



# Agenda

## PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

March 11, 2019  
10:30 A.M.

651 Pine Street, Room 101, Martinez

Supervisor John Gioia, Chair  
Supervisor Federal D. Glover, Vice Chair

### Agenda Items:

Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee

1. Introductions
2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to three minutes).
3. APPROVE Record of Action from the February 4, 2019 meeting. **(Page 4)**
4. CONSIDER accepting a report on the County's Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan and PROVIDE direction to staff regarding the recruitment process for the community based organization and public member seats on the Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. **(Paul Reyes, Committee Staff) (Page 8)**
5. CONSIDER accepting an update on the Board of Supervisor's letter to the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds to ban gun shows and provide direction to staff. **(Paul Reyes, Committee Staff) (Page 80)**
6. CONSIDER approving FY 2018/19 AB 109 funding for the West County EarlyRep Program, as requested by the Public Defender. **(Paul Reyes, Committee Staff) (Page 105)**
7. CONSIDER accepting the Quality Assurance Committee's recommendation to increase Fast Eddie's award by \$37,500 and provide direction on the usage of the Local Innovation Fund. **(Donte Blue, ORJ Deputy Director) (Page 111)**
8. The next meeting is currently scheduled for April 1, 2019.
9. Adjourn

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*The Public Protection Committee will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend Public Protection Committee meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting.*

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*Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and*

*distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Public Protection Committee less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 651 Pine Street, 10th floor, during normal business hours.*

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*Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.*

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For Additional Information Contact:

Paul Reyes, Committee Staff  
Phone (925) 335-1096, Fax (925) 646-1353  
[paul.reyes@cao.cccounty.us](mailto:paul.reyes@cao.cccounty.us)

**Glossary of Acronyms, Abbreviations, and other Terms (in alphabetical order):**

Contra Costa County has a policy of making limited use of acronyms, abbreviations, and industry-specific language in its Board of Supervisors meetings and written materials. Following is a list of commonly used language that may appear in oral presentations and written materials associated with Board meetings:

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<b>AB</b>	Assembly Bill	<b>HIPAA</b>	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
<b>ABAG</b>	Association of Bay Area Governments	<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ACA</b>	Assembly Constitutional Amendment	<b>HOV</b>	High Occupancy Vehicle
<b>ADA</b>	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>AFSCME</b>	American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees	<b>HUD</b>	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>AICP</b>	American Institute of Certified Planners	<b>Inc.</b>	Incorporated
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>IOC</b>	Internal Operations Committee
<b>ALUC</b>	Airport Land Use Commission	<b>ISO</b>	Industrial Safety Ordinance
<b>AOD</b>	Alcohol and Other Drugs	<b>JPA</b>	Joint (exercise of) Powers Authority or Agreement
<b>BAAQMD</b>	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	<b>Lamorinda</b>	Lafayette-Moraga-Orinda Area
<b>BART</b>	Bay Area Rapid Transit District	<b>LAFCo</b>	Local Agency Formation Commission
<b>BCDC</b>	Bay Conservation & Development Commission	<b>LLC</b>	Limited Liability Company
<b>BGO</b>	Better Government Ordinance	<b>LLP</b>	Limited Liability Partnership
<b>BOS</b>	Board of Supervisors	<b>Local 1</b>	Public Employees Union Local 1
<b>CALTRANS</b>	California Department of Transportation	<b>LVN</b>	Licensed Vocational Nurse
<b>CaiWIN</b>	California Works Information Network	<b>MAC</b>	Municipal Advisory Council
<b>CaiWORKS</b>	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids	<b>MBE</b>	Minority Business Enterprise
<b>CAER</b>	Community Awareness Emergency Response	<b>M.D.</b>	Medical Doctor
<b>CAO</b>	County Administrative Officer or Office	<b>M.F.T.</b>	Marriage and Family Therapist
<b>CCCFPD</b>	(ConFire) Contra Costa County Fire Protection District	<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>CCHP</b>	Contra Costa Health Plan	<b>MOE</b>	Maintenance of Effort
<b>CCTA</b>	Contra Costa Transportation Authority	<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>CDBG</b>	Community Development Block Grant	<b>MTC</b>	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
<b>CEQA</b>	California Environmental Quality Act	<b>NACo</b>	National Association of Counties
<b>CIO</b>	Chief Information Officer	<b>OB-GYN</b>	Obstetrics and Gynecology
<b>COLA</b>	Cost of living adjustment	<b>O.D.</b>	Doctor of Optometry
<b>ConFire</b>	(CCCFPD) Contra Costa County Fire Protection District	<b>OES-EOC</b>	Office of Emergency Services-Emergency Operations Center
<b>CPA</b>	Certified Public Accountant	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>CPI</b>	Consumer Price Index	<b>Psy.D.</b>	Doctor of Psychology
<b>CSA</b>	County Service Area	<b>RDA</b>	Redevelopment Agency
<b>CSAC</b>	California State Association of Counties	<b>RFI</b>	Request For Information
<b>CTC</b>	California Transportation Commission	<b>RFP</b>	Request For Proposal
<b>dba</b>	doing business as	<b>RFQ</b>	Request For Qualifications
<b>EBMUD</b>	East Bay Municipal Utility District	<b>RN</b>	Registered Nurse
<b>ECCFPD</b>	East Contra Costa Fire Protection District	<b>SB</b>	Senate Bill
<b>ECCRPC</b>	East Contra Costa Regional Planning Commission	<b>SBE</b>	Small Business Enterprise
<b>EIR</b>	Environmental Impact Report	<b>SRVRPC</b>	San Ramon Valley Regional Planning Commission
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement	<b>SWAT</b>	Southwest Area Transportation Committee
<b>EMCC</b>	Emergency Medical Care Committee	<b>TRANSPAC</b>	Transportation Partnership & Cooperation (Central)
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Medical Services	<b>TRANSPLAN</b>	Transportation Planning Committee (East County)
<b>EPSDT</b>	State Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program (Mental Health)	<b>TRE or TTE</b>	Trustee
<b>et al.</b>	et alii (and others)	<b>TWIC</b>	Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration	<b>VA</b>	Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>vs.</b>	versus (against)
<b>F&amp;HS</b>	Family and Human Services Committee	<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network
<b>First 5</b>	First Five Children and Families Commission (Proposition 10)	<b>WBE</b>	Women Business Enterprise
<b>FTE</b>	Full Time Equivalent	<b>WCCTAC</b>	West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year		
<b>GHAD</b>	Geologic Hazard Abatement District		
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System		
<b>HCD</b>	(State Dept of) Housing & Community Development		
<b>HHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services		



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE - SPECIAL MEETING

3.

**Meeting Date:** 03/11/2019  
**Subject:** RECORD OF ACTION - February 4, 2019  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** N/A  
**Referral Name:** RECORD OF ACTION - February 4, 2019  
**Presenter:** Paul Reyes, Committee Staff      **Contact:** Paul Reyes, (925)  
335-1096

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#### **Referral History:**

County Ordinance requires that each County body keep a record of its meetings. Though the record need not be verbatim, it must accurately reflect the agenda and the decisions made in the meeting.

#### **Referral Update:**

Attached for the Committee's consideration is the Record of Action for its February 4, 2019 meeting.

#### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

APPROVE Record of Action from the February 4, 2019 meeting.

#### **Fiscal Impact (if any):**

No fiscal impact. This item is informational only.

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#### **Attachments**

Record of Action - February 4, 2019

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# Agenda

## PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

February 4, 2019

10:30 A.M.

651 Pine Street, Room 101, Martinez

Supervisor John Gioia, Chair  
Supervisor Federal D. Glover, Vice Chair

**Agenda Items:**

Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee

Present: John Gioia, Chair  
Federal D. Glover, Vice Chair

Staff Present: David Twa, County Administrator  
Tim Ewell, Chief Assistant County Administrator  
Paul Reyes, Committee Staff

1. Introductions

*Convene - 10:30 AM*

2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to three minutes).

*No public comment.*

3. APPROVE Record of Action from the January 28, 2019 meeting.

*Approved as presented.*

Vice Chair Federal D. Glover, Chair John Gioia

AYE: Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

Passed

4. 1. REVIEW and APPROVE the fiscal year 2019/20 AB 109 budget proposal from the Sheriff's Office in the amount of \$800,000 for inmate program services, as recommended by the Community Corrections Partnership-Executive Committee.

2. ACCEPT a report on the AB 109 Community Corrections fund balance.

*Approved as presented with a request to the Sheriff's Office to provide an update on commission revenue once a new inmate telecommunications contract has been executed.*

Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

AYE: Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

Passed

5. 1. PROVIDE input and direction to staff on the proposed contractor solicitation process for the AB 109 Community Programs for 2019, including but not limited to:
- a. the contract period,
  - b. the method of solicitation,
  - c. the timeline of the process
  - d. the composition of Review Panels, and
  - e. the allocation of funding.

Note that the AB 109 Innovation funding solicitation for 2019 will also require a similar solicitation process to be undertaken by the ORJ for FY 2019-2020 contracts.

2. CONSIDER increasing the AB 109 Community Programs allocation to:

- support housing needs of special populations such as women, families, families with dependents, and 290 sex offender registrant;
- expand civil legal services;
- provide full funding for the Salesforce licenses that contractors are required to maintain for reentry service data. (\$17,000)

3. CONSIDER the re-allocation of the FY 2018-19 funding in the amount of \$50,000 for housing for women and children that was not utilized by Reach Fellowship International.

***Approved as presented with the following direction to staff:***

1. ***Build into the FY 19/20 budget \$50,000 in AB 109 funding for housing for women and children that was not utilized by Reach Fellowship International.***
2. ***Approved \$17,000 in AB 109 funding for Sales Force license.***
3. ***The term of the contracts awarded from the RFP process will be 3 years (no one-year renewal clauses).***
4. ***Included Lavonna Martin from Health, Housing, and Homelessness to participate in housing RFP.***
5. ***Bring the FY 18/19 Quarter 4 AB 109 funding request for the West County Failure to Appear program to the Community Corrections Partnership in March 2019.***

Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

AYE: Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

Passed

6. 1. APPROVE calendar year 2018 Public Protection Committee Annual Report for submission to the Board of Supervisors;
2. PROVIDE direction to staff as appropriate.

*Approved as presented, with the following direction to staff:*

1. *Provide a report on IWF financial analysis and the new inmate telecommunications contract when completed by the Sheriff's Office.*
2. *Provide an update on the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, revise annual report to continue referral to CY 2019.*
3. *Provide an update on the Racial Justice Oversight Body and the implementation of the Racial Justice Task Force recommendations.*
4. *Provide an update on the Board of Supervisor's letter to ban gun shows at the County Fairgrounds.*
5. *Return to the Board to refer justice system fees to the Public Protection Committee.*

Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

AYE: Chair John Gioia, Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

Passed

7. The next meeting is currently scheduled for March 4, 2019.

8. Adjourn

***Adjourned - 11:40 AM***

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For Additional Information Contact:

Paul Reyes, Committee Staff  
Phone (925) 335-1096, Fax (925) 646-1353  
[paul.reyes@cao.cccounty.us](mailto:paul.reyes@cao.cccounty.us)



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE - SPECIAL MEETING

4.

**Meeting Date:** 03/11/2019  
**Subject:** REFERRAL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** N/A  
**Referral Name:** REFERRAL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL  
**Presenter:** Paul Reyes, Committee Staff **Contact:** Paul Reyes, 335-1096

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#### **Referral History:**

On February 13, 2018, the Board of Supervisors referred to the Committee a review of the production of the County's Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The plan is due to the state on May 1 of each year, as a condition of Contra Costa's annual funding through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG). For Contra Costa County, this amounts to over \$8 million in annual funding specifically for juvenile justice activities.

Subsequent to the referral, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) met on March 6, 2018 to discuss the revised, consolidated Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The JJCC is staffed by the Probation Department and is composed of the following individuals in CY 2018:

1. Todd Billeci, Probation Department (Chair of JJCC)
2. Supervisor Karen Mitchoff, (Current BOS Chair rotates annually)
3. Karen Moghtader, Public Defender's Office
4. Dan Cabral, District Attorney's Office
5. Brian Vanderlind, Office of the Sheriff
6. Lynn Mackey, Contra Costa Office of Education
7. Eric Ghisletta, Martinez Police Department
8. Shirley Lorenz, Juvenile Justice-Delinquency Prevention Commission
9. Dan Batiuchok, Behavior Health-Health Services Department
10. Kathy Marsh, Employment and Human Services Department - Children and Family Services
11. Mickie Marchetti, REACH Project
12. Ruth Barajas-Cardona, Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)
13. Fatima Matal Sol, County Alcohol and Other Drugs Director

A copy of the Plan, which was presented to and approved by the JJCC in March 2018 is attached to this staff report for reference.

At the April 2018 meeting of the Public Protection Committee, staff was directed to return at a future meeting date with information regarding the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), the Delinquency Prevention Commission (DPC) and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). This information would allow the Committee to better assess a path forward for potential changes, mergers or consolidation of juvenile justice oversight by multiple advisory committees.

At the September 10, 2018 meeting, staff presented the following a summary of the JJC, the DPC and the JJCC:

#### **Juvenile Justice Commission:**

The Juvenile Justice Commission is a state body created by statute and is in effect part of the Superior Court. (Welf.

& Inst., § 229.). The charge of JJC is, among other things, to inspect detention facilities or group homes in counties where a minor has been held in custody. In addition, a JJC may hold hearings from time-to-time and compel the attendance of individuals to testify at such hearings.

The JJC is not subject to the Brown Act, but rather the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Gov. Code, § 11120 et. seq.) and falls within an exemption to that Act specifically for courts. (Gov. Code, § 11121.1 (a).) The exemption allows for the Court to choose not to post agendas or otherwise meet publicly.

The JJC does not direct any County financial resources allocated for juvenile justice.

### **Delinquency Prevention Commission:**

The board of supervisors in each county has statutory authority to create and appoint members to a Delinquency Prevention Commission. The charge of a DPC is to coordinate on a countywide basis activities of governmental and non-governmental entities related to juvenile delinquency prevention. In lieu of appointing all members, a county board may designate the JJC (the State body described above) to also serve as the DPC. In Contra Costa County, the Board has chosen to designate members of the Court's JJC as the County's DPC by ordinance. This means that the membership of the County DPC is appointed by the Court and not the County.

The DPC is a local body implemented in this County by an ordinance. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 233. Ord. Code, Ch. 26-6, "Delinquency Prevention Commission.") Thus, it is a legislative body for purposes of the Brown Act. (Gov. Code, § 54952 (a), (b).) DPC meetings must be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act.

The DPC does not direct any County financial resources allocated for juvenile justice.

### **Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council:**

The JJCC is created pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 749.22 and is charged with creating and maintaining a multi-agency juvenile justice plan composed of several critical parts, including, but not limited to:

- (a) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services resources which specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.
- (b) 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, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substance sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile alcohol use within the council's jurisdiction.
- (c) A local action plan (LAP) for improving and marshaling the resources set forth in subdivision (a) to reduce the incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency in the areas targeted pursuant to subdivision (b) above and the greater community.
- (d) Develop information and intelligence-sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and to provide data for measuring the success of the grantee in achieving its goals.
- (e) Identify outcome measures.

The JJCC does make recommendations for the allocation of County financial resources juvenile justice. Specifically, the multi-agency juvenile justice plan is required to received a state allocation of Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) each year. For fiscal year 2018/19, the County estimates receipt of \$8.9 million (\$4.7 million from JJCPA and \$4.2 million from YOBG). For fiscal year 2017/18, the County received a combined amount of \$8.2 million from both sources.

At the September 2018 meeting of the Public Protection Committee, staff was directed to return at the next meeting to consider the next steps needed to consolidate the delinquency prevention functions of the DPC and JJCC. Staff was also directed to return with information on the membership of the JJCC to allow the Committee to better assess the need for additional seats.

The following information was provided on the JJCC membership:

## **Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Membership:**

Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 749.22 establishes the minimum membership of the JJCC. Per WIC §749.22, the JJCC "shall, at a minimum, include the chief probation officer, as chair, and one representative each from the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, the sheriff's department, the board of supervisors, the department of social services, the department of mental health, a community-based drug and alcohol program, a city police department, the county office of education or a school district, and an at-large community representative. In order to carry out its duties pursuant to this section, a coordinating council shall also include representatives from nonprofit community-based organizations providing services to minors."

Below are the members of the JJCC as of March 2018:

<b>Seat</b>	<b>Incumbent</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Chief Probation Officer, as Chair	Todd Billeci	Probation Department
District Attorney's Office	Dan Cabral	District Attorney's Office
Public Defender's Office	Karen Moghtader	Public Defender's Office
Sheriff's Department	Brian Vanderlind	Sheriff's Office
Board of Supervisors	Supevisor Mitchoff	Board of Supervisors
Department of Social Services	Kathy Marsh	Employment and Human Services Department - Children and Family Services
Department of Mental Health	Dan Batiuchok	Behavior Health - Heath Services Department
Community-based Drug and Alcohol Program	Fatima Matal Sol	County Alcohol and Other Drugs
City Police Department	Eric Ghisletta	Martinez Police Department
County Office of Education or a School District	Lynn Mackey	Contra Costa Office of Education
At-large Community Representative	Shirley Lorenz	Juvenile Justice - Delinquency Prevention Commission
Nonprofit Community-based Organization #1	Mickie Marchetti	REACH Project
Nonprofit Community-based Organization #2	Ruth Barajas-Cardona	Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)

During the October 2018 meeting, the Committee acknowledged that two County advisory bodies, the DPC and the JJCC, that 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 Committee recommended the dissolution of the DPC and that the JJCC assume the duties of coordinating juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives through the annual multi-agency juvenile justice planning process. To best carry out its duties, the Committee 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.

## **Referral Update:**

### **FY 2019/2020 Consolidated Annual Plan**

On March 5, 2019, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council approved the FY 2019/2020 Consolidated Annual Plan. The goal of the planning process was to create a feasible Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan to improve services for Contra Costa County's juvenile justice population. The planning process included assessing of existing practices and resources, identifying system needs and gaps, and prioritizing and recommending solutions. The full Annual Plan and a summarized Annual Plan have been attached for reference.

## Recruitment Process

Through Board Resolution, six additional seats have been created, five of which are community based seats which are currently vacant. The JJCC membership, as of February 2019, has been included for reference. Staff is recommending the following recruitment schedules to the PPC for consideration:

### 8-Week Application Period:

- April 1: Issue press release advertising vacancies
- May 24: Application Deadline
- June 3: PPC Committee Meeting - Interviews
- June 18: Board consideration of PPC nominations

### 4-Week Application Period:

- April 1: Issue press release advertising vacancies
- April 26: Application Deadline
- May 6: PPC Committee Meeting - Interviews
- May 21: Board consideration of PPC nominations

### **Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

1. ACCEPT a report on the County's Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan; and
2. PROVIDE direction to staff regarding the recruitment process for the community based organization and public member seats on the Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

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### **Attachments**

Board of Supervisors' Referral

JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Plan 2018

FY 19/20 Consolidated Annual Plan

FY 19/20 Annual Plan Summary

JJCC Membership Feb 2019

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**Contra  
Costa  
County**

To: Board of Supervisors  
From: David Twa, County Administrator  
Date: February 13, 2018

Subject: REFER to the Public Protection Committee

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**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

REFER to the Public Protection Committee consideration of producing a Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan, as recommended by Supervisor Gioia.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

None.

**BACKGROUND:**

The Multi-Agency Plan is Contra Costa's sole opportunity to produce a robust and well-informed justice plan for our county's children. It is due to the state on May 1, as a condition of Contra Costa's annual funding through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). For more the a decade, Contra Costa has made minimal changes in its plan. This state-mandated annual multi-agency plan provides singular opportunities for truly meaningful progress to support young people (including, for example, systemic issues related to immigrant youth, disabled youth, cross-over youth, children of incarcerated parents, school push-out, and racial justice).

It is recommended that the item be referred to the Public Protection Committee.

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APPROVE

OTHER

RECOMMENDATION OF CNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR

RECOMMENDATION OF BOARD  
COMMITTEE

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Action of Board On: **02/13/2018**  APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED  OTHER

Clerks Notes:

**VOTE OF SUPERVISORS**

AYE: John Gioia, District I Supervisor  
Candace Andersen, District II  
Supervisor  
Diane Burgis, District III Supervisor  
Karen Mitchoff, District IV  
Supervisor  
Federal D. Glover, District V  
Supervisor

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of an action taken and entered on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors on the date shown.

ATTESTED: February 13, 2018

David J. Twa, County Administrator and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: June McHuen, Deputy

Contact: Timothy Ewell (925)  
335-1036



# CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

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## Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act & Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG)



## Consolidated Annual Plan 2018

Contact: Lesha Roth  
Assistant Chief Probation Officer  
[Lesha.Roth@prob.cccounty.us](mailto:Lesha.Roth@prob.cccounty.us)  
925-313-4149

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## **Part I: Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy**

### **Assessment of Existing Services:**

Contra Costa County offers a wide variety of resources to at risk and justice system involved youth and their families within the community. These resources are provided by city, county and state agencies as well as community based organizations.

**Law Enforcement:** Contra Costa County is unique in that the county is comprised of 22 distinct law enforcement agencies which include city police, 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, RYSE in Richmond, and Community Court is utilized in the cities of Pittsburg, Concord, and San Ramon.

The Contra Costa County Probation Department offers opportunities for informal supervision, Deferred Entry of Justice in collaboration with the court, and service referrals to 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.

**Youth and Family Service Agencies:** Services are offered to youth and their families by both county agencies and community based organizations.

- The Children and Family Services Department (CFS) in Contra Costa County offers programs that include services such as Family Finding, Family Maintenance, Family Preservation, Family Reunification and Safe and Stable Families. Foster care is provided to justice involved youth collaboratively with the Probation Department. 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 are aged out 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.
- The 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.
- 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.
- The Reach Project provides counseling, age appropriate support and peer groups, teen and adult drug and alcohol treatment, and supports parents and grandparents.

- 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.
- The Counseling Options Parent Education (C.O.P.E) program offers parenting classes and counseling services.
- 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 through the MIOCR grant.
- Big Brothers/ Big Sisters of the East Bay offer mentoring services for youth through the age of 18 or graduation from High School.
- The Contra Costa County Youth Continuum of Services (Heath Services) 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 abuse education, links to substance abuse 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 for a homeless youth and also will provide a bed for a DJJ returnee in the future.
- 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.
- Community Works West provides Family Services and Restorative Community Conferences.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 as part of the intake/informal process in an effort to divert them from the juvenile justice system.
- 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 abuse in collaboration with mental health.

**Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use Disorder Programs:** Contra Costa County Health Services 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, evidence based practices provided through programs such as Functional Family Therapy, Multi-Systemic Therapy and Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy, Positive Parenting Program (Triple P), and the Mobile Response Team.
- Alcohol and other Drug Services 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 offered in collaboration with community based organizations.

**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 local school districts and the

CCCOE, English learner support, 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, and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity program. Additionally, CCCOE offers the following services to justice system involved youth: Job Tech classes for post disposition students, school staff participate in Bridge/Multidisciplinary Referral Team (MRT) meetings, Transition and Assessment specialists meet with students to complete Independent Learning Plans, Tutors provide intervention, Data Technicians and Principals review credits earned and the graduation plan of each student, students are screened for AB 167 eligibility, Special Education teachers provide transition planning, community college liaisons provide workshops regarding financial aid and conduct orientations, and students are given continuous positive feedback about their behavior and receive Behavior Intervention Plans (BIP) to address needs.

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. Many of the services listed above are referenced in the 211 database which contains social service and health information available 24 hours per day, seven days per week just by calling “211” from any phone. In addition to the telephone, information regarding services can be accessed through a website.

As indicated on the list above, Contra Costa County offers a variety of services to youth and families county-wide; however, improvements can be made to increase the ability of youth and families to navigate and access the resources available. Collaboration of services is a challenge that the Probation Department would like to address in the next year. Approaches to collaboration include an increase in the use of multi-disciplinary team meetings, as well as Child and Family team meetings, and transitional meetings for re-entry youth. The Probation Department will work towards building stronger relationships with local law enforcement diversion programs, community based organizations and our county agency partners to insure that appropriate and effective services are provided.

### **Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas:**

The Probation Department and county agencies provide core services and supervision for youth and families that are already justice involved. Improvements can be made on the front and back end of the local justice system, as well as by increasing the very limited Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services. Most recently, the west (Richmond) and central (Concord/Martinez) areas of the county have experienced loss of outpatient SUD services for youth. It is the hope that by addressing the insufficient outpatient and intensive outpatient SUD treatment options as well as enhancing diversion and re-entry/aftercare services many youth will not

enter the system at all and of those who do, juvenile recidivism and later entry into the adult system will be significantly reduced.

According to the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) the five Contra Costa County Law Enforcement Jurisdictions with the most referrals to the Probation Department over the last several years include Antioch, Concord, Richmond, Brentwood, and Sheriff's Office/Martinez. However, it should be noted that referrals from these agencies significantly reduced in 2017. Overall referrals from all of the agencies have decreased from almost 800 in 2016 to roughly 500 in 2017.

In order to continue the trend of decreased referrals, diversion, re-entry services, and SUD treatment have been identified as priority moving forward. The Probation Department utilizes JJCPA funds to work collaboratively with the schools and police departments, and as such, infusion of Probation services in the areas of the community with the most need has and continues to be a primary focus.

### **Juvenile Justice Action Strategy:**

The Contra Costa County Probation Department offers a continuum of services to at risk and justice involved youth and their families. Services have varying levels of intensity ranging from informal probation to commitment to a custodial treatment program. Most juvenile services include referrals to county agencies and community based organizations as treatment needs are identified through the Department's use of evidence based risk/needs assessment tools, the OYAS (Ohio Youth Assessment System) and the JAIS (Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System).

The Probation Department is currently developing a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) to allow for more equitable, objective, and informed intake decision making at the Juvenile Hall.

Current Probation services include:

- 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.
- Juvenile Placement (foster care) and re-entry supervision.
- Non-Minor Dependent services and supervision post placement (AB-12).
- Commitment to the Girls in Motion rehabilitative program in the Juvenile Hall and re-entry supervision.
- Commitment to the Orin Allen Youth Ranch Rehabilitation Facility for boys and re-entry supervision.
- Commitment to the Youthful Offender Treatment Program for boys at the Juvenile Hall and re-entry supervision.
- Re-entry supervision for youth who have completed their commitment to the California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

The Probation Department is providing services primarily to youth who have entered into the justice system. A priority moving forward and a recommendation of the Contra County Racial Justice Task Force is to develop new and enhanced diversion services. Although juvenile detention and probation supervision populations continue to be on the decline, more work needs to be done to continue this trend by providing non-justice system evidence based interventions and services to youth and their families.

The Probation Department will work with other justice partners to increase the capacity of city and county agencies, as well as community based organizations to deliver early intervention diversion services, re-entry services to youth who are returning to the community from custodial programs, and outpatient SUD treatment. Probation will work with CBOs and other justice partners to offer the following:

**Diversion services:**

- 1) An evaluation of current services and how they can be enhanced
- 2) Delivery of best practice and evidence based programs that include restorative justice, intensive family therapy and services
- 3) Development of a methodology for tracking and reporting outcomes

**Re-entry/after care services:**

- 1) Staffing of re-entry specialists that will:
  - a. Actively participate in transitional or “bridge” meetings in the custodial programs between Probation, School, Mental Health, families, youth and other necessary providers.
  - b. Serve as education advocates to insure youth are properly enrolled in their school district and receive all services due to them.
  - c. Provide services to all three areas of the county and during non-traditional working hours.



- d. Provide services to families in their homes
  - e. Help youth and families navigate and receive the county wide services to include housing and health.
  - f. Work collaboratively with the Probation Department
- 2) A coordinated approach across service systems to address youth's needs

Substance Use Disorder Outpatient Treatment. Combining SUD and Probation resources to:

- 1) Create outpatient and intensive outpatient programs in Central and West County that may include collaboration with existing community based organizations and local schools.
  - a. If needed the Probation Department may provide training to our partners on the use of Cognitive- Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA)

In addition to enhancing diversion services at the point of entry into the system, and SUD treatment, the Probation Department will prioritize working with community based organizations to build upon the concept of the re-entry network established by the Youth Justice Initiative which included re-entry case management, systems navigation, and bridge meetings narrowing the gap between custody and community release.

**Part II: Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act**

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) was created to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing criminal delinquency among at risk youth.

**Information sharing and data:**

Contra Costa County Probation and Courts operate on a “main frame” computer case management system. Information is shared from the mainframe in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code section 827.12 and with authorization from the court. Aggregate data is provided to the Department of Justice Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System. The Probation Department currently utilizes in house Access databases and Excel spreadsheets to collect data and evaluate programs. A comprehensive case management system is currently in development and it is anticipated to be fully functional in FY2019/2020.

**JJCPA Funded Programs, Strategy, and/or System Enhancements:**

***FUNCTIONAL FAMILY THERAPY (FFT)***

The FFT program is offered to youth who are transitioning back into the community after a custodial commitment. FFT is a resource that will enhance the ability for Deputy Probation Officers to insure that the transitioning youth will receive the necessary services to successfully reintegrate into their community.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an empirically-grounded, strengths and family based intervention program for youth. FFT is an evidence based practice known to be effective for treating youth with conduct disorder and delinquency (Henggler and Sheidow, 2012, Journal of Marital and Family Therapy). The goal of FFT is to improve family communication through engagement, motivation, relational assessment, behavior change and generalization. This intervention program that can be conducted in the home is facilitated by a clinician during 12-14 intensive sessions over three to five months. FFT is an essential resource that the Probation and Mental Health Department offers to youth who often find the transition from a detention setting back into their home challenging.

FFT was funded previously by the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program (MIOCR) which sunsets in June of 2018. Recognized as one of the most effective programs currently offered, collaboration was agreed upon between Health Services- Mental Health and the Probation Department to continue to fund FFT utilizing Med-Cal, Mental Health funds and JJCPA funds.

### ***DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS IN 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 who attend their assigned school and provide referrals for supportive community resources to the youth and their families. DPOs are trained to 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.

School specific services are also made available by the DPOs that include the facilitation of conflict resolution to teach the youth to use non-violent communication strategies. They also participate in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) which assists the schools in preventing truancy. General assistance is provided that includes reaching out to youth who present as high risk, but have not yet had contact with law enforcement. Many of the youth who present as high risk have been suspended on numerous occasions and exhibit behavioral issues in the classroom. It is the goal of the School DPO to facilitate early interventions which divert youth from the system using appropriate behavior modification techniques and targeted community provider referrals.

School age youth who have been in custody or foster care placement and are returning to the community receive assistance from the High School DPOs with their re-enrollment back into school. The DPO meets with the family to identify any needs that they may have and develop strategies to ensure their successful reintegration.

### ***COMMUNITY PROBATION***

Contra Costa County currently utilizes JJCPA funds to provide Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) to community police agencies throughout the county that focus on high risk youth and at risk chronic youthful offenders.

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 EBP programs and conduct risk assessments, develop case plans, complete reports for the 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 DEPUTIES***

JJCPA funds are utilized to pay for Deputy Probation Officers to provide aftercare and re-entry services to male youth who have successfully completed a commitment at the Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (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. The OAYRF provides services for youth who have committed less serious offenses than the youth committed to the Juvenile Hall residential program, YOTP.

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 re-entry 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 insure that basic needs such as housing, food, ongoing education, and employment services are met. Youth that complete the OAYRF program are connected to

county providers such as mental health and substance use disorder services to increase their opportunities for success.

### **Part III: Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)**

Youthful Offender Block Grant 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 youthful offenders.

#### **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.

Youthful offenders 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 Youthful Offender Treatment Program. While in the program rehabilitative services are provided to empower the youth to have a positive outcome upon release.

#### **Regional Agreements:**

The Probation Department and County Health Services/Mental Health have an ongoing contract which utilizes YOBG funds to provide a full time mental health clinician for the Youthful Offender Treatment Program.

#### **YOBG Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements:**

##### *GIRLS IN MOTION (GIM)*

The Girls in Motion program (GIM) is a residential program housed in the Juvenile Hall in which staffing is partially supported with YOBG funds. GIM provides a safe and structured environment in which adolescent females can achieve positive change and personal growth. As they move through a phase system, that 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 pro-social values/attitudes and restructuring anti-social behaviors. Probation staff have received gender specific training and lead many of the girl's groups. Counseling is also provided by mental health therapists as well as community based organizations that offer specialized services for youth on the topics of trauma, relationship development, anger management/conflict resolution and substance abuse. Treatment is also provided for youth who have been identified as a victim of commercial sexual exploitation and abuse. Specific programming includes, but is not limited to, Aggression

Replacement Training (ART), Thinking For a Change (T4C), Girl's Circle, Job Tech/Life Skills, AA/NA, Alateen, Cognitive Behavior Intervention Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT).

In 2016, the GIM treatment dosage was enhanced with the introduction of the CBI-SA and Advanced Practice treatment programs. The GIM youth also received enhanced services through a Multi-Disciplinary team consisting of Mental Health, Education, Medical and Probation staff. The team worked collaboratively on difficult cases and created individualized behavioral intervention plans for severely aggressive and violent youth. Enhancements and increased collaboration with our county partners allowed the GIM program to improve targeted individualized services.

#### *YOUTHFUL OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (YOTP)*

The Youthful Offender Treatment Program (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 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 Department of Juvenile Justice for youth who have committed serious and possibly violent offenses, but can be treated at the local level.

The YOTP is a best practice model involving a four phase system. Youth committed to the YOTP can expect to stay in the program for a minimum of nine months or longer depending on their level of progress through each phase. While in the program youth receive Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Thinking for a Change (T4C), The Council, Impact of Crimes on Victims, Phoenix Gang Program, Job Tech/Life Skills, Substance Abuse Counseling that includes Cognitive Behavior Intervention Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) treatment, and Work Experience (wood working). All treatment is provided by trained Probation staff, County Mental Health staff and community providers. In addition to the cognitive behavioral programming, youth also attend school and many achieve their High School diploma.

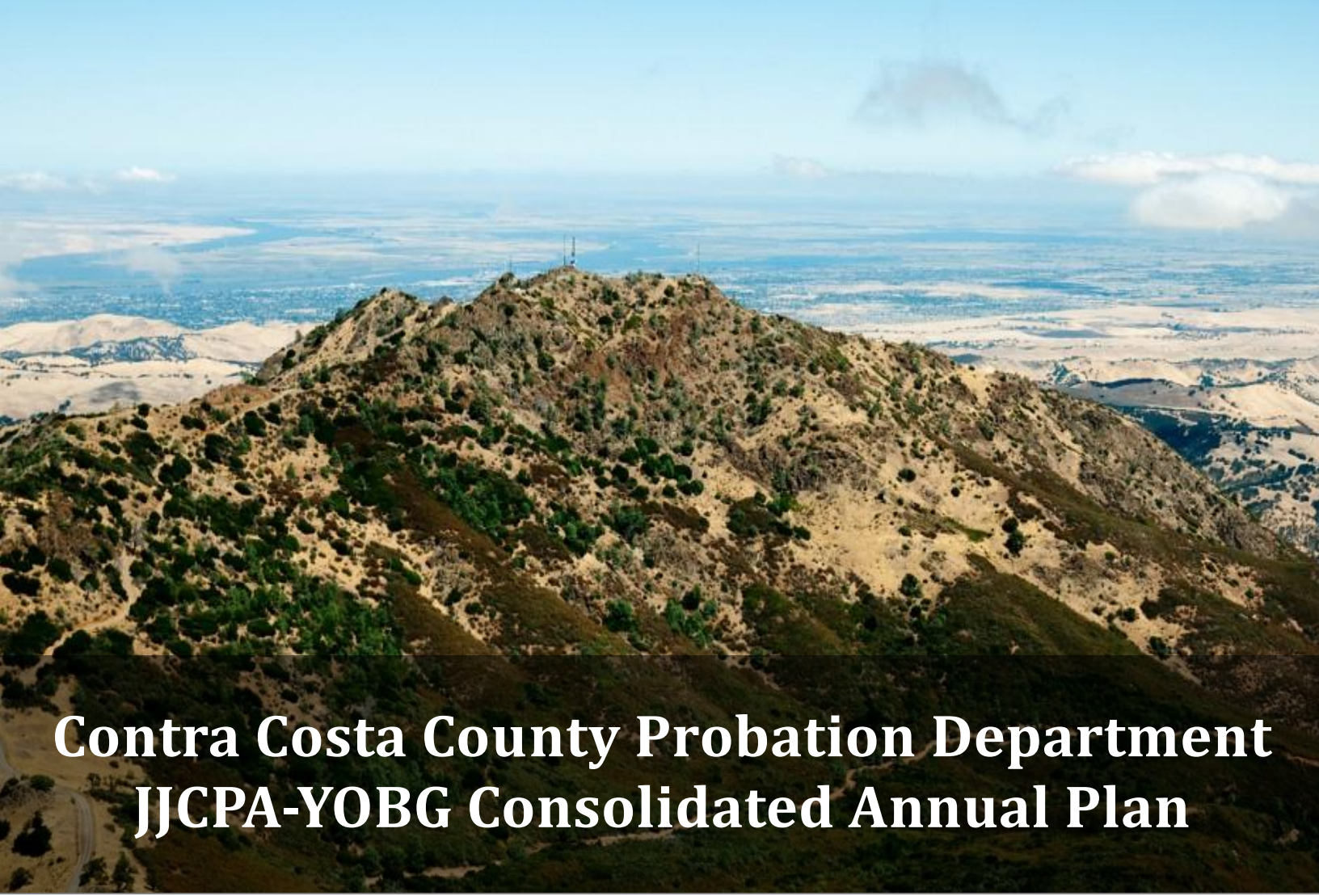
For youth who have attained their High School diploma, the Probation Department worked collaboratively with the Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE) and Los Medanos Community College to allow the YOTP students to enroll in online college courses. The Contra Costa Community College District also allows qualified 12<sup>th</sup> grade seniors the opportunity to enroll in college courses and earn college credits prior to graduation from High School.

In 2016, YOTP treatment dosage was enhanced with the introduction of the CBI-SA and Advanced Practice treatment programs. The YOTP youth also received enhanced services through a Multi-Disciplinary team consisting of Mental Health, Education, Medical and Probation staff. The team worked collaboratively on difficult cases and created individualized behavioral intervention plans for severely aggressive and violent youth. Enhancements and

increased collaboration with our county partners allowed the YOTP to improve targeted individualized services.

During the residential treatment phase and after re-entry into the community, youth in the YOTP consistently receive collaborative supervision and services from Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) specifically assigned to the program. The DPOs work to insure that the youth receive the necessary assistance for a smooth transition out of the program and back into their community.

YOBG funds partially provide for YOTP Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) who begin providing services to YOTP youth in the institutional setting and continue to supervise and provide for aftercare in the community. After completion of three phases, youth are released to the community on electronic monitoring (phase four). Prior to and after release, DPOs coordinate re-entry and ongoing transition with the youth, the youth's family and/or community support system. The DPO creates a case plan that utilizes community resources to target the youth's criminogenic needs to insure that the appropriate community services are in place and that the youth has a smooth transition home, as well as the best possible chance at success. To foster a productive transitional environment, referrals are made to existing mental health and county programs for continuity of care. Youth are also connected to services that assist with basic needs such as housing, food, ongoing education, and employment services. Probation supervision is provided to assist youth with compliance to court ordered terms and conditions in order to increase their chance of success, provide for the safety of victims and mitigate risk to the community.



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

Fiscal Year 2019-2020



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



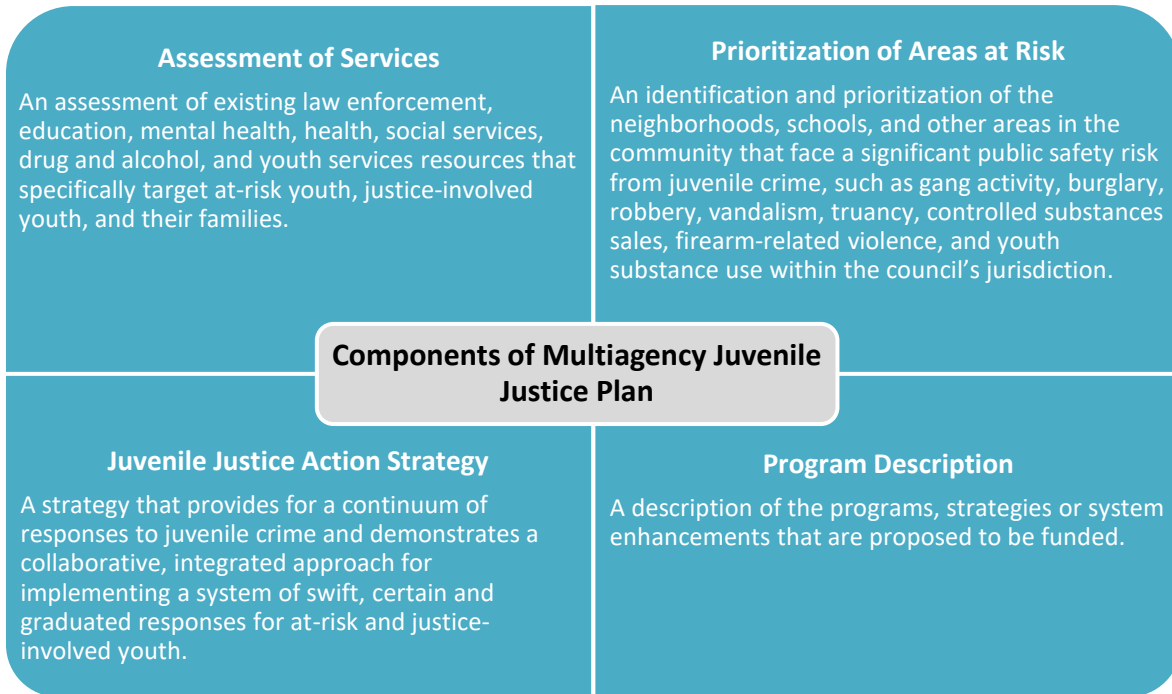
Members of the JJCC are required to develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime. The plan must identify the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration of male and 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) | ❖ Social Services                          | ❖ County Office of Education (or school district)     |
| ❖ District Attorney's Office      | ❖ Mental Health                            | ❖ At-Large Community Representative                   |
| ❖ Public Defender's Office        | ❖ Community-Based Drug and Alcohol Program | ❖ Nonprofit Organization Providing Services to Minors |
| ❖ Sheriff's Department            | ❖ City Police Department                   |   |
| ❖ Board of Supervisors            |  |   |

<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



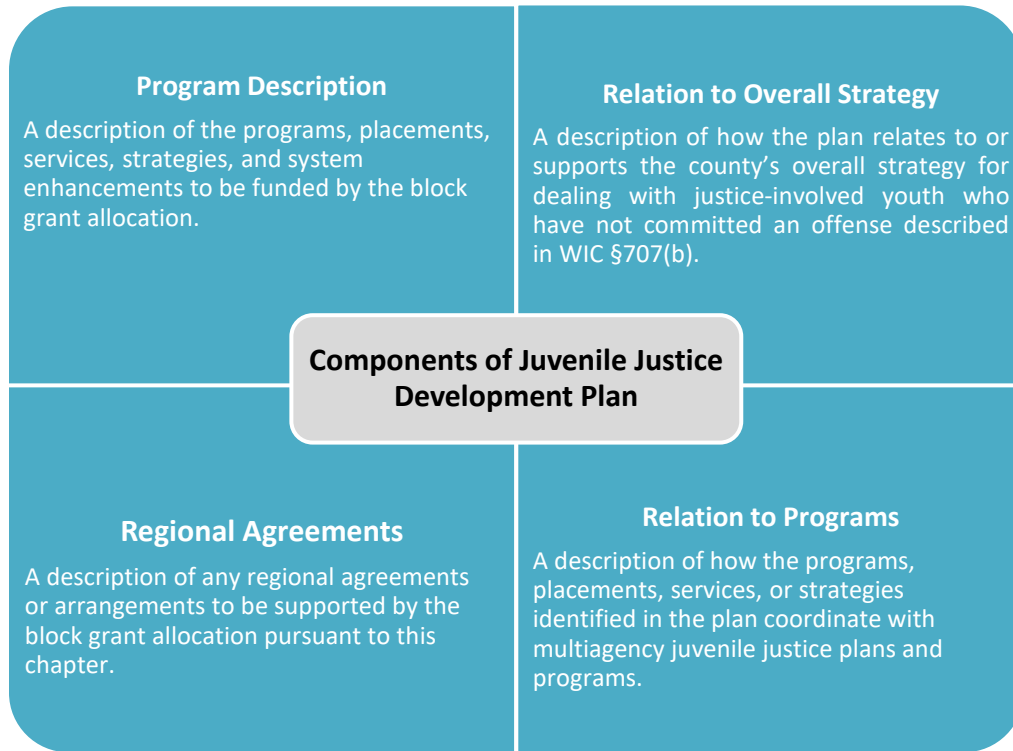
The YOBG was enacted in 2007 by Senate Bill (SB) 81. The purpose of the YOBG is to realign the supervision of non-violent, non-sexual and non-serious justice-involved youth from the State of California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to local governments and to provide local governments with funding 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

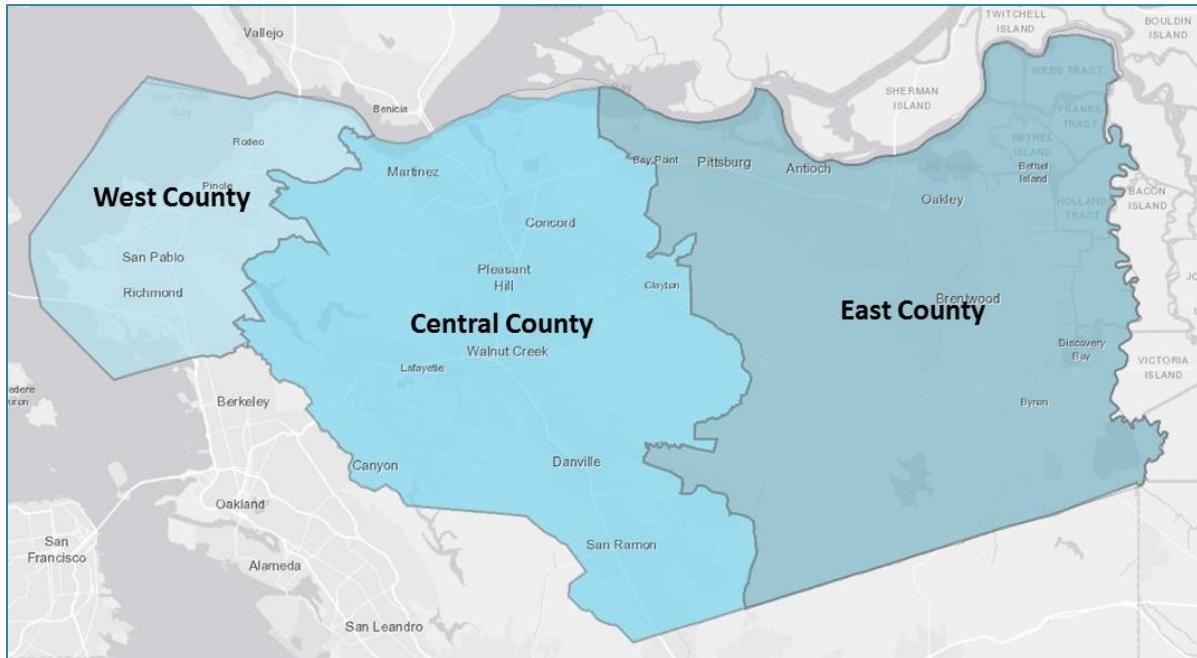


The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually and does not require Board of Supervisors approval. The plan must be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive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

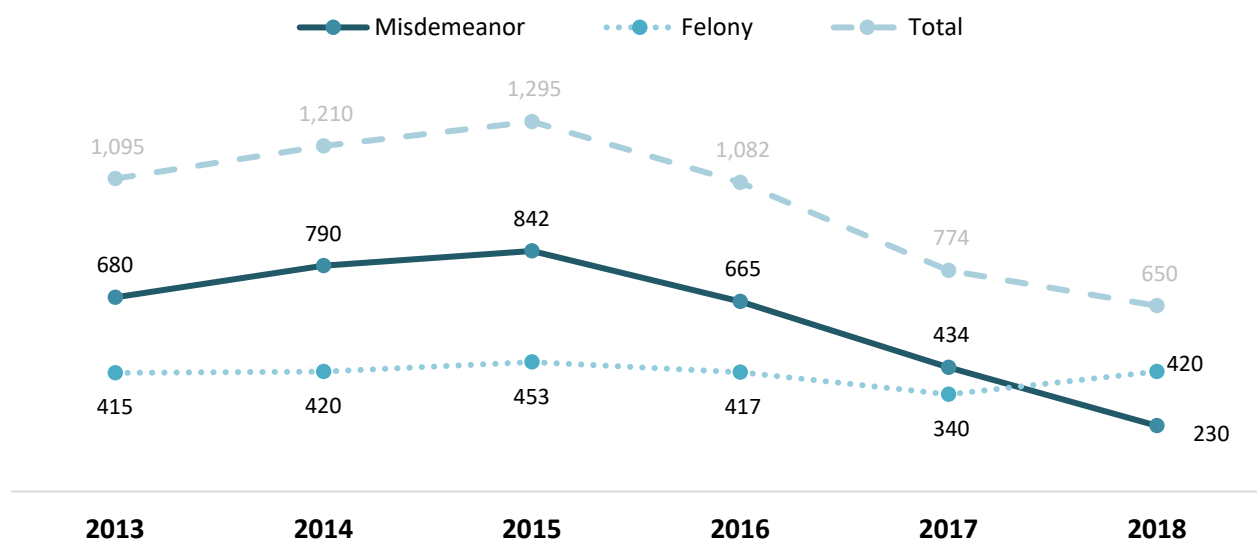
## Section III. Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Population

### 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**

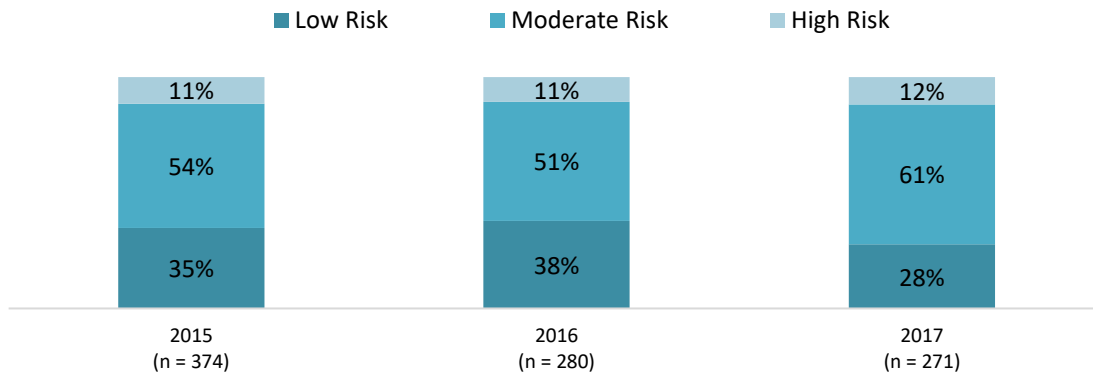


To determine the level of supervision and the types of services that youth on probation will receive, the Probation Department applies a validated risk and needs assessment tool known as the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS). The JAIS is an evidence-based tool that assesses the youth's 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.

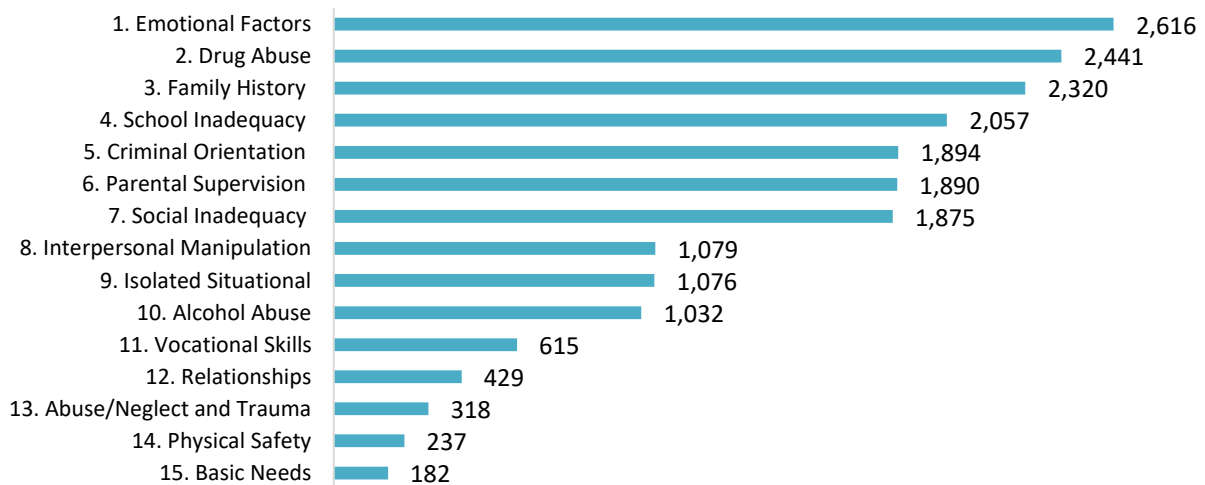
<sup>3</sup> Data for youth supervised by Probation is from a one-day count in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. This data includes youth formally supervised by Probation. This data does not include Non-Minor Dependents, Informal Probation, Deferred Entry of Judgment and Non-Wardship Probation.

<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.

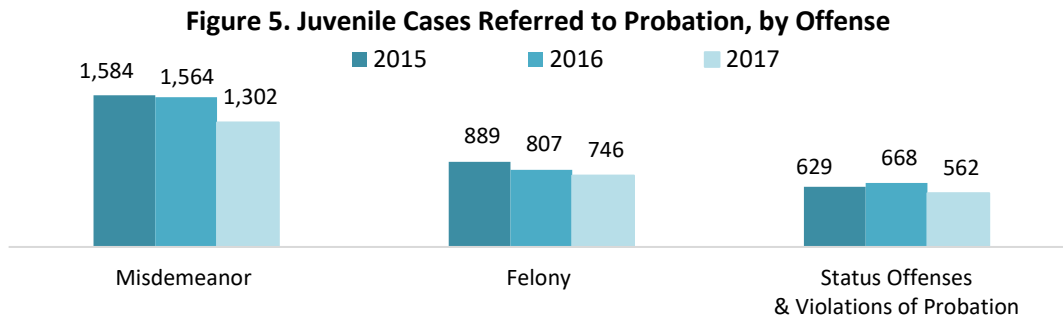
### Data Source: The Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)

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.*

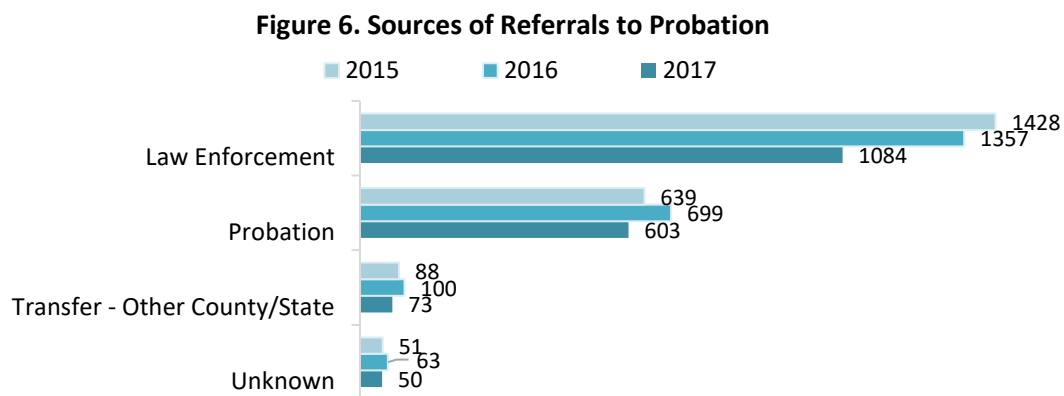
<sup>5</sup> Text for WIC Sections 601 and 602 are available here: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=601.&lawCode=WIC](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=601.&lawCode=WIC)

## 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



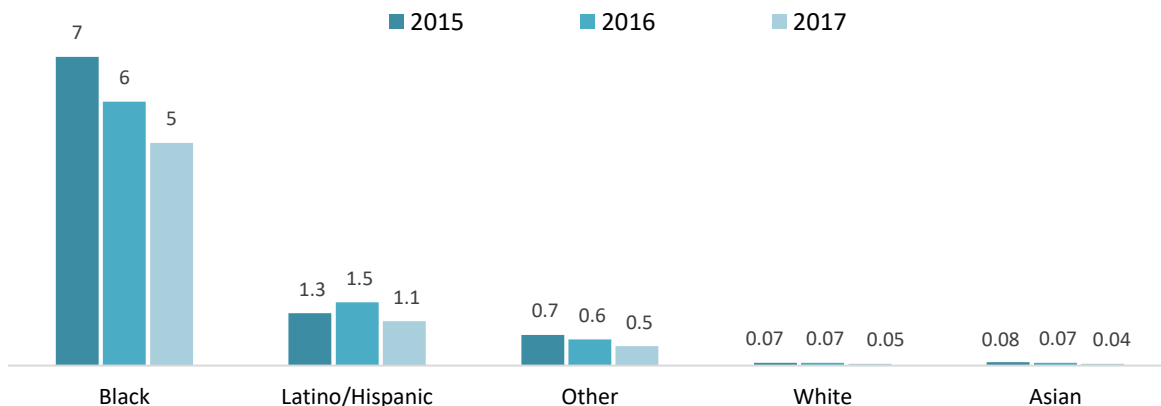
## Demographic Background of Cases Referred to the Probation Department

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**



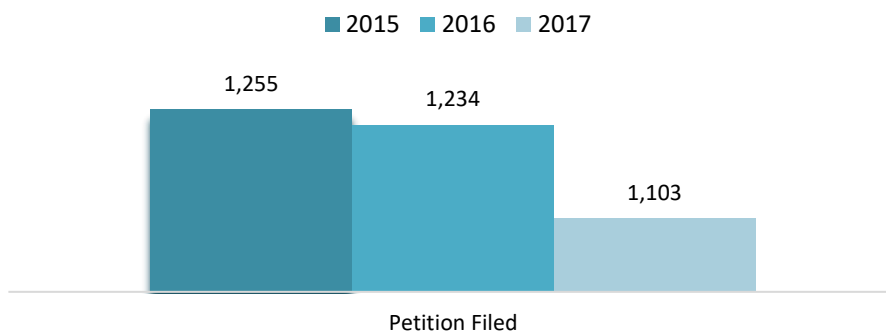
## Petitions Filed and Court Disposition

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>

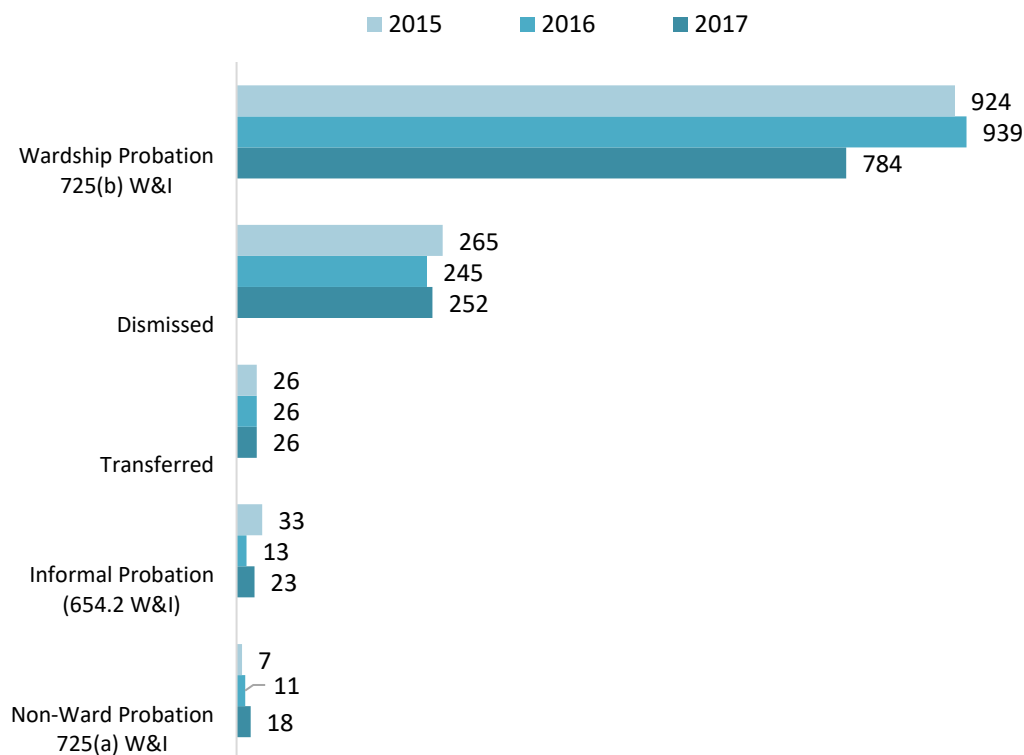
<sup>8</sup> The rate of referrals compares the race/ethnicity of referred cases to the race/ethnicity breakdown of youth in the county overall. Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth.

**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.

- 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

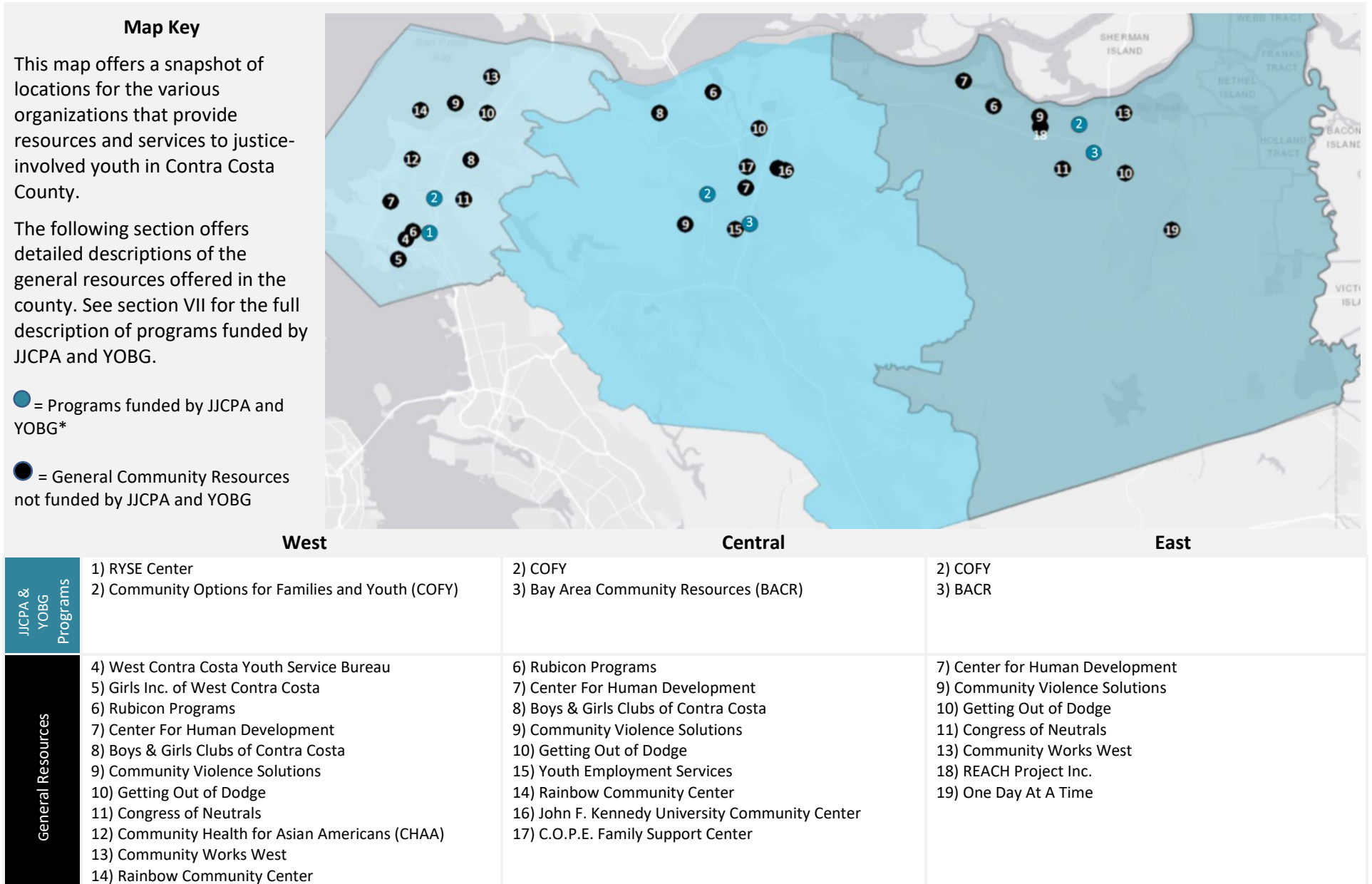
Continuum currently partners with the Probation Department to provide a bed at Pomona Street or Appian House for a DJJ returnee. Services are available in Richmond and Antioch.

### **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.

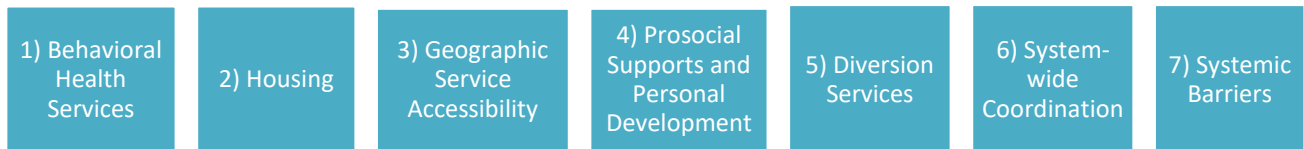
Contra Costa County facilitates the dissemination of information regarding services that are available through “211 Contra Costa” and through a published “Surviving Parenthood” resource directory that is prepared by the Child Abuse Prevention Council.

**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

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 (CCCOE)					

### Programs Funded by JJPCA

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.

		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, 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	
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		





**Contra Costa County Probation Department  
JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan  
Fiscal Year 2019-2020**

# Agenda



# About RDA

- Mission driven consulting firm founded in 1984 in Oakland, California
- RDA works across social service spectrum and offers cross-systems support
- RDA has worked on a number of justice-related projects in Contra Costa



Justice Systems



Early Childhood and Education



Behavioral Health



Housing



Child Welfare



Adult Education and  
Workforce Development

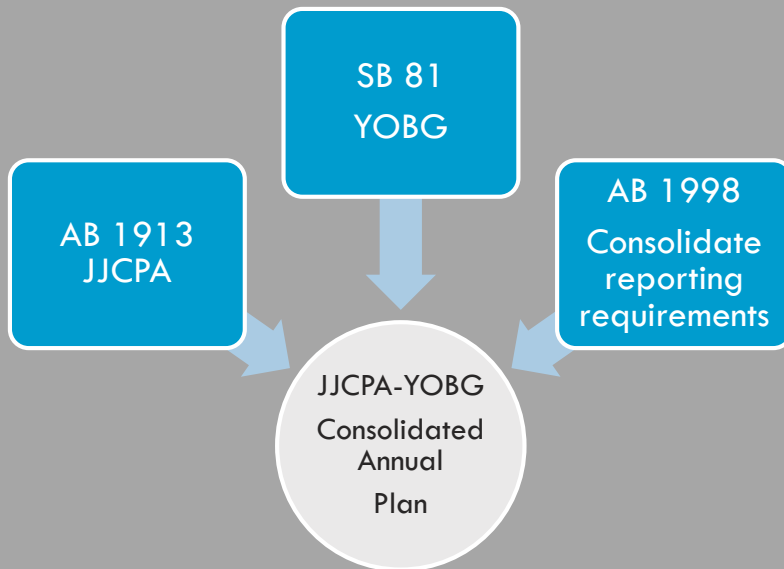


Public Health



# Background: JJCPA-YOBSG Consolidated Annual Plan

## Legislation



## BSCC Required Plan Components

### 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)

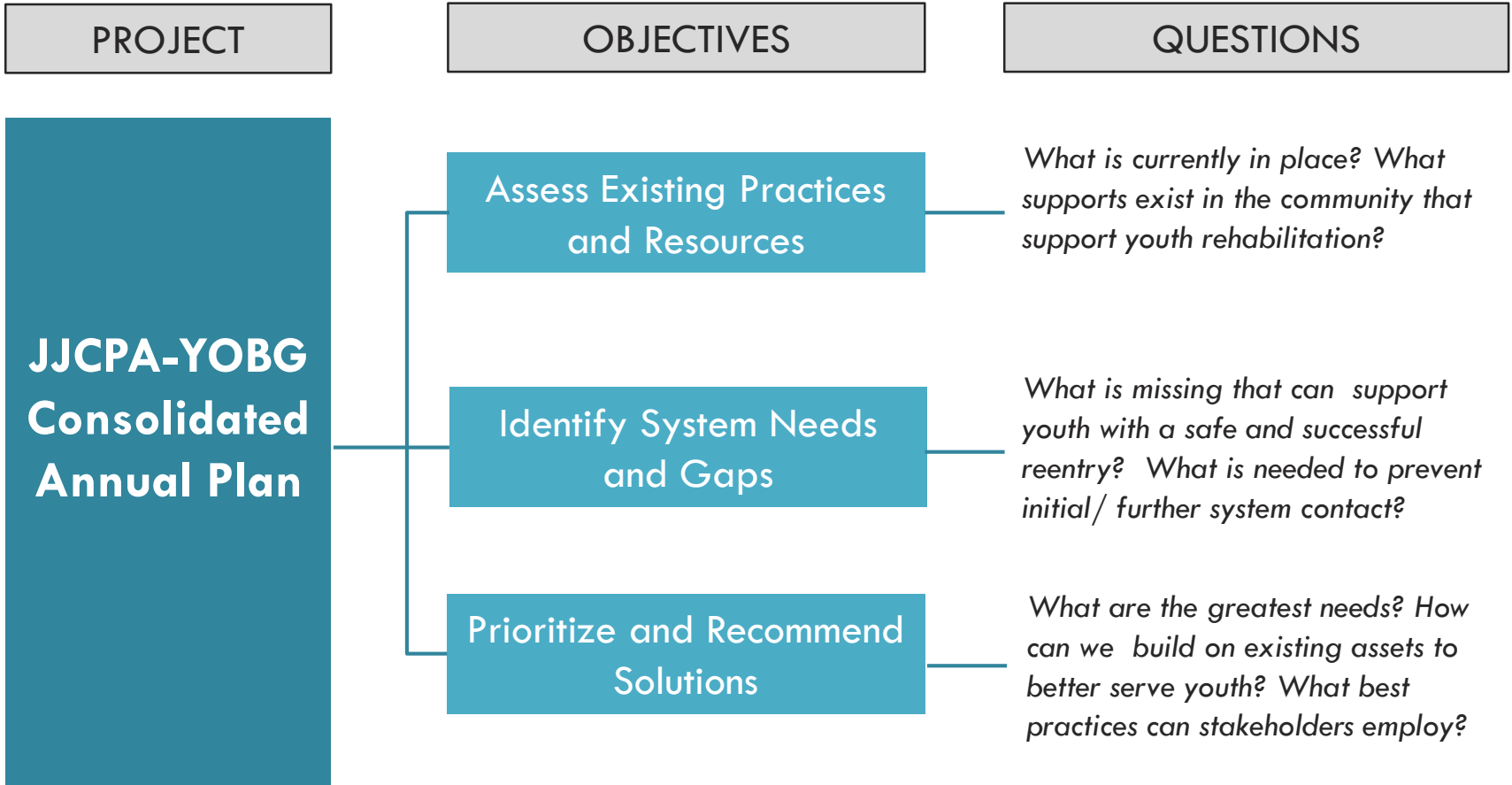
- Information sharing and data collection
- Funded programs, strategies, and/or system enhancements

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

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

# Project Goal

Create a feasible Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan to improve services for Contra Costa County's juvenile justice population



# Overview of Planning Process



# Planning Process Overview

## JJCC Members

Todd Billeci, Chief Probation Officer

Fatima Mata Sol, AODS

Eric Hunn, Juvenile Justice Commission

Karen Moghtader, Public Defender

Mickie Marchetti, REACH

Dan Batiuchok, Behavioral Health

Diana Becton, District Attorney's Office

Todd Lenz, Children & Family Services

David Hartman, Office of the Sheriff

Lynn Mackey, County Office of Education

Aaron Roth, Martinez P.D

Ruth Barajas-Cardona, BACR

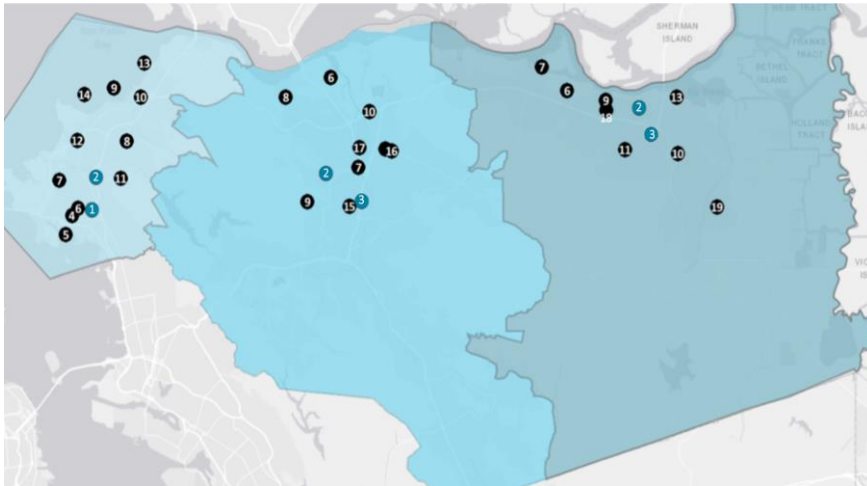
Colleen Isenberg, District IV

Meeting	Description
<b>Meeting #1</b> October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced project</li> <li>Established meeting structure</li> <li>Validated data collection</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting #2</b> November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed framework for analysis to inform the needs assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting #3</b> December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presented findings from data collection activities</li> <li>Identified initial priority areas for the Consolidated Annual Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting #4</b> February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presented draft Consolidated Annual Plan to validate and refine</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting #5</b> March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voted to approve the final Consolidated Annual Plan</li> </ul>

# Assessment of Current Resources

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 JJCPA and YOGB
- = General Community Resources not funded by JJCPA and YOGB

Law Enforcement

Health, Mental Health, & Substance Use Services

Children & Family Services

Education Partners and Programs

Housing

Faith and Community-Based Organizations

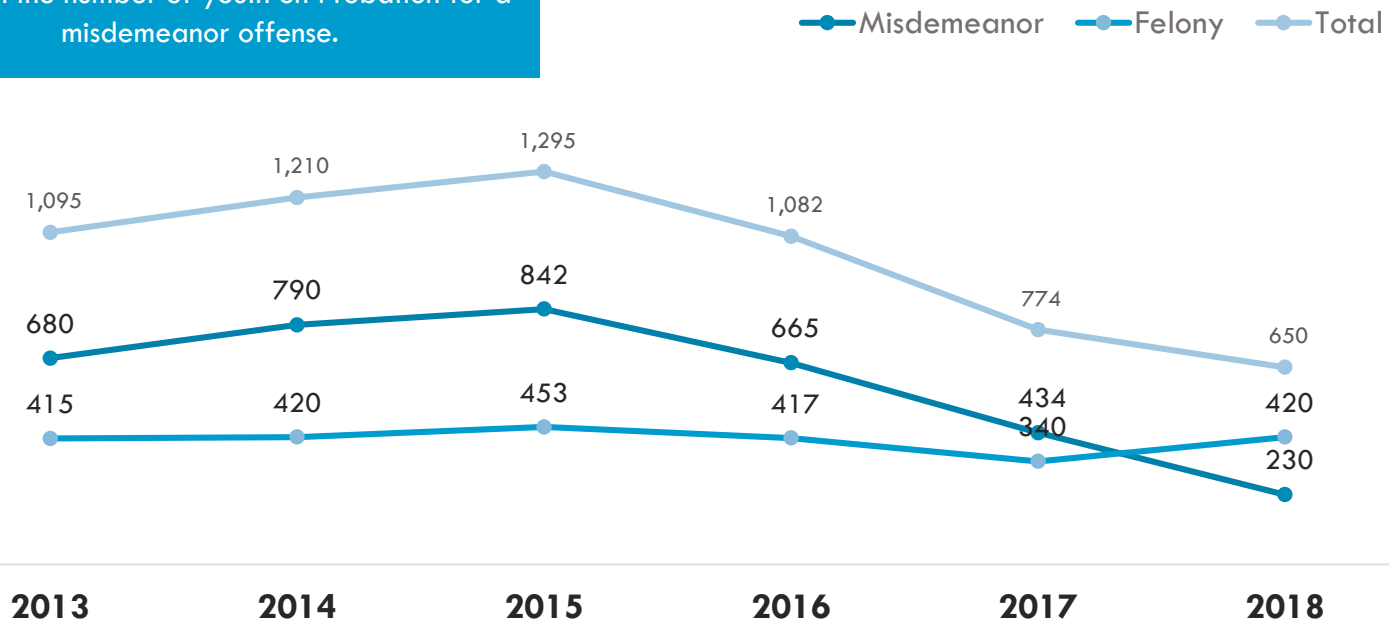
# FY18-19 Funded Programs

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 (CCCOE)					

# Youth on Probation in Contra Costa County

Since 2015, there has been an overall decline in the number of youth on Probation. This is due to a decline in the number of youth on Probation for a misdemeanor offense.

### Juveniles Supervised by Probation



Source: Contra Costa Probation Department

# Data Collection Activities- Interviews



Affiliation	Role
<b>Alcohol and Other Drugs Department</b>	Chief Director
<b>Probation Department</b>	Chief Probation Officer
	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
<b>District Attorney's Office</b>	Assistant District Attorney
<b>JJCPA-funded Community-based Organizations</b>	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>
<b>Local Police Departments</b>	Police Chiefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antioch and Richmond Police Department</li> </ul>
<b>Mental Health Services</b>	Program Managers (2)
<b>Public Defender's Office</b>	Deputy Public Defenders (2)
<b>Superior Court</b>	Presiding Judge
<b>Schools</b>	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 Activities- 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
<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

# 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

# Framework for Analysis and Planning

Juvenile Justice Best Practices as Standards  
to Assess Continuum of Services for Youth

# Juvenile Justice Best Practices



**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

## 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

## 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

**Continuum of Services:** The County aims to support a continuum of services from prevention to intervention ranging in intensity based on structured decision-making tools

**Collaborative Approach:** Probation 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

## Prioritized Focus Areas

**Behavioral Health:** Increase the availability of and access to behavioral health services for justice-involved youth

**Housing:** Support increased housing options and services for justice-involved youth and their families

**Education Reentry:** Continue to support reenrollment in school following incarceration or placement

**Diversion:** Support the development of a countywide diversion program

**Structured Decision Making Tools:** Continue to reduce racial disparities

# Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

## 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

## 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



# THANK YOU!

**Resource Development Associates**

2333 Harrison Street | Oakland, CA 94612

510.488.4345

[www.resourcedevelopment.net](http://www.resourcedevelopment.net)



Contra Costa County  
 Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Membership  
 As of February 2019

<b>Seat</b>	<b>Incumbent</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Chief Probation Officer, as Chair	Todd Billeci	Probation Department
District Attorney's Office	Jean Skilling	District Attorney's Office
Public Defender's Office	Karen Moghtader	Public Defender's Office
Sheriff's Department	David Hartman	Sheriff's Office
Board of Supervisors	Sonia Bustamante	Board of Supervisors - District I
Department of Social Services	Todd Lenz	Employment and Human Services Department - Children and Family Services
Department of Mental Health	Dan Batiuchok	Behavior Health - Health Services Department
Community-based Drug and Alcohol Program	Fatima Matal Sol	County Alcohol and Other Drugs
City Police Department	Aaron Roth	Martinez Police Department
County Office of Education or a School District	Lynn Mackey	Contra Costa Office of Education
Public Health*	Vacant	Public Health - Health Services Department
At-large Community Representative #1	Eric Hunn	Juvenile Justice Commission
At-large Community Representative #2*	Vacant	
At-large Community Representative #3*	Vacant	
At-large Community Representative #4*	Vacant	
Nonprofit Community-based Organization #1	Mickie Marchetti	REACH Project
Nonprofit Community-based Organization #2	Ruth Barajas-Cardona	Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)
At-large Youth Representative #1*	Vacant	
At-large Youth Representative #2*	Vacant	

\* Denotes a new seat created by Resolution 2018/597



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE - SPECIAL MEETING

5.

**Meeting Date:** 03/11/2019  
**Subject:** REVIEW OF BANNING GUN SHOWS AT THE COUNTY  
FAIRGROUNDS  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** N/A  
**Referral Name:** REVIEW OF BANNING GUN SHOWS AT THE COUNTY  
FAIRGROUNDS  
**Presenter:** Paul Reyes, Committee Staff      **Contact:** Paul Reyes,  
925-335-1096

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#### **Referral History:**

On October 9, 2018, the Board of Supervisors referred to the Public Protection Committee the topic of banning gun shows at the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds and a review of regulations governing the purchase and sale of guns at gun shows. A copy of the Board's referral is attached.

On November 5, 2018, the Committee received an introduction to the referral and received a correction that the Board referral had incorrectly stated that Senate Bill 221 was signed into law by the Governor. Although Senate Bill 221 passed the legislature, the bill was actually vetoed by the Governor on September 28, 2018. (A copy of the Governor's Veto Message is attached.) The Committee acknowledged that there are limited options to pursue in prohibiting the possession or sales of firearms on the County fairgrounds due to it being owned and operated by a state institution. The Committee directed staff to forward to the full Board of Supervisors a letter to the Board of the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds outlining the County's concerns of hosting gun shows at the fairgrounds, including a request to ban gun shows at the fairgrounds.

On December 4, 2018, the Board of Supervisors authorized the Chair of the Board of Supervisors to sign a letter to the 23rd Agricultural Association to convey the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors' support of a policy prohibiting the possession and sale of firearms on the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds.

#### **Referral Update:**

On January 9, 2019 the Board of Directors of the 23rd District Agricultural Association (DAA) reviewed and discussed the letter from the County Board of Supervisors. The 23rd DAA Board approved a motion to continue gun shows at the Fairgrounds. A copy of the meeting minutes is attached.

There is continued local interest in eliminating gun shows at the Cow Palace. As previously discussed, the Cow Palace is owned by Agricultural District 1-A, also a state institution. On February 13, 2019, Senator Scott Weiner and Assemblymember Phil Ting introduced legislation (SB 281) to ban the sale of guns and ammunition at the Cow Palace. In addition to banning gun and ammunition sales, SB 281 would also transfer the state-owned venue's entire 68-acre property from the hands of the California Department of Food and Agriculture to a locally controlled joint powers authority. The proposed Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority would then have full control over the site. Attached is a copy of the SB 281.

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

1. ACCEPT an update on the Board of Supervisor's letter requesting the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds to ban gun shows; and
2. PROVIDE direction to staff on next steps.

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**Attachments**

BOS Referral

Governor's Veto Message

BOS Letter

Fair Board January Meeting Minutes

SB 281

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Contra  
Costa  
County

To: Board of Supervisors  
From: Federal D. Glover, District V Supervisor  
Date: October 9, 2018

Subject: REFERRAL TO PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE TO REVIEW BANNING GUN SHOWS AT THE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

REFER the issue of banning gun shows at the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds and a review of regulations governing the purchase and sale of guns at gun shows to the Public Protection Committee.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

No fiscal impact.

**BACKGROUND:**

The Contra Costa County Fairgrounds are owned and operated by the 23rd District Agricultural Association. The 23rd District is a “state institution” under section 3953 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Because the Fairgrounds are owned and operated by a state institution, the County is not authorized to prohibit gun shows held on state property. A few other counties have banned gun shows at county fairgrounds, but these bans have been at fairgrounds owned by counties themselves, rather than by the state.

There was local interest in eliminating gun shows at the Cow Palace (which occurred 5 times annually according to media reports). The Cow Palace is owned by Agricultural

APPROVE

OTHER

RECOMMENDATION OF CNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR

RECOMMENDATION OF BOARD  
COMMITTEE

Action of Board On: **10/09/2018**  APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED  OTHER

Clerks Notes:

**VOTE OF SUPERVISORS**

AYE: John Gioia, District I Supervisor  
Candace Andersen, District II Supervisor  
Diane Burgis, District III Supervisor  
Karen Mitchoff, District IV Supervisor  
Federal D. Glover, District V Supervisor

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of an action taken and entered on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors on the date shown.

ATTESTED: October 9, 2018  
, County Administrator and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Contact: Supervisor Federal D. Glover, (925) 608-4200

By: June McHuen, Deputy

cc:

District 1-A, also a state institution. That effort resulted in the need for special legislation to be carried

BACKGROUND: (CONT'D)

by Senator Scott Weiner and Assemblymember Phil Ting to disallow gun shows on the Cow Palace property. The bill was signed into law by the Governor earlier this month. Attached is a copy of the bill (SB 221).

This referral to the Public Protection Committee will assist with facilitating a public discussion as to whether or not Contra Costa should similarly pursue an effort to disallow gun shows at the state-owned County Fairgrounds property, which happens to be located directly across the street from Antioch High School and is in the vicinity of several other school and a Headstart facility (see attached map). This referral also seeks to determine whether facilitating gun shows on public property is an appropriate message to be sending as the nation continues to grapple with mass shootings, which seem to have become more commonplace in our society. Specifically, rules and regulations governing the purchase and sale of guns at these shows are different than those governing similar transactions at brick and mortar gun dealer storefronts.

CONSEQUENCE OF NEGATIVE ACTION:

The referral will not be made to the Public Protection Committee.

ATTACHMENTS

Map of Fairgrounds Property



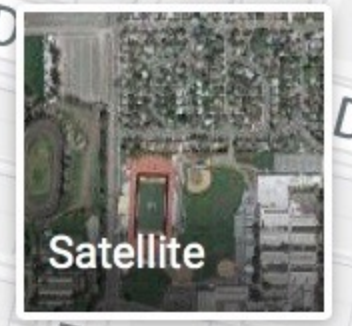
Headstart

Contra Costa County Fair Grounds

Fremont Elementary School

Antioch Middle School

Antioch High School



Sign in

Google





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SEP 28 2018

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 221 without my signature.

This bill would prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition at the District Agricultural Association 1A, commonly known as the Cow Palace.

This bill has been vetoed twice over the last ten years, once by myself, and once by Governor Schwarzenegger.

The decision on what kind of shows occur at the Cow Palace rests with the local board of directors which, incidentally, represents a broad cross section of the community. They are in the best position to make these decisions.

Sincerely,



Edmund G. Brown Jr.

December 4, 2018

Robert Hoffner, President  
23<sup>rd</sup> District Agricultural Association  
1201 West 10<sup>th</sup> St.  
Antioch, CA 94509

**Subject:** Firearm Possession and Sale on Contra Costa County Fairgrounds' Property

Dear Mr. Hoffner,

In 1996, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution requesting the Contra Costa County Fair Board discontinue gun shows at the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds. In 2004, the Board of Supervisors conveyed to the 23<sup>rd</sup> District Agricultural Association the support of a policy prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition. However, gun shows continue to be allowed at the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds

Gun violence and gun-related injuries and deaths continue to be critical public health concerns. The Board of Supervisors continues to support a policy that would prohibit the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds from being used in the proliferation of this critical public health hazard. As the nation grapples with the effects of mass shootings, the 23<sup>rd</sup> District Agricultural Association has the responsibility to determine if facilitating guns shows on public property is the message to be sending to the public.

Accidental discharge of a firearm is always a risk when handling firearms. Located near the Fairgrounds are a number of sensitive public areas, including a Head Start facility (a kindergarten readiness program) that is located on the Fairground property. Within 500 feet of the Fairgrounds property is Antioch High School and Fairview Park. Also nearby is Live Oak High School, Antioch Middle School, and Fremont Elementary School.

Alameda, Marin, Sonoma, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties have banned the possession of firearms and ammunition at their county-owned fairgrounds, and Los Angeles County has banned firearm and ammunition sales on its county-owned fairgrounds. The Board of Supervisors does recognize that the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds is on state property governed by the 23<sup>rd</sup> Agricultural District Association whereas the aforementioned counties own and control their respective fairgrounds. However, in September 2018, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Agricultural District governing the Del Mar Fairgrounds recently voted to postpone gun shows for up to a year, while it studies this same issue.

The Board of Supervisors respects the right of Contra Costa County residents to lawfully possess and use firearms, but is also committed to supporting policies that promote the health and safety of all county residents. On behalf of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, I am requesting the Board of Directors of the 23<sup>rd</sup> District Agricultural Association to consider prohibiting the possession of firearms and ammunition, including the purchase, sale, and discharge of firearms and ammunition, on the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds' property.

Sincerely,

Karen Mitchoff, Chair  
Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
Supervisor, District IV

*Enclosure*



Headstart

Contra Costa County Fair Grounds

Antioch Speedway

Event Money ATM

Antioch Paintball Park

Pizza Guys

J&S Auto Repair

Antioch Flea Market

Antioch High School

Antioch High School

Antioch Schools Employees CU

Fremont Elementary School

Fremont Elementary School

Antioch Middle School

Antioch Middle School

Live Oak High School

Antioch Library - Contra Costa County Library

Google



Sign in







## 23<sup>RD</sup> DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### MEETING MINUTES

**TIME & PLACE:** A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the 23<sup>RD</sup> District Agricultural Association was held at the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds, 1201 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street, California, on Wednesday January 9, 2019.

#### 23<sup>RD</sup> DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**PRESENT:**

Robert Hoffner, President  
Kerry Dolphin, Vice President  
Kelly Mykrantz  
Craig Cannon  
John Pence  
Chad Cabral  
Steve Limrite, via conference call  
Bob Sherwood, via conference call  
Joe Brengle, CEO/Fair Manager

**ALSO**

**PRESENT:**

Bill Puckett, Pittsburg  
Dave Johnson, Clayton  
Amber McAlister, Antioch  
Ty Duggins, Antioch  
Mike Slaney, Martinez  
Chuck Solis, Antioch  
Isabelle DeBerry, Antioch  
Jeremy Prince, Martinez  
Shelaine, Prince, Martinez  
Felicia Cursi, Concord  
Barry Pries, Discovery Bay

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

President Hoffner called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the 23<sup>rd</sup> District at 7:00pm.

**2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

President Hoffner led The Pledge of Allegiance.

**3. ROLL CALL/DIRECTORS ABSENT**

All Directors present.

**4. INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS**

President Hoffner introduced Jeff Cesca from CDFA.

**5. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

No public comment.

**6. ACTION ITEMS**

**A. CONSENT CALENDAR**

1. President Hoffner asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the December 12, 2018 meeting. Director Cabral made a motion to approve the minutes as presented. Director Mykrantz seconded the motion. Motion affirmatively voted upon by all members present. Motion carried.
2. President Hoffner asked for a motion to approve the Interim Rental Agreements. Director Limrite made a motion to approve the Interim Rentals as presented. Director Cabral seconded the motion. Motion affirmatively voted upon by all members present. Motion approved.
3. President Hoffner asked for a motion to approve the Oasis Camel Dairy Entertainment Contract. Director Cabral made a motion to approve the Standard Agreements as presented. Director Cannon seconded the motion. Motion affirmatively voted upon by all members present. Motion carried.

**B. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

1. The Executive Committee had nothing to report.
2. The Budget and Finance Committee reviewed the November 2018 financials. Vice President Dolphin made a motion to approve the financials as presented. Director Cabral seconded the motion. Motion affirmatively voted upon by all members present. Motion carried.
3. Livestock Committee had nothing to report.
4. Building and Grounds Committee had nothing to report.
5. Sponsorship/Marketing & Facility Rebranding Committee had nothing to report.
6. AG Day Committee had nothing to report.
7. Facility Development Committee had nothing to report.
8. Community Outreach Committee had nothing to report.

9. PR/Media Committee had nothing to report.
10. Speedway Evaluation & Selection Committee advised with Manager Brengle that the protest is still in the hands of DGS and no update has been provided. Manager Brengle stated that he didn't anticipate getting any kind of response until the end January.

### **C. COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS LETTER**

President Hoffner presented the Board with a letter from the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors regarding request the ban of firearm possession and sales on the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds Property. Vice President Dolphin stated that she felt that since the Board of Supervisors failed to approach the Board or Manager Brengle prior to having public meetings and going to the media on the subject, their failure to attempt Gun Shows held at the Fairgrounds, or even attend the Fair that they are invited to annually, their request was unwarranted. Director Limrite reiterated that as long as a promoter of any nature is abiding by our contracts and their show is legal, they should be permitted at the Fairgrounds. Discussion followed. Vice President Dolphin made a motion to continue Gun Shows at the Fairgrounds and that we amend our Policy and Procedure Manual regarding the booking of such shows. Director Cannon seconded the motion. Motion affirmatively voted upon by all members present. Motion carried.

### **7. HERITAGE FOUNDATION REPORT**

Heritage President Felicia Cursi reported on the upcoming Annual Membership Dinner.

### **8. CEO REPORT**

Manager Brengle provided the Board with updates, meetings, maintenance projects, and past/current/upcoming events. Discussion followed.

### **9. BOARD PRESIDENT COMMENT**

President Hoffner stated that he was glad to see that the Gun Show and the Spiritual Ritual both held on the same day were able to both have successful events.

### **A. 2019 BOARD OFFICER NOMINATIONS**

President Hoffner opened up nominations, there was discussion regarding terms of officers. Director Pence nominated President Hoffner for another term. Vice President Dolphin nominated Director Cabral for President. President Hoffner called for a vote, Directors Pence, Mykrantz, Cannon, and Hoffner voted for President Hoffner. Vice President Dolphin and Directors Limrite, Sherwood, and Cabral voted for Director Cabral. President Hoffner called for another vote due to a 4-4 tie. Second vote remained the same, tied at 4-4. President Hoffner made the ruling to keep current officers in place for the 2019 term.



**10. BOARD COMMENTS**

No Board of Director comment.

There being no further business to come before the 23<sup>rd</sup> District Agricultural Association the meeting was adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

**Bob Hoffner**  
**Board President**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DATE**

2-13-19

**Joe Brengle**  
**CEO/Fair Manager**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DATE**

2-13-19

**VOTING GRID ATTACHED**

Jenn Burror  
Recorder

**Introduced by Senator Wiener**

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu and Ting)

**(Coauthor: Senator Hill)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Berman and Mullin)

February 13, 2019

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An act to add Sections 4132 and 4133 to the Food and Agricultural Code, and to add Section 6539.7 to the Government Code, relating to joint powers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 281, as introduced, Wiener. Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority.

(1) Existing law authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed.

Existing law divides the state into district agricultural associations for the purposes of, among other things, holding fairs and expositions exhibiting all of the industries and industrial enterprises, resources, and products of every kind or nature of the state with a view toward improving, exploiting, encouraging, and stimulating those industries. Existing law provides that the 1-A District Agricultural Association governs the agricultural district that encompasses the County of San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco.

This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2020, the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Daly City, and the County of San Mateo to enter into a joint powers agreement to form the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority for the purposes of managing, developing, or disposing of the real property known as the Cow Palace. This bill would

transfer the real property known as the Cow Palace from the 1-A District Agricultural Association to the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority, and would provide that the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority is the successor in interest to any contract entered into by the 1-A District Agricultural Association on or before December 31, 2019. This bill would make findings and declarations that this transfer constitutes a public purpose. This bill would authorize the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority to, among other things, enter into contracts or agreements for the development of the property for affordable and market-rate mixed-use housing and establish minimum local zoning standards, including but not limited to, standards for height, density, parking, and floor area ratio, that apply to a project on the property that are different from those adopted by any other affected local jurisdiction. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would establish a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law generally regulates the transfer of firearms. A violation of the statutes governing agricultural districts is generally a misdemeanor.

Existing law provides that it is an offense to bring or possess, among other things, a firearm within any state or local public building. Among other exceptions, existing law provides an exception for guns brought to a gun show conducted pursuant to specified provisions of law, including the Gun Show Enforcement and Security Act of 2000. A violation of this provision is a felony.

Existing law, the Gun Show Enforcement and Security Act of 2000, generally regulates gun shows and requires all firearms transfers at a gun show or event to be in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor or infraction, as specified.

This bill would prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition on any property owned, occupied, operated, or controlled by the 1-A District Agricultural Association, or by another state agency, for district or association purposes, and, on and after January 1, 2020, on the real property known as the Cow Palace, as specified. The bill would exclude from its provisions a gun buy-back event held by a law enforcement agency. A violation of this prohibition could be a felony, misdemeanor, or infraction pursuant to the provisions described above.

(3) This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Daly City, and the County of San Mateo.

By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. Section 4132 is added to the Food and  
2 Agricultural Code, to read:

3 4132. (a) (1) The real property known as the Cow Palace is  
4 hereby transferred to the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority  
5 formed pursuant to Section 6539.7 of the Government Code.

6 (2) For purposes of this section, and Section 6539.7 of the  
7 Government Code, "the real property known as the Cow Palace"  
8 means all of the following parcels:

9 Parcel 1. Beginning at the point of intersection of the  
10 southeasterly line of Carter Street and the southwesterly line of  
11 Walbridge Street, now Geneva Boulevard; thence southeasterly,  
12 along the southwesterly line of Walbridge Street, 260 feet; thence  
13 at a right angle southwesterly 660 feet; thence at a right angle  
14 northwesterly 260 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly 660  
15 feet to the point of beginning.

16 Parcel 2. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Geneva  
17 Boulevard, formerly Walbridge Street, distant thereon 310 feet  
18 easterly from the easterly line of Carter Street; running thence  
19 easterly, along said line of Geneva Boulevard, 150 feet; thence at  
20 right angles southerly and parallel with said easterly line of Carter  
21 Street, 150 feet; thence at a right angle westerly and parallel with  
22 said southerly line of Geneva Boulevard, 100 feet; thence at a right  
23 angle northerly, 50 feet; thence at a right angle westerly, 50 feet;  
24 thence at a right angle northerly 100 feet to the point of beginning.

1 Also, excepting therefrom the following described parcel:  
2 beginning at a point on the southwesterly line of Geneva  
3 Boulevard, formerly Walbridge Street, distant thereon 260 feet  
4 southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Carter Street; running  
5 thence southeasterly along said line of Geneva Boulevard, 50 feet;  
6 thence at a right angle southwesterly parallel with the southeasterly  
7 line of Carter Street, 100 feet; thence at a right angle northwesterly,  
8 parallel with the southwesterly line of Geneva Boulevard, 50 feet;  
9 thence at a right angle northeasterly, parallel with the said line of  
10 Carter Street, 100 feet to the point of beginning.

11 Parcel 3. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Geneva  
12 Boulevard, formerly Walbridge Street, distant thereon 310 feet  
13 easterly from the easterly line of Carter Street; running thence  
14 easterly, along said line of Geneva Boulevard, 150 feet; thence at  
15 right angles southerly and parallel with said easterly line of Carter  
16 Street, 150 feet; thence at a right angle westerly and parallel with  
17 said southerly line of Geneva Boulevard, 100 feet; thence at a right  
18 angle northerly 50 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 50 feet;  
19 thence at a right angle northerly 100 feet to the point of beginning.

20 Parcel 4. Beginning at a point on the southwesterly line of  
21 Geneva Boulevard, formerly Walbridge Street, distant thereon 260  
22 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Carter Street;  
23 running thence southeasterly along said line of Geneva Boulevard,  
24 50 feet; thence at a right angle southwesterly, parallel with the  
25 southeasterly line of Carter Street, 100 feet; thence at a right angle  
26 northwesterly, parallel with the southwesterly line of Geneva  
27 Boulevard, 50 feet; thence at a right angle northeasterly, parallel  
28 with the said line of Carter Street, 100 feet to the point of  
29 beginning.

30 Parcel 5. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Walbridge  
31 Street, now Geneva Boulevard, distant thereon easterly 520 feet  
32 from the intersection of the easterly line of Carter Street with the  
33 southerly line of Walbridge Street; thence easterly and along the  
34 southerly line of Walbridge Street, 200 feet; thence at a right angle  
35 southerly 600 feet; thence at a right angle westerly 200 feet; thence  
36 at a right angle northerly 600 feet to the southerly line of Walbridge  
37 Street and the point of beginning.

38 Parcel 6. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Walbridge  
39 Street, now Geneva Boulevard, distant thereon 720 feet easterly  
40 from the point of intersection of said southerly line of Walbridge

1 Street with the easterly line of Carter Street; thence running easterly  
2 and along said southerly line of Walbridge Street, 30 feet; thence  
3 at a right angle southerly 600 feet; thence at a right angle westerly  
4 30 feet; thence at a right angle northerly 600 feet to the southerly  
5 line of Walbridge Street and the point of beginning.

6 Parcel 7. Beginning at a point in the centerline of what was  
7 formerly known as Cabrillo Street, sometimes called Wieland  
8 Street, said point being distant the following courses and distances  
9 from the intersection of the southerly line of Walbridge Street,  
10 now Geneva Boulevard, with the easterly line of Carter Street;  
11 south  $70^{\circ} 25'$  east 750 feet, on and along said southerly line of  
12 Walbridge Street; and thence south  $19^{\circ} 35'$  west 384 feet to said  
13 point of beginning; thence south  $19^{\circ} 35'$  west 216 feet; thence  
14 south  $70^{\circ} 25'$  east 88 feet; thence north  $8^{\circ} 50'$  east 219.8 feet;  
15 thence north  $70^{\circ} 25'$  west 47 feet to said point of beginning.

16 Parcel 8. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Walbridge  
17 Street, now Geneva Boulevard, distant thereon 750 feet easterly  
18 from the intersection of the easterly line of Carter Street with the  
19 southerly line of Walbridge Street; thence easterly, along the  
20 southerly line of Walbridge Street, 230 feet; thence at right angles  
21 southerly 600 feet; thence at right angles westerly 142 feet; thence  
22 north  $8^{\circ} 50'$  east 219.8 feet; thence north  $70^{\circ} 25'$  west 47 feet to  
23 the centerline of Wieland Street, sometimes called Cabrillo Street;  
24 and thence north  $19^{\circ} 35'$  east 384 feet to the southerly line of  
25 Walbridge Street and the point of beginning.

26 Parcel 9. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Walbridge  
27 Street, distant thereon 100 feet westerly from the intersection of  
28 the westerly line of Rio Verde Street and the southerly line of  
29 Walbridge Street, said point of beginning being the northwesterly  
30 corner of block 21 of "Subdivision No. 1 of Schwerin Addition,  
31 Visitacion Valley," as per map filed October 5, 1908, in Book 6  
32 of Maps at page 42 in the office of the County Recorder of San  
33 Mateo County, California; running thence westerly along the said  
34 southerly line of Walbridge Street, 1191.6 feet, more or less, to a  
35 point distant 1040 feet southeasterly from the easterly line of Carter  
36 Street (measured along said line of Walbridge Street); thence at a  
37 right angle southerly 1935 feet, more or less, to the northerly line  
38 of Martin Street, extended northwesterly from said "Subdivision  
39 No. 1 of Schwerin Addition;" thence at a right angle easterly  
40 1191.6 feet, more or less, to a point perpendicularly distant 100

1 feet westerly from the westerly line of Rio Verde Street, as shown  
2 on said map of "Subdivision No. 1;" thence northerly, along a line  
3 parallel to said line Rio Verde Street and distance therefrom 100  
4 feet, measured perpendicularly, a distance of 1585 feet, more or  
5 less, to a point distant thereon 350 feet from the southerly line of  
6 Walbridge Street; thence at a right angle westerly a distance of  
7 100 feet; thence at a right angle northerly a distance of 50 feet;  
8 thence at a right angle easterly a distance of 100 feet and thence  
9 northerly a distance of 300 feet to the point of beginning. Excepting  
10 therefrom so much thereof as was conveyed to Foxhall Investments  
11 Ltd. by that certain deed recorded on November 14, 1988, as  
12 Document No. 88154781, Official Records of San Mateo County,  
13 California.

14 Parcel 10. Commencing at a point on the southerly line of  
15 Walbridge Street, distant therefrom 100 feet westerly from the  
16 intersection of the westerly line of Rio Verde Street and the  
17 southerly line of Walbridge Street, said point of commencement  
18 being the northwesterly corner of Block 21 of "Subdivision No. 1  
19 of Schwerin Addition, Visitacion Valley," as per map filed October  
20 5, 1908, in Book 6 of Maps at page 42 in the office of the County  
21 Recorder of San Mateo County, California; running thence westerly  
22 along the said southerly line of Walbridge Street, 1191.6 feet, more  
23 or less, to a point distant 1040 feet southeasterly from the easterly  
24 line of Carter Street (measured along said line of Walbridge Street);  
25 thence at a right angle southerly 1935 feet, more or less, to the  
26 northerly line of Martin Street, extended northwesterly from said  
27 "Subdivision No. 1 of Schwerin Addition" for a point of beginning,  
28 thence southerly along the easterly line of Santos Street 100 feet;  
29 thence at right angles easterly 1161 feet, thence at right angles  
30 northerly 100 feet, and thence at right angles westerly 1161 feet  
31 to said point of beginning. Excepting therefrom so much thereof  
32 as was conveyed to Foxhall Investments Ltd. by that certain deed  
33 recorded on November 14, 1988, as Document No. 88154781,  
34 Official Records of San Mateo County, California. Further  
35 excepting therefrom so much thereof as was conveyed to the City  
36 of Daly City, a California municipal corporation, by that certain  
37 deed recorded on October 3, 1985, as Document No. 85102739,  
38 Official Records of San Mateo County, California.

39 Parcel 11. Commencing at a point on the southerly line of  
40 Walbridge Street, distant thereon 100 feet westerly from the

1 intersection of the westerly line of Rio Verde Street and the  
2 southerly line of Walbridge Street, said point of commencement  
3 being the northwesterly corner of Block 21 of "Subdivision No. 1  
4 of Schwerin Addition, Visitacion Valley," as per map filed October  
5 5, 1908, in Book 6 of Maps at page 42 in the office of the County  
6 Recorder of San Mateo County, California; running thence westerly  
7 along the said southerly line of Walbridge Street, 1191.6 feet, more  
8 or less, to a point distant 1040 feet southeasterly from the easterly  
9 line of Carter Street (measured along said line of Walbridge Street);  
10 thence at a right angle southerly 1935 feet, more or less, along the  
11 easterly line of Santos Street, to the northerly line of Martin Street,  
12 extended northwesterly from said "Subdivision No. 1 of Schwerin  
13 Addition," thence continuing southerly along the easterly line of  
14 Santos Street 100 feet to the true point of beginning, thence  
15 westerly 60 feet to the westerly line of Santos Street; thence  
16 northerly along said westerly line Santos Street 2035 feet to the  
17 southerly line of Walbridge Street; thence easterly along the  
18 southerly line of Walbridge Street 60 feet to the easterly line of  
19 Santos Street; thence southerly along said easterly line of Santos  
20 Street, 2035 feet to said true point of beginning. Excepting  
21 therefrom so much thereof as was conveyed to Foxhall Investments  
22 Ltd. by that certain deed recorded on November 14, 1988, as  
23 Document No. 88154781, Official Records of San Mateo County,  
24 California.

25 Parcel 12. Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 17 in block  
26 21 "Subdivision No. 1 of Schwerin Addition, Visitacion Valley,"  
27 San Mateo County, California, as recorded in the office of the  
28 County Recorder of said County October 5, 1908, in Book 6 of  
29 Maps at page 42. Thence running west 100 feet parallel with the  
30 northerly line of lot 17, thence running southerly 50 feet and  
31 parallel with the westerly rear line of lots 17 and 18. Thence 100  
32 feet easterly and parallel with the southerly line of lot 18, thence  
33 northerly 50 feet along the westerly and rear lines of lots 18 and  
34 17 to the point of beginning.

35 Parcel 13. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Walbridge  
36 Street, distant thereon easterly 460 feet from the point of  
37 intersection of the easterly line of Carter Street with the said  
38 southerly line of Walbridge Street, now known as Geneva  
39 Boulevard; running thence easterly and along said southerly line  
40 of Walbridge Street, a distance of 60 feet; thence at right angles



1 southerly, a distance of 600 feet; thence at right angles westerly,  
2 a distance of 60 feet and thence at right angles northerly, a distance  
3 of 600 feet to the southerly line of Walbridge Street and the point  
4 of commencement.

5 (b) The Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority shall be the  
6 successor in interest to any contracts relating to the real property  
7 described in subdivision (a) pursuant to subparagraph (B) of  
8 paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 6539.7 of the  
9 Government Code.

10 SEC. 2. Section 4133 is added to the Food and Agricultural  
11 Code, to read:

12 4133. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms  
13 shall have the following meanings:

14 (1) "Ammunition" includes assembled ammunition for use in  
15 a firearm and components of ammunition, including smokeless  
16 and black powder, and any projectile capable of being fired from  
17 a firearm with deadly consequence.

18 (2) "Firearm" has the same meaning as defined in Section 12001  
19 of the Penal Code.

20 (b) Notwithstanding any other law, no officer, agent, or  
21 employee of the 1-A District Agricultural Association or other  
22 state agency that owns, occupies, operates, or controls association  
23 property or other property in District 1a, as defined in Section  
24 3853, used for district or association purposes, and no lessee or  
25 sublessee of, or licensee for use of, that property, may conduct,  
26 contract for, authorize, or allow the sale of any firearm or  
27 ammunition on any property owned, occupied, operated, controlled,  
28 leased, subleased, or licensed as described in this subdivision.

29 (c) This section does not apply to a gun buy-back event held by  
30 a law enforcement agency.

31 SEC. 3. Section 6539.7 is added to the Government Code, to  
32 read:

33 6539.7. (a) On or before January 1, 2020, the City and County  
34 of San Francisco, the City of Daly City, and the County of San  
35 Mateo shall enter into a joint powers agreement to form the Cow  
36 Palace Joint Powers Authority for the purposes of managing,  
37 developing, or disposing of the real property known as the Cow  
38 Palace.

39 (b) The CPJPA shall be governed by a board of eight appointed  
40 members as follows:

1 (1) Three members appointed by the board of supervisors of  
2 the City and County of San Francisco.

3 (2) Three members appointed by city council of the City of Daly  
4 City.

5 (3) One member appointed by the board of supervisors of the  
6 County of San Mateo.

7 (4) One member representing the state who shall be appointed  
8 by the Governor.

9 (c) The CPJPA shall receive the property and may take any of  
10 the following actions:

11 (1) Enter into contracts or agreements for the demolition of  
12 existing structures on the property.

13 (2) (A) Enter into contracts or agreements for the development  
14 of the property for affordable and market-rate mixed-use housing.

15 (B) (i) The CPJPA may establish minimum local zoning  
16 standards, including but not limited to, standards for height,  
17 density, parking, and floor area ratio, that apply to a project on the  
18 property that are different from those adopted by any other affected  
19 local jurisdiction. In adopting those standards, the CPJPA shall  
20 follow standards set forth by the Legislature to promote robust  
21 transit-oriented, mixed-use development on the property. These  
22 standards shall include, but are not limited to, wages and labor  
23 protections for construction workers, affordability of onsite housing  
24 units, minimum density for the site, and minimum residential  
25 threshold.

26 (ii) The CPJPA shall be serve as the lead agency for any  
27 California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing  
28 with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) review of  
29 standards adopted pursuant to this paragraph.

30 (iii) Zoning in effect as a result of this section shall be  
31 considered the same as locally approved zoning for all purposes,  
32 including the density bonus law (Chapter 4.3 (commencing with  
33 Section 65915) of Division 1 of Title 7) and the Housing  
34 Accountability Act (Section 65589.5).

35 (3) (A) Continue to operate the property as it was being operated  
36 on January 1, 2020.

37 (B) This section shall not be interpreted to interfere with any  
38 contract entered into by 1-A District Agricultural Association on  
39 or before December 31, 2019. The CPJPA shall be the successor  
40 in interest to any contract related to the property that was entered

1 into by the 1-A District Agricultural Association on or before  
2 December 31, 2019.

3 (C) (i) Notwithstanding any other law, on and after January 1,  
4 2020, except as provided in any contract entered into on or before  
5 December 31, 2019 by the 1-A District Agricultural Association,  
6 the CPJPA shall not conduct, contract for, authorize, or allow the  
7 sale of any firearm or ammunition on the property or in the  
8 buildings that comprise the property, or on any successor or  
9 additional property owned, occupied, operated, controlled, leased,  
10 subleased, or licensed by the CPJPA.

11 (ii) This subparagraph does not apply to a gun buy-back event  
12 held by a law enforcement agency.

13 (d) The CPJPA shall be the successor to all powers, functions,  
14 and duties formerly held by the 1-A District Agricultural  
15 Association with regard to the property.

16 (e) The Legislature finds and declares that there currently is a  
17 housing crisis in California and it is essential to utilize available  
18 spaces for the development of affordable housing. Therefore, the  
19 Legislature finds and declares that the transfer of property pursuant  
20 to this section and Section 4132 of the Food and Agriculture Code  
21 for purposes of developing affordable and market-rate mixed-use  
22 housing constitutes a public purpose and does not constitute a gift  
23 of public funds within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XVI of  
24 the California Constitution.

25 (f) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the  
26 following meanings:

27 (1) "Ammunition" includes assembled ammunition for use in  
28 a firearm and components of ammunition, including smokeless  
29 and black powder, and any projectile capable of being fired from  
30 a firearm with deadly consequence.

31 (2) "CPJPA" means the Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority  
32 formed pursuant to this section.

33 (3) "Firearm" has the same meaning as defined in Section 12001  
34 of the Penal Code.

35 (4) "Local jurisdiction" means a city, including a charter city,  
36 a county, or a city and county.

37 (5) "Property" means the property known as the Cow Palace  
38 transferred to the CPJPA pursuant to Section 4132 of the Food  
39 and Agriculture Code.

1 SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that a special statute  
2 is necessary and that a general statute cannot be made applicable  
3 within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California  
4 Constitution because of the unique needs facing the City and  
5 County of San Francisco, the City of Daly City, and the County  
6 of San Mateo in providing affordable housing within their  
7 jurisdictions.

8 SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
9 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain  
10 costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district  
11 because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction,  
12 eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime  
13 or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the  
14 Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the  
15 meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
16 Constitution.

17 However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that  
18 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement  
19 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made  
20 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division  
21 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

O





Contra Costa County Community Corrections Partnership  
2019/20 AB109 Budget Proposal Form

Department: Public Defender

Description of Item	Program/Function	Ops. Plan Item #	2019/20 Status Quo Allocation <sup>1</sup>		2019/20 Baseline Request <sup>2</sup>		2019/20 Program Modification Request <sup>3</sup>		2019/20 Total Funding Request	
			Current Allocation	FTEs	Funding Request	FTEs	Funding Request	FTEs	Total Funding Request	FTEs
<b>SALARY AND BENEFITS</b>										
Deputy Public Defender IV	ACER	1.2, 2.1	535,942	2.00	568,697	2.00			568,697	2.00
Deputy Public Defender III	ACER	1.2, 2.2	241,516	1.00	251,177	1.00			251,177	1.00
Legal Assistant	ACER	1.2	95,329	1.00	112,992	1.00			112,992	1.00
Deputy Public Defender III	Clean Slate	5.2	67,656	0.50	127,427	0.50			127,427	0.50
Legal Assistant	Clean Slate	5.2	190,658	2.00	189,972	2.00			189,972	2.00
Social Worker	Client Support	5.3	138,995	1.00	155,242	1.00			155,242	1.00
Clerk Experienced Level	Reentry Program Support	1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.3,	62,137	1.00	64,622	1.00			64,622	1.00
Deputy Public Defender V	Reentry Program Support	2.1-2.3, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1	267,971	1.00	303,754	1.00			303,754	1.00
Deputy Public Defender - Special Assignment	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3	154,492	2.00	160,672	2.00			160,672	2.00
Legal Assistant	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3	196,376	2.00	205,080	2.00			205,080	2.00
Deputy Public Defender - Special Assignment	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3					77,246	1.00	77,246	1.00
Legal Assistant	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3					98,188	1.00	98,188	1.00
Social Worker II	Client Support	5.3					95,998	1.00	95,998	1.00
Social Worker II	Client Support	5.3					95,998	1.00	95,998	1.00
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,951,072</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>2,139,635</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>367,430</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,507,065</b>	<b>17.50</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>										
Office Expense	FTA Reduction Program	1.2,5.3					6,952		6,952	
Training/Travel	Reentry Programs	1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.3					10,000		10,000	
Clean Slate event supplies	Clean Slate	5.2					950		950	
Mileage	Reentry Programs	1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.3					9,379		9,379	
Postage for FTA Reduction Program	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3					1,205		1,205	
Promotional Materials Clean Slate	Clean Slate	5.2					925		925	
Promotional Materials for EarlyRep	FTA Reduction Program	1.2, 5.3					800		800	
FTA Reduction Program Salaries Bridge Funding (April-June 2019)		1.2, 5.3					43,858		43,858	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,069</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ 74,069</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CAPITAL COSTS (ONE-TIME)</b>										
Laptop purchase							4,800		4,800	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,951,072</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>\$ 2,139,635</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>\$ 446,299</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,585,934</b>	<b>17.50</b>

1. FY 2019/20 Status Quo Request reflects the FY 2018/19 Funding Allocation.

2. FY 2019/20 Baseline Request should reflect the cost of continuing programs in the FY 2018/19 Status Quo column in 2019/20 dollars.

3. FY 2019/20 Program Modification Request should reflect proposals for the cancellation of existing programs and/or funding of new programs for FY2019/20.

**PROGRAM NARRATIVE:**

*Please provide a narrative describing the programming is being proposed on the AB 109 Budget Proposal Form.*

**DEPARTMENT: Public Defender**

***2019/20 Baseline Request***

- 1. ACER.** Salary and benefits costs of \$932,866 are requested for (2) FTE Deputy PD IVs, (1) FTE Deputy PD III, and (1) FTE Legal Assistant. This program provides for early representation of in-custody clients at arraignment. The program furthers the goals of reducing recidivism, reducing pretrial detention rates, reducing unnecessary court appearances, and facilitating early resolution.
- 2. Social Worker.** Salary and benefits costs of \$155,242 are requested for (1) FTE Social Worker. The Public Defender Social Worker provides social histories and needs assessments for adult clients to support appropriate case dispositions and to refer clients to services that will result in successful case outcomes and reduce recidivism. The program furthers the goals of providing and enhancing integrated programs and services for successful reentry.
- 3. Clean Slate.** Salary and benefits costs of \$317,399 are requested for (2) FTE Clean Slate Legal Assistants and (1) .5 FTE Deputy Public Defender II. The .5 FTE Clean Slate attorney represents clients in obtaining post-conviction relief. One of the Clean Slate Legal Assistants is dedicated to handling Expungements and the other Clean Slate Legal Assistant is dedicated to handling Prop 47/Prop 64 cases. The Clean Slate Program provides extensive community outreach and record clearance services county-wide. The program furthers the goals of reducing recidivism, providing and enhancing integrated programs and services for successful reentry.
- 4. FTA Reduction Program/Early Representation Program.** Salary and benefits costs of \$365,752 are requested for (2) Deputy PDs – Special Assignment and (2) FTE Legal Assistants. This program furthers the goal of reducing recidivism, reducing pretrial detention rates, reducing unnecessary court appearances, and facilitating early disposition of cases.
- 5. Reentry Program Support.** Salary and benefits costs of \$368,376 are requested for (1) FTE Reentry Coordinator & AB109 Program Supervisor and (1) FTE Reentry Clerk. The AB109 Program Supervisor oversees the Reentry Programs Unit and coordinates the Public Defender's work with various reentry programs countywide in order to continue and expand our outreach to CBOs, other county agencies, and the greater community to support reentry services for our client population. The Reentry Clerk supports this work as well as working closely with the Reentry Programs. This program furthers the goal of reducing recidivism, reducing pretrial detention rates, reducing unnecessary court appearances, and facilitating early disposition of cases.

***2019/20 Program Modification Request***

- 1. FTA Reduction Program/Early Representation Program.** Salary and benefits costs of \$175,434 are requested for (1) FTE Deputy PD – Special Assignment and (1) FTE Legal Assistant. This Program is currently operating in East, Central, and West County and has dramatically reduced failures to appear in court and the associated costs of arrest and incarceration systemwide. The West County Program is a partnership with Richmond Police Dept. and launched in February of 2017 with US DOJ funding. This program furthers the goals of reducing recidivism, reducing pretrial detention rates, reducing unnecessary court appearances, and facilitating early disposition of cases. (See attached proposal).
- 2. Social Worker.** Salary and benefits costs of \$191,996 are requested for (2) FTE Social Workers II. Our social workers will encourage releases from custody and reduce recidivism by aiding successful pretrial release, reentry, and reintegration. The program furthers the goals of reducing recidivism, reducing pretrial detention rates, and providing and enhancing integrated programs and services for successful reentry. (See attached proposal).
- 3. Operating costs.** Ongoing operating costs of \$30,211 are requested for: training and travel for Reentry Unit attorneys and Legal Assistants, Clean Slate event supplies, mileage for Reentry Unit staff, postage for the Early Representation Program, and promotional materials for the Clean Slate and Early Representation Programs, etc. One time costs for \$43,858 bridge funding for salary for the FTA Reduction Program and \$4800 for 4 laptops (2 for Clean Slate and 2 for the EarlyRep Program staff) are requested.



## Early Representation Program West County Proposal

Submitted to the Community Corrections Partnership by the Office of the Public Defender  
October 19, 2018

### 1. Request

The Office of the Public Defender (CCPD) is requesting funding for 1 FT Special Assignment Attorney and 1 FT Legal Assistant to continue our existing innovative and cost-saving Early Representation program (EarlyRep) in West County. This program began as a partnership with the Richmond Police Department in February 2017 and has been funded by a U.S. Department of Justice grant, which will lapse in March 2019.

### 2. Background and Context

EarlyRep is a pilot program, which due its success has now been expanded to all three regions of the county. Each site partners with law enforcement agencies in the region and employs one attorney and one Legal Assistant. EarlyRep's purpose is to alleviate the burdens felt by all criminal justice partners caused by high failure to appear (FTA) rates in misdemeanor cases, which are often the result of a simple lack of understanding of the court process and timing delays between the incident and arraignment. The program gives individuals access to an attorney from the time of police contact to help them navigate the criminal justice process and ensure that they make their court dates.

Prior to EarlyRep, more than 50% of those with a misdemeanor case in Contra Costa FTA'ed at their court dates. FTAs are costly and burdensome for all criminal justice partners. When an individual misses court, an arrest warrant is issued. As a result, courts expend resources processing warrants, and police agencies expend resources in finding and arresting individuals and booking them into jail, where they may remain for several days before seeing a judge. Many of these cases involve low-level misdemeanor charges that would not normally involve jail time, absent an FTA. The costs of arrest and incarceration also carry a host of collateral consequences that can be devastating to arrestees and their families. Reducing FTAs also helps police agencies by shortening the duration of a criminal case so that officers are less likely to have to testify many years after an incident occurred.

EarlyRep has proven that the FTA problem can be improved substantially by giving individuals who are accused of misdemeanor offenses information about their court dates and access to due process resources. As shown below, the effectiveness of the EarlyRep program is dramatic:

County Region	Law Enforcement Agency	Launch Date	No. of Participants	FTA Rate Reduction
East	Antioch Police & Calif. Hwy. Patrol	July 2016	2,424	57% to 17%
West	Richmond Police & Calif. Hwy. Patrol	Feb. 2017	1,272	52% to 20%
Central	Calif. Hwy. Patrol & others pending	Sept. 2018	TBD	TBD

This program has garnered statewide and national attention, including the award of a Smart Defense grant from the US DOJ. The EarlyRep team has presented about the program at various conferences around the country, including the Right to Counsel Conference at the US DOJ, the American Society of Criminology, and the Judicial Council of California. The program has attracted media attention from the East Bay Times, the American Bar Association Journal, KQED Radio, and others.

### 3. Program Design and Outcomes

The West County EarlyRep Program is a partnership between CCPD and the Richmond Police Department. After police contact for a misdemeanor incident, EarlyRep staff immediately attempt to reach individuals to offer assistance using request for prosecution forms provided by RPD. Officers also distribute an information card with the EarlyRep phone number to each individual following the incident. The court clerks' office and partnerships with community-based organizations provide additional outreach. Utilizing innovative technology by Utrust, individuals can text message the program for help, and multilingual automated reminder texts are sent in advance of their court dates.

The EarlyRep team provides various levels of assistance to participants, including:

- Explaining the criminal justice process and case filing timelines;
- Practicing early intervention by connecting clients with social services and community resources;
- Consulting on the specific offense, potential case resolutions, and probation or diversion terms;
- Negotiating with the District Attorney's Office prior to charges being filed;
- Preparing individuals for their first court appearance; and
- Appearing at arraignment court dates with participants.

In Richmond, the EarlyRep program has been especially successful at resolving cases pre-filing. The EarlyRep attorney meets regularly with the District Attorney's office to discuss individual cases. These "pre-filing" conferences have proven very successful at reducing unnecessary filings in some cases and achieving early resolutions at arraignment in others.

The East and West County EarlyRep programs have dramatically reduced FTA rates since inception. Identifying the trends and causes of FTAs encourages all justice partners to collaborate in identifying more efficient practices that avoid costly FTAs, streamline filing practices, and reduce unnecessary arrests and the resulting costs. The EarlyRep model engages all criminal justice system partners in establishing better practices and benefits all involved stakeholders.

### 4. Budget for FY 19/20

<b>Employee Classification</b>	<b>Salary &amp; Benefits</b>
1 FT Deputy PD, Special Assignment Attorney	\$77,246
1 FT Legal Assistant	\$98,188
Total annual salary cost	<b>\$175,434</b>
*Salaries for April-June 2019	\$43,858

\*This request is for one additional quarter of bridge funding as the US DOJ funding lapses in March of 2019, before the beginning of FY 19-20.



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE - SPECIAL MEETING

7.

**Meeting Date:** 03/11/2019  
**Subject:** Quality Assurance Committee & Local Innovation Fund  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** N/A  
**Referral Name:** Quality Assurance Committee & Local Innovation Fund  
**Presenter:** Donte Blue, ORJ Deputy Director      **Contact:** Donte Blue,  
707-335-1977

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#### **Referral History:**

With the passage of SB 1020 in 2012, the County was required to create a Local Innovation Subaccount intended to promote local innovation and county decision making. Revenue deposited in this “Local Innovation Fund” must be used to support local needs, and the law provides the Board of Supervisors with the authority to fund any activity that is otherwise allowable for any of the underlying accounts that fund the innovation subaccount. Beginning with fiscal year 2015-16, any revenue deposited in the Local Innovation Fund each year will come from transferring 10% of the revenue received from the State in the form of growth allocations for the 1) Community Corrections, 2) Trial Court Security, 3) District Attorney and Public Defender, and 4) Juvenile Justice Subaccounts (these are the four source accounts for the Local Innovation Fund).

Because each year’s growth revenue is allocated to the County in the subsequent fiscal year, in fiscal year 2016-17 the County’s first deposit of \$119,186 was made into the Local Innovation Fund from the requisite 2015-16 growth allocations. This fiscal year the County expects another \$186,607 to be deposited in the Local Innovation Subaccount based on the 2016-17 growth allocation projections. This additional deposit means the County’s expected Local Innovation Fund balance for the current fiscal year is \$305,793.

In September 2016, the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) discussed the development of recommendations for the use of Local Innovation Fund revenue. This matter was then forwarded to the CCP Community Advisory Board (CAB) for their input on the recommendations. The matter was considered once more by the QAC in November 2016 as CAB continued to formulate its input on the recommendations.

After the County Administrator’s Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) was created in January 2017, the ORJ began working with CAB to determine recommendations for the use of revenue in the Local Innovation Fund. In June 2017 CAB recommended that this revenue be used to fund a

capacity building project. CAB recommended a project where a cohort of AB 109 funded community based service providers would be guided through a self-assessment of needs related to organizational development. The cohort would then be provided individualized assistance to help participating agencies build capacity in the critical areas identified through the self-assessment process.

The ORJ received CAB's input, developed additional considerations, and returned to the QAC in September 2017 where it was agreed that the ORJ would conduct a Request for Proposals (RFP) process for the allocation of up to \$250,000 to be split between a capacity building project as envisioned by CAB, and an innovative reentry program to compliment the array of reentry services currently offered. On October 4, 2017, the ORJ published RFP #1709-252 for "Local Innovation Fund Projects." The RFP provided up to \$75,000 in funding for a "Capacity Building Project" to be implemented from January 2017 – December 2017, and for up to \$175,000 for an "Innovative Reentry Program" that would start in January 2017 and could end as late as December 2018. A Bidder's Conference was then held on October 17, 2017, and streamed online as a webinar. Final responses to the RFP were due November 8, 2017, and Panels were convened the week of November 12, 2017 to review the submitted responses and provide the County with contract award recommendations.

In December 2017 the ORJ returned to this Committee and it endorsed staff recommendations to endorse the RFP review panel's recommendations that a contract be awarded to Fast Eddie's Auto Tech Training for \$75,000 and to the Richmond Workforce Development Board for \$175,000. The Richmond Workforce Board Contract is set to expire December 31, 2019, and the contract with Fast Eddies contract expired December 31, 2018 with \$36,297 in unspent revenue. Subsequently, after an RFQ process, Jeweld Legacy Group was awarded a \$75,000 contract in May 2018 for Capacity Building Services.

### **Referral Update:**

Through October 2018 Fast Eddies had spent \$38,703 of their original award, and In November 2018 the Quality Assurance Committee met and recommended that Fast Eddies contract be extended through June 30, 2019 and increased by \$37,500 to \$112,500. Because this addition put the contract over \$100,000, the amendment required approval from the Board of Supervisor. This item was unable to make a Board agenda prior to the contract's expiration in December 2018. After consultation, County Counsel determined that the easiest route to add the additional revenue to this project now that the original contract has expired would be to execute a new contract with Fast Eddies for \$73,797 that would be effective as of November 2018 and include \$36,297 in unspent revenue from the previous contract and \$37,500 in additional revenue. If this Committee were agreeable to this course of action this new contract would have a termination date of December 31, 2019.

### **Capacity Building Program**

In September 2018 Jeweld Legacy Group began working with 5 non-profit agencies that provide a variety of reentry services with the intent to help these agencies improve operationally and in their ability to provide more effective reentry services. This will be done through and assessment, creation of a capacity development plan, and support making progress on that plan through both group and individual consultation sessions. In November 2018 a project update was provided to the Quality Assurance Committee and a copy is included in this report.

The agencies participating in the capacity building project are:

- Back on Track Expungement Services & Back on Track Community Services
- Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)
- FAST Automotive Technician Training
- Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay
- Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)

Jeweld legacy group has worked with each of these agencies to develop their capacity development plan and in October 2018 held their first group consultation session. Since then Jeweld has met independently with program participants to make further progress on elements of their capacity development plans. Through this process, Jeweld Legacy Group made a written request to the ORJ that further revenue be committed to this project in the form of “micro-grants” to the participating agencies to incentivize and support the organizations commitment to make progress on their capacity development plans. A copy of this request and its attachment has been included with this report

The next group session is planned for April 18, 2019 and will be themed “Characteristics of Thriving Organizations.” This event will also be open for attendance by other local service providers, and will be one of ORJ’s featured events in recognition of April as Second Chance Month.

**Innovation Fund Accounting**

To date the county has received a total of \$601,725 in Innovation Fund revenue (FY 15-16 through FY 17–18), and it is estimated that in October 2019 the County will receive an additional \$289,054 in Innovation Fund revenue for FY 18–19. The County’s Innovation Fund balance is estimated to be \$478,279 in FY 19–20.

	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20
<b><u>Project Allocations</u></b>			
<i>Richmond WDB ACES Project</i>	\$ (43,750)	\$ (87,500)	\$ (43,750)
<i>FAST In-Custody Automotive Training Prep</i>	\$ (37,500)	\$ (37,500)	\$ (37,500) <sup>1</sup>
<i>Jeweld Legacy Capacity Building</i>		\$ (75,000)	\$ (50,000)
<b><u>Revenue Sources</u></b>			
<i>Forwarded Fund Balance</i>	\$ 119,186		
<i>New Revenue</i>	\$ 186,607	\$ 295,932	
<i>Projected Revenue</i>			\$ 289,054
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 224,543</b>	<b>\$ 320,475</b>	<b>\$ 478,279</b>

<sup>1</sup> This assumes approval from this Committee to allocate this revenue

**Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):**

1. ACCEPT the recommendation by the QAC to increase Fast Eddie’s award by \$37,500 to be executed as a new contract for \$73,797 with a term of November 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019.
2. DIRECT the ORJ to award up to \$50,000 from the Local Innovation Fund through “micro – grants” in amounts ranging from \$3,000 - \$10,000 to the five agencies currently participating in the County’s Capacity Building Project.
3. DIRECT staff to conduct an RFP process to utilize remaining revenue of the Local Innovation Fund.

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### **Attachments**

Attachment A - Jeweld Legacy Newsletter

Attachment B - Capacity Building Report

Attachment C - Jeweld Legacy Group Recommendations

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# Jewels for Nonprofits

Jeweld Legacy Group | Newsletter | January/February 2019



The first quarter is an excellent time to review, evaluate and plan for the rest of the calendar year. At Jeweld Legacy Group we incorporate this critical business practice numerous times throughout the year. As non profit leaders it is also necessary for you to pause and reflect. The pressure to work without pause is real, to achieve the organizational mission by addressing the circumstances and inequities that impact the communities that you serve.

After all, they are relying on the ability of leaders such as yourself to sustain and grow these vital community programs. Although your best efforts are required and considered noble by some, it can leave one depleted, feeling as if your best just isn't good enough. In this issue Dr. Frank Omowale Satterwhite directs us to something greater than one organization or leader to address social change.

He suggests that real social change occurs when a critical mass of stakeholders come together. In my opinion, this is not about working harder, it requires strategic engagement that demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of residents who live in communities most affected by poverty and mass incarceration. We hope that you will find Dr. Satterwhite's article beneficial and consider joining us at one of these upcoming events below.

Take care,  
Carol F. Burton, LMSW  
*Carol F. Burton*



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# THOUGHTS ON RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT

*By Frank J. Omowale Satterwhite, Ph.D.*

The United States of America is a diverse society with many noteworthy accomplishments and, as well, many challenging problems. On the one hand, we are living in an era of astonishing achievement in science, technology, medicine, communications and numerous other fields. On the other, we are experiencing a profound social crisis in communities of color as a result of pervasive institutional racism and poverty.

While it's true that communities of color have major economic and social problems, it's also true that they can become resilient villages with the internal capacity to address their complex problems in positive ways.

Social change occurs when a critical mass of community stakeholders comes together to define and implement community-building strategies with a single sense of purpose. Such change is more likely to happen when there is a shared vision (ideas), strong resident leadership (people), stable organizations (infrastructure), viable community programs (action) and high levels of civic involvement (engagement). Thus, to bring about social change, one must work on multiple levels and in multiple ways to inform, engage and empower community residents.

For the past three decades, I have worked as a social change consultant in communities of color across the nation. From this experience, I have learned that community engagement is an essential part of a comprehensive social change strategy. In my view, *authentic* community engagement is more likely to occur when there is understanding of and a strong commitment to the following basic rights of community residents.

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## RESIDENT'S RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- **RIGHT TO KNOW:** Residents must be informed about community issues if they are to play active and meaningful roles in the social change process. With this right comes the responsibility to seek information, ask questions and challenge the status quo.
- **RIGHT TO LEARN:** Residents must have linguistically and culturally relevant training, mentoring, coaching and peer exchange opportunities to participate effectively as informed partners and practitioners. With this right comes the responsibility to state learning needs and engage in continuous learning activities to increase knowledge, skills and confidence.
- **RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE:** Residents must have leadership roles and participate in all phases of the community-building process. With this right comes the responsibility to be actively involved and stay at the table through good times and bad.
- **RIGHT TO DECIDE:** Residents must define their own goals and develop their own plan for future development of the community (often in partnership with external stakeholders). With this right comes the responsibility to listen to other voices, carefully consider the options and make the best decisions for the community.
- **RIGHT TO CULTURAL RESPECT:** Residents must engage in the community-building process in their own culturally authentic ways. With this right comes the responsibility to share information about one's culture, learn about other cultures and value the cultural diversity of the community.
- **RIGHT TO TELL THEIR OWN STORY:** Residents must be empowered share their story with others in their own voice and in culturally appropriate ways. With this right comes the responsibility to document the work and lift up the lessons for others to see.

*When communities of color are engaged in this way, there is much greater potential for active and sustained community participation in every aspect of the social change process.*





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## SAVE THE DATE

### **April 14-17, 2019**

National Children of Incarcerated Parents Annual Conference  
Renaissance Downtown Phoenix Hotel

<https://www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/373747?&t=bd6c1ffeb893a9c87a5d2ac8f0924957>

### **April 18, 2019**

Capacity Building Symposium for Organizations Serving the Criminal Justice Community  
500 Ellinwood Way - Board Rooms A & B  
Pleasant Hill, CA  
11:00am - 4:00pm

Email Summer Jackson @ [legacyta2016@gmail.com](mailto:legacyta2016@gmail.com) to RSVP

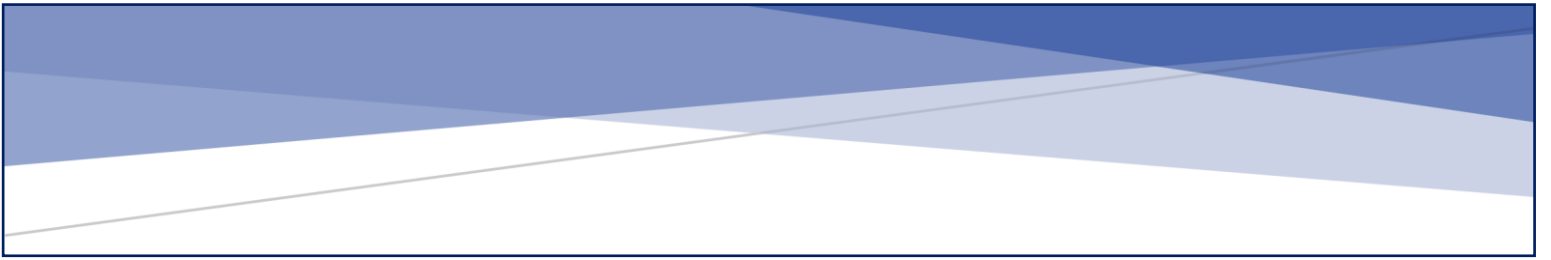
Jeweld Legacy Group has unparalleled knowledge of capacity building and leadership training to help clients make better-informed decisions when it comes to program development and their company's growth potential.



**jeweldlegacy**

[carol@jeweldlegacy.com](mailto:carol@jeweldlegacy.com)

[www.jeweldlegacy.com](http://www.jeweldlegacy.com)



# Contra Costa County Capacity Builders Network

## PRE-IMPLEMENTATION AND KICKOFF ORIENTATION

Evaluation Summary Report

*Prepared for  
Carol F. Burton, LMSW*



jeweldlegacy

*Prepared by  
Katie Kramer, MSW, MPH*

**THE  
BRIDGING  
GROUP**

*November 2018*

## Part 1: Capacity Building Readiness Assessment

Upon assignment to Jeweld Legacy Group (JLG), participating agencies were asked to complete a Capacity Building Readiness Checklist to assist agencies and consultants in determining the organization’s level of readiness to utilize capacity building and technical assistance services through the Contra Costa County Capacity Builders Network. Five agencies completed the readiness checklist. Table 1 presents a summary of their responses.

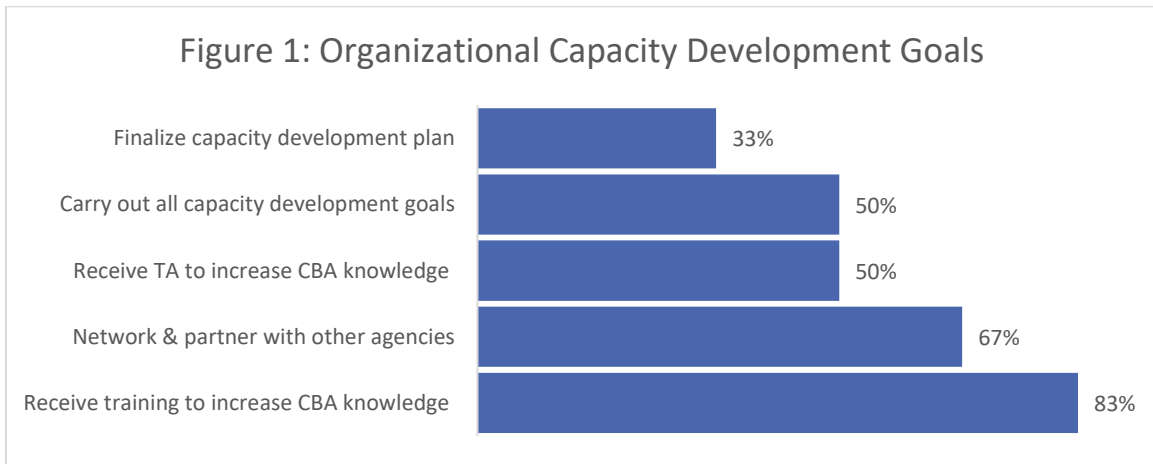
Table 1: Results of Capacity Building Readiness Checklist (Number of Agencies = 5)					
Area	Readiness Criteria	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
<b>Organizational Culture</b>	Organizational culture promotes openness to change and the type of entrepreneurship need to successfully engage in an organizational capacity building process.	80%	20%	0%	0%
<b>Readiness for Change</b>	Organization is comfortable questioning the status quo and exploring new ways of doing things to fulfill its mission.	60%	40%	0%	0%
<b>Engaged Leadership</b>	The organization will involve executive leaders, program managers, field staff, and board members in developing, implementing and evaluating the capacity-building plan.	40%	40%	20%	0%
<b>Investment of Resources</b>	The organization will invest an adequate amount of resources (talent, time and money) to successfully implement a capacity building plan.	40%	40%	20%	0%
<b>Roles and Expectations</b>	The organizational leaders are committed to clarifying roles and expectations for all participants in the capacity building process, including who will have input and who will hold decision-making authority.	60%	20%	20%	0%
<b>Financial Stability</b>	The organization is financially stable (i.e., business model, fiscal management, revenue reliability, annual budget surplus and manageable debt).	40%	40%	20%	0%
<b>Operational Stability</b>	There is no upcoming event that might affect the organization’s ability to successfully complete a capacity building plan on a timely basis (for example, de-funding of a program, executive leadership transition, or reorganization).	40%	60%	0%	0%
<b>Timing</b>	This is the appropriate time for our organization to initiate a capacity building process.	100%	0%	0%	0%

In summary, all of the participating organizations reported that they have a high state of readiness to undertake a capacity-development program.

## Part 2: Pre-Implementation Survey

### Capacity Development Goals

Prior to offering any technical assistance services with agencies, JLG asked participants to complete a pre-implementation survey. Participants were asked what *goals they planned* for their capacity development project. Figure 1 presents a comparison of goals across participating agencies.



In summary, the participating organizations stated that training, technical assistance and networking were the three most important goals.

## Organizational Needs

During the pre-planning survey, participating agencies were also asked what they thought were their *agency's highest area(s) of organizational need*. Participants were able to select multiple areas of need for their organization. Table 2 presents these needs in order of greatest to lowest as identified by participating agencies.

Table 2: Agency's Highest Area(s) of Organizational Need	
	Pre-Implementation Organizational Needs
External Relations	83%
Identifying and Implementing Evidence-Based Practices	83%
Fiscal Management and Sustainability	67%
Planning and Evaluation	67%
Agency Structure and Operations	50%
Understanding Criminogenic Needs and Recidivism Risk	33%
The Responsivity Principle	33%
Effective Use of Electronic Records	33%
Sector-specific Best Practices	33%

**In summary, the participating organizations stated that their main needs were external relations, evidence-based practices, fiscal management/sustainability and planning/evaluation were their most important needs.**

Participants also rated how *confident they were in their ability to carry out their capacity building activities*. On a scale from 1 (not confident at all) to 5 (very confident), **participants reported 4.4 in confidence to carry out their capacity building activities.**

## Organizational Challenges

Finally, participating agencies were asked to list any challenges they foresaw their agency might have in meeting their capacity development goals. Participants were able to select as many as apply to their agency. Table 3 presents these challenges in order of greatest to lowest (or non-existent) as identified by participating agencies.

Table 3: Areas of Potential Challenges in Meeting Capacity Development Goals	
	Pre-Implementation Organizational Challenges
Lack of money or resources	60%
Lack of staff time	20%
Lack of agency Board of Directors time or commitment	20%
We won't have any challenges	20%
Change in organizational need or priority area	20%
Staff resistance or lack of staff support	0%
Agency leadership resistance or lack of support	0%
Challenges connecting with TA provider or professional services consultant to support the work	0%

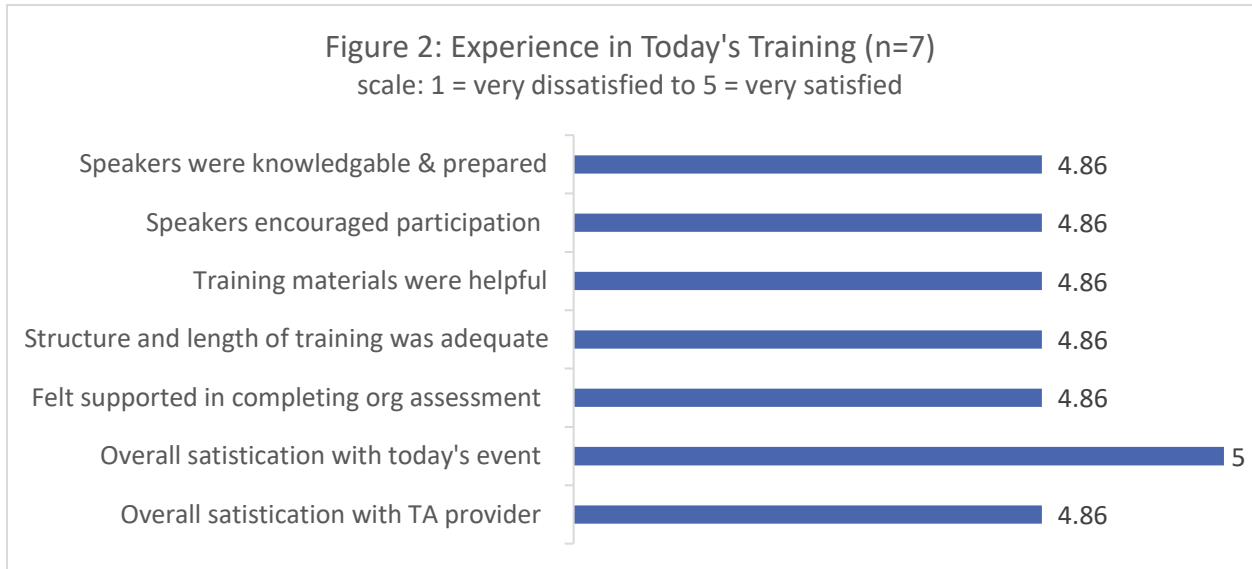
In summary, the participating organizations stated that the lack of money/resources is the biggest challenge in meeting their capacity-development goals.

### Part 3: Contra Costa Capacity Builders Network Kickoff Orientation Training

On October 26, 2018, JLG co-hosted with Contra Costa County Office of Reentry and Justice, a kickoff orientation and training for all agencies participating in the Contra Costa Capacity Builders Network. Five agencies participated in the kickoff: Goodwill Industries, Fast Eddy's, Bay Area Community Resources (BACR), Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS), and Back on Track Expungement Services & Community Services. Of the agencies participating, three of five or 60% currently hold a contract with a County Agency. Individuals participating in the kickoff were asked to complete an evaluation at the end of the day. Seven individuals completed the survey.

Figure 2 presents an overview of the results of questions related to overall experience with the kickoff orientation training.

## Overall Participant Satisfaction



In summary, the participating organizations indicated a high level of satisfaction with the kickoff training.

## New Skills Gained and Intention to Use New Skills

Participants rated how many *new skills and/or knowledge they gained* for assessing their organizational needs and developing a Capacity Building Plan as a result of the orientation training. On a scale from 1 (learned no new skills) to 5 (learned many new skills), **participants reported 4.0 in "learned many new skills."**

Participants also rated the extent to which they plan to *use the skills and/or knowledge they learned at their workplace*. On a scale from 1 (won't use at all) to 5 (plan to use often), **participants reported 4.29 in "plan to use new skills."**

## Training Strengths and Areas of Improvement

Finally, participants were asked to share both overall strengths and areas for improvement for the Orientation and Training. Table 4 presents major themes that emerged from these questions.

Table 4: Training Strengths and Areas of Improvement	
A. Best Part of Training/Orientation	Number of Responses
Hearing speakers share personal stories/experts in the field are very knowledgeable	4
Dieudonné Brou's presentation/testimonial	2
Speakers were very willing to answer questions	1
Liked that the group is fairly small	1
Networking opportunities	1
Organizational assessment	1
Hearing about upcoming opportunities	1
B. Areas for Training Improvement	Number of Responses
County input is very valuable – would like more time for that.	1
More input from Dr. Omo.	1



“THE LEVEL OF SUPPORT WAS  
OUTSTANDING. JLG MADE SURE WE FULLY  
UNDERSTOOD AND WERE WILLING TO  
EXPLAIN WHEN NEEDED.”

- Capacity Builders Network Kickoff Participant



# CONNECTING WITH DONORS BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS



Presented by:

**Rona Fernandez**

of [Klein & Roth Consulting](#)

In this [webinar](#) you will explore creative ways to stay in touch with your donors during the winter fundraising frenzy.

If you ever wondered how you can:

- ✓ stay in your donor's minds as they consider their year-end giving,
- ✓ ride the wave of the holiday rush instead of getting drowned out by it, or
- ✓ make the most of your Giving Tuesday or end of year campaign?

This session is for you. It is also ideal for small groups who have donor base of any size, whether you do a year-end fundraising appeal or not.

**Friday, November 16, 2018**  
**9:30am – 10:30am**

Click the link to [RSVP](#) or email Summer Jackson  
@ [legacyta2016@gmail.com](mailto:legacyta2016@gmail.com)

Workshop hosted by:



**jeweldlegacy**

To: Donté Blue, Contra Costa County Office of Reentry and Justice

From: Carol F. Burton and Summer Jackson, Jeweld Legacy Group

Date: January 4, 2019

Re: Recommendations to Support CBP plan

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Jeweld Legacy Group contracted with the Contra Costa County Administrator's Office of Reentry & Justice (ORJ) to provide Management Consulting Services as part of a Capacity Building project. To date, the following organizations have completed received technical assistance to draft and complete organizational Capacity Development Plans:

- Back on Track Expungement Services & Back on Track Community Services
- Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)
- FAST Automotive Technician Training
- Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay
- Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)

We have attached a summary of the technical assistance requests from the group. This memo serves to share our reflections and recommendations on how we can work together to ensure the success of the organizations above.

As shared in our recent meeting, we believe the success of these organizations will be enhanced with additional resources to compensate for the staff time they are using to attend trainings and engage in their organizational developmental efforts. The organizations are eager to engage but are unable to prioritize the level of support needed to successfully implement the activities outlined in their capacity development plans due to limited staff capacity and access to resources to support basic operational needs.

Based on experience, working with more than 1,200 organizations of various sizes, we would like you to consider offering a grant to these organizations. The "capacity grant" which could range from a stipend of \$3,000 or a grant of \$10,000 per organization which can be allocated to cover staff time (to think about and focus on the Capacity Building Plans), consultants, materials, equipment and a combination of all four. We have included a matrix of capacity building activities and their costs for reference. Additionally, below are some thoughts about equipment, materials and consultants that a monetary award could support:

**Equipment:**

- Information Management Systems
- Accounting Software
- Computers
- Fundraising Software
- Website

**Materials:**

- Brochure
- Annual Report

**Consultants:**

- Financial Analysis
- Strategic Planning
- Board Development
- Fundraising PIN
- Training Staff on Sector Based Knowledge
- Program Evaluation
- Annual Report
- Website Designer

We will continue to work with organizations by providing up to 2 hours of support through the original terms our contract. However, we strongly believe that limiting support in this way will impact the progress of the organizations above. We hope our input will help inform your next steps and remain open in helping you design a responsive program that promote the goals for the Office of Reentry Justice.

Sincerely,

Carol F. Burton and Summer N. Jackson  
Jeweld Legacy Group

**Enclosures:**

Summary of Technical Assistance Needs

Capacity- Building Activity Fee Matrix: April 27, 2016

**Table: 1 Summary of TA Needs outlined by the Contra Costa Capacity Builders Network Applicants**

Priority Area	Technical Assistance Requested	
External Relationships*	A Strategic Plan that facilitates development of organizational collaboration opportunities and strong relationships across the diverse organizations/entities within Contra Costa’s reentry community.	To develop and nurture cross-sector collaborations and strong relationships within the diverse criminal justice, governmental entities, nonprofit, for profit and philanthropic organizations and other entities within Contra Costa County’s reentry and broader community.
Sector-Specific Best Practices*	To design, train staff and implement programs/services that are sector-specific best-practices to serve our reentry clients.	
Identifying & Implementing Evidence-Based practices	To design and implement programs that use generally accepted Evidence-based strategies and best-practice services in the reentry.	To identify and implement evidence-based best practices into our programs and services.
Understanding Criminogenic Needs and Recidivism Risk	To develop an understanding of Criminogenic needs and Recidivism Risk and incorporate core principles into reentry services.	
The Responsivity Principle	Training to allow staff to develop skill and capacity to integrate Responsivity Principles into 1) individual and agency-wide program planning and 2) evaluation of programs/services	
Effective Use of Electronic Records*	To develop an electronic information management system	
Fiscal Management and Sustainability*	To develop sound budgeting, financial management and administrative practices; increase and diversify revenues and maintain the financial health and integrity of the organization.	

**SAMPLE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITY FEE MATRIX: April 27, 2016**

<b>7 CAPACITY-BUILDING PRIORITY AREAS</b>	<b>SMALL, LOW-BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>MID-SIZE, STABLE ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE ORGANIZATIONS</b>
<b>1. Mission, Vision and Strategy</b>			
A. Strategic Planning	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$25k	\$25k - \$35k+
<b>2. Organizational Structure</b>			
A. Nonprofit, tax-exempt status (application or reinstatement)	\$3k - \$5k	\$3 - \$5k	N/A
B. Internal structuring/restructuring	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$20k+
<b>3. Governance and Leadership</b>			
A. Board Development	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k - \$15k	\$10k - \$15k
B. Executive Search	N/A	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$25k
<b>4. Partnerships, External Relations &amp; Networking</b>			
A. Partnerships/Collaboratives	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$20k
B. Marketing & Positioning	\$10k - 15k	\$15k - \$20k	\$20k - \$25k
<b>5. Management Systems &amp; Operations</b>			
A. <b>Fiscal Management</b> ( <i>management audit, annual audit/financial review, QuickBooks technology, MIS</i> )	\$20k - \$25k	\$25k - \$30k	\$30k - \$35k+

<b>7 CAPACITY-BUILDING PRIORITY AREAS</b>	<b>SMALL, LOW-BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>MID-SIZE, STABLE ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE ORGANIZATIONS</b>
<i>technology/application or written fiscal management policies/procedures)</i>			
<b>B. Personnel Policies</b> ( <i>written personnel policies, volunteer management program or operations manual</i> )	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k – \$15k	\$15k - \$20k
<b>C. General Administration</b> ( <i>insurances, risk management assessment</i> )	\$5k - \$15k	\$15k - \$20k	\$20k - \$25k
<b>6. Fundraising, Revenue Generation &amp; Fiscal Sustainability</b> ( <i>plans, technology-based individual donor program</i> )			
A. Planning	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$20k
B. Grantwriting	\$10k - \$20	\$20k - \$35k	\$35k - \$50k
C. Donor Development	\$10k - \$15k	\$15 - \$25k	\$25k - \$45k
D. Event Planning	\$5k - \$10k	\$10k - \$20k	\$20 - \$30k
<b>7. Sector-Specific Knowledge &amp; Best Practices</b>			
A. Assets/Needs Assessment	\$10k - \$15k	\$15k - \$20k	\$20k - \$35k
B. Planning/Evaluation	\$10k - \$15	\$15k - \$25k	\$25k - \$40k
C. Thought Leadership/Sustainability	N/A	\$10k - \$20k	\$10k - \$20k