

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

Date: April 18, 2022

County Name: Alameda County Probation Department

Contact Name: Marcus Dawal, Interim Chief Probation Officer

Telephone Number: 510-268-7233

E-mail Address: mdawal@acgov.org

Instructions:

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

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

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so.

Your submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
- B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

DRAFT

Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy

Authority: Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:

(i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use.

(iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B)(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

A. Assessment of Existing Services

Include here an assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) has a broad array of youth resources that specifically target at-risk youth and their families. Probation contracts with 17 community-based organizations including non-profits and city-government agencies that work together as the Delinquency Prevention Network (DPN), throughout Alameda County, to serve system-involved and at-risk youth.

Prevention Services

Diversion

Ensures low-level youthful offenders are given appropriate intervention services, to prevent further involvement with juvenile justice.

Delinquency Prevention Network

Services and Programs for at -promise youth and system involved youth (ages 8-21) and their families in Alameda County.

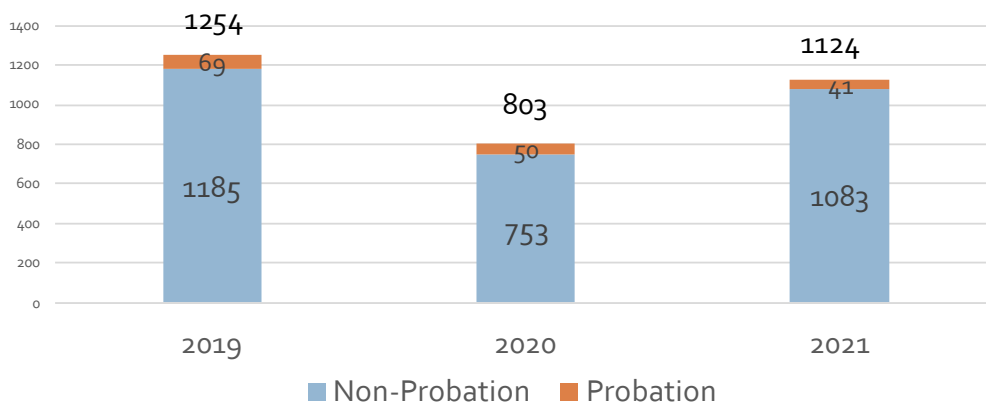
- Case Management
- Civic and Social Engagement
- Counseling
- Crisis Intervention
- Diversion
- Life Skills
- Mentoring
- Restorative Justice
- Truancy Mediation



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Services focus on delinquency prevention, behavioral interventions, and services to support the family unit. Youth service centers, located throughout Alameda County, offer individual and family counseling services to at-promise youth and their families, and provide case management services where family needs are identified.

Youth Served by the DPN 2019-2021



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The Juvenile Community Supervision program is funded by JJCPA and ACPD contracts directly with providers for cognitive behavioral services, educational services, and workshops focusing on behavior modification, self-esteem, communication skills, effective parenting skills, cultural issues, conflict resolution, abuse, substance abuse, and independent living skills. Services include gender responsive services, outpatient substance abuse treatment, and gang intervention. ACPD also has strategies in place aimed to reduce the number of youth in out-of-home placement through a collaborative effort that reviews all probation recommendations, which increases available interventions that are family focused, youth centered and community based. ACPD also provides programs that target youth with opioid addictions and youth in gangs.

Probation provides alternatives to out-of-home placement to increase the number of youths participating in alternative interventions such as multi-systemic therapy, and intensive case management.

Wraparound Services

Project Permanence utilizes the Wraparound service delivery model to provide intensive youth-centered, family driven services. The goals of wraparound are to: improve the array of services and supports available to children, youth and families involved in the child welfare and juvenile probation systems; engage families through a more individualized casework approach that emphasizes family involvement; increase child safety without an over dependence on out-of-home care; improve permanency outcomes and times; improve child and family well-being; and decrease recidivism and delinquency for youth on probation.

Collaborative Court (Intensive Case Management (ICM))

The Collaborative Court focuses on providing case management services for youth with high mental health needs and emphasizes family engagement. Collaborative Court is a team approach involving key stakeholders that include the court, behavioral health care providers, probation officers and intensive case management services delivered by a community provider. Services are aimed to reduce out-of-home placement for this specific population. This intervention is another effort to avoid out-of-home placement and increase family engagement. Probation officers and clinicians provide community support and services for youth and provide critical input to the Court on a weekly basis. This weekly, dedicated Court docket exists for youth involved in the program. Youth and families receive intensive case management services through a contracted community provider for up to 12 months.

Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)

Multidimensional Family Therapy is an integrated, comprehensive, family-centered treatment for teen and young adult behavior challenges and disorders. MDFT simultaneously addresses substance use, delinquency, antisocial and aggressive behaviors, mental health disorders, school, and family dynamics, and prevents out-of-home placement through a variety of therapeutic and behavioral supports for adolescents, parents, families, and communities. Staff are trained to assess for history of trauma or any chronic traumatic experiences. They are also trained to

respond to youth and families in a manner that considers the potential, if not evident, trauma histories to prevent re-traumatization, while also creating and increasing the sense of safety and therapeutic alliance.

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

ACPD utilizes diversion, prevention, and intervention strategies to facilitate collaboration and support the integration of services. The department has been committed to expanding and building support services aimed to improve system changes that impact youth who are at-promise juveniles, justice-involved youth, and their families. The department provides traditional services to youth through local resources and in response to legislative mandates. The department strives to incorporate the least restrictive environment through alternatives to incarceration when possible. When it becomes necessary to detain and/or place a youth outside the home, we endeavor to provide services that will make a positive difference.

ACPD expanded our service delivery model to improve outcomes and facilitate a youth's transition into the community. The department's programs and systems represent state-of-the-art advancements in our practices. They also represent a culmination of our efforts to incorporate progressive evidence-based practices into the fabric of the organization.

The Screening for Out-of-home Services Committee (SOS) utilizes a review and approval process aimed to reduce the number of out-of-home placement recommendations by probation officers. SOS is a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) comprised of community-based organizations, mental health, social services, and probation experts who meet twice weekly to review and discuss all youth considered for an out-of-home placement by a Deputy Probation Officer (DPO). The DPO initiates the process by assessing a youth who is under formal supervision and determines if supervision should be escalated to Camp or out-of-home placement. The DPO meets with the SOS Committee to consult with committee members in determining the next steps for the case. SOS discusses the youth's circumstances including their needs, strengths, services previously provided, and resources available in the identified areas of support within the local community to propose a recommendation for the Court. The Court ultimately decides the disposition and makes an order which may or may not be in line with the recommendation.

SOS Committee's Areas of Focus

During the SOS Committee meeting, participants discuss the case and all relevant matters concerning the youth including:

- Socio-economic Factors
- Family Dynamics
- Substance Misuse
- Mental Health
- Physical Health
- Academic/Education
- Criminal History
- Previous Interventions

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Alameda County Behavioral Health staff conduct Child & Family Team (CFT) meetings. In circumstances where a youth may be better served outside the home because of alleged behavioral issues and/or familial circumstances, a deputy probation officer conducts an initial screening of the case in collaboration with the SOS Committee. If the SOS Committee believes the youth should be removed from the home, the deputy probation officer initiates a Child and Family Team (CFT) meeting. CFT meetings are multidisciplinary meetings, held in partnership with the Behavioral Health Care Services Agency (BHCSA), to assess the youth's strengths and supports. The representative from the BHCSA schedules, facilitates, and documents the recommendations and plan established during the CFT meeting. During the meeting, the youth, family members, trusted adults, and caring professionals work together to seek alternatives to help the youth achieve positive behavioral goals and improve child safety, permanency, and well-being. The recommendations are then submitted by the deputy probation officer to the Juvenile Court for consideration.

Child and Family Team

Should the SOS committee determine that an out-of-home placement is the most appropriate recommendation, a Child and Family Team Meeting is held.

Child and Family Team (CFT):

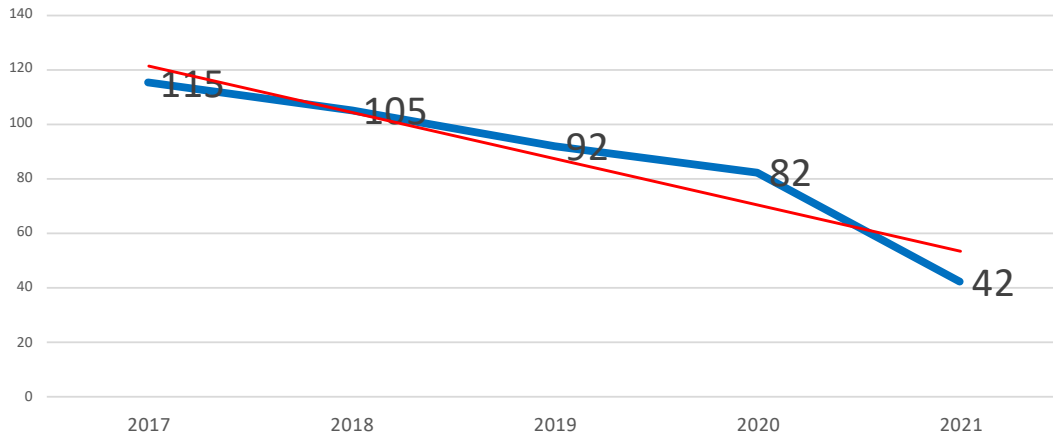
A group of people who work together to coordinate care and help reach goals for positive change for improving a youth's safety, permanency, and well-being. A CFT is usually attended by the youth, their family, caregiver, probation officer/social worker, and any others providing direct support to the youth.

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In 2021, there were 65 meetings held, up from 60 in 2020. Most youth are referred by Probation's Placement unit. Youth are also referred to CFTs by the Investigations unit and Community Supervision. In addition, youth are referred to CFTs prior to a placement order being issued by the Court.

Over the last five years, the number of youth ordered into Placement has decreased significantly. There was a 63% decrease in the number of youth in placement between 2017 and 2021.

Snapshot of Youth in Placement by Year 2017- 2021



Data Source: Prism and Weekly Caseload Statistics First Week of April each Year

ACPD has traditionally utilized multiple programs to meet the treatment needs of youth including several “out of state” programs. Out-of-state programs were often for youth with higher levels of criminality and higher levels of needs, including mental health and behavioral challenges. Youth in Alameda County are no longer sent out of state and instead are placed only in Short-term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRP) within the state of California or Resource Family Homes (which can be out of state if they are relatives of the youth).

B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

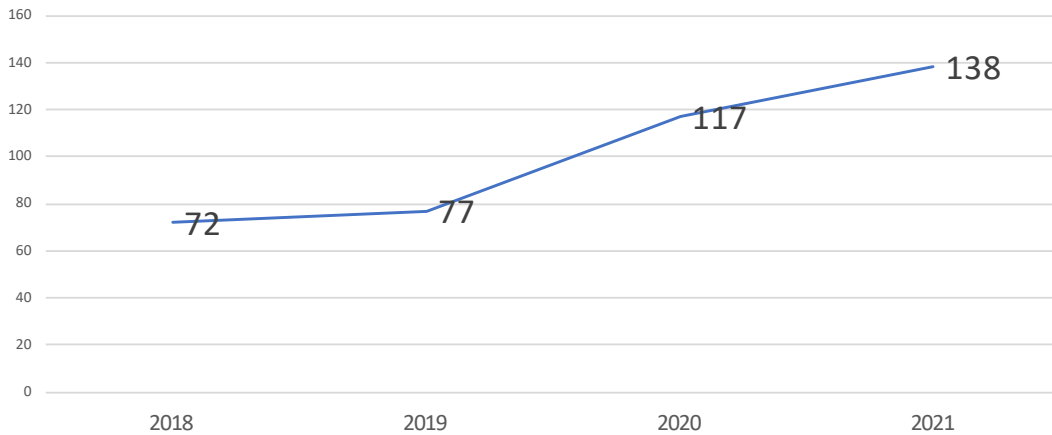
Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

Alameda County is the seventh most populous county in California with a population of approximately 1,510,271 residents. The County consists of 14 incorporated cities and several unincorporated communities. Oakland is the seat of County government and the largest city. The County is racially/ethnically diverse. According to the US Census, there is no one racial/ethnic group that is a majority in the County. The youth population (age 10-17) of the County is approximately 149,857 or 10 percent of the total population.

Youth living in blighted low-income neighborhoods are generally considered to be at higher risk for involvement in delinquency and Alameda County is no exception. Most of the youth referred to ACPD are from Oakland (40%) and Hayward (16%). Similarly, youth on formal supervision are more likely to reside in Oakland and Hayward, 48% and 17% respectively.

Over the last year, Oakland has seen an increase in homicides (18%), and it is theorized that the loss of jobs, face-to-face services/contacts, and educational distance learning due to the Covid-19 pandemic has had the greatest impact on the recent surge in violence committed by youth.

*Total Number of Homicides per Year in Oakland 2018- 2021

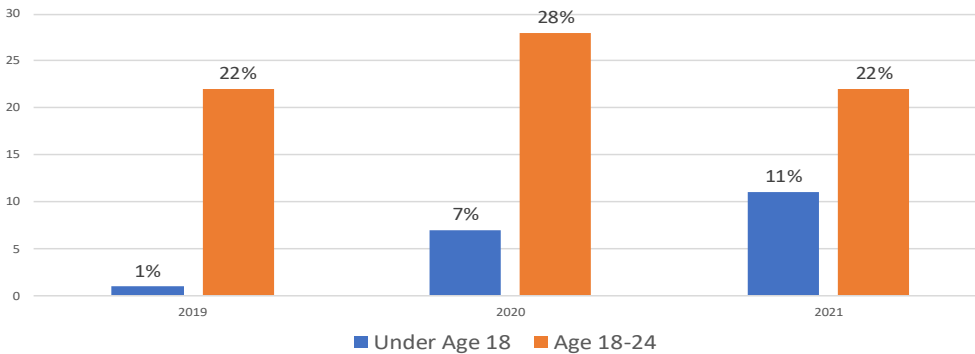


Data Source: Oakland Department of Violence Prevention (DVP)

*Since the data came from DVP and not OPD, the totals are slightly higher than OPD numbers because they include homicides that took place in Oakland but not within OPD's jurisdiction (they were either in the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office or CHP).

In 2021, there were 138 homicides in the City of Oakland alone (an 18% increase from the year before). Youth are at especially high risk of committing or being a victim of homicide, particularly African American and Latino males. Youth in Oakland were victims of approximately 30% of all homicides in Oakland over the last three years, respectively. The percent of youth under the age of 18 who were victims of homicide increased 57% between 2020 and 2021.

*Percent of Youth in Oakland who were Victims of Homicide by Age and Year 2018 2021



Data Source: Oakland Department of Violence Prevention (DVP)

*Since the data came from DVP and not OPD, the totals are slightly higher than OPD numbers because they include homicides that took place in Oakland but not within OPD's jurisdiction (they were either in the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Office or CHP).

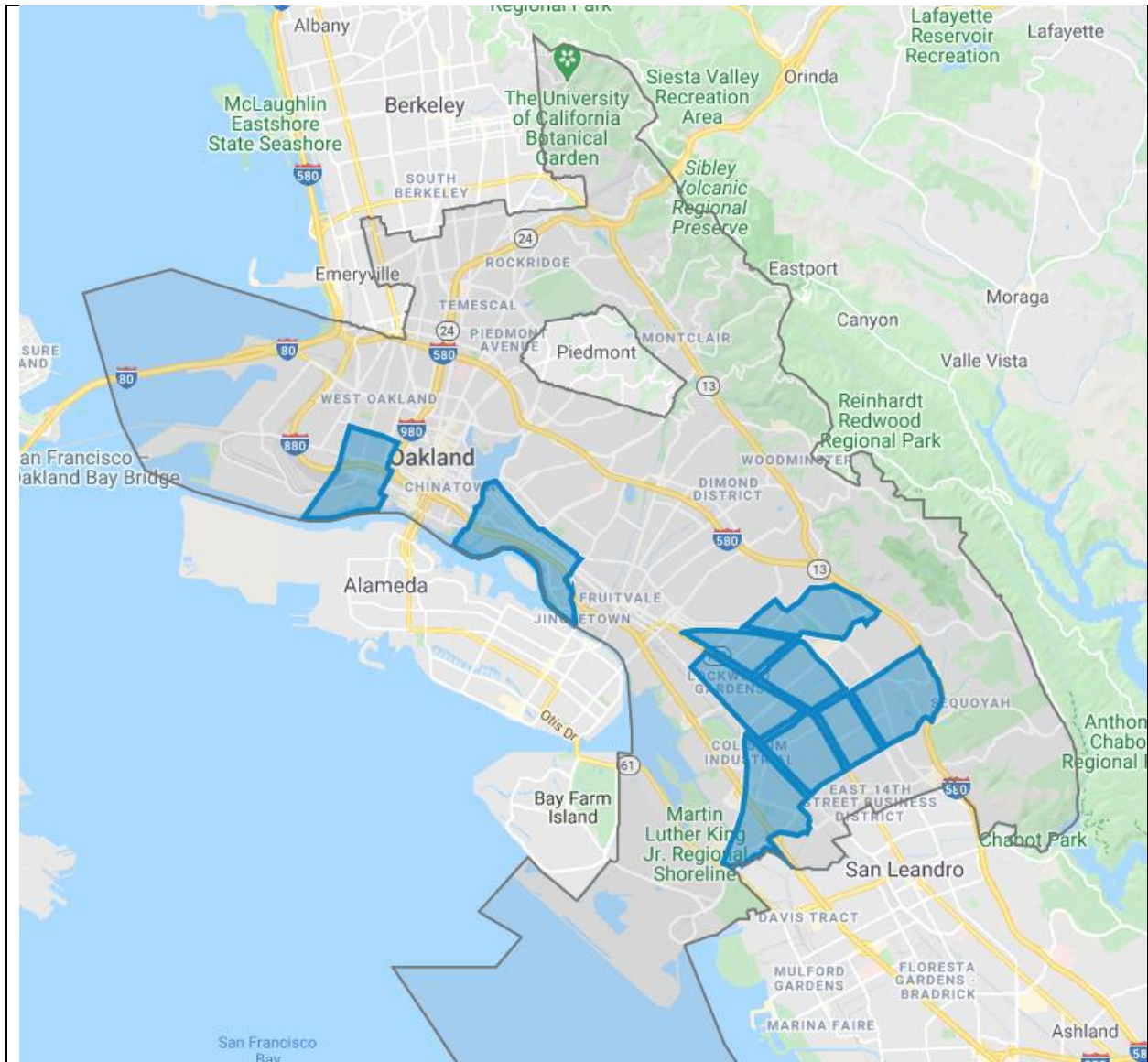
As mentioned previously, 48% of youth on probation in Alameda County reside in Oakland. The following table shows a break down of the zip codes where youth live. Most zip codes fall into West and East Oakland (including the flats and excluding the hills).

Number and Percent of Alameda County Probation Youth Who Reside in Oakland 2022

Zip Code	# Youth	% Youth
94601	25	15.7
94602	5	3.1
94603	26	16.4
94605	35	22.0
94606	12	7.5
94607	11	6.9
94608	4	2.5
94609	9	5.7
94610	2	1.3
94619	3	1.9
94621	26	16.4
95605	1	.6
Total	159	100.0

Data source: Tyler Supervision

The highlighted blue sections on the map below show police beats most impacted by shootings with injuries in 2021. Most zip codes where probation youth reside fall into these police beats putting our young people at a higher risk of experiencing both trauma and violence daily.



Data were provided by the Oakland Police Department and are based on incident-based reporting instead of hierarchy-based reporting.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county’s juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county’s continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

The purpose of probation is to serve the courts, provide community supervision of adults and youth under its jurisdiction, and provide care and treatment for youth within its facilities. To deliver tailored programming specific to the needs of each youth, case planning is coordinated, collaborative, and driven by evidence-based assessments. It is an approach that requires input from youth, probation staff, behavioral health and education partners, and community service providers.

Supervision Strategies

Risk and Needs Assessment Tool

- Standardized risk and needs assessments provide structure and consistency to the decision-making process and provide the ability to focus on the identified strengths and needs of the youth.

Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) Model

- The RNR model guides decision-making about supervision level and treatment interventions based on a youth's assessed likelihood for reoffending (risk), their identified highest criminogenic factors (need), and matching youth with the most appropriate interventions based on their characteristics and learning style (responsivity).

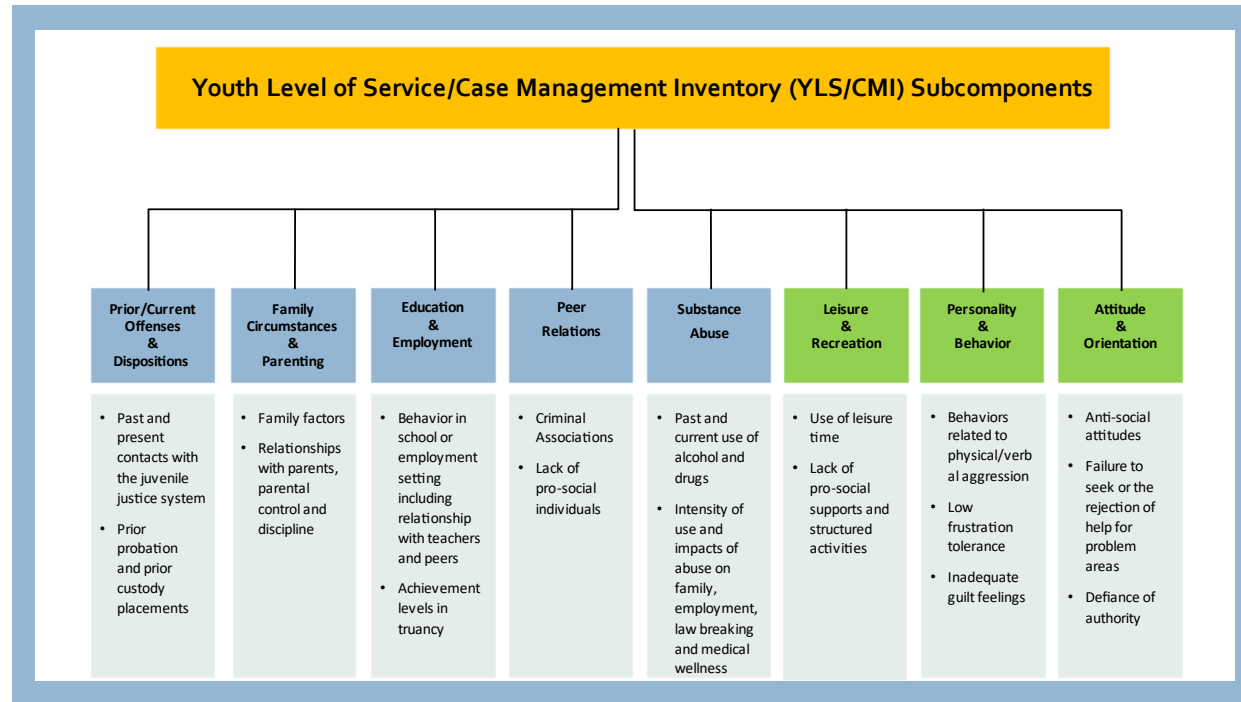
Evidence-Based Interventions

- Interventions either have demonstrated outcomes in reducing risk factors and addressing criminogenic needs, or they will be evaluated using performance measures to determine how effective they are with local youth:

Case Plans

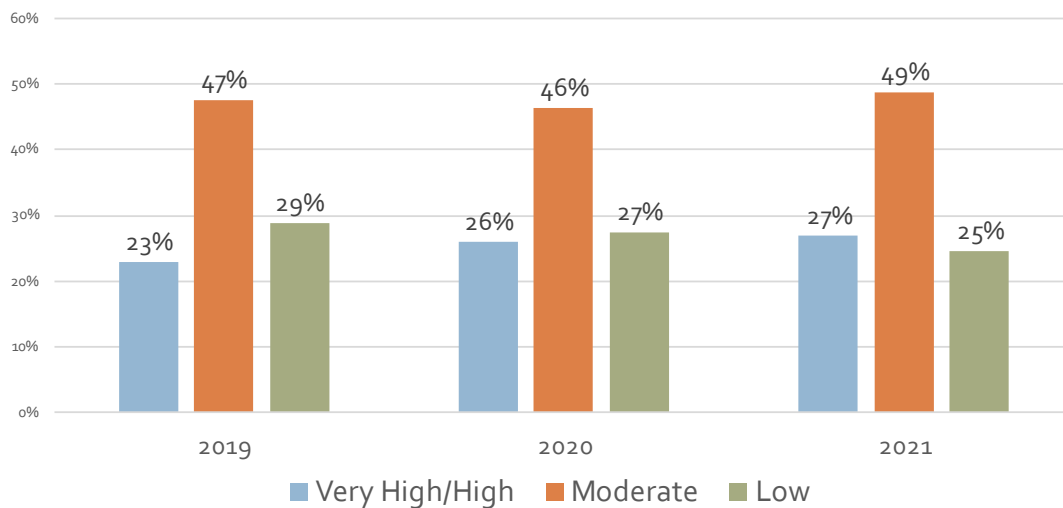
- Individualized case plans are jointly created with the youth and family. Youth are then referred to an array of targeted community-based interventions and resources

Youth in Alameda County Probation are assessed using The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™ (YLS/CMI™), prior to disposition. The YLS/CMI is a risk/needs assessment and a case management tool combined into one convenient system. The YLS/CMI helps probation officers, youth workers, psychologists, and social workers identify the youth's major needs, strengths, barriers, and incentives; select the most appropriate goals for him or her; and produce an effective case management plan to address the identified areas.



The results of the risk/needs assessment, in addition to other relevant facts, are considered in making a recommendation to the Court regarding probation in the minor's home, placement in Camp, and a Resource Family Home or a Short-Term Residential Placement (STRTP) facility. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) are assigned a mixed caseload of low, medium, and high-risk youth using the YLS/CMI to identify a youth's level of risk to recidivate and a youth's unique criminogenic needs and risk factors.

YLS/CMI Risk Levels 2022



Youth are provided with risk-based supervision by the Juvenile Community Supervision unit that is within their region of the county. Higher risk youth receive more frequent contacts and lower risk youth receive less frequent contact. Youth in out-of-home placement are supervised by the Placement Unit.

In each region, there is a DPO assigned to supervise a gender-specific caseload, which includes all female and male clients identified as having a clear concern for child sexual exploitation. During intake, all youth are screened using the Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool (CSE-IT) which is an evidence-based tool research has shown to be correlated with exploitation, or that were identified as potential areas of concern which may warrant targeted intervention services. Through gender-responsive programming, the department is poised to provide more effective levels of supervision and treatment that will reduce recidivism among female clients.

ACPD is also utilizing the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP). SACJJDP is a true State Advisory Group which provides insight on critical issues related to juvenile justice. They ensure that all Federal and State funds are routed directly to support the community and that decisions about practice and policy are data driven.

ACPD encourages and supports in every way the use of community-based diversion as the primary approach to justice system involvement; detention should be a last resort which is why we offer a variety of community-based programs, home supervision, and GPS monitoring as detention alternatives. The use of these programs has allowed us to reduce the use of detention.

Youth who are detained (including youth from Camp and Placement) have access to our Transition Center (TC) upon release which provides the exchange of critical information with parents and youth to improve coordination of Probation, Health/Mental Health and Education services during detention, upon release, and at post-release. The Probation Department utilizes a family focused trauma-informed approach to strengthening the capacity of the TC to develop “warm hand-offs” and promote continuity of care. The TC partners include Behavioral Health, Oakland Unified School District, Alameda County Office of Education, and Public Health.

In 2017, the TC strengthened processes related to its re-entry model to ensure youth and their families are provided and referred to resources that will support their success. They redesigned the TC space itself, with new furniture to make the environment more family friendly and changed the office setup to allow partners to come to the family, rather than have the family circle around to partners. The TC started running daily Multi-disciplinary Teams (MDT) to discuss youth preparing for transition back into the community. The TC also increased data collection, developed a more capable database system, and supported partners to input data into the plan directly to solidify and capture the various aspects of planning that are necessary prior to a youth’s release.

The TC team also meets regularly to discuss newly detained youth – to prepare a comprehensive transition plan from intake at detention.

Finally, DPOs and all staff who work in direct contact with youth receive core training that is required by the state. In addition, ACPD has added a variety of other training for staff that will help them to understand the vast potential youth possess and their role in helping youth succeed. Some examples of those trainings are Adolescent Brain Training, LGBTQ Awareness for Law Enforcement Professionals, Trauma Informed Training for Justice Professionals, Emotional Intelligence: The Path to Health Through Understanding Trauma and Resilience and Utilizing Emotional Intelligence To Understand Implicit Bias.

In addition, ACPD has created a Community Capacity Funding Grant to increase the number and diversity of community-based providers that have the capacity to gain and successfully implement Department and County contracts, and have the skills to support, enhance, and/or improve the lives of system involved and at-risk youth. To achieve this, the County’s Community Capacity Fund will provide organizations with critical funding and technical assistance resources to strengthen their capacity. CBOs will be provided with extensive training to build infrastructure that will enable them to successfully provide services and report on outcomes of those services.

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

Authority: Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements proposed to be funded under this chapter shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

(i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation.

(iii) – Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.”

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan shall include, but not be limited to, all the following components:

(iv) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.

A. Information Sharing and Data

Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

Alameda County Probation Department collects an enormous amount of data covering many aspects of agency functioning. In January 2019 the department adopted the cloud-based case management system, Tyler Supervision, for use in the Adult Field Services Division. The Juvenile field Services Division was adopted into the system in October 2020. Tyler Supervision allows deputy probation officers to input and track information on client demographics, dates of contact, progress on case plan goals, and other descriptive data. As a result of its integration with the Alameda County Superior Court, Tyler supervision provides up-to-date information regarding youths’ court dates, conviction and sentencing decisions, arrests, warrants, and other critical information.

Staff can also utilize the features within Tyler Supervision to refer clients to community-based programs and services. This automated case management system can be accessed via a desktop, laptop, or mobile application, and generates automated reports that allow supervisors to effectively manage units and caseloads, respond to stakeholders, and comply with critical reporting requirements. This system supports the department in making data-driven decisions about programs and policies while continuing to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

With the implementation of Tyler Supervision, staff have immediate access to information for almost every aspect of adult, juvenile, and pretrial operations. Reports for internal or external stakeholders, that previously took days or weeks to generate, are now available instantly and are customizable. Real-time data can be displayed in graphs and charts using Microsoft Power BI for easy interpretation by executives. Staff can also generate documents using pre-

populated templates and upload paper documents digitally. A user-friendly dashboard can also be customized by each user based upon their preference and data needs. Tyler Supervision also captures data on youth detained at Juvenile Hall and those placed in Camp Sweeney. Tyler Supervision provides the Probation Department the capability to enter, maintain and score Juvenile client YLS assessments. The system also allows the Probation Department the capability to view dockets and detailed docket information including petitions, dispositional information, co-responsible information, and victims and restitution.

Tyler Supervision also allowed ACPD to create a Probation Statistics (ProbStat) process to promote accountability, transparency, and quality control. One of the Department's primary objectives was the establishment of processes to measure the quality of services provided to our clients and the incorporation of data-driven decision-making. ProbStat is a tool that utilizes data to improve outcomes through the identification of: (1) successes that can be duplicated, (2) deficiencies that should be strategically addressed, and (3) anomalies that should be explored further. The ProbStat process includes a quarterly meeting where staff present and discuss corrective action plans intended to address and resolve outstanding issues. Through this collective process, the executive management team is well positioned to better allocate resources, measure the effectiveness of our service delivery model in all areas of the department, and improve client outcomes.

The Alameda County Probation Department also began posting individual – aggregate-level demographic data for probation clients on its website. These public datasets are updated quarterly and contain de-identified information on probation clients' cities of residence, types of supervision races and ethnicities, ages, and genders. The decision to share this information publicly was made to increase transparency, improve citizen knowledge of government services, and enhance collaboration between government and community partners.

The current datasets and dashboards are some of the first interactive sources of information released publicly by a probation department that provides demographic information on probation clients while protecting client confidentiality. The public, community organizations, and government agencies can now interact with and analyze the data to better understand the characteristics of the probation population. In releasing the public datasets and dashboards, the department entered the modern era of transparency and integrity.

Feedback from community partners and county agencies indicates that the public datasets and dashboards are well received and being used to help service providers better target their services and inform funding applications.

B. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the template on the next page, describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJPCA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) moneys.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

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

Program Name:

Juvenile Community Supervision

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Over the past several decades, we have learned a great deal about what works to improve public safety and outcomes for youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. States and localities across the United States have increasingly embraced this knowledge and implemented several changes to the way they respond to and manage system-involved youth. For example, research has shown that removing young people from their homes disconnects them from critical family and social supports, interferes with prosocial development, and generally does a poor job of preventing reoffending, particularly for those at low risk of future delinquency (Fabelo et al. 2015; NRC 2013; Ryon et al. 2013). Between 1999 and 2015, the number of youth detained or placed out of home was cut in half. Practitioners point to this shift as one of the most effective applications of research in practice, but several other gaps remain (Love et al. 2016).

Research points to five core probation practices critical to supporting a research-informed approach in action:

- screening, assessment, and structured decision-making
- case planning
- matching services and promoting positive youth development
- structuring supervision to promote long-term behavior change
- incentivizing success and implementing graduated responses

These practices align closely with existing frameworks of evidence-based supervision in criminal justice (see, for example, Crime and Justice Institute 2009; Taxman 2002, 2012; and Taxman, Shepardson, and Byrne 2004).

Description:

The Juvenile Community Supervision program offers enhanced program services for youth, which integrates the work of Deputy Probation Officers, local law enforcement agencies and other youth-service agencies such as schools, recreation departments and community-based organizations. These collaborative efforts enable a multi-disciplinary team to solve problems by working with clients and their families.

Probation staff are assigned to service specific geographic areas to better serve the population.

Community Supervision

Community Supervision cases are assigned to the unit closest to the youth's residence. Additionally, the youth is assigned to a specific caseload based on the Youth Level of Service (YLS). The higher the YLS score, the increased frequency of contact with the youth.

Types of caseloads:

- Low
- Medium
- High

Community Supervision Units:

- North (Oakland)
- Central (San Leandro)
- South (Hayward)

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The goal of Juvenile Community Supervision is to provide clients and their families services and supports to help ensure stability and success in the community. We accomplish this by focusing on building a therapeutic alliance, trusting relationships, restoring hope, and demonstrating and authentic investment in positive outcomes for the family. The Juvenile Community Supervision team assumes a non-traditional, proactive role to assist the client in developing the skills to become successful in meeting the expectations of the Court. DPO offices serve the North, South, and Central regions of the county.

Program Name:

Centerforce

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Young people leaving juvenile justice residential placement face many concerns as they reenter the community, home, and school/work force. Reentry refers to those activities and tasks that prepare youth placed out-of-home for reentry into their families and communities.

Unfortunately, many youth return to unstable home settings, struggle to remain in school, and lack the skills needed for employment upon leaving secure care

placement. Further, most of the youth involved in the juvenile justice system have a mental health disorder, and support services in their home communities are hard to arrange until they are formally released. This can cause a gap in services that negatively impacts the reentry process.

To improve the odds of success for youth reentering the community, the justice system, related agencies, and communities must plan for what needs to occur for reentry when youth enter the juvenile justice system. Therefore, coordination and collaboration between agencies and across services and supports are necessary at multiple phases of reentry (Nellis & Wayman, 2009, p. 5).

Successful reentry programs and practices should ensure the delivery of prescribed services and supervision in the community. Specifically, "by fostering improved family relationships and functioning, reintegration into school, and mastery of independent life skills, youth build resiliency and positive development to divert them from delinquent and other problematic behaviors (Nellis & Wayman, 2009, p. 5).

Description:

Centerforce is a leading reentry service provider, serving people with a history of incarceration, their families, and communities. Centerforce provides evidence-based programs that exemplify reentry best practices. Centerforce provides a broad range of services during incarceration, and reentry after release. The Centerforce Parenting Program (CPP) uses Centerforce's established skills in parent coaching, case management and classes to reduce juvenile justice involvement and support healthy family relationships. Centerforce engages justice-involved and at-risk youth and their parents to improve parenting skills, increase youth-parent engagement and reduce youth delinquency.

Program Name:

The City of Fremont

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy/Treatment (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to their problems. Its underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. CBT combines two very effective kinds of psychotherapy: cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy concentrates on thoughts, assumptions, and beliefs. With cognitive therapy, people are encouraged to recognize and to change faulty or maladaptive thinking patterns. Cognitive therapy is a way to gain control over inappropriate repetitive thoughts that often feed or trigger various presenting problems (Beck 1995).

Behavioral therapy concentrates on specific actions and environments that either change or maintain behaviors. The combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy has proven highly beneficial (Skinner 1974; Bandura 1977).

Description:

The City of Fremont offers trauma-focused Cognitive Behavioral Groups, equipping youth with tools to manage stress, change negative thinking and behavior patterns, and increase self-awareness. The City of Fremont also offers Parent Classes & Support Services to help parents learn positive and successful parenting strategies and help them identify and access the community resources they need to support their positive parenting. The goal of the parenting classes is to help strengthen and empower families through the development of self-advocacy and parenting skills.

Program Name:

Community & Youth Outreach

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy/Treatment¹ (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to their problems. Its underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. CBT combines two very effective kinds of psychotherapy: cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy concentrates on thoughts, assumptions, and beliefs. With cognitive therapy, people are encouraged to recognize and to change faulty or maladaptive thinking patterns. Cognitive therapy is a way to gain control over inappropriate repetitive thoughts that often feed or trigger various presenting problems (Beck 1995).

Behavioral therapy concentrates on specific actions and environments that either change or maintain behaviors. The combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy has proven highly beneficial (Skinner 1974; Bandura 1977).

Juvenile-justice-involved youth are known to have higher rates of traumatic exposure and traumatic stress symptoms, which increases the necessity for appropriate treatment and targeted case planning for these youth. Traumatic stress symptoms have been shown as a risk factor for delinquent behaviors, though practices for treating juvenile-justice-involved youth who have traumatic stress symptoms is limited. Evidence-based practice dissemination has focused on the use of trauma-focused treatment in residential and community settings.

Description:

Community & Youth Outreach (CYO) provides services to prevent violence and support disadvantaged people to thrive. CYO provides outreach, mentoring, case management, and support to high-risk youth and young adults in the Bay Area. CYO provides weekly culturally relevant, trauma informed, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) sessions to clients of various CYO programs which include young people who are justice involved and at high risk of violence. Healthy, Wealthy, & Wise (HWW), is a fourteen-week course, with a companion CBT journal, that addresses issues of decision-making, identity, overcoming pain and trauma, and life skills/financial literacy. HWW supports people affected by incarceration and community violence to tap into their strengths, heal from trauma, refrain from violence, access needed services, and navigate support systems. HWW increases the capacity of CYO's case managers and street outreach workers, nearly all formerly incarcerated, to provide trauma-informed support to clients returning from incarceration or at risk of engaging in violence.

Program Name:

Catholic Charities of the East Bay

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy/Treatment (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to their problems. Its underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. CBT combines two very effective kinds of psychotherapy: cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy concentrates on thoughts, assumptions, and beliefs. With cognitive therapy, people are encouraged to recognize and to change faulty or maladaptive thinking patterns. Cognitive therapy is a way to gain control over inappropriate repetitive thoughts that often feed or trigger various presenting problems (Beck 1995).

Behavioral therapy concentrates on specific actions and environments that either change or maintain behaviors. The combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy has proven highly beneficial (Skinner 1974; Bandura 1977).

The restorative model targets victims, communities, and offenders for intervention and attempts to engage each of these correctional clients to repair harm, strengthen communities, and reintegrate offenders following appropriate sanctioning (Bazemore, G., & Schiff, M. 1996).

Description:

Catholic Charities of the East Bay has helped people facing difficult circumstances so that they can move forward in life with greater independence. Catholic Charities provides a 10-week program with youth that combines restorative practices with cognitive behavioral therapy. The format is eight 2-hour weekly meetings and two Saturday 4-6-hour workshops that focus on healthy communities and repairing harm.

The groups consist of 10-15 participants beginning with two groups for the first few cycles. The groups meet at Sacred Heart Church in Oakland on Wednesdays and Thursdays. The Saturday workshops are a partnership with the School Based Health Alliance and other community presenters who want to support young people.

Program Name:

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

In the past decade, mentoring programs for disadvantaged children and adolescents have received serious attention as a promising approach to enriching children's lives, addressing their needs for positive adult contact, and providing one-on-one support and advocacy for those who need it (Freedman, 1992).

Through a mentoring relationship, adult volunteers and participating youth make a significant commitment of time and energy to develop relationships devoted to personal, academic, or career development and social, athletic, or artistic growth (Becker, 1994).

Description:

Fresh Lifelines for Youth's (FLY) mission is to prevent juvenile crime and incarceration through legal education, leadership training, and one-on-one mentoring. FLY provides cognitive behavior groups to Hayward youth through its Law Program, an innovative law-related education and life skills training program, taught in weekly class sessions for 12 weeks by volunteers and FLY staff at alternative/continuation schools and community-based sites. FLY's nationally recognized curriculum, sponsored by the OJJDP's law-related educational research, is an interactive and evidence-informed program that uses role-plays, debates, mock trials to capture youth interest, and lessons about the law and consequences of crime.

Program Name:

Youth Uprising (YU)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious

crimes (Butts, et al., 2005). especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

Youth Up Rising (YU) is a multi-pronged community transformation hub located in East Oakland. YU's mission is to transform East Oakland into a healthy and economically robust community by developing the leadership of youth and young adults and improving the systems that impact them. YU provides integrated services to youth and young adults, ages 13 to 24 years old through three core areas: Career & Education (C&E), Health & Wellness (H&W), and Arts & Expression (A&E). In addition to daily trauma-informed programming, YU operates a social enterprise, which provides opportunities for youth to receive robust sector-specific skills training in high-demand jobs like food and hospitality management, landscaping, and digital arts. YU believes that through comprehensive programming and direct support from caring adults, youth can achieve greatness, develop greater social-emotional skills and tools, and therefore minimize risky behaviors that are detrimental to their success.

Program Name:

East Bay Asian Youth Center (EBAYC)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Youth involved in the juvenile-justice system experience trauma at a disproportionately higher rate compared with the general population (Pickens, 2016). Several individual, community, and system-level factors often prevent opportunity and disconnected youth from easily accessing supportive programs and services and achieving positive life outcomes (Osgood, 2005 and Holzer, 2007).

Description:

EBAYC's Street Team provides intensive support and guidance to youth to help them overcome challenges and envision brighter futures. Our trauma-informed approach includes case management, therapeutic activity groups and transitional employment services. Our staff works closely with each participant to support them in building a solid path toward self-sufficiency.

Over 70% of young people who participate in Street Team programming do not recidivate. They also demonstrate improved school attendance and decreased school suspensions, and many of our participants who are involved with the justice system earn early dismissals from court-ordered probation.

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating

on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery,

Program Name:

Jeweld Legacy Group

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Community capacity building refers to efforts to strengthen the ability of local community organizations to support, serve and supervise young people with juvenile justice system involvement as a strategy for reducing reliance on youth incarceration.

Jurisdictions that engage in community capacity building establish partnerships between system and community stakeholders to develop community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Community capacity building involves grassroots faith and community organizations in neighborhoods impacted by juvenile incarceration as primary stakeholders in efforts to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system and connect them to positive supports in their home communities (Community Connections for Youth, 2021).

Description:

ACPD is interested in increasing the number and diversity of community-based providers that have the capacity to gain and successfully implement Department and County contracts, and have the skills to support, enhance, and/or improve the lives of probation involved and at-promise youth. To achieve this, the County's Community Capacity Fund will provide organizations with critical funding and technical assistance resources to strengthen their capacity. CBOs will be provided with extensive training to build infrastructure that will enable them to successfully provide services and report on outcomes of those services.

Program Name:

Youth Alive!

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Violence interrupters, individuals who, because of their past positions in the community or, in some cases, their prior history with a gang, retain the ability to reach and talk to key active gang members. Violence interrupters utilize these personal relationships to address ongoing disputes, which may prevent them from

escalating into shootings. Their activities include talking individuals and groups out of planned violent events and, in some cases, talking with and/or bringing together key individuals who are involved to cool down those conflicts (National Gang Center, Office of Justice Programs, 2022).

Description:

The threat of violence in the streets of Oakland is ongoing and ever shifting. Youth Alive!'s intervention programs work directly with young people caught up in the cycle of violence. They step into the tensest situations to discourage retaliation, defuse hostilities, and provide pathways to a safer, healthier life.

Through Caught in the Crossfire (CiC), Youth ALIVE! Intervention Specialists meet traumatized young victims of violence at their hospital bedsides to 1) convince them, their friends and family not to retaliate; and 2) offer practical help and a path towards safety and healing.

Program Name:

Union City Youth & Family Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The underlying principle of the Cognitive Behavioral approach is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. CBT combines two very effective kinds of psychotherapy: cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy concentrates on thoughts, assumptions, and beliefs. With cognitive therapy, people are encouraged to recognize and to change faulty or maladaptive thinking patterns. Cognitive therapy is a way to gain control over inappropriate repetitive thoughts that often feed or trigger various presenting problems (Beck 1995). Behavioral therapy concentrates on specific actions and environments that either change or maintain behaviors. The combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy has proven highly beneficial (Skinner 1974; Bandura 1977).

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

Union City Youth & Family Services provides an innovative community school model. As the anchor organization for over 40 regional partners, they collaborate with

educators, employers, public officials, social service providers, and community residents, to provide an integrated system of care, utilizing evidence-based practices, to support the community from cradle to retirement. Union City Youth & Family Services offers trauma-focused Cognitive Behavioral Groups, equipping youth with tools to manage stress, change negative thinking and behavior patterns, and increase self-awareness. Cognitive Behavioral Groups equip youth with tools to manage stress, change negative thinking and behavior patterns, and increase self-awareness. Union City Youth & Family Services also offers financial coaching, employment readiness skills, and individualized life and career coaching.

Program Name:

Raising Leaders Program

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Although we must hold youth who commit status offenses and delinquent acts responsible for their behavior, we also need to provide them opportunities to learn skills that can help them grow into productive, law-abiding citizens. One way to do this is to offer training and employment to these youth to help them successfully enter the labor market and thus reduce the likelihood of recidivism. It is especially important that we provide this training to court-involved youth. However, this can be a challenge because of the lack of collaboration between those who specialize in employment and training and those who work with juvenile offenders. Because we know there is a connection between joblessness and crime and between job preparation and earnings, it is crucial that we strive to overcome this lack of collaboration.

Youth crime and the preparedness of court-involved youth to enter the labor market are serious concerns for the Nation. Although many promising and exemplary programs address the job-training needs of at-risk youth, court-involved youth face a unique set of circumstances that require collaborative solutions. Collaboration has been a challenge, because policymakers and program personnel who specialize in employment and training and those who work with juvenile offenders have not agreed about the relationship between programs that serve court-involved youth and the labor market and the economy.

Policymakers in juvenile justice and workforce development practitioners should be engaged and working collaboratively to remove the barriers that preclude court-involved youth from participation in the workforce (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention November 2000).

Description:

The Raising Leaders Program is an eight-week workshop series which is held online through Microsoft Teams. The course goals of the program are that students will gain life skills in the following areas: Interview & Employability Skills, Financial Awareness, Career Exploration and Education Opportunities. Upon completion of the eight weeks, students will understand a broad sector of careers that exist within their community. Students that complete the workshop series will receive a paid internship.

During the workshop series, students will gain the following skills: Interview & Employability Skills, Financial Awareness, Career Exploration and Educational Opportunities. Over the eight-week series students will hear from Judges, Nurses, Firefighters, California Highway Patrol, Comerica Bank, and other professionals within leadership positions from our local Cities, Districts and Alameda County Departments. Overall student objectives of the programs' custom-tailored workshops are designed to teach students life skills while simultaneously preparing the next generation of workforce members in our community. Students will gain knowledge about career fields that they are interested in, an understanding of what is expected during an interview, and the tips and pointers to be successful in a job interview. Most of all, students will understand how to use these life skills as they move forward in life.

Upon completion of the eight-week workshop series, students can gain five elective credits, an updated resume, certificates from our local politicians and a CHP START SMART Certificate. Raising Leaders-Workshops is being funded through the Alameda County Probation Department and Alameda County Supervisor Richard Valle's District 2 Youth Initiative.

Program Name:

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005). especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

The Youth Advisory Council (YAC) serves to increase the involvement of youth voice in the Alameda County juvenile justice system through an organized infrastructure that aids youth in developing their leadership and advocacy skills. The YAC is

centering youths' lived experiences and needs to inform and serve in an advisory capacity to the JJDPC and in partnership with probation and collaborative community partners to improve and shape the overall juvenile justice system.

The YAC will engage youth ages 17-25 who have had some level of system involvement and create opportunities for them to be involved in system change efforts led by various stakeholders in the juvenile justice system. The youth will be supported through coaching and professional development. The intent is to accomplish ACPD's vision of inclusion of the youth voice in system decisions during and beyond this YAC grant period.

The YAC will help support the JJDPC as well as work directly with Probation to target system challenges and the underlying factors that are at the root of community needs – with a focus on the juvenile justice system. This holistic approach – which seeks to alter social, economic, political, and educational conditions for youth – has the potential to create more sustainable change than do more traditional, “individual-level” strategies.

Program Name:

The Social Changery

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005). especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

The Social Changery strives to ensure all people, regardless of circumstance or background, have equitable opportunities for educational, health and economic success. Their goal is to advance the health, dignity, and rights of all people. Their work goes beyond traditional social change programs and tactics. It is informed by principles of Human Centered Design, Social Determinants of Health, social movement models, community development, and behavior change frameworks. They are subject matter experts and people with lived experience. Their expertise in social change, trauma-informed behavioral health, and transformative justice provides a foundation through which all projects are comprehensively developed. They consult and provide services in the following areas: Trauma-Informed Behavioral Health, Stigma and Discrimination Reduction, Peer Support Models, Prevention and Early Intervention, Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion, Workforce Development &

Career Pathways, Youth Development, Community Development, and Movement & Coalition Building.

Program Name:

Alameda Family Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Understanding the role that mental health issues play in justice-involved youth poses challenges for research, policy, and practice. While mental health problems are generally not risk factors for criminal behavior according to the risk-needs-responsivity (RNR) framework of correctional psychology practice, prevalence rates are very high and RNR principles suggest that mental health as a responsivity variable may moderate the success of interventions targeted to criminogenic needs (McCormick, et al. 2017).

Description:

Alameda Family Services provides school-based, early childhood and family support, and Clinic and community based behavioral health care.

The Alameda Family Services Clinic and Community Behavioral Health Division provides counseling services to families, children, adults, couples, and groups.

- Licensed clinicians and professional therapists-in-training, working under the license of clinical supervisors provide the following services (available in English, Spanish, and Mandarin): Family therapy for children and adolescents
- Therapy for youth on probation
- Individual or family therapy for adults
- Couples counseling
- Psychological assessments
- Group therapy
- Alameda County Medi-Cal eligible child-parent psychotherapy for ages birth to 7
- Counseling at Alameda Point Collaborative
- Referrals and resources

All services are available through Telehealth as well.

Their psychological assessments test for attention, executive functioning, academic/learning disorders, and social emotional functioning.

Program Name:

Berkeley Youth Alternatives (BYA)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005). especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

Berkeley Youth Alternatives (BYA) is a community-based organization. Their vision is to provide a secure and nurturing environment for all the children, youth, and families of their community. BYA desires to promote, to their fullest potential, the freedom to develop individual skills and visions of the world.

BYA's mission is to help children, youth, and their families address issues and problems via Prevention by reaching youth before their problems become crises, and via Intervention through the provision of support services to youth entangled in the juvenile justice system. BYA helps to build capacity within individuals to reach their innate potential.

BYA's holistic services are designed to shift so-called "individuals at-risk" into "individuals with promise" by utilizing a continuum of care approach that emphasizes 3 core areas: Education, Health and Well-Being, and Economic Self-Sufficiency. To do this work, BYA creates teams of diverse professionals from the fields of education, mental health, workforce development, and recreation that work collaboratively to meet the psycho-social, emotional, and economic needs of those most vulnerable in our community. BYA meets individuals where they are and builds upon any gift, talent, or ability that they possess. BYA inspires them to reach their full potential with staff persons who act as coaches and mentors that help individuals captain their own ships.

BYA believes in diversity and in delivering holistic services in a culturally competent and appropriate manner to improve the lives of children, youth, and families. BYA works to give voice to the voiceless and to defend the poor. They work to change the educational system, juvenile justice system, foster care system, and health care system to give individuals and their families' opportunities to reach their full potential and to control their own lives and destinies. BYA's desire is to help children, youth, and families to enjoy their lives to the fullest while empowering the next generation and repairing the damage done to multiple populations by the political, educational,

and economic system. Ultimately, BYA assists those most vulnerable to live out their best lives.

Program Name:

Carl B. Metoyer Center for Family Counseling

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Understanding the role that mental health issues play in justice-involved youth poses challenges for research, policy, and practice. While mental health problems are generally not risk factors for criminal behavior according to the risk-needs-responsivity (RNR) framework of correctional psychology practice, prevalence rates are very high and RNR principles suggest that mental health as a responsivity variable may moderate the success of interventions targeted to criminogenic needs (McCormick, et al. 2017).

Description:

The Carl B. Metoyer Center for Family Counseling’s mission is to provide a range of culturally sensitive mental health services to youth and their families that include prevention, early intervention, clinical case management, and collaboration with support services in the community.

The center primarily offers family counseling for families with youth between the ages of 7 to 18 years old. Their Clinical Case Manager(s) meet with youth and their families to plan to address and prioritize identified immediate needs, as well as underlying risk factors that may be contributing to the reasons for a youth’s referral. They also offer crisis intervention services for youth that are placed at a local crisis receiving home. The Center offers family counseling and case management services to students referred by the Oakland Unified School District Student Attendance Review Board (OUSD SARB) and the Alameda County Truancy Mediation Program to help habitually truant students improve school attendance and avoid justice system involvement.

Program Name:

City of Hayward - Youth and Family Services Bureau

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The concepts of positive youth development suggest that nearly all youth can grow up properly and avoid trouble if they can be attached to a variety of social resources that facilitate healthy development and discourage harmful behavior. Concentrating on positive development goals in working with young offenders may provide the juvenile justice system with a new and compelling framework for service delivery, especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005). especially in cases involving younger juveniles and those charged with less serious crimes (Butts, et al., 2005).

Description:

The Youth & Family Services Bureau is a unique part of the Hayward Police Department where police officers and professional counselors work side by side offering a variety of services to the residents of Hayward. For more than 40 years, YFSB has focused on helping families succeed at home, school and in the community. YFSB seeks to strengthen the Hayward community through creating opportunities for kids to grow up in healthy and safe neighborhoods and schools. The dedicated YFSB staff strives to reduce delinquency and crime through a range of services that address the specific needs of each family. When a child is getting into trouble, sometimes law enforcement is not the answer. Sometimes it is. The teamwork between the cops and counselors in YFSB allows for each family's unique situation to be assessed. YFSB also offers a variety of prevention services that encourage youth to stay out of trouble and provide them with positive ways to engage with their peers and the community. The programs and services offered by YFSB include:

- Family Counseling, Crisis Intervention and Case Management
- School Resource Officer Program
- School-Based Counseling Program
- Youth Diversion Program
- Junior Giants Summer Baseball Program
- Police Explorer Program

Program Name:

Eden Counseling Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy/Treatment (CBT) is a problem-focused approach to helping people identify and change the dysfunctional beliefs, thoughts, and patterns of behavior that contribute to their problems. Its underlying principle is that thoughts affect emotions, which then influence behaviors. CBT combines two very effective kinds of psychotherapy: cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy concentrates on thoughts, assumptions, and beliefs. With cognitive therapy, people are encouraged to recognize and to change faulty or maladaptive thinking patterns. Cognitive therapy is a way to gain control over inappropriate repetitive thoughts that often feed or trigger various presenting problems (Beck 1995).

Behavioral therapy concentrates on specific actions and environments that either change or maintain behaviors. The combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy has proven highly beneficial (Skinner 1974; Bandura 1977).

Description:

The mission of Eden Counseling is to provide affordable, professional, and confidential counseling services to youth, adults, couples, and families in Alameda County. Eden Counseling Services has over 20 years of experience providing a compassionate and multi-cultural environment for families and individuals in times of stress or crisis.

Their area of expertise is family therapy, with special attention given to teen-related issues. Eden Counseling Services focus on positive ways to heal relationships and solve problems so that youth and families can thrive in their own unique way.

Eden also provides:

- School-based anger management groups
- Cognitive behavioral groups for teens
- Crisis shelter home for at-risk youth
- School-based counseling

Program Name:

Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

MDFT is a family-based intervention for adolescent substance abuse and associated mental health and behavioral problems (Liddle, 2010). Integrative in several ways, MDFT uses an ecological or contextual conceptual framework to understand the developmental tasks of teens and their families. Research-derived knowledge about risk and protective factors, and proximal causes, correlates and contributors to adolescent drug and related problems inform clinical thinking and interventions with every case. A multisystem approach, MDFT assesses and intervenes in four areas: (1) the adolescent as an individual and a member of a family and peer network; (2) the

parent(s), both as individual adults and in his or her role as mother; father or caregiver; (3) the family environment and family relationships, as manifested in day-to-day family transactional patterns; and (4) extrafamilial sources of influence such as peers, school, and juvenile justice. Interventions are made within and coordinated across domains. Progress in one area or with one person has implications for and use in others. Individual meetings with parents and teen set the stage for family sessions, and family meetings may offer content and new outcomes that need to be brought to extra family meetings with juvenile justice or school personnel. MDFT was developed and tested as a treatment system rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. A treatment system offers different versions of a clinical model that vary according to factors such as clinical sample characteristics (older versus younger adolescents, juvenile justice involved versus no involvement in juvenile justice systems), and treatment parameters (type of clinical setting and treatment dose).

Description:

Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) offered by Lincoln, is an integrated, comprehensive, family-centered treatment for teen and young adult behavior challenges and disorders. MDFT simultaneously addresses substance use, delinquency, antisocial and aggressive behaviors, mental health disorders, school, and family problems, and prevents out-of-home placement through a variety of therapeutic and behavioral supports for adolescents, parents, families, and communities. Staff are trained to assess for history of trauma or any chronic traumatic experiences. They are also trained to respond to youth and families in a manner that considers the potential, if not evident, trauma histories to prevent re-traumatization, while also creating and increasing the sense of safety and therapeutic alliance. MDFT serves youth on probation 11-19 years old with mental health and substance abuse symptoms. Priority is given to youth at-risk of out-of-home placement, youth that live with family (including kin/fictive kin) who can participate in weekly therapy activities, and youth and their families whose needs require intensive support including in-home therapy, case management, system navigation support. The MDFT program duration is approximately six months and includes: Individual therapy, Substance use treatment, Family therapy, Parent one-on-one coaching, System navigation (school, probation, legal, etc.), and Brokerage/linkage to support services.

Program Name:

Project Permanence Wraparound Program

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Wraparound is an approach to treatment that has evolved over the years through efforts to help families with the most challenging children function more effectively in the community. More specifically, it is a definable planning process that results in a unique set of community services and natural supports that are individualized for a child and family to achieve a positive set of outcomes (Burns & Goldman, 1999). Wraparound is child and family centered, focused on child and family strengths,

community-based, culturally relevant, flexible, and coordinated across agencies (VanDenBerg & Grealish, 1998).

Description:

Project Permanence offered by Lincoln, utilizes the Wraparound service delivery model to provide intensive youth-centered, family driven services. The goals of wraparound are to improve the array of services and supports available to children, youth, and families involved in the child welfare and juvenile probation systems; engage families through a more individualized casework approach that emphasizes family involvement; increase child safety without an over dependence on out-of-home care; improve permanency outcomes; improve child and family well-being; and to decrease recidivism and delinquency for youth on probation. Project Permanence serves Alameda County youth on probation who have serious mental health or behavioral issues. The program provides family support, collateral supports, individual support to the referred youth, and linkages to resources. Interventions integral to the model are 1:1 supports directly to the youth, family support, monthly family team meetings, and intensive case management services. In addition, Project Permanence also participates in intervention in courts, Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center, Mental Health Hospitals, family home, community outings, schools etc.

Program Name:

Intensive Case Management (ICM)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and their families have generally lacked intensive community-based programs.

Mental health difficulties are easily the key health issue faced by adolescents and young adults in the developed world today. Epidemiological studies have shown that the incidence and prevalence of the mental disorders, as well as their contribution to the overall burden of disease, is highest in those in the 15-to-24-year age group, and yet young people in this age range are the least likely to access services for mental health problems. This issue is particularly problematic given that untreated, or poorly treated, mental disorders are associated with ongoing disability, including impaired social functioning, poor educational achievement, unemployment, substance abuse, and violence that all too often leads to a cycle of dysfunction and disadvantage that is difficult to break. Young people tend to be reluctant to discuss emotional concerns with a general practitioner if indeed they have a regular doctor, and the traditional mental health services, which cater to the needs of children or older adults, are highly alienating to young people (Rosemary Purcell, et al. 2011).

Description:

Intensive Case Management (ICM) is provided by Seneca Family Agencies and focuses on providing case management services for youth with high mental health needs and emphasizes family engagement. ICM is a team approach involving key stakeholders that include the Court, behavioral health care providers, probation officers and intensive case management services delivered by a community provider. Services are aimed to reduce out-of-home placement and increase family engagement for this specific population. Probation officers and clinicians provide community support and services for youth and provide critical input to the Court on a weekly basis. The treatment approach is like a wraparound model. Multiple team members, including a clinician, parent partner and youth counselor work with a youth for a period of 12 to 18 months or until a youth is dismissed from probation. Youth and their caregivers meet with team members multiple times per week. Case management and referral linkage is a strong component of the service with the goal of stabilizing the youth in their home placement.

Program Name:

Horizons Family Counseling-The City of Livermore

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Status-offending behavior is often a sign of underlying personal, familial, community, and systemic issues, like the risk factors that underlie general offending. Sometimes these underlying issues contribute to delinquency later in life, putting youths at a higher risk for drug use, victimization, engagement in risky behavior, and overall increased potential for physical and mental health issues, including addiction (Greenwood and Turner 2011; Chuang and Wells 2010; Buffington, Dierkhising, and Marsh 2010; Henry, Knight, and Thornberry 2012; Mersky, Topitzes, and Reynolds 2012). Ample evidence supports the notion that less serious forms of delinquency often precede the onset of more serious delinquent acts (Huizinga, Loeber, and Thornberry 1995; Elliott, 1994).

Studies done on juvenile delinquents show that community-based programming can be more effective than detention in preventing future crime (Hughes 2011; Holman and Ziedenberg 2006; Kendall 2007; Salsich and Trone 2013; Petittclerc et al. 2013).

Description:

Horizons Family Counseling, a division of the Livermore Police Department, was originally developed in 1973 when the City Manager was awarded a grant for a Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program. Since its inception, Horizons has expanded to offer a variety of services to Tri-Valley families and their children, including family counseling, case management, and parent training. Presently, the Alameda County Juvenile Probation Department provides approximately half of the funding for Horizons' services. The other major funding sources are the Cities of Livermore, Pleasanton, and Dublin. Programming includes Family Counseling, which is available for Tri-Valley youth 18 and under and their families to help improve family relationships in times of

stress. Crisis Intervention is also available for Tri-Valley youth and their families when dealing with issues of running away, truancy, and out-of-control behaviors. Additional services include case management and on-site school counseling at some Livermore schools. Livermore Police Department Diversion Counseling is also available for Livermore youth who qualify following a first-time juvenile offense.

Program Name:

Behavioral Health Clinician

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Understanding the role that mental health issues play in justice-involved youth poses challenges for research, policy, and practice. While mental health problems are generally not risk factors for criminal behavior according to the risk-needs-responsivity (RNR) framework of correctional psychology practice, prevalence rates are very high and RNR principles suggest that mental health as a responsivity variable may moderate the success of interventions targeted to criminogenic needs (McCormick, et al. 2017).

Description:

Alameda County Deputy Probation Officers collaborate with a Behavioral Health Clinician from our County's Behavioral Health Care Services Agency when necessary. The clinician assists in identifying youth with special mental health needs, connecting those youth with appropriate services in the community, and facilitating Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings with the youth, parents, mental health, school, probation, and community partners involved with the youth. Each probation unit utilizes the behavioral health clinician who provides consultations, treatment plans and multi-disciplinary team MDT meetings.

Program Name:

Seneca Family of Agencies

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Systems of care for children with serious emotional disturbance and their families have generally lacked intensive community-based programs.

Mental health difficulties are easily the key health issue faced by adolescents and young adults in the developed world today. Epidemiological studies have shown that the incidence and prevalence of the mental disorders, as well as their contribution to the overall burden of disease, is highest in those in the 15-to-24-year age group, and yet young people in this age range are the least likely to access services for mental health problems. This issue is particularly problematic given that untreated, or poorly

treated, mental disorders are associated with ongoing disability, including impaired social functioning, poor educational achievement, unemployment, substance abuse, and violence that all too often leads to a cycle of dysfunction and disadvantage that is difficult to break. Young people tend to be reluctant to discuss emotional concerns with a general practitioner if indeed they have a regular doctor, and the traditional mental health services, which cater to the needs of children or older adults, are highly alienating to young people (Rosemary Purcell, et al. 2011).

Description:

Seneca believes that children and youth do not themselves fail but are failed by a system unable to address their complex and specialized needs. To that end, they provide a comprehensive range of community-based and family-focused services for children and families. This commitment to Unconditional Care means doing whatever it takes to help children and families thrive, even when faced with tremendous challenges.

Seneca provides a continuum of community and school-based services that contest the existing narrative about what is possible for youth facing the most significant challenges. The agency's founding commitment to do whatever it takes to help children and families thrive – no matter how profound the challenges they face – forms the basis of their Unconditional Care® model. Seneca's services are designed to be highly accessible and responsive to the academic, social-emotional, and behavioral needs and goals of each child and family, reaching them in their homes, schools, and communities.

In close partnership with public mental health, education, child welfare, and juvenile probation agencies, other service providers, and consumer organizations, Seneca provides a wide range of strengths-based and outcomes-oriented mental health services that annually reach over 9,000 children and youth with complex and enduring needs. Seneca's services, while focused on the child, are centered in the family, with parents and other family members playing a central role in the planning, provision, and evaluation of services. Above all, Seneca's programs build upon and enhance the strengths of children and families, accelerating their progress toward attaining stability, self-sufficiency, and long-term success.

Program Name:

Erika L. Seid- Assessment & Treatment

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

In more recent years, sex offender treatment has evolved in much the same way as treatment for substance abuse, moving to a cognitive-behavioral approach emphasizing relapse prevention (Marshall & Laws, 2003). The relapse prevention

model has yielded to models of treatment that consider multiple “pathways” to offending (Marques, et al. 2005).

Description:

Erika L. Seid provides sex offender evaluations for adult and adolescent clients. The goal of the evaluation is a treatment plan for each client that is tailored to address individual needs identified during the intake and the initial evaluation process.

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