

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

Consolidated Annual Plan

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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

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders
- B. Regional Agreements
- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

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.

The Alameda County Probation Department (ACPD) has a broad array of youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. ACPD contracts with numerous agencies that work together as the Delinquency Prevention Network (DPN). Eleven Youth Service Centers, located throughout Alameda County, offer individual and family counseling services to at-risk youth and their families. Nine of these Youth Service Centers also contract to provide case management services where family needs are identified, resources found, and help with connection to the resource is provided. Five other Community-based Organizations and one school district also provide specific services as part of the resources available to Alameda County youth through Oakland Measure Z

The Youth Service Centers provide family counseling to youth/families referred by probation, schools, and through self-referral. Youth that police have delivered to Malabar House, the County's Crisis Shelter for youth described under 601 of the Welfare & Institutions Code (truant, incorrigible, runaway) are also referred for counseling. These agencies also serve youth/families that have come to the attention of the Probation Department and/or are on Probation. The agencies' goals are to

strengthen families and reduce the risk factors that relate to delinquency and status offenders.

Community Probation, our local program funded by JJCPA contracts directly with three 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 a family intake, a stress assessment, individual counseling and crisis intervention. This year we are procuring services for additional programming such as employment and gender responsive services

ACPD also has strategies in place aimed to reduce the number of youth in out-of-home placements through a collaborative effort that reviews all probation recommendations, increasing available interventions that are family focused, youth centered and community based. Probation provides alternatives to out-of-home placement to increase the number of youth 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 to decrease recidivism and delinquency for youth on probation.

Collaborative Court

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 are dedicated to providing 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 problems 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 takes into account 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 has been committed to expanding and building support services aimed to improve system changes that impact youth who are at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. In addition, ACPD has broadened our array of services to reduce the number of youth in out-of-home placements, to provide the least restrictive level of placement, when out-of-home placement is necessary; and promote family preservation and family reunification.

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 medical, 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 the Family Preservation Unit, 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 his/her needs, strengths, services previously provided and resources available in the identified areas of support within the local community and approves 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.

Through a joint partnership, Alameda County Behavior Health Care Services (BHCS) and ACPD monitor the contracts for two of our providers that offer three different services. Lincoln Center, provides Wraparound services through their program Project Permanence. Project Permanence utilizes the Wraparound service delivery model to provide intensive home-based supports to successfully transition youth and families to stability and permanency. ACPD utilizes this intervention model

intentionally as an alternative to out-of-home placement and for aftercare services for youth returning home from placement when appropriate.

In August 2016, ACPD and BHCS contracted with Lincoln Center to access the Multidimensional Family Therapy model (MDFT). MDFT is an integrated, comprehensive, family-centered treatment for teen and young adult problems 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.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) is a Seneca Center partnership with ACPD and BHCS. MST is a service delivery model and successful intervention for youth and their families. This model involves dedicated probation officers teamed with a clinician who provide services and interventions that include family therapy, empowering caregivers to institute structure, family skill building, case management services, and linkages to school and vocational support to each MST clinician maintaining a caseload of approximately 20 to 25 youth.

Leadership from ACPD, BHCS, Seneca, and Lincoln Center meet quarterly to discuss the programs' current progress and have identified indicators and a methodology for quality assurance to program fidelity and to monitor program outcomes.

The following outcomes are currently written into each provider's contract regarding outcomes as measured by arrest and placement data:

- 70 percent of youth shall have no new sustained arrests during the time of treatment to be reviewed at discharge and six months post-discharge.
- 70 percent of youth will be living at home or a home-like setting in the community and not in congregate care at discharge.

Results for wraparound services are as follows:

- Out of 168 youth who received Wraparound services between July 2012 and April 2016, 152 (90%) have had NO new sustained offenses within six months of their discharge date from the program.
- Out of 168 youth receiving wraparound services, 142 (76%) were living at home or a home-like setting in the community and not in congregate care six months post discharge.

Over the last four years, the number of youth placed in Group Homes (GH) has decreased significantly. Alameda County implemented wraparound services in July 2012 and began to utilize the service for youth at imminent risk of removal from their home in addition to youth returning from placement which reduced the overall number of youth in placement. There was a 67% decrease in the number of youth in GH placement between 2014 and 2017. As additional slots were

added to wraparound services and other interventions added to our assortment of services, ACPD saw another 46% decrease in the number of youth in GH placements between 2016 and 2017.

Over the past year in ACPD, the number of slots for wraparound services have expanded and youth who fall under JJCPA and YOBG programs are now eligible for these services as well. Recently, ACPD has also expanded these services to youth in our General Supervision Units (youth at low level risk of re-offending). Previously, youth in these programs had to be approved by our Screening for out-of-home Services (SOS) committee in order to receive wraparound. Deputy Probation Officers in these units can now make direct referrals to wraparound, MDFT, or MST services.

In the fall of 2016, program staff began making presentations to Deputy Probation Officers during mandatory provider meetings and during probation units' monthly staff meetings. These presentations are an opportunity for Deputies and program staff to ask questions and exchange information. Presentations have focused on informing Deputies about the services, how to make referrals, and outcome data in recidivism and placement of youth post program.

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. The majority of 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.

Deputy Probation Officers in our JJCPA funded Community Probation Program provide services in Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Castro Valley, Dublin, Emeryville,

Fremont, Hayward, Livermore, Pleasanton, Oakland, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Ashland/Cherryland, and Union City in Alameda County, with a maximum caseload of 50 youth at any given time.

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.

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.

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, or a Placement facility. The Juvenile Services Division has created the following supervision assignment guidelines based on the YLS/CMI results: Low Risk Results: General Supervision caseloads (higher number per caseload, less frequent contact) Medium Risk Results: JJCPA Community Probation (caseloads of approximately 35-45, more contact and special services) High to Very High Results: YOBG Intensive Supervision Unit (caseloads of approximately 20-30, frequent contact, collaboration with Behavioral Health Care Services, specialized services). Additionally, Camp Sweeney, Family Preservation, and Out-of-Home Placement homes are options that may be considered for non-707(b) offenders. Screening for Out-of-Home services (SOS) is completed through a multi-disciplinary screening committee. Wrap Around Services are provided to most of these youth and families.

In 2017, ACPD began working with Reed Connell a consultant, to develop a new model of supervision by looking at the system as a whole in order to maximize services and funding.

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 of 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. The agency currently has databases/data management systems in place, including the Probation Record Information System Management System (PRISM) —an intranet based data tracking system launched in May 2007. The PRISM system is a referrals-based system that also captures data on youth detained at Juvenile Hall and those placed in Camp Sweeney. PRISM provides the Probation Department the capability to enter, maintain and score Adult and Juvenile client assessments. PRISM also provides the Probation Department the capability to view dockets and detailed docket information including charges, sentence information, codefendant information, and victims and restitution.

In addition to the PRISM system, there are several smaller databases (11) that supplement this system and are used by Probation staff to collect, analyze, and report data. Most of the databases were designed in house by a staff developer using MS Access but a few were built by outside consultants.

In Community Probation which is funded by JJCPA, an Access database was developed by an outside consultant and has been used to track information for

youth at the start of their program, during their program, at discharge, and post-program over the past 16 years. This data is used to measure both mandated and local outcomes identified by the program. Mandated outcomes include the arrest rate, incarceration rate, probation violation rate, rate of youth completing probation, and rate of youth completing restitution and community service. Local outcomes include measures that fall within five domains: education, drug/alcohol use, physical/mental health, employment, and recidivism. In FY 2017, ACPD modified our JJCPA plan to include our Family Preservation Unit and began utilizing the Access database and collecting data for these same outcome measures.

Each fiscal year, the outcome measures for the cohort of youth who completed the program are compared to the previous year's cohort of youth and presented to the Alameda County Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (MAJJCC) which approves Alameda's JJCPA plan and application for continuation funding. The JJCPA annual report is distributed to members prior to the meeting and the outcomes are formally presented by the program's Management Analyst. In addition, data is available throughout the year for Deputy Probation Officers to monitor overall outcome measures for the program at a given point in time as well as outcome measures for their individual caseloads.

ACPD is currently preparing for a new case management system that will support the department and focus on robust data collection and better defined outcomes.

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:

Community Probation Program

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Community Probation Program has been operating for 16 years and data consistently show that youth participating in Community Probation have significantly better outcomes than youth in comparison groups. Specifically, program data for the past 13 years show youth in JJCPA programs had significantly lower arrest, incarceration, and probation violation rates. They also had a significantly higher rate of completion of probation.

Description:

The Community Probation Program offers enhanced program services for boys and girls, 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: 1) working with clients and their families, 2) monitoring compliance with probation conditions by increased contacts with random evening visits, and 3) insuring minors pay restitution to victims and complete community service orders. Probation staff is assigned to service specific geographic areas in partnership with community policing areas. The Deputy Probation Officer works in the community where satellite offices are available in various schools and community-based organizations.

The goal of Community Probation is to marshal the resources of the client's family, school and neighborhood to optimize preventive services and eliminate behaviors leading to chronic delinquency. The Community Probation team assumes a non-traditional, proactive role, working non-traditional hours to assist the client in developing the skills to become successful in meeting the expectations of their probation. Deputy Probation Officers provide services in Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Castro Valley, Dublin, Emeryville, Fremont, Hayward, Livermore, Pleasanton,

Oakland, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Ashland/Cherryland, and Union City in Alameda County, with a maximum caseload of 50 youth at any given time.

Program Name:

Family Preservation Unit (FPU)

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Research shows that community-based services are often more effective than traditional residential placement facilities in achieving better outcomes for troubled youth, most notably in reducing the likelihood of repeat offenses. Family Preservation assesses the therapeutic needs of clients and refers them to appropriate programs in the community that will best fit each youth. To date, Out of 168 youth who received Wraparound services between July 2012 and April 2016, 152 (90%) have had NO new sustained offenses within six months of their release date from the program.

Description:

The Family Preservation Unit (FPU) is an intensive supervision program. These youth must be at-risk of out-of-home placement. The primary goal of FPU is to provide alternative services to youth who would otherwise be placed out of their homes. FPU works with the community to deliver programs and resources to improve family relations, academic performance, vocational performance, and to prevent further law violations. Participating youth receive Multi-Systemic Therapy, Intensive Case Management (ICM) and Wraparound services. FPU probation officers also provide linkages to outpatient drug treatment, parenting classes and gang prevention services.

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

Authority: Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a) – On or before May 1 of each year, each county shall prepare and submit to the Board of State and Community Corrections a Juvenile Justice Development Plan on its proposed programs, strategies, and system enhancements for the next fiscal year from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund described in Section 1951. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, the programs, tools, and strategies outlined in Section 1960.

(2) A description of how the plan relates to or supports the county's overall strategy for dealing with youthful offenders who have not committed an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707, and who are no longer eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Facilities under Section 733 as of September 1, 2007.

(3) A description of any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported by the block grant allocation pursuant to this chapter.

(4) A description of how the programs, placements, services, or strategies identified in the plan coordinate with multiagency juvenile justice plans and programs under paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 30061 of the Government Code.

A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Describe your county's overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

Non-707(b) Offenders 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.

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, or a Placement facility. The Juvenile Services Division has created the following supervision assignment guidelines based on the YLS/CMI results: Low Risk Results: General Supervision caseloads (higher number per caseload, less frequent contact) Medium Risk Results: JJCPA Community Probation (caseloads of approximately 35-45, more contact and special services) High to Very High Results: YOBG Intensive Supervision Unit (caseloads of approximately 20-30, frequent contact, collaboration with Behavioral Health Care

Services, specialized services). Additionally, Camp Sweeney, Family Preservation, and Out-of-Home Placement homes are options that may be considered for non-707(b) offenders. Screening for Out-of-Home services is completed through a multi-disciplinary screening committee, and wraparound services are provided to most of these youth and families.

ACPD provides three interventions that focus on keeping youth at-risk for out-of-home placement in their homes. When out-of-home placement is necessary, the interventions are used to improve reunification of youth in group home placements within 12-months and provide the least restrictive level of care. The three intervention services are provided by two vendors.

Wraparound Services

Project Permanence utilizes the Wraparound service delivery model to provide intensive youth-centered, family driven services. Alameda County Behavior Health Care Services (BHCS) holds a contract with a community based agency, Lincoln Center, to provide Wraparound services. ACPD utilizes this intervention model intentionally as an alternative to out-of-home placement and for aftercare services for youth returning home from placement when appropriate.

Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)

Multidimensional Family Therapy is an integrated, comprehensive, family-centered treatment for teen and young adult problems 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 takes into account the potential, if not evident, trauma histories to prevent re-traumatization, while also creating and increasing the sense of safety and therapeutic alliance.

Collaborative Court

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 are dedicated to providing 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.

These interventions serve as evidence based practice models that will enable the Department to carry out its intended goals of improving reunification efforts with the ultimate reduction of out-of-home placements. Partnerships with stakeholders specializing in evidence based practices, along with collaborative efforts in utilizing effective programs in providing services for Probation youth, will aid in the achievement of systems change and the overall health and well-being of youth encountering various systems.

B. Regional Agreements

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

N/A

C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

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

Program Name:

Intensive Supervision Unit

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Intensive Supervision Program follows the over-all philosophy of the JJCPA Community Probation program, where the goal is to marshal the resources of the minor's family, school, and neighborhood to address those factors that will most likely result in recidivism, if not addressed. Suitable youth from the Intensive Supervision program will be allowed to participate in contractual services funded through the JJCPA Community Probation Program including multi-disciplinary teams. These collaborative efforts enable a multi-disciplinary team to solve problems by: 1) working with clients and their families, 2) monitoring compliance with probation conditions by increased contacts with random evening visits, and 3) insuring minors pay restitution to victims and complete community service orders. Transportation is shared by both programs.

Description:

Deputy Probation Officers (DPO), supervised by Unit Supervisors, will provide Intensive Probation Supervision for youth whose overall total risk level on the Youth Level Services/Case Management Inventory(YLS/CMI) is High or Very High and youth returning from DJJ commitment. The DPOs will work with youth and their families to develop case plans that will target the risks identified in the YLS/CMI. The DPOs will supervise youth within the County with caseloads of approximately 20-30 youth, to ensure increased contact. The DPOs will refer youth to mentoring groups and workshops on a variety of life skill topics (personal organization, personal care/hygiene, social etiquette, budgeting). DPOs will occasionally provide supervised pro-social activities including college tours and educational field trips. The DPOs will also collaborate with a Behavioral Health Clinician from our County's Behavioral Health Care Services Agency, who will assist with identifying youth with special mental health needs, connecting those youth with appropriate services in the community, and facilitating Multi-Disciplinary Team meetings with the youth, parents, mental health, school, probation and community partners involved with the

youth. Each probation unit will utilize the behavioral health clinician who will provide consultations, treatments plans and multi-disciplinary team (MDT's) meetings.

Program Name:

Camp Sweeney

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Camp Sweeney follows the over-all philosophy of the JJCPA Community Probation program, where the goal is to marshal the resources of the minor's family, school, and neighborhood to address those factors that will most likely result in recidivism, if not addressed. Suitable youth from Camp Sweeney participate in contractual services that are also funded through the JJCPA Community Probation Program. The DPOs also assist in programming, refer camp youth to Cognitive Behavior Treatment, and transition aftercare service planning.

Description:

Camp Wilmont Sweeney is a 24-hour Camp facility for Alameda County's delinquent male youth who range in age from 15 through 19. Individualized treatment plans are developed for each youth with goals related to specific behavioral and educational needs. The overall goal is to return each minor to his community as a positive and productive citizen. To help achieve this overarching goal, Camp Sweeney partners with the Alameda County Office of Education, the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency (for medical and mental health care) and a myriad of community organizations, which help to provide: parent education and support groups, drug and alcohol education, vocational programming and job readiness training/placement, structured recreational and social activities and planned, supervised outings.

Program Name:

The Transition Center (Re-entry or Aftercare Services)

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

The Transition Center follows the over-all philosophy of the JJCPA Community Probation program, where the goal is to marshal the resources of the minor's family, school, and neighborhood to address those factors that will most likely result in recidivism, if not addressed. Youth receive assessment-driven services, utilizing the Youth Level Services/ Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). The DPOs work with youth and their families to develop case plans that will target the risks/needs identified in the YLS/CMI.

Description:

Established in 2009, the Transition Center enables providers to exchange critical information with parents and youth to improve coordination of Probation, Health/Mental Health and Education services during detention, upon release, and at post-release. At the Transition Center a Deputy Probation Officer supervised by a Unit Supervisor, meets with youth returning from Detention (including youth returning from the Division of Juvenile Justice) and Placement and their parent/caregivers and provides an overview of the Probation Supervision process, terms and conditions. A Specialist Clerk II provides youth, parent/caregivers administrative services, and information to help them navigate the Juvenile Justice Center and other community resources. With City of Oakland Measure Z-Oakland Unite funding, the Transition Center has provided support to over 4,300 youth easing their transition to probation supervision, schools, health providers, and community-based organizations. Key to strengthening infrastructure at the Transition Center is improving its capacity to more effectively access youth support needs at intake and as they transition, link them to available benefits that enable their successful reentry.