AGENDA

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL
(JJCC)

June 2, 2020

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

To slow the spread of COVID-19, The Health Officer's Shelter in Place Order prevents public gatherings. In lieu of a public gathering, the JJCC meeting will be accessible via the Zoom platform. Details on how to join the meeting are listed on page 2.

1. Welcome & Introductions
2. Public Comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Council and not on this agenda (speakers limited to two minutes).
3. Consider Approving the Record of Action from the March 12, 2020 meeting.
4. Council Member and Youth Representative report outs.
5. Budget Overview and Potential Impact to JJCPA funding
6. 2020-2021 Consolidated Annual Plan Update
7. Consider Developing Subcommittees
8. Meeting Frequency
9. Next meeting – August 12, 2020 at 4:00 p.m.
10. Adjourn

For additional information, contact: Robin Otis, Secretary, (925) 313-4188 Robin.Otis@prob.cccounty.us

Join Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/91559198843

Meeting ID: 915 5919 8843
One tap mobile
+16699006833,,91559198843# US (San Jose)
+14086380968,,91559198843# US (San Jose)

Dial by your location
+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)
+1 408 638 0968 US (San Jose)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)
+1 646 876 9923 US (New York)
+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)
Meeting ID: 915 5919 8843
Find your local number: https://zoom.us/u/aboh4lkcSH

RECORD OF ACTION

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (JJCC)

March 12, 2020

4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

50 Douglas Drive – 2nd Floor
Martinez, CA 94553

Present:
Michael Newton, Probation
Candace Andersen, Board of Supervisors
Fatima Matal Sol, AODS
Karen Moghtader, Public Defender
Andrea Tavenier, District Attorney
Trevor Schnitzius, Antioch PD
D'Ana Clark, Youth Representative
Cindy Vogl, CFS
Melissa Klawuhn, Sheriff
Stephanie Medley, Community Representative

Absent:
Dan Batiuchok, Behavioral Health
Lindy Khan, County Office of Education
Tamisha Walker, Community Representative
Journey Horacek-Lee, Youth Representative
Jonathan Bean, Community Representative
Sefanit Mekuria, Public Health
Rebecca Oriol, CBO representative
LeDamien Flowers, Community Representative
Claire Landes, CBO Representative

Meeting called to order by Director Newton at 4:20 p.m.

Item 3 – Approve Record of Action from February 13, 2020, meeting

Approve as presented

Candace Andersen (BOS), Fatima Matal Sol (AODS)

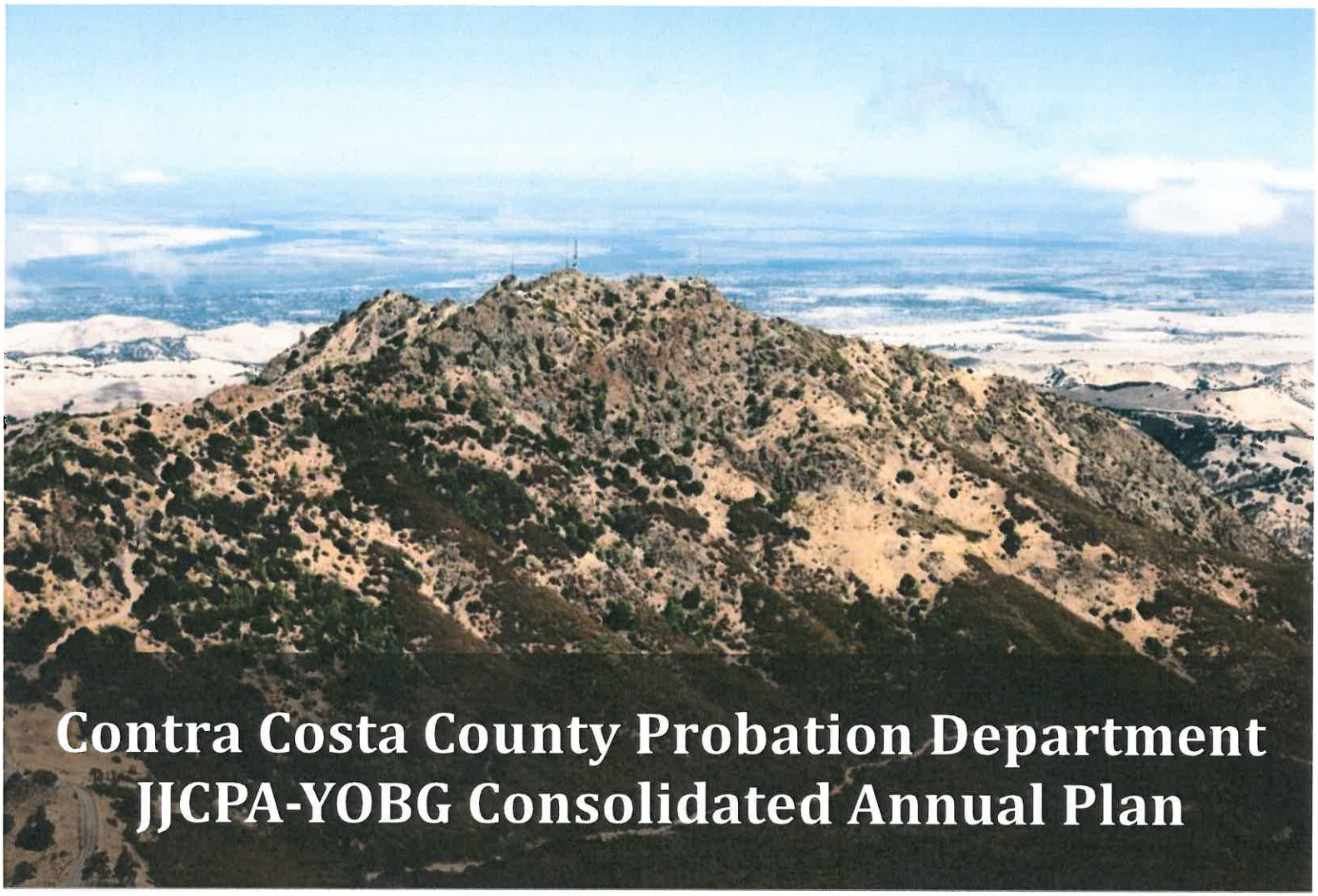
AYE – All present;

Other – Cindy Vogl (CFS) not present for vote

Item 5 – Approve Final Draft of 2020-2021 Consolidated Annual Plan
Motion to move the Council approve the Fiscal 2020-2021 JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan and send to Public Protection for review after confirming stats from figure 8 regarding DA petition filings for years 2017 & 2018.
Michael Newton (Probation), Melissa Klawuhn (Sheriff)

AYE – All present

Meeting adjourned at 7:02 p.m.



Contra Costa County Probation Department JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan

Fiscal Year 2020-2021

Prepared by:

Resource Development Associates

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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 and include strategies to develop and implement locally or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youth described in WIC §602. [1] The plan must assess existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services and resources which specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families; identify and prioritize areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk; create a local action plan including strategies for improving the resources to reduce juvenile crime maximizing collaborative and integrated services; develop information and intelligence sharing systems to ensure coordination; and identify outcome measures.

[1] 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."

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

Contra Costa County JJCC Composition

During the October 2018 Contra Costa County Public Protection Committee (PPC) meeting, the PPC acknowledged that two County advisory bodies, the Delinquency Prevention Committee (DPC) and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) have been charged with similar duties. To ensure that the delinquency prevention initiatives were evaluated in tandem with other juvenile justice initiatives from a policy and funding perspective, the PPC recommended the dissolution of the DPC and that the JJCC assume the duties of coordinating juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives. To best carry out its duties, the PPC also recommended that the JJCC's membership be increased to nineteen (19) members by adding one (1) representative from the County Public Health Department, three (3) additional at-large community representatives, and two (2) at-large youth representatives.

In December 2018, the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 2018-30 amending the County Ordinance Code Chapter 26-6 to dissolve the Delinquency Prevention Commission and Resolution No. 2018/597 to increase the size of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council to 19 members.

On June 18, 2019 the Board of Supervisors appointed six at large members to serve their two-year terms effective July 1, 2019. Subsequently, in September 2019, the Board appointed two Community Based Organization representatives.

Juvenile Justice Plan

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

Components of Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan

Assessment of Services
An assessment of existing law enforcement, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk youth, justice-involved youth, and their families.

Prioritization of Areas at Risk
An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, burglary, robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and youth substance use within the council's jurisdiction.

Juvenile Justice Action Strategy
A strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and demonstrates a collaborative, integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain and graduated responses for at-risk and justice-involved youth.

Program Description
A description of the programs, strategies or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded.

Youthful Offender Block Grant

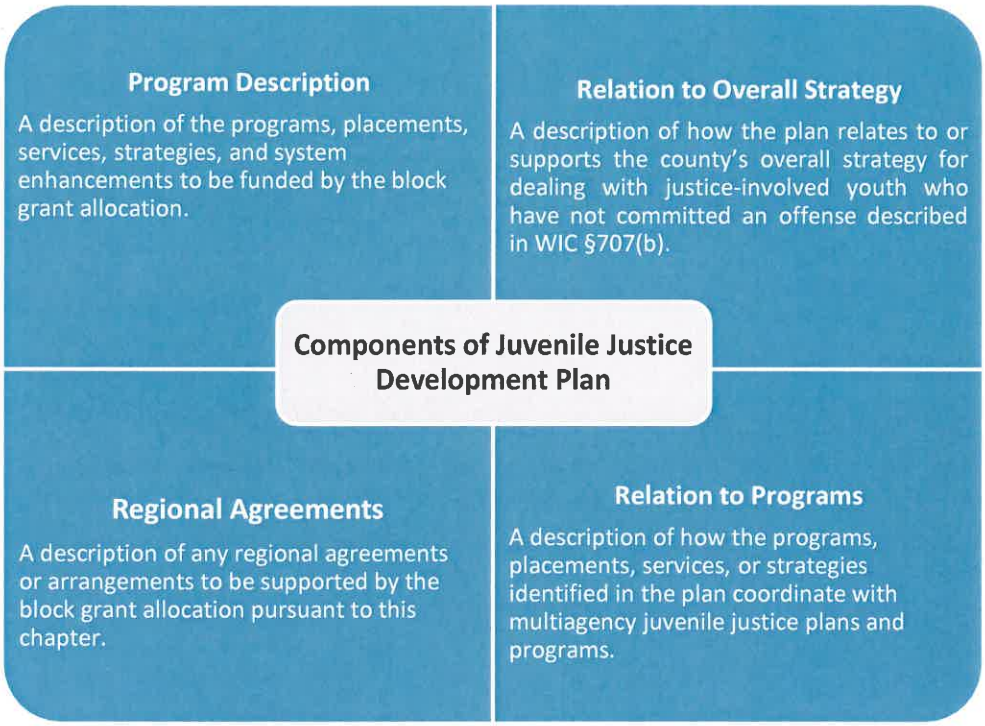
Senate Bill 81

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.

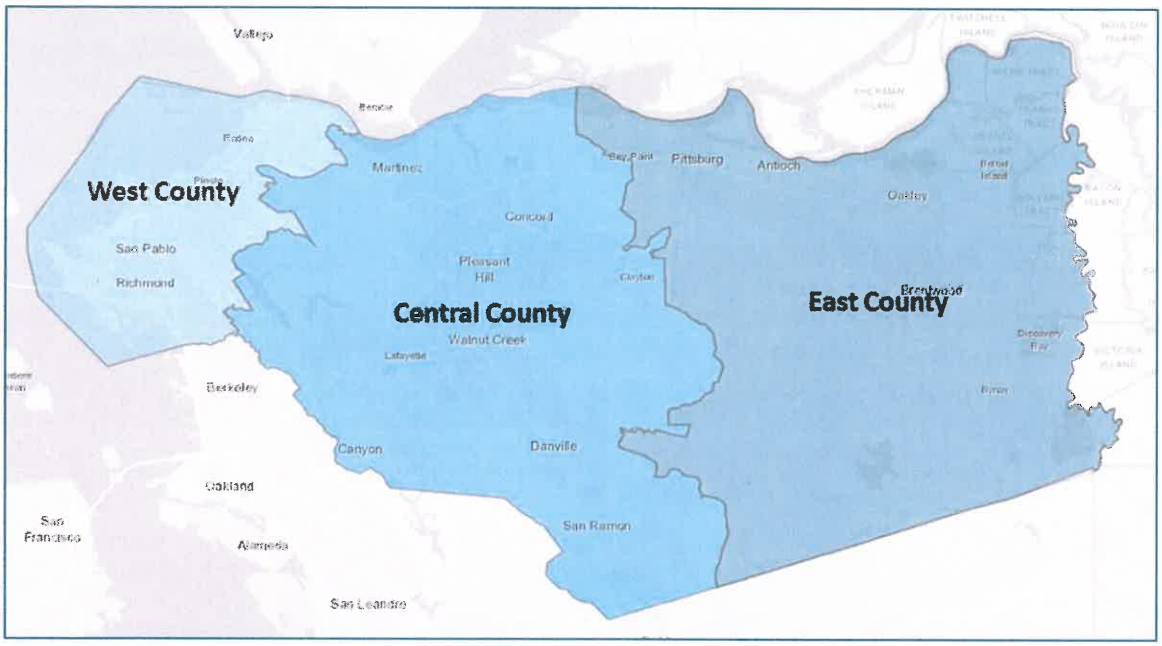
Consolidated Plan

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.[2] 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



West County	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.
Central County	With a population of over 500,000, Central County includes the County seat, Martinez, as well as the county's largest city, Concord.
East County	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.

[2] 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

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. Currently, a probation officer is assigned to Antioch High, Mt. Diablo High, and Pittsburg High. A Richmond West County Liaison probation officer is assigned to cover high schools in West County.

Table 3. Community Juvenile Justice Stakeholders

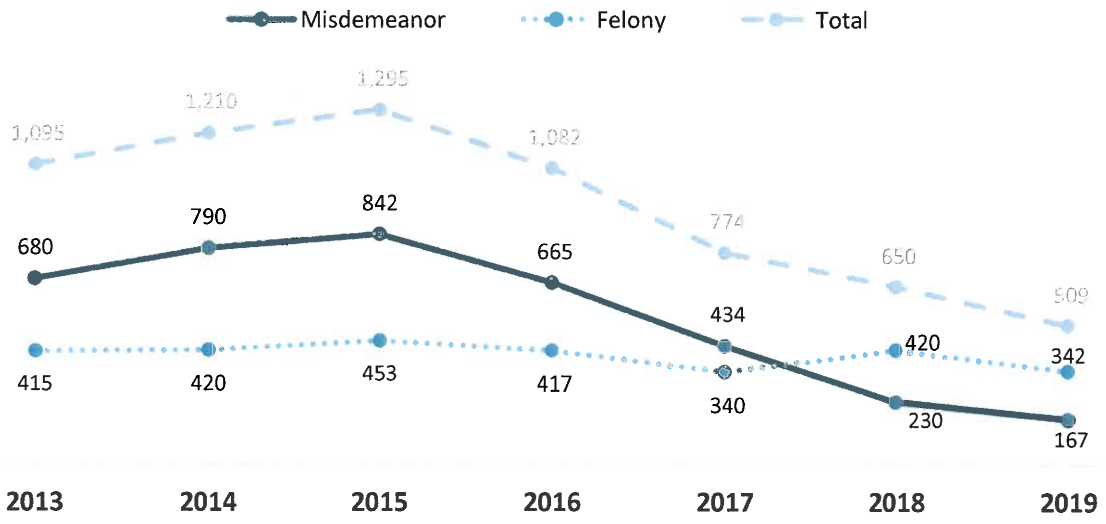
Community	Description
Community Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations	Provide an array of services focused on the rehabilitation and reentry of justice-involved youth in collaboration with several agencies including those listed here.

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.[3] 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 four years, from 1,295 youth in 2015, to 509 youth in 2019 (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, over half of youth supervised by Probation in Contra Costa County are assessed as moderate risk. Figure 4 provides an overview of the top needs identified through the JAIS[4] from 2013-2018. Emotional factors, drug abuse, and family history were the top three indicated needs for youth in Contra Costa County. In December 2019, the Probation Department began using the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a dynamic risks/needs assessment system, in place of the JAIS.

[3] 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.

[4] Note: Youth can demonstrate more than one need.

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

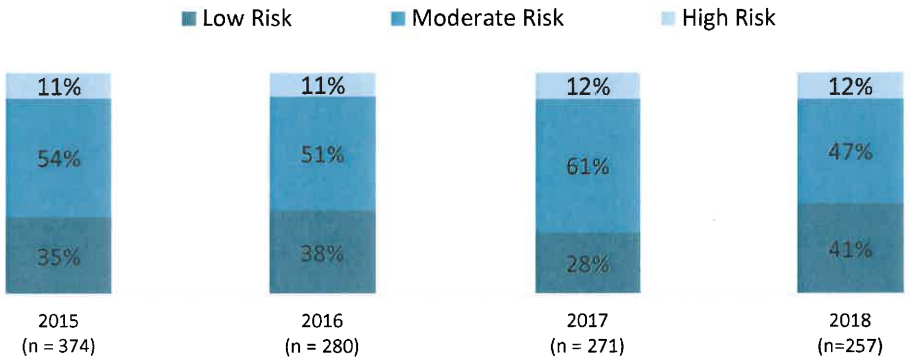
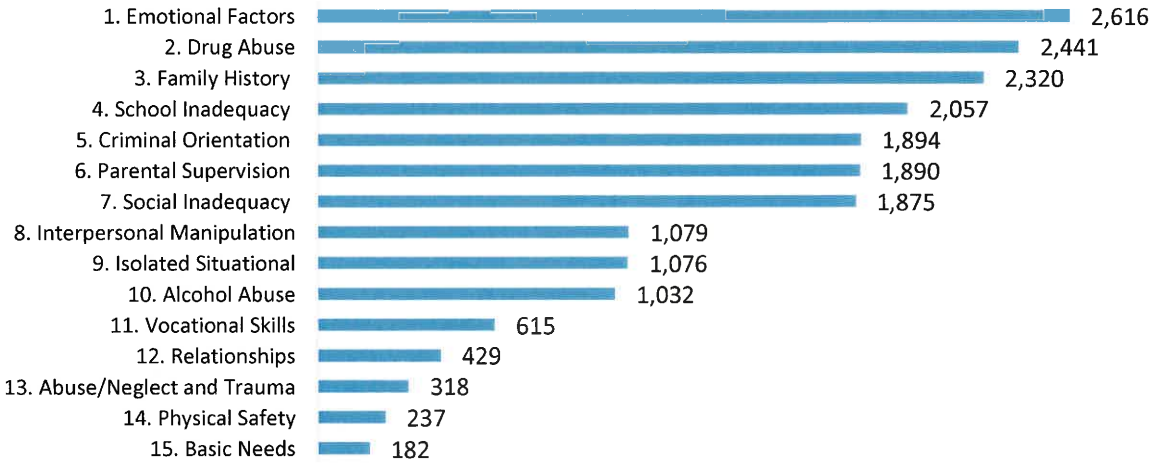


Figure 4. JAIS Assessment Top Needs (n=4,773)



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.[5] 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)

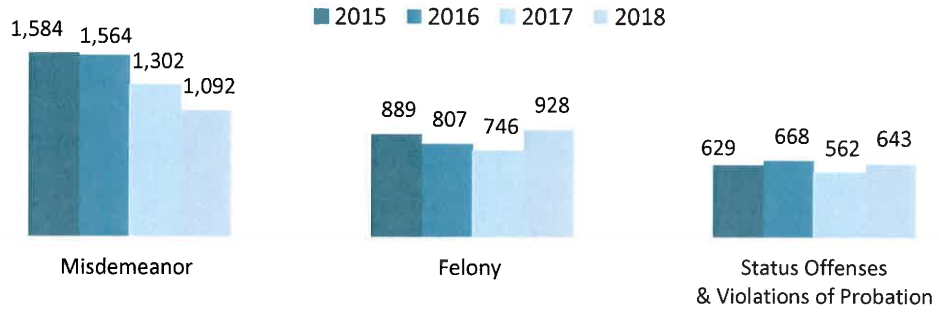
All data on juvenile referrals and petitions are drawn from the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS). Currently, JCPSS represents the most up-to-date and accurate estimate of data on juvenile cases in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa Probation and the Juvenile Court operate and share their information on a "main frame" computer case management system. The Probation Department is in the process of identifying a new vendor for a comprehensive case management system, 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.*

[5] Text for WIC Sections 601 and 602 are available here:
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=601.&lawCode=WIC

Cases Referred to the Probation Department

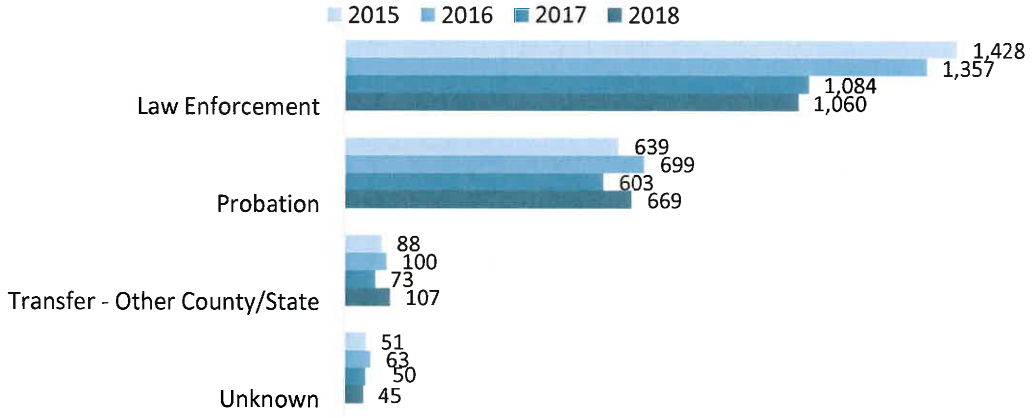
Since 2015, the total count of juvenile cases referred to Probation decreased from 3,102 in 2015 to 2,663 in 2018. As shown in Figure 5, this drop was mainly driven by a decline in referrals for misdemeanor offenses.

Figure 5. Juvenile Cases Referred to Probation, by Offense



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 1,428 cases in 2015 to 1,060 cases in 2018.

Figure 6. Sources of Referrals to Probation



Referrals to Probation are most often related to assault and robbery/theft. In 2018, almost one-third of misdemeanor referrals were assault and battery, and almost one-fifth of felony referrals were robberies (see Table 4 below).

Table 4. Most Common Offenses: Cases Referred to Probation in 2018

Misdemeanors (n=1092)		Felony Offenses (n=928)	
1. Assault and Battery	345 (32%)	1. Robbery	176 (19%)
2. Other Misdemeanor[6]	202 (18%)	2. Assault	139 (15%)
3. Burglary	73 (6%)	3. Theft	101 (11%)
4. Petty Theft	88 (8%)	4. Weapons	107 (12%)
5. Weapons	54 (5%)	5. Other Felonies	104 (11%)

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 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 were 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 2018, approximately nine percent of youth in Contra Costa County were Black,[7] whereas JCPSS reflects that 46 percent of cases referred to Probation were for Black youth during the same year.

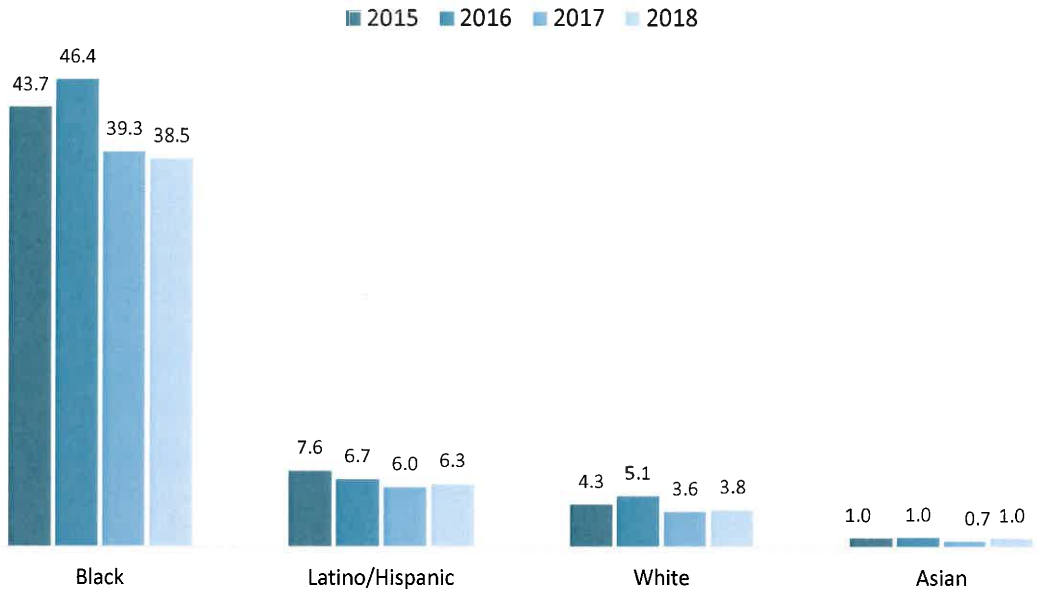
Figure 7 shows the rate of referrals to Probation by race/ethnicity from 2015-2018 per 1,000 youth.[8] The data indicate that Black youth are referred to Probation at a much higher rate than any other race. For example, in 2018, 38 out of every 1,000 Black youth were referred to Probation, compared to six out of every 1,000 Latino youth, four of every 1,000 White youth, and one out of every 1,000 Asian youth. While the rate of referrals for Black youth decreased from 2015 to 2018, Black youth continue to be disproportionately represented in referrals to Probation. Although not as high as referrals for Black youth, Latino youth also receive referrals to Probation that are higher than White and Asian youth.

[6] The JCPSS data system does not specify what is included in the "Other Misdemeanor" category

[7] 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=108,95,88,84&ch=7,11,726,10,72,9,87&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc

[8] The rate of referrals compares the race/ethnicity of referred cases to the race/ethnicity breakdown of youth (ages 0-17) in the county overall. Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth.

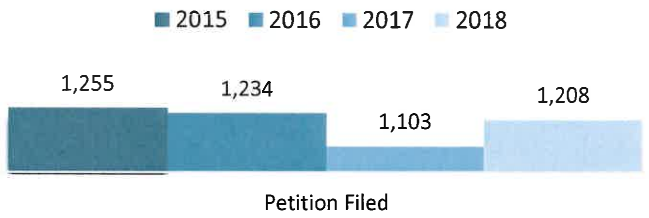
Figure 7. Rate of Referrals to Probation per 1,000 Youth, by Race/Ethnicity



Petitions Filed and Court Disposition

Between 2015 and 2018, the DA filed an average of 1,200 petitions per year with the Juvenile Court.

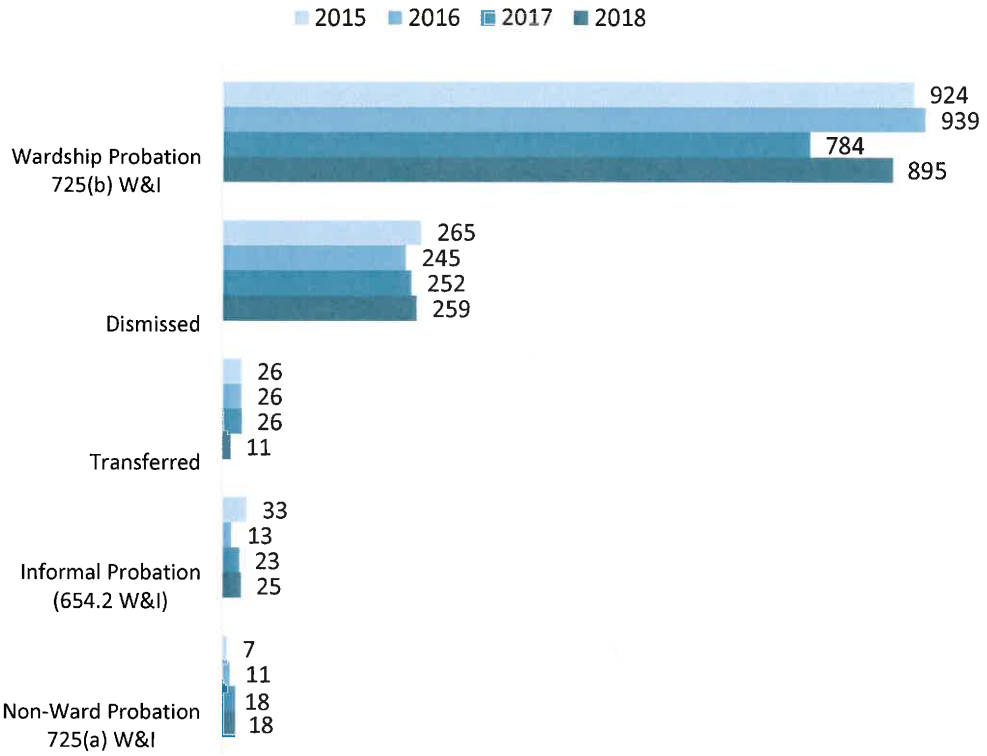
Figure 8. Juvenile Court Petitions by Prosecutor Action



In 2018, the most common court disposition was wardship probation (see Figure 9).[9] 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.

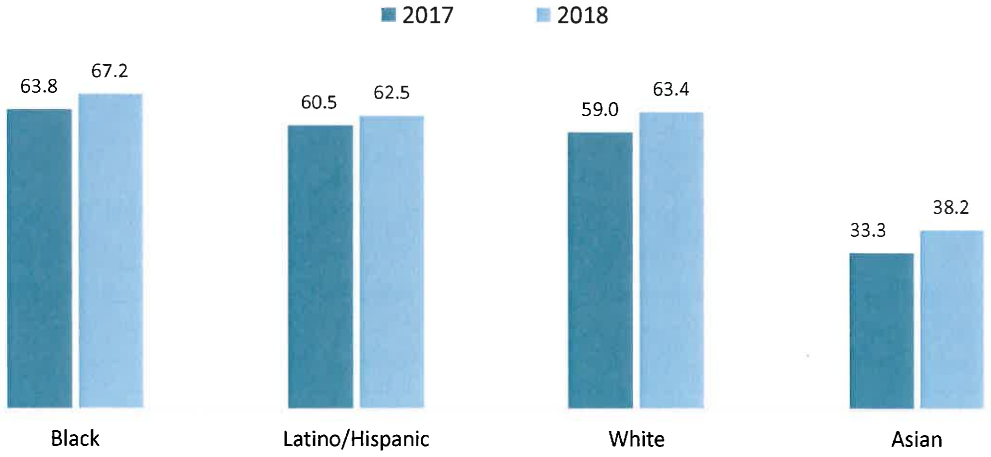
[9] A Court Disposition is an action taken by the Juvenile Court as the result of a petition.

Figure 9. Juvenile Court Disposition in 2017



As shown in Figure 10, petitions filed by the DA do not mirror the disparities apparent in referral rates. In 2017 and 2018, the DA filed petitions for approximately 60 percent of referrals made for Black, Latino, and White youth. In comparison, the DA filed petitions for about 30 percent of referrals made for Asian youth.

Figure 10. Proportion of Referrals with Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity



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. 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.

- 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 male youth and reentry supervision.
- Commitment to the Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP) for male youth 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 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 18th 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 has a long history of providing direct services to some of the county's most vulnerable students, including young people who are incarcerated, homeless or in foster care, as well as students who have severe physical or emotional challenges. CCCOE also serves over 10,000 students at 34 high schools through its Career Technical Education (CTE) programming. CCCOE serves as an advocate for education and youth in Contra Costa County and helps increase public awareness of educational issues through bold initiatives including the Attendance Awareness campaign and Safe Schools for All. 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 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 11) 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 11. Faith and Community-Based Organizations

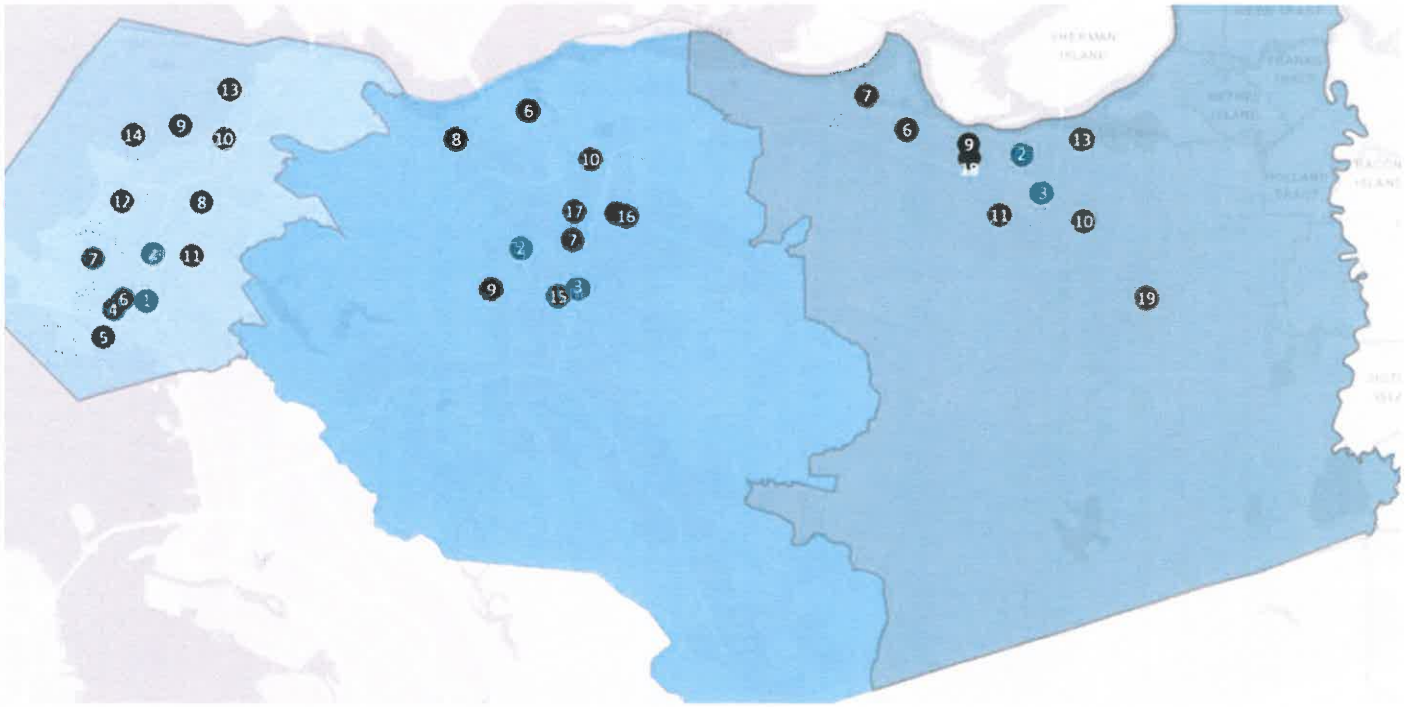
Map Key

This map offers a snapshot of locations for the various organizations that provide resources and services to justice-involved youth in Contra Costa County.

The following section offers detailed descriptions of the general resources offered in the county. See section VII for the full description of programs funded by JJCPA and YOBG.

● = Programs funded by JJCPA and YOBG*

● = General Community Resources not funded by JJCPA and YOBG



	West	Central	East
JJCPA & YOBG Programs	1) RYSE Center 2) Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)	2) COFY 3) Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)	2) COFY 3) BACR
General Resources	4) West Contra Costa Youth Service Bureau 5) Girls Inc. of West Contra Costa 6) Rubicon Programs 7) Center For Human Development 8) Boys & Girls Clubs of Contra Costa 9) Community Violence Solutions 10) Getting Out of Dodge 11) Congress of Neutrals 12) Community Health for Asian Americans (CHAA) 13) Community Works West 14) Rainbow Community Center	6) Rubicon Programs 7) Center For Human Development 8) Boys & Girls Clubs of Contra Costa 9) Community Violence Solutions 10) Getting Out of Dodge 15) Youth Employment Services 14) Rainbow Community Center 16) John F. Kennedy University Community Center 17) C.O.P.E. Family Support Center	7) Center for Human Development 9) Community Violence Solutions 10) Getting Out of Dodge 11) Congress of Neutrals 13) Community Works West 18) REACH Project Inc. 19) One Day At A Time

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 disorder (SUD) treatment services. Stakeholders such as parents and service providers expressed that there are limited youth-appropriate substance use

treatment services in the county. Specific geographic deficits exist for SUD treatment in Central and West County where there are presently no youth SUD treatment providers. 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. While East County has general deficits in services, as noted above, there are presently no youth SUD treatment services available in Central and West County.

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) Prevention Services

Limited information about available juvenile justice system prevention options. While diversion programs are needed to reduce youth's formal entry into the justice system, opportunities to prevent initial contact with the justice system are an important component of a robust continuum of options for youth. County agencies and community members agreed that there is limited knowledge of existing prevention options in the county. They noted that understanding what programs already exist in communities—including programs run by established community-based organizations as well as programs and activities run by community and faith-based groups—would help the county identify opportunities to build upon and fill gaps in prevention options across the county.

6) 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.

7) 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.

8) 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 seven 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) **Reentry & Education:** Continue to support reentry, including reenrollment in school following incarceration or placement;
4) **Prevention Services:** Inventory existing prevention services;
5) **Diversion Services**: Inventory existing services and support the development of countywide diversion programs ;
6) **Structured Decision Making Tools:** Continue to reduce racial disparities; and
7) **Service and Outcome Measurement:** Create measures to track services and determine impact

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 six prioritized focus areas.

1) Behavioral Health Services

The Probation Department will continue to work with the Mental Health Services division of Contra Costa Behavioral Health Services (BHS) to bridge 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 alternative funding sources can 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) Reentry & Education Services

Education reentry after incarceration or placement remains a priority for the JJCC. 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 and reentry advocacy.

4) Prevention Services

The JJCC will support the creation of a county-wide prevention inventory. The inventory will include programs aimed at engaging at-risk youth with the intention of avoiding initial justice system involvement.

5) Diversion Services

The JJCC will support the creation of a county-wide diversion inventory. The inventory will include programs aimed at reducing further justice system escalation for youth who have had initial contact with the justice system. In a collaborative approach with other justice system partners and with community and youth input, the Probation Department will continue to 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.

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

- Continue working with University of Cincinnati to monitor use of and fidelity to the newly implemented OYAS;
- Continue to monitor the newly implemented 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.

7) Service and Outcome Measurement

To track the number of youth receiving services, the services provided, as well as the outcomes of such services, the JJCC will develop service and outcome measures for JJCPA-funded programming and include such measures in Requests for Proposals (RPF) and Scopes of Work (SOW).

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. The Probation Department is in the process of identifying a new vendor for a comprehensive case management system to assist with ongoing data collection, monitoring, and evaluation. A delivery date is yet to be determined; however, significant progress is anticipated 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	■		■		
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's Juvenile Education Advocate/ Reentry Attorney	■				■

Programs Funded by JJPCA

JJCPA was created to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing 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
JJCPA Funded Programs	
DPOs at High Schools	Contra Costa County Probation utilizes JJCPA funds to staff Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) at public high schools within 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

Table 6. Contra Costa County Programs Funded by JJCPA

Program Name	Description
	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 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.
Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office	The Public Defender's Juvenile Education Advocate/Reentry Attorney will provide holistic, civil legal services to youth impacted by the juvenile justice system to improve their educational outcomes, decrease youth homelessness, increase access to medical and mental health care, and increase employment opportunities. Services will include: representing students in school expulsion proceedings; special education representation to increase access to special education services and accommodations; helping students reenroll in school after their release from facilities and ensure timely transfer of credits; representing all Public Defender clients in AB 12 proceedings; and representing youth in juvenile record sealing and vacatur proceedings.

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.[10]

Table 7. Contra Costa County Programs funded by YOBG

Program Name	Description
YOBG Funded Programs	
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.

[10] Girls In Motion (GIM), the structured residential program for adolescent females previously funded by YOBG, is now funded through County General Fund dollars.

Appendix A. Plan Development Process

Contra Costa County contracted Resource Development Associates (RDA), an Oakland-based consulting firm, to support the development of the fiscal year (FY) 2019-20 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 on the Consolidated Annual Plan. During this process, the Probation Department and Contra Costa County Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) leadership worked closely with RDA. In preparation for the creation of the FY2020-21 Consolidated Annual Plan, and to properly orient and support the new configuration of the JJCC body, Contra Costa County again contracted with RDA. This section provides an overview of the methods applied for the plan development process including a description of the JJCC meetings and the needs assessment conducted as well as JJCC meeting schedules and activities.

JJCC Meetings

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

Table 8. 2018-2019 JJCC Meetings and Purpose

Meeting	Description
Meeting 1. October 2018	Introduced project to JJCC, established meeting structure and process, and validated data collection and outreach methods.
Meeting 2. 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.
Meeting 3. December 2018	Presented findings from data collection activities to inform development of initial priority areas for the Consolidated Annual Plan.
Meeting 4. February 2019	Presented the draft Consolidated Annual Plan to validate and identify points to further refine.
Meeting 5. March 2019	Presented the final Consolidated Annual Plan.

Table 9. 2019-2020 JJCC Meetings and Purpose

Meeting	Description
Meeting 1. October 2019	Convened newly formed body. Reviewed history, goals, governance structure, activities and purpose of the JJCC.
Meeting 2. November 2019	Presented an overview of FY2019-20 Consolidated Annual Plan to foster shared understanding of required components, priorities, and action strategy to inform the FY2020-21 Consolidated Annual Plan.
Meeting 3. January 2020	Received presentations from JJCPA-funded providers and other youth justice partners. Approved bylaws.
Meeting 4. February 2020	Completed presentations from JJCPA-funded providers and other youth justice partners. Presented the draft FY2020-21 Consolidated Annual Plan to validate and identify points to further refine.
Meeting 5. March 2020	Presented the final Consolidated Annual Plan.

Needs Assessment

With support and information from the JJCC and Probation Department, in 2018-2019 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 10. 2018-2019 Focus Groups and Interviews Conducted

Affiliation	Participants
Interviews	
Alcohol and Other Drugs Department	Chief Director (1)
Probation Department	Chief Probation Officer (1)
	Assistant Chief Probation Officer (1)
District Attorney's Office	Assistant District Attorney
JJCPA-funded Community-based Organizations	Leadership (3) Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY), Bay Area Community Resources (BACR), and RYSE, Inc.
Local Police Departments	Police Chiefs (2) Antioch and Richmond Police Department
Mental Health Services	Program Managers (2)
Public Defender's Office	Deputy Public Defenders (2)
Superior Court	Presiding Judge (1)
Schools	Office of Education Deputy Superintendent (1)
	Office of Education Youth Development Services Manager (1)
	School Principal (1) Mt. Diablo High School
Focus Groups	
Community-based Organizations *Includes parents, caregivers, and staff*	Bay Area Community Resources (4)
	RYSE (6)
Probation Department	Field Deputy Probation Officers (3)
	Police department-based Deputy Probation Officers (2)
	School-based Probation Officers (3)
	Supervisors and Management Staff (5)
Youth on Probation	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 11. 2018- 2019 Quantitative Data

Data	Source
Demographic Data • Race, ethnicity, gender, zip code	Probation Department
JAIS Risk and Needs Assessment • Risk levels and top needs	Probation Department
Program and Service Inventory • Programs and services currently available for youth	Multiple Agencies

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

		Region		
		East	Central	West
	Funded Programs[11]			
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
	Other Community Based Programs			
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	x		

[11] The services described here are those funded by JJCPA/YOBG. Several of these programs provide additional services in the county.

		Region		
		East	Central	West
	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.			
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
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, LBGT 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	

		Region		
		East	Central	West
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		