers, service providers, and youth cited **barriers to employment opportunities for youth** who are currently or formerly involved in the justice system.
  - a. Youth mentioned that being on electronic monitoring presents logistical barriers to obtaining and maintaining employment.
  - b. In focus groups, transition age youth who have an adult record noted that they have faced barriers to obtaining employment.
  - c. Stigma toward youth on probation can affect employers' willingness to collaborate with County agencies to provide employment and training opportunities.
  - d. Stigma may also contribute to the barriers youth who are returning from custody are facing while trying to re-enroll in traditional schools.
2. From 2015-2017, more Black youth were referred to Probation and had petitions filed than any other race. As acknowledged by the Racial Task Force and interviewees there is an ongoing **need for continued efforts to address racial and ethnic disparities**.

## System Coordination

1. It is unclear what factors are considered and which partners are involved in **developing and monitoring case plans for youth on probation**.
  - a. Some county partners mentioned a need to identify a primary case manager for youth.
  - b. Stakeholders spoke about the need to provide more opportunities to include parents/caregivers in developing case plans and being involved throughout their child's time on probation.
2. County agencies acknowledged the current **lack of shared information about available services**.
  - a. They shared that not being up-to-date about available services affects referrals for youth and impedes their ability to provide a cohesive service plan for youth. Stakeholders mentioned a need to establish communication mechanisms to increase awareness of current services.
3. Throughout the data collection process, it was noted how **there is limited countywide service outcome tracking and reporting including at the program-level**.

# HANDOUT #5

### Contra Costa County Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan: Example Programs and Services

This table highlights programmatic examples for addressing the following needs identified through RDA's assessment for Contra Costa County's Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan:

1. Behavioral Health Services
2. Housing
3. Prosocial Supports and Personal Development
4. Transportation barriers
5. Diversion of Probation Violations
6. Disparities in services by region
7. Systemic Barriers
8. System Coordination

		Needs Met							
Solutions and Examples		Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leverage Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Santa Clara County uses Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) funds for its Direct Referral Program (DRP) for counseling services. In total, 38 percent of all juvenile arrests/citations (1,300 cases) in 2016 were lower level offenses or first-time offenders handled through diversionary programs. Evaluation results from fiscal year 2016 found that only two percent of all PEI youth having a recidivism event resulting in a sustained petition between program exit and end of the fiscal year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Behavioral health treatment focused on outlying areas of the county</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Kings County, YOBG funds pay for a 0.5 FTE contracted through Kings View Mental Health to provide dual diagnosis treatment (mental health and alcohol and other drug) for those youth residing in the outlying areas of Kings County. There are typically little or no services in the outlying areas and transportation is an obstacle for our youth. Services are provided to youth in outlying areas of the county that would otherwise not receive services.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Treatment Court</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Orange County's Juvenile Recovery Court (JRC) is a collaborative program for juvenile offenders demonstrating an escalating pattern of drug and alcohol use. JRC provides intensive supervision and treatment for substance abuse to these youth as an alternative to incarceration. Orange County first implemented the program in September 1999. The JJCPA funding has enabled the program to increase the number of participants served and enhance several of the program components.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	X								
		X							

Solutions and Examples	Needs Met							
	Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Community-Based, Trauma-Informed Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Compadres Network is a non-profit that provides a culturally responsive curriculum for mental health services with a particular focus on gender-specific, trauma-informed, and family-centered services. They approach their model with a community capacity and leadership development lens where they train community members including parents to lead support groups and healing circles.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Community-Based Mentoring Programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Compadres Network provides authentic and organic mentorships where mentees select their mentors through relationships as opposed to the traditional matching process based on interests. The credible messenger approach works especially well for justice-involved youth.</li> <li>○ The Transformative Mentoring Program, developed by Oakland's The Mentoring Center is an intensive group mentoring program that is based on a cognitive-based curriculum developed by African American men working primarily with African American boys and young men. It has been adapted in New York City as part of the Arches Transformative Mentoring program.</li> <li>○ Santa Clara County established the Court Appointed Friend and Advocate Program (CAFA) pilot in 2015 and 2016 in response to the finding that a culturally-specific intervention was needed for Black youth. The program provides enhanced mentoring and case management services for Black youth on Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ). It includes a court advocacy and support aspect like the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) in the dependency court. Outcomes for all CAFA youth were tracked with an intended outcome of decreasing unsuccessful DEJ terminations. In 2016 all Black youth on DEJ were referred to the CAFA program.</li> <li>○ "Community Coaches" in Monmouth County, NJ are community members that collaborate with Probation by providing intervention and support services for Asbury Park and Neptune youth who are at immediate risk of violating the terms of their probation. Community members serve as intervention coaches, available to respond to requests for intervention and provide follow-up support, and to otherwise serve as positive adult role models, engaging youth in prosocial activities, assisting with challenging peer and family situations, and emphasizing the importance of compliance with probation conditions and engaging in school.</li> <li>○ The "Credible Messenger" program in NYC: Justice involved/at-risk young people who have a higher risk of re-offending are matched with specially trained adults with relevant life experiences</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	X		X		X	X		X

Solutions and Examples	Needs Met							
	Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Partnering with Continuum of Care and Housing/Homelessness departments to pool and leverage resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In 2016, San Francisco was selected for HUD funding under the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project (YHDP) to create model programs that prevent and end youth homelessness. The Juvenile Probation Department is one of the key partners. Goals include: "Target outreach, prevention and early identification efforts by investing in promising alternatives to arresting and incarcerating youth, and ensuring discharge planning for justice-involved youth."</li> <li>○ Ensure pathways to the County's coordinated entry system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		X						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Youth-Specific Transitional Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Explore transitional, supportive housing programs similar to those provided for TAY in the child welfare system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		X						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Restorative Justice Programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cole Middle School in West Oakland partnered with Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth (RJOY) to develop a school based restorative justice program in 2006. To establish a restorative justice culture in the school all teachers and staff took part in trainings where they learned how to facilitate community building and disciplinary circles. In 2008 a second restorative justice leader joined the program, and eight students were trained in an elective to learn to lead circles as well.</li> <li>○ Implementation of the Precious Blood Center Restorative Justice Hub in Cook County, IL.</li> <li>○ The Butte County BCPD implements The Council for Boys and Young Men, the gender-responsive circle model and intervention program developed by the One Circle Foundation. The One Circle Foundation promotes resiliency and healthy relationships in youth and communities with research-based, gender-responsive circle program models and best practices; it incorporates Motivational Interviewing, Cultural Responsivity, Strengths-Based approaches and Trauma-Responsive practices (they also have a Girls Circle).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Community Resiliency Model (CRM)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The CRM supports community-members traumatized by violence through mindfulness practices and restorative justice-informed group circle facilitation methods to support community building, learning, and healing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			X		X			

Solutions and Examples		Needs Met								
		Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnect is a collaborative effort between the San Joaquin County Probation Department, San Joaquin County Office of Education, and Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, which provides an alternative to detention, educational services, and evidence-based programming and services to rebuild family relationships. On site Probation Officers are trained in ART facilitation. Youth work as a group to answer questions, act out situational skits, and learn to manage their aggression better.</li> <li>Amador County: Nexus Youth and Family Services provides the Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) groups throughout the school year to youth referred by Amador County Probation. The juvenile probation officer collaborates with local schools, Health and Human Services, and parents to assess youth for the ART program. ART groups help to reduce negative behaviors, disciplinary action in the school setting, time on probation, and recidivism in the Juvenile Justice System. ART is a multi-modal intervention designed to alter the behavior of chronically aggressive youth.</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRT seeks to decrease reoccurring contact with the justice system by increasing moral reasoning, and research has found it to have a positive effect on reducing re-offense. The City of Oxnard implemented MRT through the CBO Interface Children and Family Services and found the program to be supportive of behavioral change and improved family relationships for youth on probation.</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>Environmental/outdoors programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Trail Crew program through Mono County, youth work along with the US Forest employees, in areas that require cleaning such as trails, downed brush and tree limbs to reduce fire hazard, clean up of campgrounds for safety and to learn about the environment fauna where they are working. Crew members learn about botany and zoology as well as Native American culture.</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>Arts and spiritual programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based organizations can provide programming focused on personal growth and expression, including creativity, mindfulness, and spirituality. For example, in Los Angeles County, Inside Out Writers focuses on creative expression and youth development for youth who are incarcerated and Spirit Awakening provides opportunities for mindfulness and spiritual exploration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		X		X		X				

Solutions and Examples	Needs Met							
	Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evening services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Evening Reporting Center at the Boys and Girls Club is part of efforts by the Ventura County Probation Agency to reduce the number of children in juvenile detention by providing community-based alternatives to incarceration. Teens are typically assigned to the Evening Reporting Center following relatively minor probation violations such as failing to report to a probation officer or testing positive for drugs or alcohol</li> <li>○ The Santa Cruz Lune Evening Center is a short term, immediate intervention and detention alternative program for pre and post adjudicated youth. Services are provided to youth who are struggling to meet their terms of probation and/or committing new offenses. JJCPA partially funds a community based agency to provide job training and mentorship workshops one day each week and also supervise youth participating in park restoration projects throughout the county on Saturdays.</li> <li>○ “Juvenile night court” or evening juvenile probation meetings can help working parents participate in the process.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Transportation services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Through the Family Preservation Unit, Alameda County provides transportation to and from school, programs and other pro-social functions. The funding encourages the family to take advantage of and participate in pro-social activities in the community, as well as to provide therapeutic services.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>○ Modoc County used YOBG and JJCPA funds to help with transportation, gas vouchers, grocery gift cards, deposits, application fees, etc. This helped to support families to keep youths in the home and to maintain stability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Service hubs for youth on probation and/or in reentry</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alameda County: Established in 2009, the Transition Center enables providers to exchange critical information with parents and youth to improve coordination of Probation, Health/Mental Health and Education services during detention, upon release, and at post-release. The Probation Department utilizes a family focused trauma-informed approach to strengthening the capacity of the Transition Center to develop “warm hand-offs” and promote continuity of care.</li> <li>○ In Monterey County, Rancho Cleio collaborates with Monterey County Behavioral Health and the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			X	X				X
				X				X

<sup>1</sup> See Page 3 of: <http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/2018%20JJCPA-YOBG%20Leg%20Report%20FINAL%203.9.18.pdf>

Solutions and Examples	Needs Met							
	Behavioral Health Services	Housing	Prosocial Supports and Personal Development	Transportation	Probation Violations	Disparities in services by region	Systemic Barriers	System Coordination
<p>Monterey County Office of Education for alternative education. This program targets youth age 15 to 18 who are probation wards participating in a youth day program. It is designed to function as an umbrella agency, a "one-stop center" for supervision, schooling, cultural enrichment programs, physical and outdoor activities, individual and group counseling, and vocational services for minors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mobile response teams</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Orange County: The School Mobile Assessment and Response Team (SMART) is a multi-agency program established to reduce crime and violence by youth on, near, or impacting school campuses. SMART members respond to calls from school and community personnel reporting violence or threats of violence. Each call for service results in an assessment of the situation, a full threat assessment as needed (including home searches for weapons) and referrals to law enforcement, diversion programs, or alternative community services.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								X

# HANDOUT #6



### JJCPA Spending by Fiscal Year

Program	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020			
	FTEs	Expenditures	FTEs	Expenditures	FTEs	Budget	Expenditures	FTEs	Budget	Expenditures
Community Probation	8.76	\$1,524,154	5.66	\$883,635	4.25		\$722,553	3.33	\$581,397	N/A
DPOs in High Schools	10.43	\$1,819,206	9	\$1,499,796	7.25		\$1,155,114	4.33	\$851,088	N/A
OAYRF Aftercare	3.14	\$617,922	3.17	\$501,704	3		\$554,952	2.33	\$467,206	N/A
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>\$ 3,961,282</b>	<b>17.83</b>	<b>\$ 2,885,135</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 2,432,619</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$ 1,899,691</b>	
RYSE						\$83,000	\$68,158		\$125,337	N/A
BACR						\$167,000	\$10,378		\$248,688	N/A
Public Defender Education									\$99,000	N/A
Advocate/Reentry Attorney									TBD	N/A
Behavioral Health Case Manager									TBD	N/A
Housing Security Fund									TBD	N/A
Program Evaluation		\$8,510								
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 3,969,792</b>		<b>\$ 2,885,135</b>			<b>\$ 2,511,155</b>		<b>\$2,372,716 + TBD</b>	