



# Agenda

## PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

March 22, 2021

10:30 A.M.

**VIRTUAL MEETING**

The public may observe and participate in the virtual Zoom meeting by using this link:

<https://cccouny-us.zoom.us/j/81890284160>

Meeting ID: 818 9028 4160

Or by dialing: (214) 765-0478 or  
(888) 278-0254 (US Toll Free)

Conference code: 507994

Supervisor Candace Andersen, 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 22, 2021 meeting. **(Page 4)**
4. CONSIDER recommending to the Board of Supervisors the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Consolidated Annual Plan for the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act/Youthful Offender Block Grant as approved by the Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and as recommended by the Chief Probation Officer. **(Paul Reyes, Sr. Deputy County Administrator, and Esa Ehmen-Krause, Chief Probation Officer) (Page 7)**
5. CONSIDERING recommending nominees for appointment to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and CCP Executive Committee for the calendar year 2021. **(Paul Reyes, Sr. Deputy County Administrator) (Page 49)**
6. The next meeting is currently scheduled for April 26, 2021.
7. 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 1025 Escobar St., 4th Floor, Martinez, 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) 655-2049, Fax (925) 655-2066  
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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AB	Assembly Bill	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments	HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
ACA	Assembly Constitutional Amendment	HR	Human Resources
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
AFSCME	American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees	Inc.	Incorporated
AICP	American Institute of Certified Planners	IOC	Internal Operations Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	ISO	Industrial Safety Ordinance
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission	JPA	Joint (exercise of) Powers Authority or Agreement
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drugs	Lamorinda	Lafayette-Moraga-Orinda Area
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	LLC	Limited Liability Company
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit District	LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
BCDC	Bay Conservation & Development Commission	Local 1	Public Employees Union Local 1
BGO	Better Government Ordinance	LVN	Licensed Vocational Nurse
BOS	Board of Supervisors	MAC	Municipal Advisory Council
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation	MBE	Minority Business Enterprise
CalWIN	California Works Information Network	M.D.	Medical Doctor
CalWORKS	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids	M.F.T.	Marriage and Family Therapist
CAER	Community Awareness Emergency Response	MIS	Management Information System
CAO	County Administrative Officer or Office	MOE	Maintenance of Effort
CCHP	Contra Costa Health Plan	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CCTA	Contra Costa Transportation Authority	MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
CCP	Community Corrections Partnership	NACo	National Association of Counties
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	OB-GYN	Obstetrics and Gynecology
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	O.D.	Doctor of Optometry
CIO	Chief Information Officer	OES-EOC	Office of Emergency Services-Emergency Operations Center
COLA	Cost of living adjustment	ORJ	Office of Reentry & Justice
ConFire	Contra Costa Consolidated Fire District	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CPA	Certified Public Accountant	Psy.D.	Doctor of Psychology
CPI	Consumer Price Index	RDA	Redevelopment Agency
CSA	County Service Area	RJOB	Racial Justice Oversight Body
CSAC	California State Association of Counties	RJTF	Racial Justice Task Force
CTC	California Transportation Commission	RFI	Request For Information
dba	doing business as	RFP	Request For Proposal
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District	RFQ	Request For Qualifications
EIR	Environmental Impact Report	RN	Registered Nurse
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	SB	Senate Bill
EMCC	Emergency Medical Care Committee	SBE	Small Business Enterprise
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	SWAT	Southwest Area Transportation Committee
EPSDT	State Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and treatment Program (Mental Health)	TRANSPAC	Transportation Partnership & Cooperation (Central)
et al.	et ali (and others)	TRANSPLAN	Transportation Planning Committee (East County)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	TRE or TTE	Trustee
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TWIC	Transportation, Water and Infrastructure Committee
F&HS	Family and Human Services Committee	UCC	Urban Counties Caucus
First 5	First Five Children and Families Commission (Proposition 10)	VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
FTE	Full Time Equivalent	vs.	versus (against)
FY	Fiscal Year	WAN	Wide Area Network
GHAD	Geologic Hazard Abatement District	WBE	Women Business Enterprise
GIS	Geographic Information System	WCCTAC	West Contra Costa Transportation Advisory Committee
HCD	(State Dept of) Housing & Community Development		
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services		
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act		

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# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### **PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

3.

**Meeting Date:** 03/22/2021

**Subject:** RECORD OF ACTION - February 22, 2021

**Department:** County Administrator

**Referral No.:** N/A

**Referral Name:** RECORD OF ACTION - February 22, 2021

**Presenter:** Paul Reyes, Committee Staff      **Contact:** Paul Reyes, (925) 655-2049

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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 the Committee's January 25, 2021 meeting.

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

APPROVE Record of Action from the February 22, 2021 meeting.

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

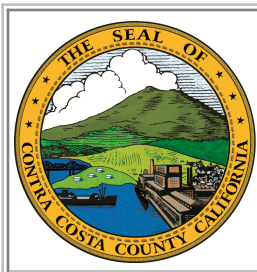
No fiscal impact. This item is informational only.

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#### **Attachments**

Record of Action - February 22, 2021

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## PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

RECORD OF ACTION FOR  
February 22, 2021

Supervisor Candace Andersen, Chair  
Supervisor Federal D. Glover, Vice Chair

Present: Candace Andersen, Chair  
Federal D. Glover, Vice Chair

Staff Paul Reyes, Committee Staff  
Present:

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 25, 2021 meeting.

***Approved as presented.***

AYE: Chair Candace Andersen  
Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

4. DIRECT staff to return to the Board of Supervisors to consider adopting an updated resolution to increase the age range of the youth seat up to and including 25 years old.

***Approved as presented.***

AYE: Chair Candace Andersen  
Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

5. RECEIVE the Community Advisory Board Policy Brief and staff's recommendations, and PROVIDE direction to staff.

***Approved as presented, with staff directed to also bring Recommendations 9 - 11 back to the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) for discussion and to return to the Public Protection Committee after the CCP has discussed the items noted for "CCP Discussion".***

AYE: Chair Candace Andersen  
Vice Chair Federal D. Glover

6. The next meeting is currently scheduled for March 22, 2021.
7. Adjourn

***Adjourned - 11:17 am.***

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For Additional Information Contact:

Paul Reyes, Committee Staff  
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paul.reyes@cao.cccounty.us



# Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

4.

**Meeting Date:** 03/22/2021  
**Subject:** FY 21-22 JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** n/a  
**Referral Name:** Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council  
**Presenter:** Esa Ehmen-Krause      **Contact:** Paul Reyes, (925) 655-2049

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### **Referral History:**

The JJCPA was implemented via Assembly Bill (AB) 1913, The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act 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. 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, chaired by the County Probation Chief.

Members of the JJCC are required to develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to youth crime and include strategies to develop and implement locally or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youth described in WIC §602.1 The plan must assess existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services and resources which specifically target at-risk youth, youth offenders, and their families; identify and prioritize areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk; create a local action plan including strategies for improving the resources to reduce youth crime maximizing collaborative and integrated services; develop information and intelligence sharing systems to ensure coordination; and identify outcome measures.

In March 2020, the JJCC voted to create the following two standing subcommittees consisting of members of the full JJCC: Prevention Intervention and Community Engagement (PICE) and Data and Services (D&S) to allow for a deeper focus on priority areas identified by the body. The co-chairs of each subcommittee include both a community and justice system representative. The statements of purpose of both subcommittees were adopted by the JJCC in December 2020 and are reflected below.

**PICE Subcommittee:** Through active community engagement, address gaps in prevention and intervention options, by defining, identifying and recommending investments in

community-supported programs to minimize the likelihood of criminal legal system encounters, increase positive youth development, and improve the overall well-being of youth and families.

**D&S Subcommittee:** Define, collect, and analyze data on the utilization and effectiveness of current programs and services for youth and families, identify gaps and opportunities, and research best practices to ensure a continuum of equity-informed, healing centered services that prevent system involvement and are provided in the least restrictive environment possible.

**Referral Update:**

On March 10, 2021, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council approved the FY 2021/2022 Consolidated Annual Plan.

For fiscal year 2021/2022, the plan remains largely unchanged. However, it should be noted the District Attorney’s Office launched their Restorative Justice Diversion Program, called RESTOR, in partnership with RYSE and Impact Justice. The program serves youth in West and East County and due to COVID-19’s shift to virtual services, the program was able to expand to reach more young people. RESTOR is a post-arrest, pre-charge program, meaning that the young person who has committed harm has been arrested but has not been charged with a crime. Referrals are made through the District Attorney’s Office instead of being processed through the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council will continue to build off the great work and success the plan has achieved in previous years. Continuing the strong collaborations and community engagement continues to be a focus of the work being completed in Contra Costa County. The two additional subcommittees will allow for a much deeper dive into services provided, gaps to be filled along with credible data that allows for a robust system to address all needs of those who encounter system involvement.

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

CONSIDER recommending to the Board of Supervisors the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Consolidated Annual Plan for the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act/Youthful Offender Block Grant as approved by the Contra Costa County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and as recommended by the Chief Probation Officer.

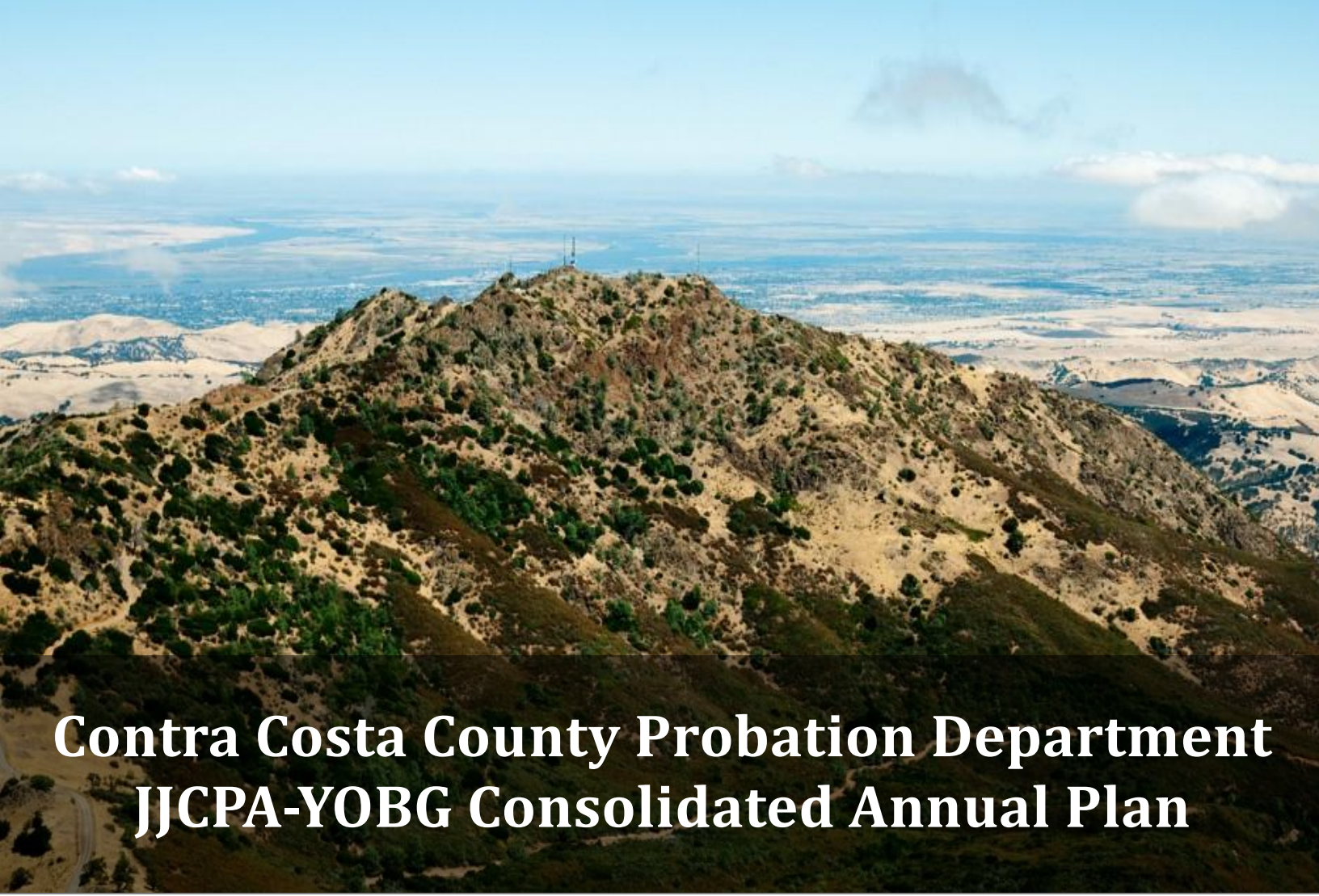
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**Attachments**

FY 21-22 JJCPA-YOBG Consolidated Annual Plan

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

Fiscal Year 2021-2022



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

<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.”



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

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

**Contra Costa County JJCC Composition**

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

In December 2018, the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 2018-30 amending the County Ordinance Code Chapter 26-6 to dissolve the Delinquency Prevention Commission and Resolution No. 2018/597 to increase the size of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council to 19 members. On June 18, 2019 the Board of Supervisors appointed six at large members to serve their two-year terms effective July 1, 2019. Subsequently, in September 2019, the Board appointed two Community Based Organization representatives. To continue to promote coordination on local youth justice related initiatives, in August 2020 the JJCC voted to add the Chair of the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) as an additional standing member to the JJCC.

In March 2020, the JJCC voted to create the following two standing subcommittees consisting of members of the full JJCC: Prevention Intervention and Community Engagement (PICE) and Data and Services (D&S) to allow for a deeper focus on priority areas identified by the body. The co-chairs of each subcommittee include both a community and justice system representative. The statements of purpose of both subcommittees were adopted by the JJCC in December 2020 and are reflected below.

**PICE Subcommittee:** Through active community engagement, address gaps in prevention and intervention options, by defining, identifying and recommending investments in community-supported programs to minimize the likelihood of criminal legal system encounters, increase positive youth development, and improve the overall well-being of youth and families.

**D&S Subcommittee:** Define, collect, and analyze data on the utilization and effectiveness of current programs and services for youth and families, identify gaps and opportunities, and research best practices to ensure a continuum of equity-informed, healing centered services that prevent system involvement and are provided in the least restrictive environment possible.





## Juvenile Justice Plan

To qualify for JJCPA and YOBB 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 YOBB was enacted in 2007 by Senate Bill (SB) 81. The purpose of the YOBB 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.

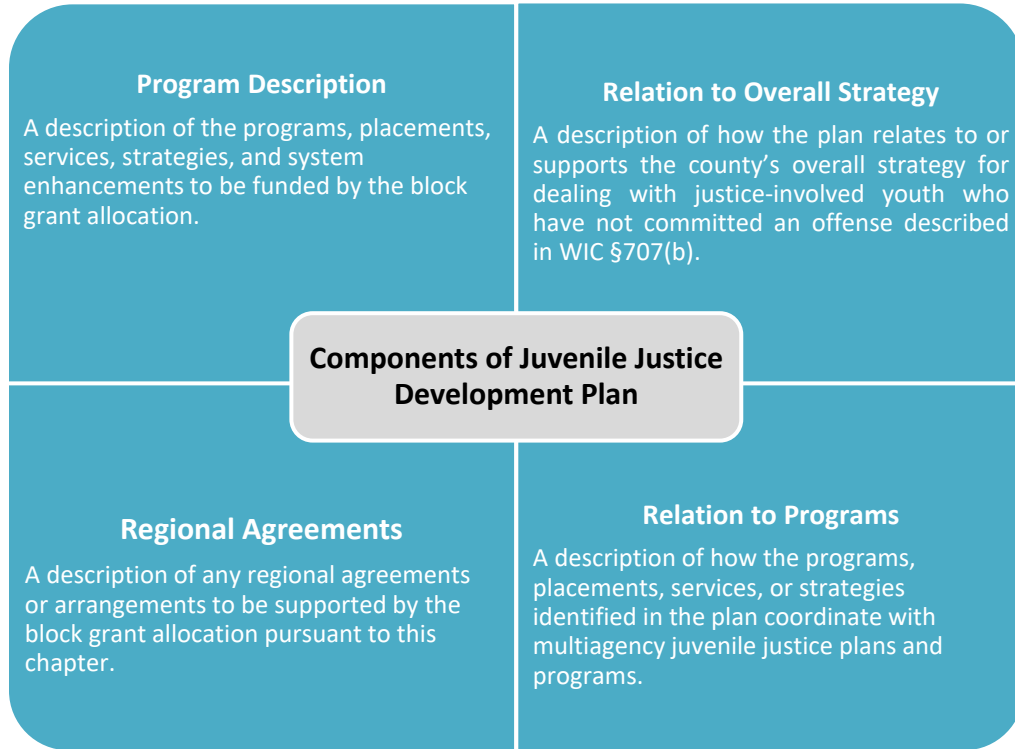
### Juvenile Justice Development Plan



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 youth crime. The allocation is calculated based on a formula that gives equal weight to a county’s youth population and the number of youth 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



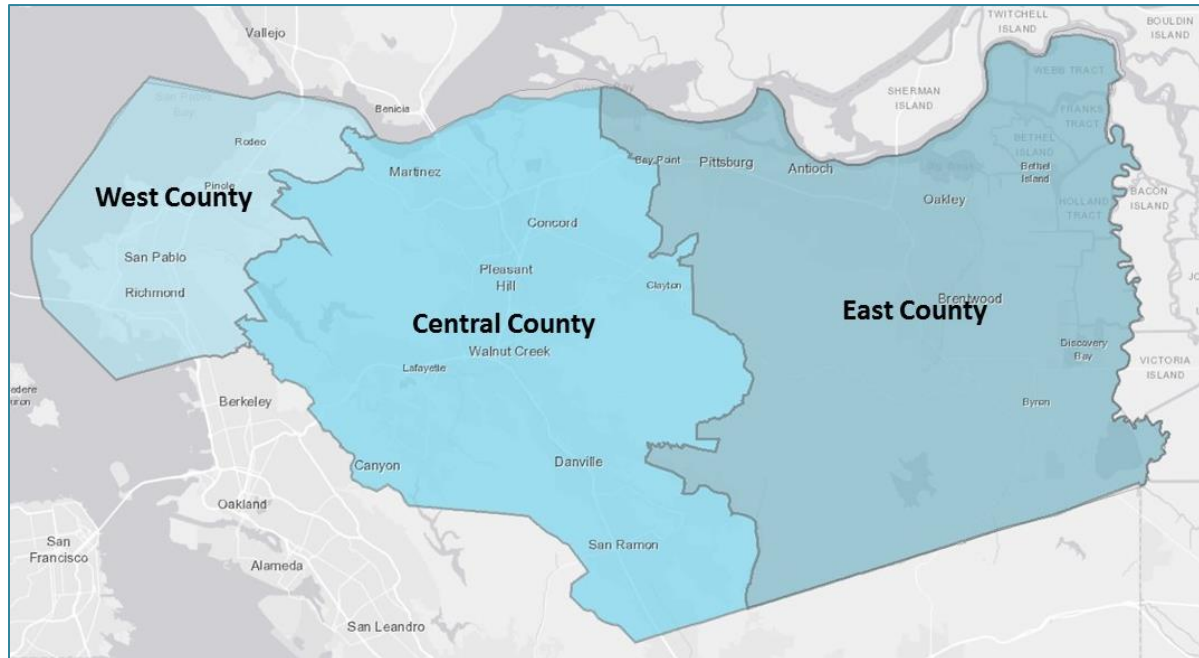
The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually and does not require Board of Supervisors approval. The plan must be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive 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	Conducts risk and needs assessments and supervises youth based on risk level. Probation officers support youth and their families on addressing risk and needs through service provision and supervision. The Office of Reentry and Justice aligns and advances the County's public safety realignment, reentry and justice programs and initiatives.
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	Provides 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 Behavioral 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 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 youth in delinquency hearings resulting from petitions filed by the District Attorney.
Juvenile Justice Commission	Reports to the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court for the county and makes recommendations to the Probation Department related to public policy regarding in-custody and at-risk youth.
Board of Supervisors	Provides 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	Provides 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 who, as of 2020, are no longer embedded in high school campuses but serve as liaisons to campuses.

**Table 3. Community Juvenile Justice Stakeholders**

Community	Description
Community Based Organizations and Faith Based Organizations	Provides an array of services focused on the prevention as well as 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 2020 show that the number of youth supervised by the Probation Department, as measured by a point-in-time count, has declined steadily over the past four years (Figure 2). This decline has largely been due to a decrease in the number of youth on probation for a misdemeanor offense, and to COVID-19 in 2020.

**Figure 2. Youth Formally Supervised by Probation**

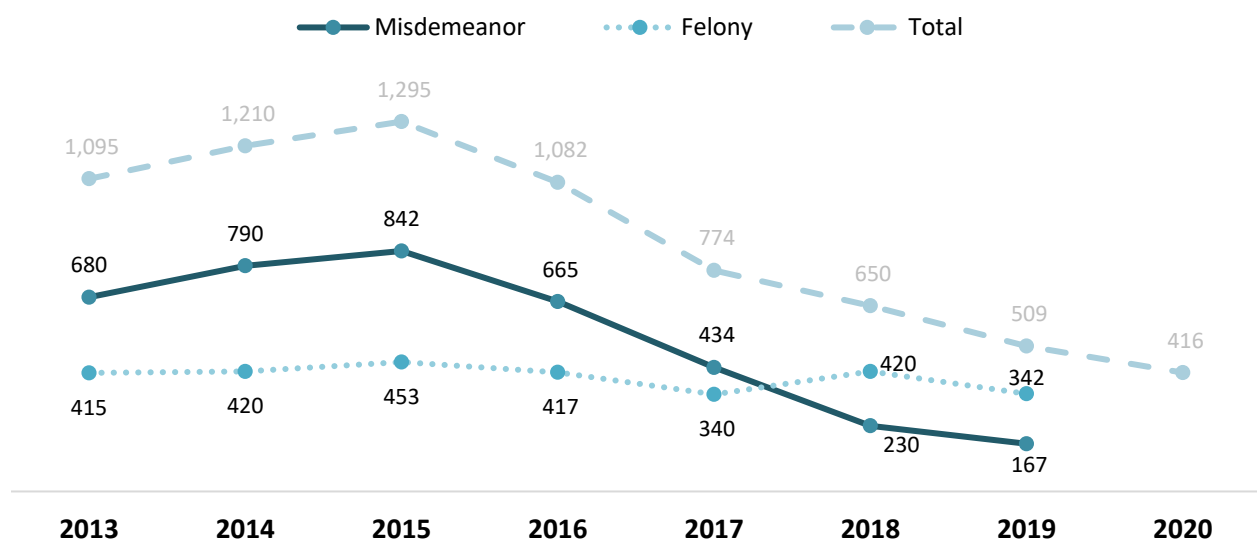


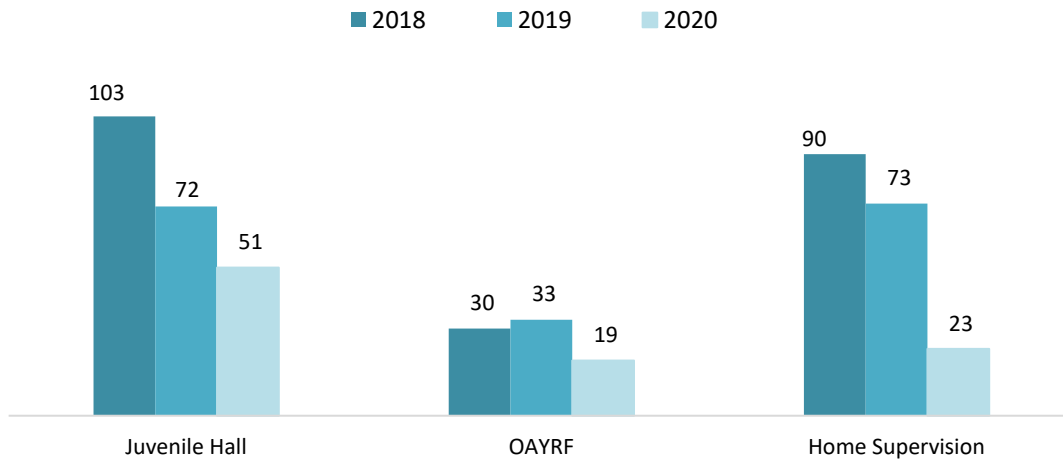
Figure 3 demonstrates the number of youth in institutions and on home supervision in 2018, 2019, and 2020, as measured by a point-in-time count on December 31. The data show the number of youth in Juvenile Hall, the number of boys in the Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility-OAYRF, and the number of youth on home supervision with an electronic ankle monitor. The numbers of youth in Juvenile Hall and on home supervision decreased each year from 2018 to 2020, with larger decreases in 2020 likely due to COVID-19. The number of youth in OAYRF were similar in 2018 and 2019, and decreased in 2020, again likely due to COVID-19.

At the time of each year’s point-in-time count, there were between 19 to 33 boys in the Youth Offender Treatment Program-YOTP and between two to six youth in the Girls in Motion-GIM program.

<sup>3</sup> Data for youth supervised by Probation is from a one-day count each year. 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. Data on the breakdown of youth on probation for felonies or misdemeanors were not available for the 2020 calendar year.



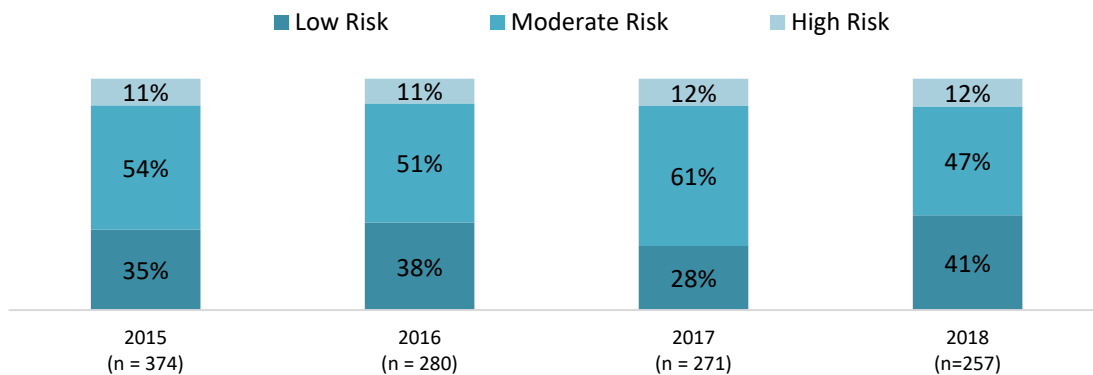
**Figure 3. Point-in-Time Count of Youth in Institutions and Home Supervision**



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. Through the 2018 year, the Probation Department used the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS), an evidence-based tool that assesses the youth’s level of risk to reoffend, as well as their treatment needs. In December 2019, the Probation Department began using the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a dynamic risks/needs assessment system, in place of the JAIS. Currently, data is shown for JAIS results through 2018 while data become available from the OYAS assessments.

As shown in Figure 4, over half of youth supervised by Probation in Contra Costa County are assessed as moderate risk. Figure 5 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 needs most frequently identified for youth in Contra Costa County.

**Figure 4. JAIS Risk Assessment Levels for Youth Supervised by Probation, 2015-2018**

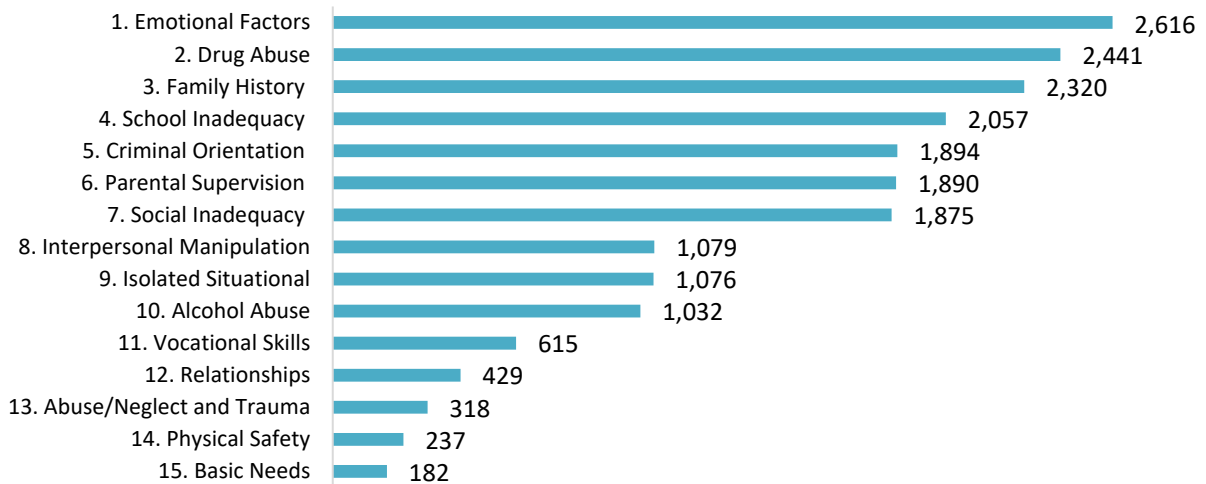


<sup>4</sup> Note: Youth can demonstrate more than one need.





Figure 5. 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)

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

<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

The total count of juvenile cases referred to Probation decreased from 3,102 in 2015 to 2,310 in 2019 (see Figure 6). As shown in Figure 7, this drop was largely driven by a decline in referrals for misdemeanor offenses.

Figure 6. Juvenile Cases Referred to Probation, 2015-2019

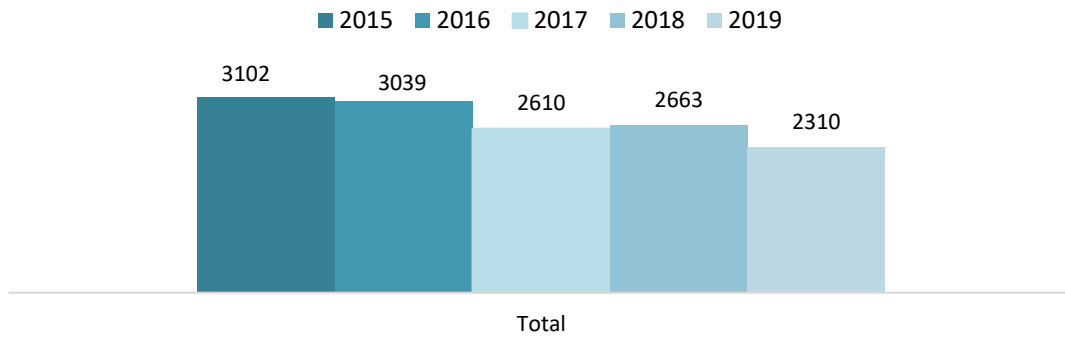
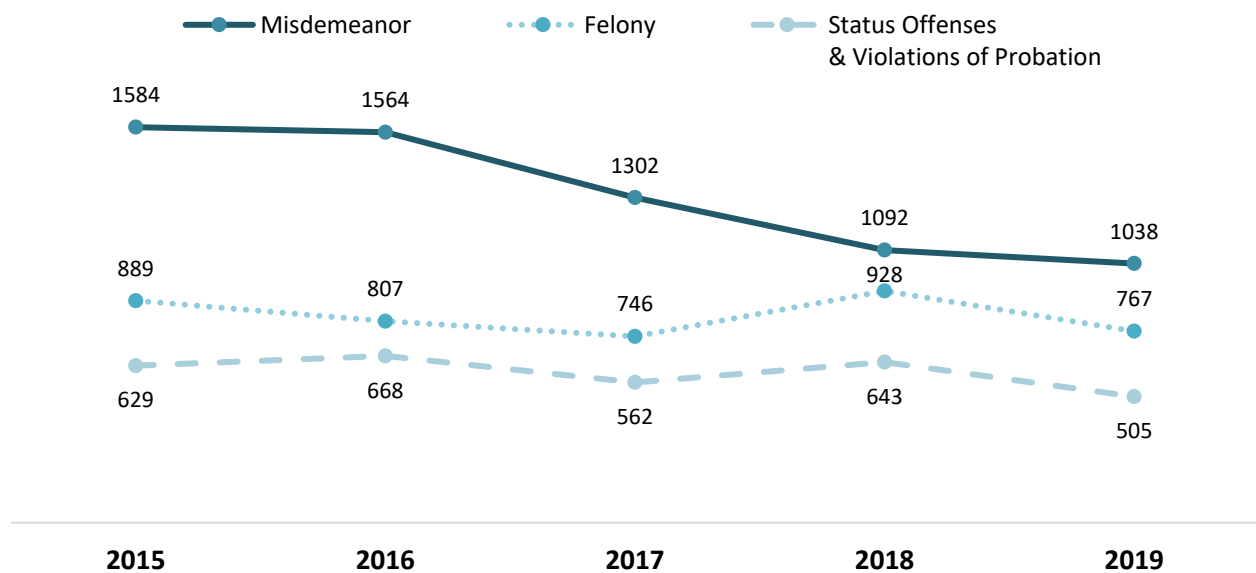


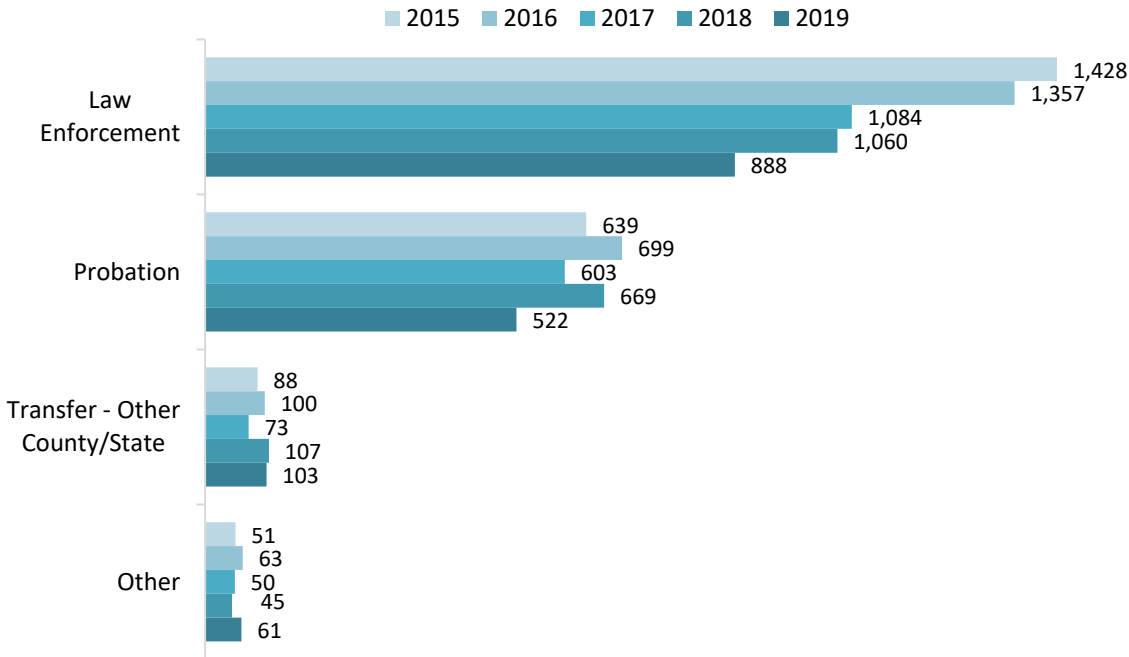
Figure 7. Juvenile Cases Referred to Probation by Offense Type and Year





While law enforcement has made the highest number of referrals to the Probation Department, referrals from police departments have greatly declined since 2015. Figure 8 shows that the number of cases referred to Probation by law enforcement decreased from 1,428 cases in 2015 to 888 cases in 2019.

**Figure 8. Sources of Referrals to Probation**



Referrals to Probation were most often related to assault and robbery/theft. In 2019, about one-third of misdemeanor referrals were for assault and battery, and about one-third of felony referrals were for assault or robbery (see Table 4 below).

**Table 4. Most Common Offenses: Cases Referred to Probation in 2019**

Misdemeanors (n=1,038)		Felony Offenses (n=767)	
1. Assault and Battery	352 (34%)	1. Assault	138 (18%)
2. Other Misdemeanor <sup>6</sup>	167 (16%)	2. Robbery	124 (16%)
3. Petty Theft	102 (10%)	3. Burglary	97 (13%)
4. Burglary	68 (7%)	4. Theft	93 (12%)
5. Vandalism	47 (5%)	5. Weapons	92 (12%)

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



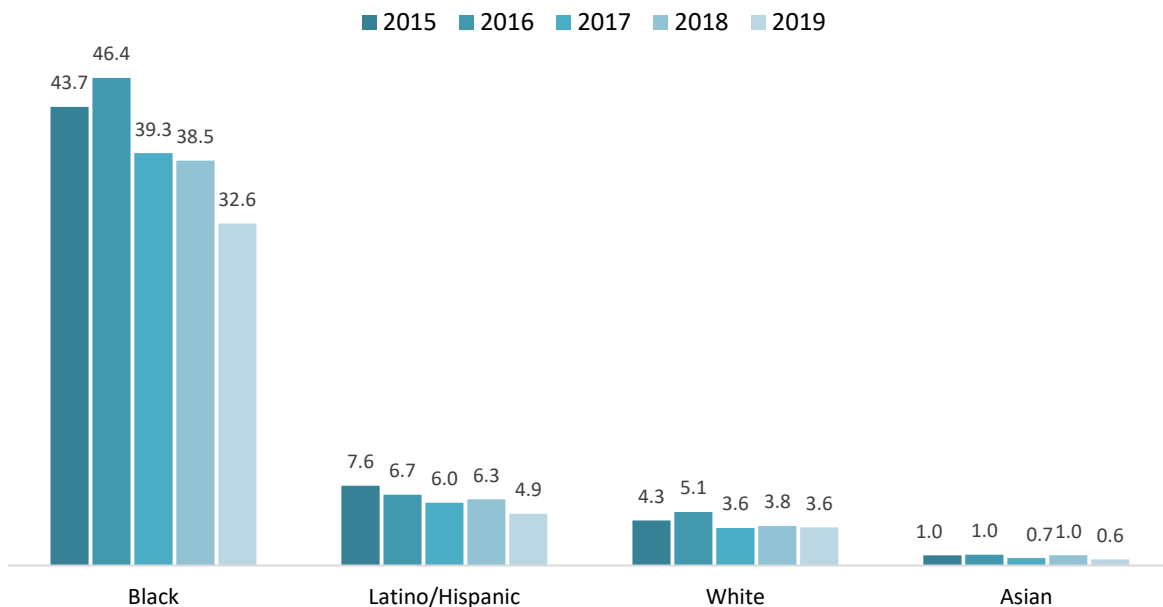
### Demographic Background of Cases Referred to the Probation Department

**Age and Gender.** Between 2015 and 2019, the greatest proportion of cases referred to probation were for males age 14 to 17. In 2019, about three-quarters (74 percent) of cases referred to probation were between ages 14 to 17 and three-quarters of cases (75 percent) were male.

**Race/Ethnicity.** 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 2019, approximately nine percent of youth in Contra Costa County were Black.<sup>7</sup> In contrast, JCPSS reflects that 46 percent of cases referred to Probation were for Black youth during the same year.

Figure 9 shows the rate of referrals to Probation by race/ethnicity from 2015-2019 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 2019, 33 out of every 1,000 Black youth were referred to Probation, compared to five out of every 1,000 Latino youth, four of every 1,000 White youth, and one out of every 1,000 Asian youth. While the rate of referrals for Black youth has decreased over time, Black youth continue to be disproportionately represented in referrals to Probation. Although not as high as referrals for Black youth, Latino youth also receive referrals to Probation that are higher than White and Asian youth.

**Figure 9. Rate of Referrals to Probation per 1,000 Youth, by Race/Ethnicity**



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

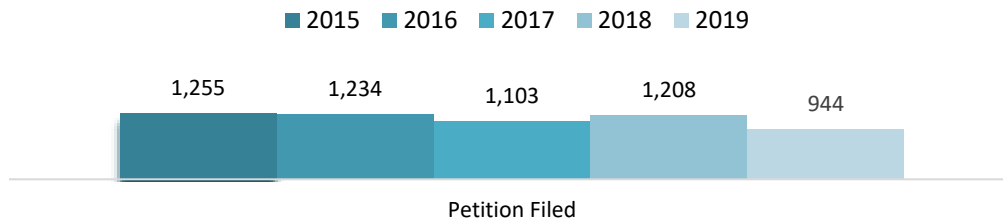
<sup>8</sup> The rate of referrals compares the race/ethnicity of referred cases to the race/ethnicity breakdown of youth (ages 0-17) in the county overall. Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth.



### Petitions Filed and Court Disposition

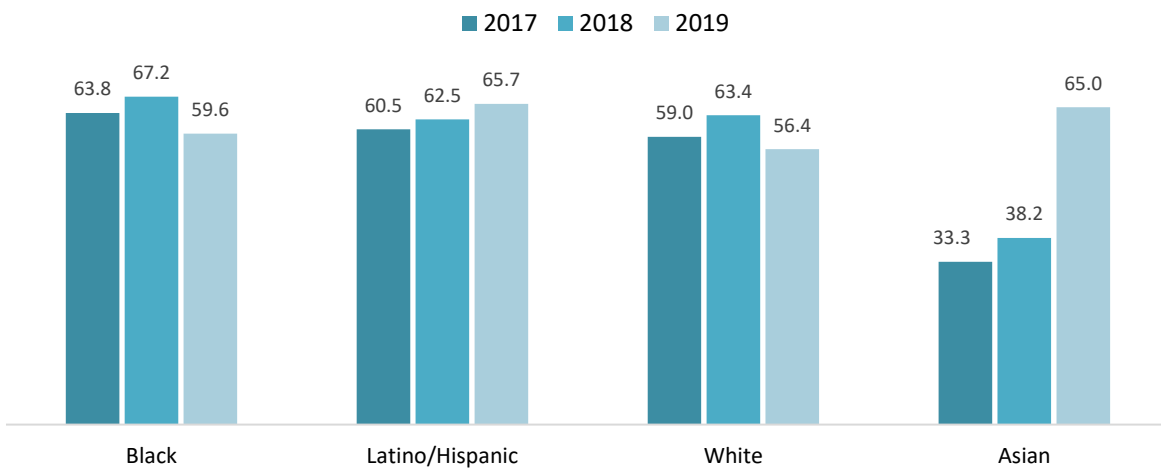
Between 2015 and 2019, the DA filed an average of 1,149 petitions per year with the Juvenile Court (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Juvenile Court Petitions by Prosecutor Action**



As shown in Figure 11, petitions filed by the DA do not mirror the disparities apparent in referral rates. In 2019, the DA filed petitions for approximately 60 to 65 percent of referrals made for youth from each of the following race/ethnicity groups: Black, Latino/Hispanic, White, and Asian. In 2017 and 2018, there was a substantially lower proportion of referrals filed for Asian youth compared to other race/ethnicity groups; however, in 2019, this disparity was not seen.

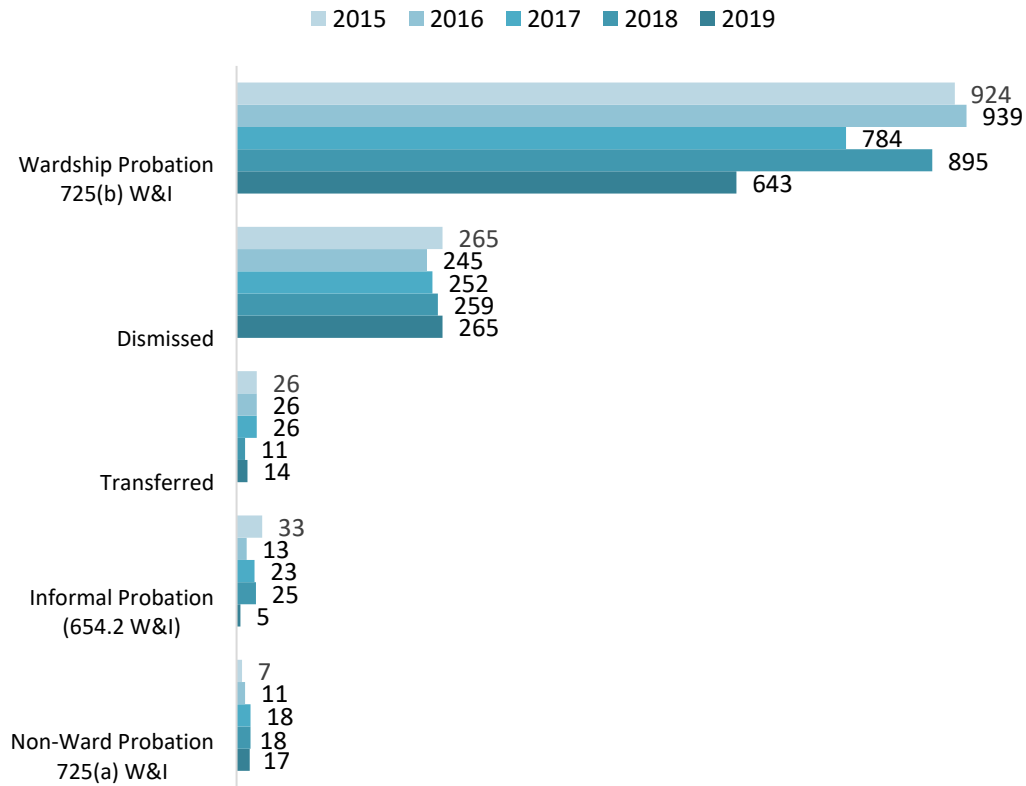
**Figure 11. Proportion of Referrals with Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity**





In 2019, the most common court disposition was wardship probation (see Figure 12).<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 12. Juvenile Court Disposition in 2015-2019



<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.

The newly formed JJCC Prevention, Intervention and Community Engagement (PICE) and Data and Services subcommittees will be undertaking an inventory of prevention, intervention, and reentry programs and services. The map of the location of services shown in Figure 13 and originally compiled in 2018 will be updated and included in the 2021 Annual Report.

### Law Enforcement

Contra Costa County is comprised of 24 distinct law enforcement agencies, which include police departments, county sheriff, California Highway Patrol, East Bay Regional Parks Police, 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.

In FY2020-21, the District Attorney's Office launched their Restorative Justice Diversion Program, called RESTOR, in partnership with RYSE and Impact Justice. The program serves youth in West and East County and due to COVID-19's shift to virtual services, the program was able to expand to reach more young people. RESTOR is a post-arrest, pre-charge program, meaning that the young person who has committed harm has been arrested but has not been charged with a crime. Referrals are made through the District Attorney's Office instead of being processed through the juvenile justice system. Once a case is referred to RYSE, the referring agency informs the person harmed and the responsible youth via a letter of the decision to divert and the opportunity to participate in RESTOR's Restorative Community Conferencing (RCC) or Circle Process. This program accepts cases for more serious crimes (felonies and high-level misdemeanors), which have a clear, identifiable person harmed such as robbery, burglary, car theft, assault/battery, arson, teen dating violence. When the RESTOR program reports back to the District Attorney's Office that the case is completed successfully through an RCC or Circle, the case is considered resolved with no charges filed.

### Contra Costa County Probation Department

The Contra Costa County Probation Department offers opportunities for informal supervision, Deferred Entry of Judgment (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 at all stages of justice system involvement. In addition to diversion and early interventions, the Probation Department offers a



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

### Public Defender's Office

The Juvenile Defender Unit of the Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office provides client-centered advocacy to youth accused of crimes in Contra Costa County. Its team is comprised of attorneys who provide advocacy through a holistic approach to provide the best outcomes for youth. The unit strives to ensure that youth impacted by the juvenile justice system are given the opportunity to succeed, to overcome the collateral consequences of delinquency adjudications, and to successfully transition to adulthood.

The Juvenile Defender Unit provides services to youth at all stages of a juvenile case until the case is fully concluded and the youth has been released from probation supervision. These services include representing youth from time of arrest when subject to custodial interrogation; representing youth in foster care, Juvenile Hall and Ranch programs, and the Division of Juvenile Justice; representing youth in



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school expulsion and special education proceedings; and assisting individuals in sealing and clearing their juvenile records.

In addition to the direct services it provides to youth, the Juvenile Defender Unit strives to improve the county's support for at-risk and justice-involved youth through collaborative engagement with other institutional stakeholders, community-based organizations, and families.

### 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.
- Behavioral Health Services include but are not limited to: a 24-hour hotline for crisis and suicide; a 24-hour behavioral health access line; 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 the 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 through contracts with CBOs.

### Education Partners and Programs

The Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE) delivers education and services to students across Contra Costa County. The CCCOE also provides direct school services to incarcerated students at both the Martinez and Byron Juvenile Detention facilities. School staff work with students to meet their academic, behavioral and social-emotional needs. Student attend classes in person and also are able to access a broad course of study through an online platform. Students are also able to concurrently enroll in Community College classes through the Contra Costa Community College District. Mt. McKinley currently offers three CTE pathways in Commercial and Residential Construction, Horticulture and Computer Coding. Recently, through a partnership with UC Berkeley Underground Scholars CCCOE has implemented a 6 month Incarceration to College Program that both bolsters their applicable skill sets and gears them toward applying to college. Through our Youth Services Department, CCCOE provides a Job Tech 13 week course. This program is a multi-learning style approach designed to lead students through investigating and planning for their high school, post-secondary education, and career success. When students enter the program CCCOE retrieves all of their former school records and screens them for eligibility in reduced credit program in line with AB 2306. CCCOE's Transition Specialist and Youth Specialist work



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collaboratively with youth, families and other service providers to ensure youth returning to the community seamlessly continue their educational and career programming.

### 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.

### Housing

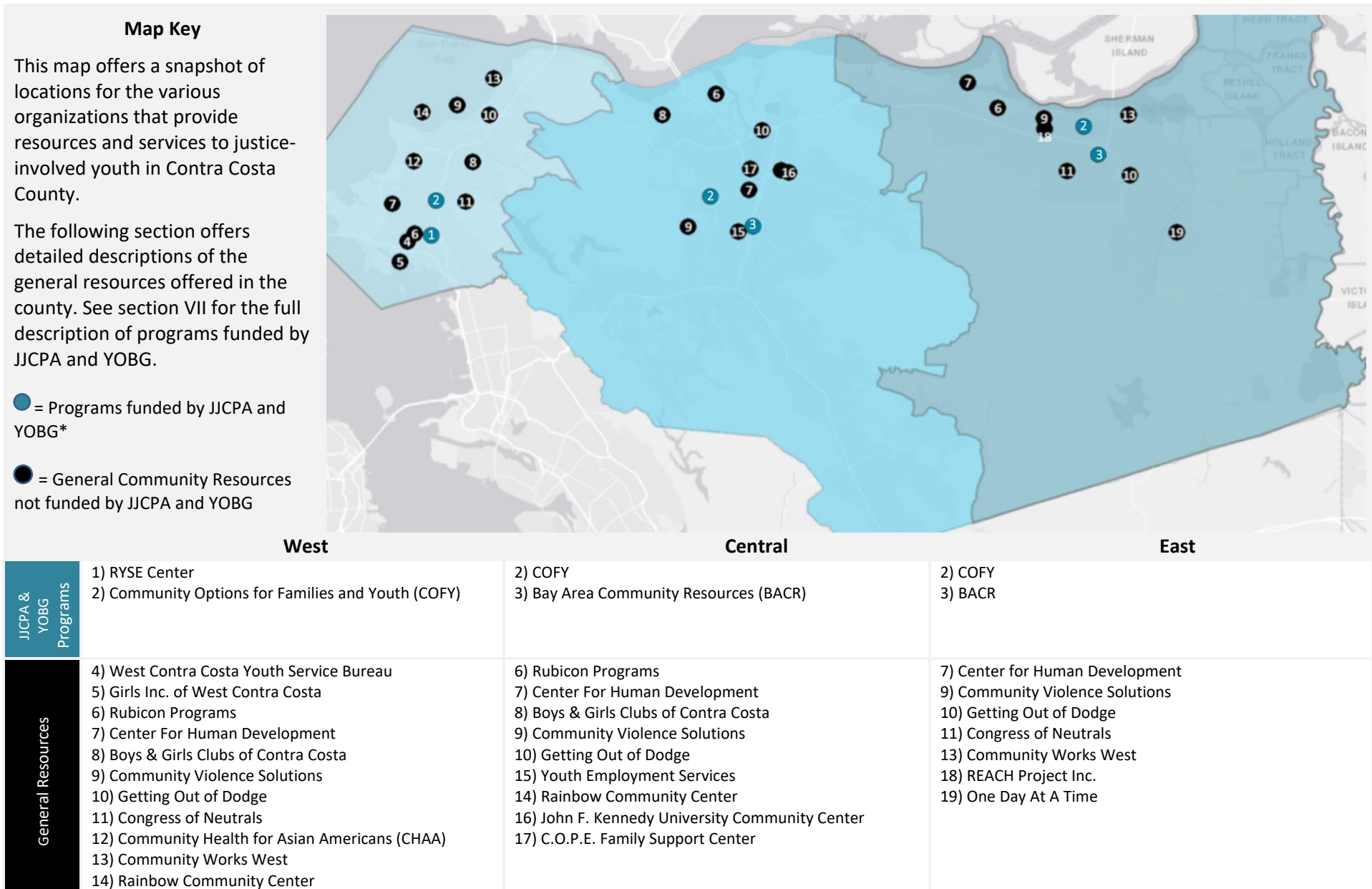
The Contra Costa County Youth Continuum of Services is part of the Health, Housing, and Homeless Services (H3) division in CCHS and offers emergency shelter, meals, showers, laundry facilities, mail service, health care, transitional and permanent housing, case management, counseling, family reunification, 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 County agencies, Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Faith Based Organizations (FBO). The map on the following page compiled in 2018-19 (Figure 13) illustrates the services provided by CBOs. A detailed description of each program/service is provided in Appendix B. In 2020, the Probation Department made significant increases in resources designated for CBOs. The contracted providers work with youth in-custody to establish relationships to support successful reentry and continue their work post-release to maintain a positive and supportive connection.

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 13. Faith and Community-Based Organizations (2018-19)**





## Identified Needs and Gaps

It is important to note that due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, most service providers have had to make the transition to a virtual service delivery model. In some cases, the shift to virtual services increased accessibility for individuals and families, but in cases in which technological infrastructure was inadequate or absent, this created a barrier to services and support. Additionally, the increase in online meeting requirements for school and other commitments may have acted as an impediment to youth representative participation on the JJCC.

This section was originally developed in 2018 as part of an in-depth evaluation process conducted by Resource Development Associates (RDA) to better identify the 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. It was 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. At the time, the assessment identified the following needs and gaps in services that affect successful rehabilitation and reentry for youth in Contra Costa County. Since these needs and gaps were identified, the JJCC has been focusing its efforts on addressing them through the development of new contracts, programs, and services as well as the creation of two JJCC subcommittees, the aforementioned PICE subcommittee and the Data and Services subcommittee. Updates to this section for FY2021-22 have been added based on feedback from JJCC members. In the future, this section will be moved to the Annual Report. See Appendix A for a description of the methodology and data sources used in the assessment. The findings are organized in the categories below:



### 1) Behavioral Health Services

Probation staff and service providers 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.

Due to the impacts of COVID-19, home-based programs moved to telehealth, which has mitigated transportation barriers. In addition, the reduction in clinician travel time has allowed clinicians to increase their caseloads, thus reducing the waitlist. Decisions related to COVID-19 have also resulted in a reduction



of the population in Juvenile Hall, which has subsequently reduced the waitlist for programming post release. This shift in referral channels has resulted in fewer referrals but is not an indicator of reduced need. In response to this, Behavioral Health is focused on being more proactive in identifying and connecting youth to services directly from the community.

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

***Limited youth-appropriate substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services.*** Stakeholders such as parents and service providers expressed that there are limited youth-appropriate substance use treatment services in the county. While past efforts have sought to embed substance use counselors in County behavioral 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. The geographic deficits that existed for SUD treatment in Central and West County are expected to be resolved within the next six months. Contra Costa County AODS has successfully recruited the La Familia to meet this need. La Familia has secured a service location in Richmond and are close to securing a location in Concord.

## 2) Availability of and Access to Housing

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

## 3) Geographic Access to Services

***Disparities in services by region.*** According to interviewees including youth, families, and service providers, there are limited services for youth residing in East County. While several CBOs offer services in East County, stakeholders observed that the level of need in East County exceeds the number and type of services offered. Additionally, a number of the services provided in East County are satellite services offered by organizations based in other parts of the county, which may mean that staff are only available



in East County on certain days or times. Access to services in East County also tends to be more difficult than other areas of the county due to the geographic spread of this part of the county and the resulting need to travel to services even within East County. The need to pay for and/or take lengthy bus/BART rides or car rides can be a barrier for some youth to partake in services. Stakeholders shared that there is a greater variety of services and resources available in Central and West County; however, youth and their families are unable to readily access these services due to transportation barriers and distance. While East County has general deficits in services, as noted above, there are presently no youth SUD treatment services available in Central and West County.

#### 4) Prosocial Supports and Personal Development

**Limited 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.

**Gaps in capacity to serve youth with higher risk and higher needs.** In 2020, SB 823, or Juvenile Justice Realignment, was passed. In part because of this change, justice partners emphasized the importance of increasing the county's capacity to address the needs of youth with higher risk levels who are charged with serious offenses, including DJJ-realigned youth. SB 823 legislation directed that an additional subcommittee of the JJCC be formed to assess, articulate, and prepare to meet the facility and service needs of DJJ realigned youth. That assessment and subsequent plan will help the JJCC better understand needs and gaps in this area.

#### 5) Prevention Services

**Limited number of and access to prevention programs.** 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 system 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 and families in supportive programs and activities at an earlier age.

**Limited information about available juvenile justice system prevention options.** While diversion programs are needed to reduce youth's formal entry into the justice system, opportunities to prevent initial contact with the justice system are an important component of a robust continuum of options for youth. County agencies and community members agreed that there is limited knowledge of existing prevention options in the county. They noted that understanding what programs already exist in communities—including programs run by established community-based organizations as well as programs and activities run by community and faith-based groups—would help the county identify opportunities to build upon and fill gaps in prevention options across the county. In 2020, the JJCC formed





the PICE Subcommittee in response to this issue. A key outcome of the PICE Subcommittee is to complete an inventory of prevention services and include the results in the 2021 Annual Report.

In response to the JJCC's focus on expanding prevention services, the Probation Department has sought additional prevention providers and has funded a variety of programming ranging from human trafficking to dating violence prevention. Details of the currently funded programs are included in Section VII below.

## 6) Diversion Services

**Limited county-wide approach to informally and formally divert youth.** Countywide diversion programs are at the front end of the justice system to limit youth's formal entry into the justice system. As described earlier, diversion programs are currently offered in some jurisdictions in the county including through police departments, as well as the DA's Office restorative justice based RESTOR diversion program which is in its early stages. As referenced above, the PICE subcommittee's work includes identification of prevention services and opportunities within the community as well as those that are system connected. It is expected that additional diversion services may be identified as part of this inventory process.

## 7) System-wide Coordination

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

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

## 8) Systemic Barriers

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

**Re-entering youth experience barriers enrolling into traditional schools.** Stakeholders noted that youth face difficulties returning to traditional schools after being incarcerated. While the Public Defender and



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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.

**Youth and families experience barriers to navigating county systems and programs.** The PICE subcommittee acknowledged the barrier that can be created for families due to lack of system understanding and support. The PICE subcommittee recommended providing advocacy, partnership, and assistance with navigation for youth and families who have become system involved and suggested that programs such as Parent Partner or credible messenger programs could be expanded or developed to respond to this barrier and address this identified need.



## 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 that is committed to least restrictive environment options and retention of youth with their families or caregivers. Three pillars form the foundation of the Juvenile Justice Action Strategy: an evidence-based continuum of services, a collaborative approach to services, and racial equity.

#### 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 youth who have not had formal 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.

#### Racial Equity

- The Contra Costa County Probation Department and justice system partners are committed to evaluating the juvenile justice system and its encompassing decision points to identify and address areas of disparities in juvenile justice system involvement and outcomes for youth of color. This commitment extends to working collaboratively with justice system and community partners and to develop and implement strategies to promote equitable outcomes for youth of color.



## Prioritized Focus Areas

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

- 1) **Behavioral Health:** Increase the availability of and access to behavioral health services for justice-involved youth;
- 2) **Housing:** Support increased housing options and services for justice-involved youth and their families;
- 3) **Reentry & Education:** Continue to support reentry, including reenrollment in school following incarceration or placement;
- 4) **Prevention Services:** Inventory existing prevention services, including those that are non-traditional, and prioritize funding for this area;
- 5) **Diversion Services:** Inventory existing services and support the development of countywide diversion programs;
- 6) **Address Racial Disparities** at every decision point throughout the system; and
- 7) **Service and Outcome Measurement:** Create measures to track services and determine impact

The Juvenile Justice Action Strategy discusses how these focus areas will be addressed in the context of the County's existing juvenile justice strategy. The existing services that are provided by the Probation Department and juvenile justice partners, as described in Section IV, will continue as part of the Juvenile Justice Action Strategy. In addition, below is a description of how the Probation Department and juvenile justice system partners plan to address the seven prioritized focus areas.

### 1) Behavioral Health Services

The Probation Department will continue to work with the Mental Health Services division of Contra Costa County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) to alleviate barriers youth face while trying to access mental health services. Probation will work with Mental Health Services on collaborative programs in which alternative funding sources can be leveraged to enhance mental health services for justice-involved youth. The Probation Department will also continue to increase support as needed for community-based substance use services in collaboration with AODS.

### 2) Housing

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



to enhance CBO services in the area of case management and housing navigation services for the youth they serve.

### 3) Reentry & Education Services

Education reentry after incarceration or placement remains a priority for the JJCC. The Probation Department will continue to support reentry services provided by CBOs, with a focus on services that are offered in youth's communities by providers that also have lived experiences with the justice system. The Probation Department will continue to support the CCCOE, which provides staff to facilitate youth's reenrollment in their school districts after a period of incarceration. The Probation Department will also support the Public Defender's Office with youth education and reentry advocacy. The JJCC is also focused on the DJJ population of youth described in SB 823 who have high needs for behavioral health and medical treatment and services and face barriers to achieve successful reentry into the community. A key component of supporting this cohort of youth is to expand the overall capacity of the system and services to provide treatment and services in non-carceral, community-based settings. As part of SB 823 legislation, the DJJ Subcommittee of the JJCC is in the process of developing the required plan outlining the needs, services, facilities and service gaps for this population of youth.

### 4) Prevention Services

On February 10, 2021 the JJCC formally adopted the following Prevention definition recommended by the PICE Subcommittee:

***Prevention is defined as a two-tiered approach to address individual, family, and environmental factors.***

**Primary Prevention** is a practice that focuses on long term healthy development of youth, their families, and their communities by fostering protective measures before risky behavior occurs. Protective measures include but are not limited to community supports, services and programs like adequate access to housing, employment/job training, childcare, and medical and behavioral health care.

**Secondary Prevention** is a practice that focuses on identifying, addressing and redirecting risky behaviors and strengthening protective measures in the home, community and school settings before law violations occur. **This approach does not include tertiary prevention**, which focuses on interrupting the progression of delinquency after law violations occur.

The JJCC will support increased information about, availability of, and access to prevention services. With the support of the JJCC subcommittees, the JJCC will develop an inventory of programs aimed at engaging at-risk youth with the intention of avoiding initial justice system involvement. The inventory will also include public systems such as school/education settings, as well as family focused and restorative justice programs, non-traditional or more informal community-based programs and services that provide meaningful and demonstrated positive outcomes for youth.



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As part of this effort, the Probation Department will support a capacity building effort to support community-based providers in learning about and responding to requests for proposals with competitive applications. The Probation Department will also increase its capacity to process contracts for community-based organizations by adding a staff person focused on contracting for youth programs. In demonstration of the commitment to prevention, on February 10, 2021, the JJCC unanimously voted to dedicate 10% of JJCPA funds to services that meet the adopted Prevention definition/strategy.

The PICE Subcommittee formally endorsed a focus on family strengthening as a means to provide primary and secondary prevention opportunities for youth and their families to avoid justice system involvement. The inclusion of family strengthening as a priority recognizes that each family possesses unique strengths and may benefit from a variety of supports and services to meet their needs.

#### 5) Diversion Services

The JJCC will support the creation of a county-wide diversion inventory. The inventory will include programs aimed at reducing further justice system escalation for youth who have had initial contact with the justice system. In a collaborative approach with other justice system partners and with community and youth input, the Probation Department will continue to support the DA in the growth of its RESTOR 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. An additional focus area is to identify programs available and needed to specifically serve youth under age 12 as described in SB 439. These programs might include crisis stabilization, and intensive wraparound services for youth and their families that include education, behavioral health, probation, and community-based services.

#### 6) Address Racial Disparities

Racial disparities are pervasive throughout the justice system and continue to result in inequitable justice system involvement and outcomes for youth of color. The JJCC is committed to identifying and reducing racial disparities at all decision points that initiate or maintain a youth's engagement in the juvenile justice system. To that end, the JJCC is committed to collaborative engagement with youth, their families, and community members to develop and implement strategies that target equitable outcomes for youth of color.

#### 7) Service and Outcome Measurement

To track the number of youth receiving services, the services provided, as well as the outcomes of such services, the JJCC will develop service and outcome measures for JJCPA-funded programming and include such measures in Requests for Proposals (RPF) and Scopes of Work (SOW). In 2020, the JJCC established the Data and Services subcommittee to focus on collecting the data described above. The Probation Department has prioritized increasing capacity to collect and analyze data by funding two planner and evaluator positions to focus on justice system data collection, analysis, and reporting.



## **Section VI. Information Sharing and Data**

The Contra Costa County Probation Department and Juvenile Court operate on “main frame” computer case management systems. Information is shared from the mainframe in accordance with WIC section 827.12 and with authorization from the Court. Aggregate data is provided to the Department of Justice JCPSS. The Probation Department currently utilizes in-house Access databases and Excel spreadsheets to collect data and evaluate programs. The Probation Department is in the process of identifying a new vendor for a comprehensive case management system to assist with ongoing data collection, monitoring, and evaluation. A delivery date is yet to be determined; however, significant progress is anticipated in FY 2020-2021.



## Section VII. Programs Funded by JJCPA and YOBG

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

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

Program	Funding Source		Type of Service		
	JJCPA	YOBG	Prevention/ Intervention	In-Custody	Aftercare/ Reentry
Community DPOs					
STAND – Youth Education Support Services (YESS)					
The Boys and Girls Club – Love Never Fails					
La Familia					
Youth Early Intervention Partnership					
Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP)					
DPOs at Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF)					
Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)					
Bay Area Community Resources (BACR)					
RYSE					
Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE)					
Public Defender’s Juvenile Education Advocate/ Reentry Attorney					

### Programs Funded by JJPCA

JJCPA was created to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing delinquency among at-risk youth. Table 6 below describes the JJCPA-funded programs. In addition to the programs described below, JJCPA funding be used to strengthen the capacity of the Probation Department





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to meet data analysis and contracting needs. JJCPA will fund one Planner/Evaluator in the Office of Reentry and Justice (ORJ) and one Administrative Services Assistant to facilitate efficient contracting of JJPCA funds to external providers.

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

Program Name	Description
<b>JJCPA Funded Programs</b>	
<b>Community DPOs</b>	DPOs are assigned to liaison with High Schools and police departments to create and maintain relationships and represent the department. Contra Costa County Probation utilizes JJCPA funds to support these positions. This collaborative relationship between Probation and local schools and police agencies 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.
<b>Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (OAYRF) Deputies.</b>	JJCPA funds are utilized to pay for three DPOs to provide aftercare and reentry services to male youth who have successfully completed a commitment, which could range from six months to a year, at the OAYRF. The OAYRF is an open setting ranch/camp facility that houses youth whose risk and needs indicate that placement in such a setting would aid in their rehabilitation. OAYRF DPOs allow for continuity of care as young men reintegrate into the community. The DPOs begin supervision during the custodial phase of the program and continue to provide service during transition and after release. Similar to other Contra County treatment program reentry models, case plans are developed with the youth and their family or support system that identify resources that continue to target the criminogenic needs identified earlier in the youth's program. DPOs also ensure that basic needs such as housing, food, ongoing education, AOD treatment through Reach Project, and employment services are met. Youth who complete the OAYRF program are connected to County providers such as behavioral health services to increase their opportunities for success.
<b>La Familia</b>	La Familia treats SUD using a combination of individual and group modalities both using evidence-based treatment interventions to treat a range of levels of use from mild to severe. La Familia designs adolescent programming on the following principles: Harm Reduction, Client Centered Treatment, Family Engagement, and Positive Youth Development. La Familia facilitates family engagement in treatment through encouraging open communication. La Familia provides outreach services, appropriate pro-social activities, and treatment. For consistency, La Familia staff will be trained in the cognitive behavioral substance abuse treatment CB-SA which Probation Officers are also trained in.
<b>The Boys and Girls Club – Love Never Fails</b>	Love Never Fails, in partnership with the Boys and Girls Club of Contra Costa County, will host a 13-week program (3 hours per week) on Human Trafficking Awareness. Love Never Fails is a non-profit organization which empowers all people to express and experience our best sense of humanity. Love Never Fails restores, educates and protects survivors of human trafficking and their communities. The mission of the Boys and Girls Club of Contra Costa County is to enable all young people to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens.



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

Program Name	Description
<b>STAND - Youth Education Support Services (YESS)</b>	STAND!'s Youth Education Support Services (YESS!) is a prevention and intervention program focused on services for youth in West and East Contra Costa County. YESS intervenes in the lives of vulnerable youth in our community to decrease and prevent Teen Dating Violence (TDV), to build conflict resolution and leadership skills, and to develop a shared understanding of healthy relationships and gender roles.
<b>Bay Area Community Resources (BACR) and RYSE, Inc.</b>	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.
<b>Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office</b>	<p>The Public Defender's Juvenile Education Advocate/Reentry Attorney provides holistic, civil legal services to youth impacted by the juvenile justice system to improve their educational outcomes, decrease youth homelessness, increase access to medical and mental health care, and increase employment opportunities. Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education - Representing students in school expulsion proceedings, increasing access to special education services and accommodations for students with disabilities, helping students reenroll in school after their release from facilities, and ensuring the timely transfer of credits.</li> <li>• Access to Public Benefits - Representing all Public Defender clients in Extended Foster Care proceedings to ensure their access to stable housing, financial assistance, and Medi-Cal.</li> <li>• Clean Slate - Representing youth and former juvenile clients in juvenile record sealing and expungement proceedings to prevent the denial of employment opportunities and occupational licenses.</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Early Intervention Partnership</b>	<p>In FY 2021-22, with the support of the JJCC, the county will seek to launch a new, innovative program called the Youth Early Intervention Partnership. The objective of the Partnership is to provide community-based case management, legal advocacy and support, and service connection to youth who have had contact with law enforcement but who have not yet been formally charged with a crime. The program will be designed to prevent or minimize system involvement for youth whose contact with law enforcement has not yet resulted in formal processing in the youth justice system.</p> <p>The Partnership will be designed to further the prevention goals expressed in this Plan. A collaborative program among the Probation Department, Public Defender's Office, law enforcement agencies, and community-based service providers, its primary, JJCC-funded components will include, at a minimum, an Early Intervention Attorney in the Public Defender's Office who will provide legal advocacy and support to youth who have had law enforcement contact but who have not yet been charged with a crime, and who will assist</p>



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

Program Name	Description
	with efforts to divert the youth from the justice system; one or more community-based Early Intervention Case Managers who will receive referrals from the Early Intervention Attorney and the Probation Department to conduct strengths and needs assessments for referred youth and families, provide voluntary case management services, and to connect the youth and families to supportive services; and a Program Evaluator who will assist with data collection and program evaluation to ensure the program’s efficacy and fidelity to the goals of the program.

### 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.<sup>10</sup>

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

Program Name	Description
<b>YOBG Funded Programs</b>	
<b>Youthful Offender Treatment Program (YOTP)</b>	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.
<b>Community Options for Families and Youth (COFY)</b>	COFY offers therapeutic behavioral services, educational mental health management, trauma therapy, parent education, MST, and FFT.
<b>Contra Costa County Office of Education (CCCOE)</b>	CCCOE provides reentry education and career services. CCCOE works collaboratively with DPOs and community reentry service providers to support youth with in-custody and out-of-custody case planning. Additionally, CCCOE facilitates workforce program referrals, linkages to supportive services, and provides intensive case management services that include navigating the education system, school enrollment and advocacy and post-secondary career development.

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



## Section VIII. 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 Behavioral 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. 2018-19 Needs Assessment Description

From September 2018 to March 2019, Contra Costa County Probation contracted with Resource Development Associates (RDA), an Oakland-based consulting firm, to complete an assessment of juvenile justice services needs and gaps in an effort to improve services for youth who are involved in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system and develop the FY2019-20 Juvenile Probation Consolidated Annual Plan. As a reference, this section provides an overview of the methods applied for the plan development process during that process.

### Needs Assessment

With support and information from the JJCC and Probation Department, in 2018-19 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 8. 2018-2019 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)





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<b>Youth on Probation</b>	School-based Probation Officers (3)
	Supervisors and Management Staff (5)
	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 9. 2018-19 Quantitative Data**

<b>Data</b>	<b>Source</b>
<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 (2018-19)

		Region		
		East	Central	West
<b>Funded Programs<sup>11</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 behavioral 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 Behavioral 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>11</sup> The services described here are those funded by JJCPA/YOBB. Several of these programs provide additional services in the county.



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		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 youth 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 Board of Supervisors

## Subcommittee Report

### PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

5.

**Meeting Date:** 03/22/2021  
**Subject:** APPOINTMENTS TO THE CY2021 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
**Submitted For:** PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE,  
**Department:** County Administrator  
**Referral No.:** n/a  
**Referral Name:** COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP  
**Presenter:** Paul Reyes                      **Contact:** Paul Reyes, 925-655-2049

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### **Referral History:**

The California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 109 (Chapter 15, Statutes of 2011), which transferred responsibility for supervising certain lower-level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. Assembly Bill 109 (AB109) took effect on October 1, 2011 and realigned three major areas of the criminal justice system. On a prospective basis, the legislation:

- Transferred the location of incarceration for lower-level offenders (specified nonviolent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) from state prison to local county jail and provides for an expanded role for post-release supervision for these offenders;
- Transferred responsibility for post-release supervision of lower-level offenders (those released from prison after having served a sentence for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offense) from the state to the county level by creating a new category of supervision called Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS);
- Transferred the custody responsibility for parole and PRCS revocations to local jail, administered by county sheriffs

AB109 also created an Executive Committee of the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and tasked it with recommending a Realignment Plan (Plan) to the county Board of Supervisors for implementation of the criminal justice realignment.

The Community Corrections Partnership is identified in statute as the following:

### **Community Corrections Partnership**

- Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Presiding Judge (or designee)
- County supervisor, CAO, or a designee of the BOS
- District Attorney
- Public Defender

- Sheriff
- Chief of Police
- Head of the County department of social services
- Head of the County department of mental health
- Head of the County department of employment
- Head of the County alcohol and substance abuse programs
- Head of the County Office of Education
- Community-Based Organization (CBO) representative with experience in rehabilitative services for criminal offenders
- Victims' representative

Later in 2011, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 117 (Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011), which served as “clean up” legislation to AB109. Assembly Bill 117 (AB117) changed, among other things, the composition of the local CCP-Executive Committee. The CCP-

Executive Committee is currently identified in statute as the following:

**Community Corrections Partnership-Executive Committee**

- Chief Probation Officer (Chair)
- Presiding Judge (or designee)
- District Attorney
- Public Defender
- Sheriff
- A Chief of Police
- The head of either the County department of social services, mental health, or alcohol and drug services (as designated by the board of supervisors)

Although AB109 and AB117 collectively place the majority of initial planning activities for Realignment on the local CCP, it is important to note that neither piece of legislation cedes powers vested in a county Board of Supervisors' oversight of and purview over how AB109 funding is spent. Once the Plan is adopted, the Board of Supervisors may choose to implement that Plan in any manner it may wish.

**Referral Update:**

Each year, the Public Protection Committee reviews the membership of the Community Corrections Partnership and makes recommendations for appointment to non ex-officio seats to the Board of Supervisors. The Board has made these appointments on a calendar year basis. Two members are in seats that expired on December 31, 2020 and this action would renew their appointments through December 31, 2021. In addition, one ex-officio seat for a local police chief is being appointed as the selected designee of the Police Chief's Association (PCA). Approval of this action will affirm that future designees will be designated by the PCA with no need to return to your Board in event of vacancy. Finally, this action also appoints the new County Administrator, Monica Nino, as an ex-officio member of the CCP.

Today's action is seeking direction from the Public Protection Committee to forward the nominees to the Board of Supervisors following a determination and vote of the Committee today.

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

CONSIDER recommending nominees for appointment to seats on the Community Corrections Partnership & Executive Committee (see attachments) for calendar year 2021.

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**Attachments**

Exhibit A - CY 2021 Community Corrections Partnership Membership

Exhibit B - CY 2021 Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee Membership

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**EXHIBIT A - 2021 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP**

<u>Seat</u>	<u>Appointee</u>	<u>Term Expiration</u>
Chief Probation Officer ( <i>Chair</i> )	Esa Ehmen-Krause	<i>ex-officio</i>
Presiding Judge ( <i>or designee</i> )	Kate Bieker ( <i>designee of Presiding Judge</i> )	<i>ex-officio</i>
County supervisor, CAO, or a designee of the BOS	Monica Nino, County Administrator	<i>ex-officio</i>
District Attorney	Diana Becton	<i>ex-officio</i>
Public Defender	Robin Lipetzky	<i>ex-officio</i>
Sheriff	David O. Livingston	<i>ex-officio</i>
Chief of Police	Bisa French, City of Richmond	<i>ex-officio</i>
Head of the County department of social services	Kathy Gallagher, Employment and Human Services Director	<i>ex-officio</i>
Head of the County department of mental health	Suzanne Tavano, Director of Behavioral Health Services	<i>ex-officio</i>
Head of the County department of employment	Patience Ofodu, Interim Executive Director-Workforce Development Board	<i>ex-officio</i>
Head of the County alcohol and substance abuse programs	Fatima Matal Sol, Director of Alcohol and Other Drugs	<i>ex-officio</i>
Head of the County Office of Education	Lynn Mackey, County Superintendent of Schools	<i>ex-officio</i>
CBO representative with experience in rehabilitative services for criminal offenders	Patrice Guillory	December 31, 2021
Victim's Representative	Shannon Mahoney, DA Victim/Witness Services Program	December 31, 2021

**EXHIBIT B - 2021 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

<b><u>Seat</u></b>	<b><u>Appointee</u></b>	<b><u>Term Expiration</u></b>
Chief Probation Officer ( <i>Chair</i> )	Esa Ehmen-Krause	<i>ex-officio</i>
Presiding Judge ( <i>or designee</i> )	Kate Bieker ( <i>designee of Presiding Judge</i> )	<i>ex-officio</i>
District Attorney	Diana Becton	<i>ex-officio</i>
Public Defender	Robin Lipetzky	<i>ex-officio</i>
Sheriff	David O. Livingston	<i>ex-officio</i>
Chief of Police	Bisa French, City of Richmond	<i>ex-officio</i>
Representative approved by BOS from the following CCP members:	Kathy Gallagher, Employment and Human Services Director	December 31, 2021
*Head of the County department of social services		
*Head of the County department of mental health		
*Head of the County alcohol and substance abuse programs		